

# 6 Democratic Hopefuls Skeptical of Grenada Invasion Decision

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Staff Writer

MANCHESTER, N.H., Oct. 29—Six of the seven announced Democratic presidential candidates today expressed skepticism and criticism of President Reagan's decision to invade Grenada and suggested they would have operated otherwise had they been in office.

Appearing before 1,500 delegates and alternates at the New Hampshire Democratic convention, all of the hopefuls except former Florida governor Reubin Askew raised doubts about the Reagan action.

Askew said that, on the basis of present information, "I think the president was justified in what he did." Had the American students on Grenada been taken hostage by the Cuban-backed military government, he said, the United States would have faced "a much more difficult situation." Askew's response drew more boos than applause.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), answering next, was cheered when he said, "If we are going to attack every country where hostages may be taken, there will be a lot of inva-

sions." Cranston said he did not believe the president's explanation that the students' lives were endangered.

Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.) rejected all of the explanations Reagan has provided—from the safety of the students to the buildup of Cuban arms to the request for help from other Caribbean nations. Saying the action had "recoiled" against the United States around the world, Hollings said a better policy would be to build "a Western Hemisphere common market" that would eliminate any need for military actions.

Former senator George McGovern (D-S.D.) said he would "terminate all U.S. military operations in Central America," and Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) said the invasion raised the question in his mind of "what this president will do for a foreign policy when he runs out of Marines."

The two Democrats regarded as front-runners in this state's leadoff primary and elsewhere, former vice president Walter F. Mondale and Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), hedged their positions a bit.

Glenn said that in Grenada "American lives were apparently—I

underline apparently—at stake. If they were, the president had no choice."

But later, in answer to the question of whether he would have ordered an invasion on the basis of the information Reagan has made public, Glenn said, "I do not believe I would. I hope there is more information still to come on what the president knew and when he knew it. The information we have so far . . . hardly warrants sending troops in."

Mondale said that "if in fact American lives were at stake, they should have been protected," and if the rapid buildup of Cuban military power were under way, "it should have been thwarted." But he said the administration's decision to bar American reporters from Grenada until the operation had achieved its main military objectives deprived Americans of information needed to make their own judgments.

The Democratic aspirants also focused their fire on the exposed

position of U.S. Marines in Lebanon and said Grenada and Lebanon demonstrated what Glenn called "the chaotic approach" to foreign policy.

Although the forum focused on topical issues overseas, the Democrats also renewed their in-fighting on domestic policy and the tactics of the front-runners.

Cranston, in the most barbed talk of his campaign, said Mondale is "making so many commitments he has left us without any idea of what's really important" to him. The California senator said Glenn has failed the test of leadership because "saying that you can beat Ronald Reagan is not reason enough to be president of the United States."

All of the Democrats except Askew did agree on one thing. They signed a letter circulated by New Hampshire Democratic Chairman George Bruno, along with his counterparts from Maine and Iowa, defying the Democratic National Committee's edict on the early delegate-

selection dates in those three states. They pledged to participate in the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20, the New Hampshire primary Feb. 28 and the Maine caucuses March 4, and to support the seating of delegates chosen on those dates.

All of the dates are outside the "window" set by the DNC, and its chairman, Charles T. Manatt, has threatened that the San Francisco convention may not seat the delegates picked on the early dates.

McGovern previously had supported Manatt's position, but changed his mind today when told that New Hampshire legal authorities had ruled this week that the primary here must be held Feb. 28, a week earlier than DNC rules allow. Glenn's position had been unclear, but he agreed to sign the letter.

Askew told the convention today that he had no objection to the early dates in Iowa and New Hampshire and would compete in those states. He refused to sign the letter, he said,

only because he could not support Maine's claim to an early date for its caucuses.

In Washington, DNC Director Michael Steed said Manatt will hold firm in his effort to enforce the party rules as they stand—setting up a possible confrontation between national party officials and those from the three states.

As of now, Iowa, New Hampshire and Maine do not have any plan before the party's compliance review commission, he said. Steed said the following steps lie ahead:

When the states submit their plans, DNC officials will see if the plans comply with party rules. If the three states are judged to have not complied, the DNC will issue a final order of compliance. If the states proceed to conduct their caucuses and primary on dates not approved by the DNC, Steed said, delegates chosen by those caucuses and primary will not be seated at the convention.

Washington Post. Oct. 30, 1983

## THE INVASION OF GRENADA

Sunday, October 30, 1983

# Call-in Poll Supports Invasion of Grenada, 8 to 1

By Philip J. Hilts  
Washington Post Staff Writer

An ABC News "Nightline" telephone straw poll on the invasion of Grenada drew near-record numbers of callers Friday night, jamming telephone lines to record an 8-to-1 majority in favor of the American intervention.

The result does not mean that the American people are 8 to 1 in favor of the invasion.

Telephone company officials speculate that those who call in on a straw poll are those most likely to have strong feelings on the subject.

Some also believe that a few people call in votes many times.

The unscientific call-in poll registered about 502,000 votes in favor of the Grenada invasion and 63,000 votes against it.

By contrast, a Washington Post-ABC News Poll using scientific polling techniques found that Americans favored the invasion by 52 to 37 percent before President Reagan's Thursday night speech and by 65 to 27 percent after the speech.

Even though lines for the "Nightline" poll were jammed and many callers could not vote because they

got busy signals, 565,000 calls is the greatest number received on a call-in poll since the 1980 debate between Reagan and President Carter.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. officials said that, although the lines were jammed at times, the 8-to-1 ratio in favor of the invasion would not have been affected, since yes and no callers alike should get busy signals in proportion to the volume of calls. Their explanation:

In the 900-number system, there are nine regional centers that can register votes. The system as a whole can handle about 8,000 calls simul-

taneously. When more people than that call at the same time, the caller gets a "fast busy" signal indicating that the trunk line is busy. Thus, the system looks only at the area code and exchange, and then returns a busy signal without regard to whether the vote was a yes or a no.

One reason the lines were jammed more than usual for a call-in poll was that three unrelated national call-ins were being run at the same time, including the regular call-in on a Friday night video music and dance show that customarily draws about 100,000 calls.

# Unfettered Press, Despite Its Sins, Needed Most During Crises

In Waterloo, Iowa, last week, after President Reagan's speech about the twin crises on distant battle fronts, a businessman said he felt very positive about everything—with one exception: the news media.

He had been watching television that morning and frankly was disgusted, he said, to hear the news people criticizing the president for their not being allowed to cover the Grenada invasion. He thought the president was correct. What right did the news people have there anyway? They'd only make things worse.

My guess is that the Waterloo businessman was reflecting the views of an uncomfortably large number of Americans. If you took a poll today about how Americans feel about the news media, and such are taken from time to time, I'll bet you'd find the regard in which we are held to have sunk even lower in the public mind.

And that, though it may sound like special pleading coming from this second-generation member of the press, is both a tragedy and a danger for the nation, especially now.

There are many reasons to explain why people feel that way. Some reasons have obvious merit, some do not. But here, at least, is part of the indictment that this reporter hears from relative strangers when

traveling the country or, more personally and pointedly, when meeting old friends one hasn't seen in years:

We are bearers of bad tidings, merchants of misery and gloom and doom. We invade people's homes, flock around tragedies, stake out homes of those in distress, interview grieving widows, ask rude, insensitive, stupid questions: *How do you feel, Mrs. Jones, now that your husband has been killed? . . . Tell us, little Melissa Sue, what you were thinking when you heard the news that your Daddy had died? What went through your mind, Harry Brown, when you watched the river carry away your home?*

Truth to tell, we do all these things and more.

People believe us to be unduly negative, destroyers of reputations, hype artists, smart alecks, and sometimes deliberately deceitful when it suits our purposes. They think we falsify and distort and sensationalize to sell papers and boost local and network TV ratings. We are also arrogant and out of touch with ordinary people. We seize on the bad and never tell the good.

That's what many people think of us. But there's a deeper, and more troubling, problem than the manner in which the press operates.

In the last generation, a number of Americans have become persuaded that we in the press are unworthy of trust. Worse, we're bad Americans. We are biased polit-

ically and out to advance the careers of fortunes of those who seek to weaken and destroy this nation.

The reasons for this feeling are simple enough. No comparable span of years has produced such stunning shocks to the American people. We have had to be the bearers of bad news. Since President Kennedy's assassination 20 years ago this fall, we have reported one grim bulletin after another—of deaths of major figures, defeat on the battlefields of Vietnam, destruction

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## Haynes Johnson

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### NEWS

of presidencies and disgrace of our highest officials.

Nothing seems as solid and secure as it once did. Along with these unsettling events there has been a deliberate attempt to portray the press as the agent of America's problems, the enemy within. If only we hadn't reported such and such, it wouldn't have happened and we'd all feel better.

The political zealots, the hard-eyed haters and the lunatic conspiracy theorists have combined with public figures to poison the well about the press. And they have

had undeniable success in sowing distrust about the role of the press and the proper place it plays in American society.

Which brings us up to the present critical and, to me at least, ominous moment in the long history of relations between press and government in this nation.

In the invasion of Grenada we are witnessing what is probably the first "official" war in the history of the United States, produced, filmed, and reported by the Pentagon, under the sanctions of the president. It is a "good" war, conceived in secrecy and carried out in the shadows. All we know about it is "positive," because that is all we are told about it. This goes far beyond wartime censorship of the past. If there has been a comparable total blackout of coverage of a U.S. military engagement on a foreign shore, it does not come to mind.

Throughout our history, the relations between press and government have been of necessity difficult. From George Washington on, every president has had problems with the press. Every president has criticized the way we operate and what we report, especially in times of crisis. Even during the Revolution, before we had a president, Gen. George Washington as commander of our Army was complaining about the information "of an injurious nature," as he put it, that our correspondents were reporting in the public journals of the

day. But he and every one of his successors as commander-in-chief understood the reason why the American press had a right to accompany soldiers when they went into combat. All until now, that is.

The Reagan administration's official rationale for banning the press from covering this invasion goes this way: First, it was necessary to protect the secrecy of the mission. Second, it was necessary to ensure the safety of the journalists.

No precedent exists for either. American correspondents have participated in the most secret of commando operations and landed with our forces on countless beachheads. They willingly have taken risks on battlefield after battlefield and many of them have died or been wounded. For all the problems they may have created for commanders and presidents, they performed an essential public function and provided an honorable record in conflicts past.

I will grant the sins and excesses of the American press, don sackcloth and sprinkle ashes on my head for my own considerable mistakes as a journalist, but I also want to shout that a dangerous precedent is being set by this administration. It goes entirely against the best interests of a democratic society, for it is precisely at a time of crisis that the public most needs the unfettered information that only a free press can provide.

# Envoy Says Most Cubans on Grenada Are Prisoners

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Foreign Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 29—A Cuban envoy declared today that only 784 Cubans are on Grenada, 22 of them military advisers, and that U.S. reports of several hundred Cuban combatants holding out against American invasion forces are "absurd."

The official, Ambassador Ivan Cesar Martinez, accused U.S. military officers on the embattled island of refusing to cooperate with Havana's efforts to repatriate the 638 Cuban prisoners said by the United States to be in custody. He said Cuban Ambassador Julian Torres Rizo has not received an answer to entreaties to U.S. commanders at their Point Salines headquarters.

Martinez's declarations at a news conference here represented a direct challenge to assertions yesterday by Adm. Wesley L. McDonald of the U.S. Atlantic Command that 1,100 Cubans are on the island and more than 300 have joined forces with Grenadan troops still resisting U.S. forces that landed Tuesday. [Martinez's statement came before the Pentagon Saturday night revised its estimate of the number of Cubans to figures that coincided with Havana's.] They appeared designed to refute charges by the Reagan administration that the invasion cut short a Cuban plan to turn the 133-square-mile island into a military outpost in the eastern Caribbean.

"The Americans see Cubans behind tree and every stone," said Martinez, a Havana-based ambassador accredited in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

He declared that weapons stores found in sheds near the airport were Grenadan militia arms supplied to Cuban airport workers by the late prime minister Maurice Bishop in case of an attack, which he recalled Bishop and his government had predicted repeatedly since coming to power in a coup d'etat March 13, 1979.

Cubans working at the airport were civilians but had received training in the use of light weapons during service in Cuba's own militia, he added.

"They are real construction workers, but as you know, because of 25 years of threats against Cuba,



United Press International

Defense Department photograph shows U.S. soldiers holding Cuban and Grenadan prisoners at Point Salines airport.

all our people receive basic military training through the militias," he said. "If you will, they were militia men, like any other Cubans."

Martinez specifically denied that the workers belonged to Cuban Army engineering units similar to squads that have been sent to Nicaragua to assist in construction projects.

Reading from a handwritten list, he said the Cubans on Grenada include 636 construction workers, most assigned to the Cuban-financed airport project; 17 doctors and health aides; 12 teachers and professors; 6 agriculture advisers; 6 transport advisers; 6 economic advisers; 5 fishing advisers; 3 metallurgy technicians, and 3 cultural advisers.

He also listed 2 domestic trade advisers; 1 communications technician; 1 foreign trade adviser; 1 sports adviser; 1 economic planning adviser; 9 advisers in the Interior Ministry, apparently security

specialists; 22 military advisers; 21 Army interpreters and administration aides assigned to the military advisers, and 12 Cubana Airlines crew members.

In addition, he said, Col. Pedro Tortolo of the Cuban Army and Carlos Diaz of the Cuban Communist Party Americas department were on the island on a one-day mission to instruct airport workers not to engage any invasion troops in battle unless attacked, but to fight "to the death" if assaulted.

The Americas department is believed to include high Cuban intelligence operatives, but neither Diaz nor his mission was identified further. Tortolo assumed command of the Cubans after the invasion began since he was the highest military officer on hand, Martinez explained.

Martinez said the list also includes Torres Rizo

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# Cuba Seeks Return of Prisoners

## PRISONERS, From A8

and 17 other embassy personnel and dependents. It was not clear whether the ambassador's American-born wife was among them.

McDonald said at a briefing yesterday in Washington that 638 Cubans have been captured. Aside from the 18 in the embassy, Martinez said the others' fate is unknown. According to his count, they would number 128.

"We do not know up to this point how many dead, wounded and missing we have in Grenada," he added. "We must emphasize [our concern for] the fate of these few Cubans. Maybe five, six or seven withdrew back to the hills, but the Pentagon figure is absolutely impossible."

McDonald put the number of Cubans still fighting with holdout Grenadans at between 300 and 350. In a separate briefing on Grenada, Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, the operation commander, estimated they numbered up to 500.

Martinez said Colombian and Spanish officials, acting as intermediaries, have advised Cuba that Ambassador Torres Rizo should contact the commanding U.S. officer on Grenada about "measures to take for evacuating Cuban personnel and those Grenadans who need to leave as well as other foreign workers."

The envoy declined to say whether this might include

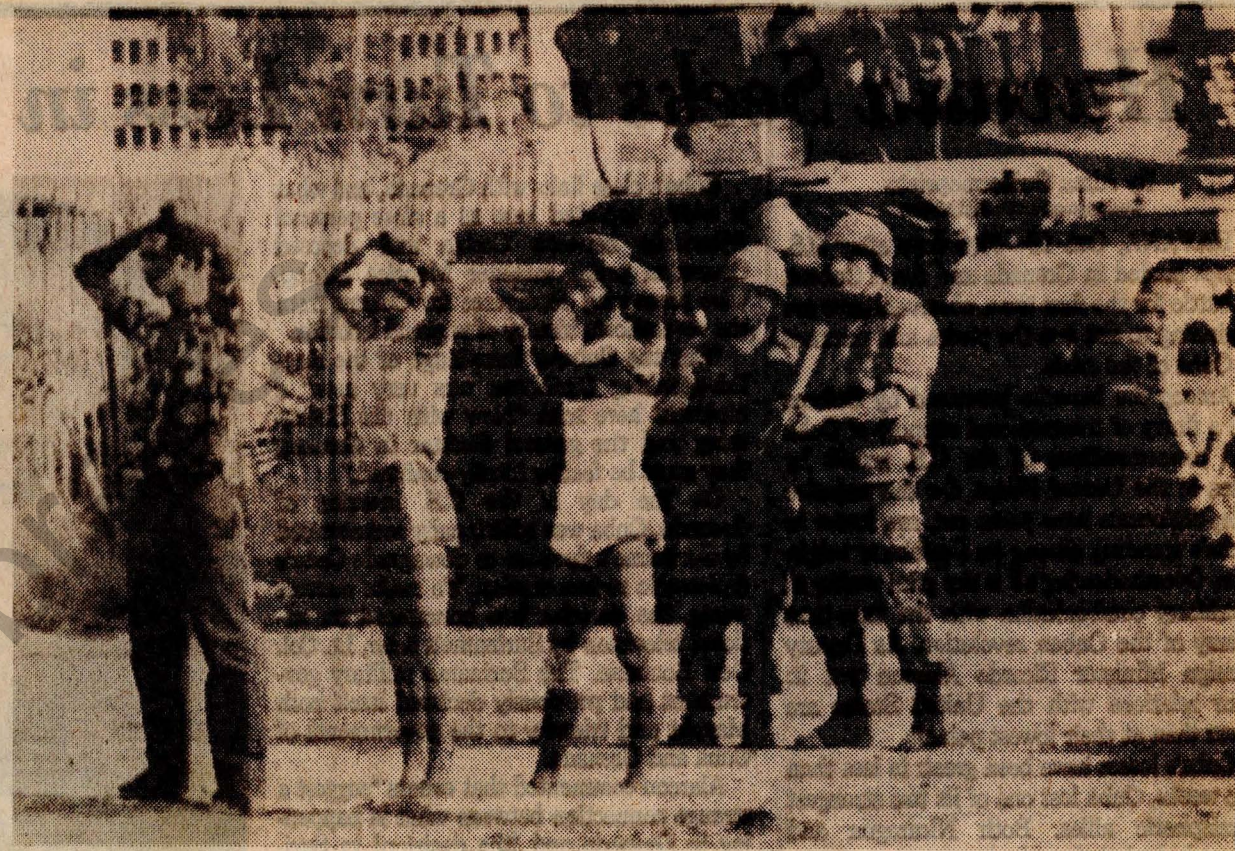
Gen. Hudson Austin head of the 16-man Revolutionary Military Council that seized power Oct. 19 after Bishop's killing. Austin has not been heard from since the U.S. landing. Some reports from Washington have said he is holed up with supporters at a military base on Caligny Point east of Point Salines.

The foreign workers were not specified. Soviet, Bulgarian and North Korean advisers have taken refuge in the Soviet Embassy atop a promontory at the southwest end of the Grand Anse district that has seen some of the heaviest fighting, according to U.S. officials.

"Cuba is still waiting for the Yankees' answer," Martinez said. "It is not possible to hold discussions with Barbadian authorities unless the Yankees make information available on the dead, the status of the wounded, evacuation possibilities, as well as everything pertaining to Grenadans who need to leave the country along with other foreign workers."

The United States has told Spain that some wounded Cubans already have been flown to Barbados, but Barbadian officials say they do not know about them, he said.

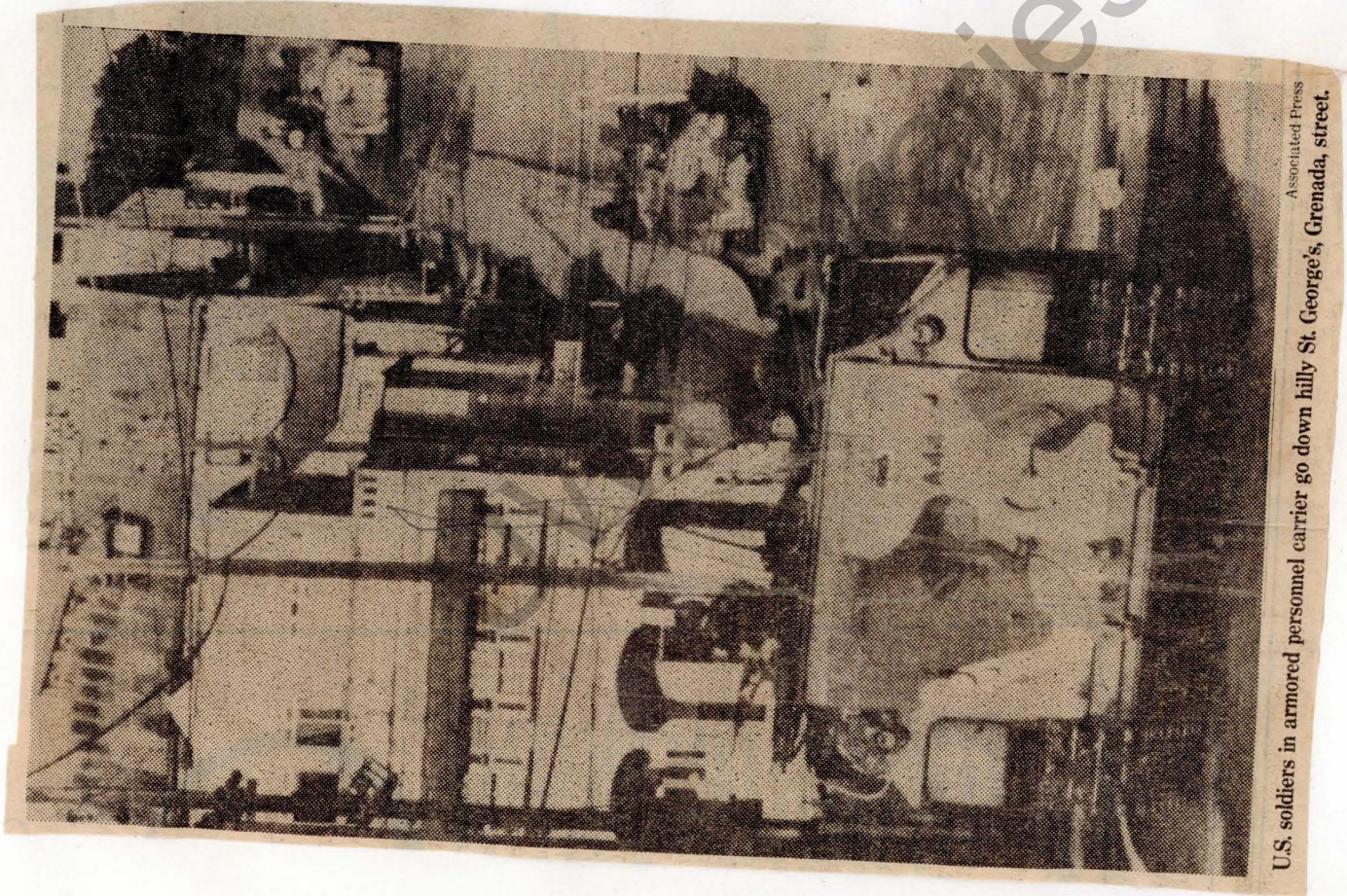
Some wounded Cubans have been taken to the USS Guam for treatment in hospital facilities aboard ship, according to U.S. officers. One Cuban, barefoot but in apparent good health and on friendly terms with U.S. officers, was seen Thursday being helicoptered to a U.S. ship along with Adm. Metcalf.



U.S. Marines holding three suspected members of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Army near the St. George's cricket field Friday.

United Press International

# Caribbean Debate Tipped Grenada to Plans for Invasion



Associated Press  
U.S. soldiers in armored personnel carrier go down hilly St. George's, Grenada, street.

# Chronology Of Events In Grenada

By Patrick E. Tyler  
Washington Post Staff Writer

More than three days before the invasion of Grenada last Tuesday, news of U.S. planning for the operation had achieved wide currency in Caribbean capitals, giving Grenada's military leaders and a Cuban garrison crucial advance notice to resupply their troops and fortify defenses, a detailed reconstruction of events suggests.

This reconstruction is based on interviews by Washington Post reporters here and in the region, official statements and news media reports over the last 10 days.

The primary reason for the lack of secrecy, according to published reports and broadcasts emanating from the region, was a heated and ongoing debate among Caribbean leaders whether to go along with the U.S. government in a multinational force to take over the island.

Though support for a takeover coalesced last weekend among six of the 13 islands that make up the English-speaking Caribbean community, opponents, citing questions of legality and justification, were leaking de-

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## REPRISE, From A1

tails of the proposed invasion from private council chambers to the news media and to supporters of Grenada's leftist government.

Even proponents were talking. For instance, on Friday, Oct. 21, the staunchest supporter of U.S. intervention, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, told reporters that the range of options under consideration for Grenada included military intervention. Armed with that information and the well-publicized knowledge that a U.S. naval flotilla with 1,800 Marines on board was steaming toward Grenada, the island's state-run radio began calling up militia units the next day.

Looking back on the Oct. 22 debate among Caribbean leaders over whether to support U.S. intervention, Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams said last week, "It was faithfully reported in the press . . . that the [eastern Caribbean countries] were seeking support for a military intervention in Grenada, an act of at least indiscretion which led directly to the improvement of the defenses on the island."

The breach of secrecy may have helped turn what the Pentagon had forecast as an eight-day surgical operation, as suggested by one of its code names "Urgent Fury," into a prolonged mop-up engagement. The Pentagon now says there are 6,000 Marines and Army forces on the island, fighting scattered resistance.

On the evening of Oct. 23, state-owned Radio Free Grenada issued an "important announcement," accurately detailing which Caribbean countries had voted to support an invasion and the composition of the invasion force. The next day, a Cuban cargo plane carrying military officers and supplies was flown into Grenada to marshal a resistance.

As the invasion plan gained momentum, it appears to have overwhelmed the diplomatic initiatives aimed at returning Grenada to normal relations with its neighbors and restored civilian rule on the island. Instead, the expectation by the Grenadan military of imminent invasion appears to have led U.S. officials to assume that the island's defenders might take hostages, the record suggests.

One little-known diplomatic initiative was drafted during the week-end by two former Carter administration officials and cabled to Grenada six hours before the invasion for delivery to Gen. Hudson Austin, leader of Grenada's military council. It was cut short by the invasion.

Initiatives by Grenada's military leaders to assure its neighbors and the United States that bloodletting on the island was over, that civilian government would be reconstituted within two weeks, that no threat to U.S. citizens existed also failed. They were "not worth 2 cents [because] we didn't trust them," said White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

Caribbean leaders friendly to the United States said last week in interviews that American diplomats joined in, and in one instance reportedly encouraged, discussions weeks ago by Jamaican and Barbadian officials in support of military intervention in Grenada.

The chronology of events culminating in last week's invasion began with the final days of Maurice Bishop, 39. He had seized power in Grenada in March, 1979, and steered his country into a close relationship with Cuba. His strident rhetoric against the United States and his courtship of Cuba and the Soviet Union had alarmed U.S. policy-makers, and U.S. officials reportedly were furious when Grenada joined a handful of Soviet allies that opposed U.N. condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1979.

In 1980, Grenada began building a new international airport with help from several western governments, as well as from the Soviet bloc and Arab states. At Grenada's request, Cuba provided architects, engineers and laborers to build the airport, whose 9,000-foot runway made U.S. officials suspicious.

**T**hey feared that Bishop would offer the airport and its runway as a refueling base for Cuba's modern air force, long-range Soviet bombers and cargo transports bound for Nicaragua.

However, Bishop's government maintained normal relations with neighboring islands, and in 1981 Grenada joined a newly formed Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), whose treaty provided for a defense and security committee to "coordinate the efforts of member states for collective defense and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression

Even while strengthening ties with Cuba, Bishop sought to improve relations with the United States. But it was not until early this year, as he lampened his public rhetoric against

the United States, that the Reagan administration responded. He met with senior administration officials here in June and told journalists that although he would continue to chart a Marxist course for the island and pursue Cuban friendship, he wished to improve U.S.-Grenadan relations.

But in later months, according to a senior Jamaican leader interviewed by Washington Post reporter Juan Williams, an unidentified U.S. official encouraged Jamaica and other Caribbean countries to "isolate" Grenada as a "communist outpost" and to consider taking military action against the Bishop regime.

The State Department said it is looking into this report.

Early this month, in what appeared to be a non-ideological, internal dispute, some of Bishop's closest aides began plotting his overthrow. On Oct. 13, two of Bishop's cabinet ministers, with help from the military, put Bishop under house arrest.

Almost instantly there was talk in the islands about intervention. It is still not clear who first broached the idea.

On Barbados, Prime Minister Adams said last week that he first heard of Grenada's bloodless coup on Friday, Oct. 14.

By the next day, a State Department spokesman said, U.S. officials had received their first "urgent approach" from some Caribbean leaders expressing concern about the breakdown of order on Grenada. Participants in the Grenada coup were struggling for dominance.

On Oct. 15, Adams said an official in the Barbados defense ministry was approached by an unidentified American official who raised the possibility of U.S. assistance to mount an operation in Grenada to "rescue" Bishop.

Adams said he discussed this proposal with St. Vincent's prime minister, Milton Cato, who raised strong questions, according to Adams, about the propriety of rescuing Bishop while ignoring "many other political prisoners in Grenada, put there by Bishop's government."

**A**dams said he discussed the rescue plan with several other eastern Caribbean leaders and with "two friendly non-Caribbean countries." As a result, "talks about a possible rescue were commenced and continued," he said.

Reagan administration officials suggested last week that after Bishop's overthrow, coup leaders might have steered Grenada even closer to Cuba, but intelligence reports reaching Congress provided little support for that scenario.

CIA officials had little hard information about the power struggle, according to congressional sources. But U.S. analysts were receiving assessments of the personalities involved from at least one individual on Grenada, whose reliability had not been tested, one Senate source said.

The source on Grenada, who may not have known that his information was reaching U.S. intelligence officials, was the British governor general, Paul Scoon, according to a Senate source. Scoon's position under the commonwealth system is a ceremonial vestige of pre-independence rule.

"The governor general was feeding information to us through the U.K. [United Kingdom] on the nature of the guys who were taking over," the source said. "Basically, his assessments were driving some of our considerations."

Scoon now has been tapped by the multinational forces on the island to begin forming a new government leading to a parliamentary democracy. It was also Scoon who reportedly sent a secret message to Dominica's prime minister, Charles, inviting Caribbean nations to intervene on Grenada and restore order after Bishop's death, according to statements by Charles last week. But news of that message did not show up in U.S. intelligence reports, the Senate source said, though Charles had been consulting closely with U.S. officials before the invasion.

On Wednesday, Oct. 19, Adams said he called an emergency meeting of the Barbadian cabinet and "it was agreed to proceed with a rescue plan [of Bishop] in collaboration with eastern Caribbean countries and with resources necessary to carry out such an intricate operation," he said.

Adams did not say where the resources would come from, or how the military action could be limited to Bishop's release. But before the plan could be implemented, word reached Barbados that Bishop had been executed the day the decision was made.

Outside the Grenadan capital, a crowd of Bishop supporters had pushed past Grenadan army guards and freed Bishop from house detention. The events that followed are not clear, but Bishop was later reported killed along with many of his supporters.

Caribbean leaders were horrified. The death toll from the violence climbed to 17 people. Prime Minis-

ter Edward Seaga of Jamaica called an emergency session of his cabinet and condemned the bloodshed.

Gen. Austin, former commander of Grenada's prison, declared himself the leader of a 16-member Revolutionary Military Council. The renegade cabinet ministers who had plotted Bishop's removal with Austin's military cadre went into hiding.

On Thursday, Oct. 20, Radio Free Grenada announced that Austin had ordered a round-the-clock curfew in effect until the following Monday. Violators were warned that they would be "shot on sight." U.S. officials were monitoring the safety of the 1,100 Americans on the island, about 650 of whom were students at the St. George's University School of Medicine. School officials reported that the students were safe.

On Barbados, Adams received a telephone call from the prime minister of St. Lucia, John Compton, "who expressed himself in the strongest possible terms that the situation in Grenada could not remain as it was, and he proposed that there be a Caribbean initiative to intervene in Grenada on a multinational basis to restore law and order and to lead the country to an early election," according to Adams.

Compton urged that "the entire Caribbean be invited to join [in the intervention] and then to seek assistance in effecting our purpose," said Adams, who agreed. At the request of the eastern Caribbean countries, an emergency summit of the 13-nation Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) was called for Saturday, Oct. 22.

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz had spent most of Thursday afternoon in a closed-door session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on another subject. In late afternoon, he was summoned to the White House along with his assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, Langhorne A. Motley, to attend a meeting chaired by Vice President Bush. The president's national security advisers were "about halfway through" a review of the "grave turn of events" in Grenada, Shultz said, when he arrived.

The advisers recommended that Reagan divert a naval task force carrying Marines bound for Lebanon to waters off Grenada as an "essentially precautionary" move to protect Americans on the island, Shultz said.

The pace of the invasion planning quickened the next day, Friday, Oct. 21.

**M**inisters from the OECS islands came to Barbados to meet with Adams and Jamaica's Seaga. Barbados and Jamaica are not members of OECS, but asked to join the planning group. The group decided, Adams said, to present a proposal for military intervention to CARICOM the next day.

Adams talked to the ambassador from Trinidad, whose prime minister is CARICOM chairman, and "explained . . . in confidence for transmission to his prime minister that I would be unable to attend the . . . CARICOM meeting the next day in Trinidad" because Adams wanted to remain in Barbados and refine plans for "a military intervention in Grenada . . . being contemplated by the OECS with Barbados and other countries." Adams said he also explained that the "participation of all CARICOM countries would be invited" to participate by OECS lead-

ers who would attend the CARICOM meeting.

Seaga, in an interview with The Post's Juan Williams last week, said that a U.S. diplomat with ambassadorial rank attended some of the Friday meetings on Barbados to discuss possible responses to the Grenadan situation. The State Department later identified the official as Charles A. Gillespie, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

Seaga said American officials in meetings voiced "concern over the turn of events in Grenada and the expanding Cuban and Soviet influence on the island."

On Grenada, meanwhile, Gen. Austin responded to U.S. alarm over the safety of Americans by visiting Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, vice chancellor of the medical school. After an hour-long meeting, Bourne reported back to his son in Washington that Austin had guaranteed the students' safety and stressed the historical friendship between the school and Grenada. Bourne reported that Austin had given him his home telephone number for use in case of trouble.

**I**n addition, Austin solicited Bourne's help in developing a strategy to reestablish Grenada's credibility in the region and to move the island toward parliamentary democracy, Bourne reported. He relayed this message to his son, Dr. Peter G. Bourne, who had served as President Carter's health adviser.

In an interview, the younger Bourne said he and Robert O. Pastor, also in the Carter White House as the senior Latin American policy planner on the National Security Council staff, began working on a long strategy memo to be relayed to Austin.

In Barbados, Prime Minister Adams met with the British ambassador at 12:30 p.m. to inform him of the intervention plan and ask for British participation. Adams then met with U.S. Ambassador Milan Bish to discuss the proposal and told him that Great Britain had been asked to help.

Bish "undertook to convey the facts to President Reagan," Adams said, and the U.S. envoy was then to await "a formal request" from the eastern Caribbean countries for U.S. assistance.

According to White House spokesman Speakes, sometime on Friday the United States received an "informal request" from the group for American participation in an intervention.

Also during the day, according to Peter Bourne, Bish telephoned New York-based officials of St. George's medical school from Barbados, seeking a statement of concern for the students' safety. Bourne said one of the school administrators in New York reported that Bish requested a school official to come to Barbados and "make a statement in front of the [television] cameras" requesting "U.S. intervention to protect the medical students."

School officials could not be reached for comment, but Peter Bourne said they declined the request.

Bish, through a State Department spokesman, denied that he made such a request. Bish said that he had conversations with school officials in New York, but did not characterize the conversations beyond saying that

they related to concern about the safety of the students.

By mid-afternoon, Radio Free Grenada responded to U.S. claims that the students were in danger: "The Revolutionary Military Council wishes to make it very clear that all U.S. citizens in Grenada are absolutely safe."

Also during the day, Cato, prime minister of Grenada's closest neighbor, St. Vincent, sent a cable to Austin proposing that the two leaders meet and negotiate a way out of the "tragic events" on Grenada.

While Cato was making the overture, Barbados' prime minister was informing yet another ambassador, this one from Canada, that "my view of the Grenadan situation was that the only solution was a military intervention," Adams said.

By the end of the afternoon Friday, Reagan, Shultz and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan were aboard Air Force One bound for a golf weekend at the Augusta national golf course in Georgia. Private discussions about the situation in Grenada continued, according to Shultz.

**I**n the Caribbean, OECS leaders assembled at the convention center in Bridgetown, Barbados. Ministers from Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Montserrat asked Barbados' Adams to join them. The defense ministers from the islands met first, then the heads of state met, according to the prime minister.

Adams said "it was unanimously agreed to invoke" the mutual defense provision of the 1981 OECS treaty "and to seek the assistance of friendly countries to stabilize the situation and to establish a peace-keeping force."

He did not explain how the invocation of the treaty, which speaks only to collective response to an attack by one country on another, bore on the Grenada situation. Adams said "troop numbers were settled" and the "necessary planning" began. Adams was picked by the group to formally "notify Britain and the United States . . . to make known our wish for their participation in the multinational force."

News reports of the meeting carried only statements by OECS officials that they had decided to expel Grenada from the organization and cut off all air and sea links to the island. But Dominica's prime minister, Charles, told reporters in Bridgetown that a military solution had been discussed.

The decision to cut transportation links also carried implications for the evacuation of U.S. citizens.

After the meeting broke up Friday night, Adams said he met with Seaga and Charles and "jointly we formally invited participation of the United States through its ambassador," Bish.

The formal request reached Shultz in Augusta when he was awakened at 2:45 a.m. on Saturday. Shultz said he studied a diplomatic cable summarizing the position of the Barbados group and discussed it with Robert C. McFarlane, the president's newly appointed national security adviser. He said it "stated their very strong feeling that they must do something about . . . Grenada and their feeling that they were not able to do it on their own, so they asked if we would help them."

Shultz said that within an hour, Bush convened a meeting of key national security advisers in Washington, including Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, and "we joined with him through a secure conference call to again evaluate the situation."

At 5:15 a.m., Reagan was awakened and joined the discussion in the living room of his cabin at Augusta. Just before 6 a.m., the secure phone line to the White House was reopened.

"We went through this material with him [Reagan], and went over the views of various people," Shultz said. "The president talked to the vice president, talked to the secretary of defense . . . [and] gave his own reactions."

White House officials later said Reagan was willing to consider an invasion, and U.S. military officials stepped up their planning.

A third meeting of the president's national security advisers was convened at 9 a.m. in Washington with Bush presiding. Reagan and Shultz, who were by then on the golf course, conferred with the group by a mobile telephone. McFarlane came onto the course at 11:45 a.m. to update the presidential party on developments in Grenada.

In the Caribbean, two U.S. embassy counselors in Barbados, Ken Kurze and Linda Flohr, flew to Grenada and met with U.S. citizens there. Grenadan military leaders assured the diplomats of the Americans' safety and said the airport would be reopened for departures Monday morning. The two embassy officials reported that some of the

medical students appeared frightened and uncertain.

In Barbados, Adams was meeting with another CARICOM prime minister, from Belize, "who indicated that he did not wish to participate" in military action against Grenada," said Adams, who thereafter met with the British ambassador to make "a formal verbal request" for British assistance.

In his contacts with U.S. officials, Adams said he was informed "all through Saturday" that Reagan had made no decision to support the intervention with U.S. forces, but that these officials also communicated to Adams that coordinated planning should "go forward."

As a result, Adams said, "staff planning . . . talks between a general officer of the Marine Corps, a senior officer of the Jamaican defense force and officers of the regional security force were initiated." The U.S. military official who participated in the talks has not been identified.

Meanwhile, most of the OECS officials who had met on Barbados the night before flew to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, for the larger CARICOM meeting. One head of state told Post correspondent Edward Cody before the Saturday meeting that the OECS countries, along with Jamaica and Barbados, would ask CARICOM to endorse intervention in Grenada by U.S. or British troops, in a combined force with Caribbean soldiers.

As news reports spread about the advance of the U.S. flotilla into the Caribbean, carrying its amphibious assault force of 1,800 Marines, Radio Free Grenada sounded the alarm. At 2:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon, the radio called up militia units to report to defensive positions on the island "in view of the threat facing Grenada."

At the same time, Grenadan military commander Austin responded to the cable sent to him the day before by Cato of St. Vincent. That island's state-owned radio station quoted St. Vincent's foreign minister as saying Austin had agreed to meet with Cato. Further, Austin had expressed his desire to "return to constitutional government in Grenada and that peace would reign in" Grenada.

invited Austin to meet, however, Cato had attended the Friday night meeting of OECS leaders and agreed to go along with the invasion proposal. When reporters asked Cato Saturday for details on expected negotiations, Cato was quoted as replying, "I have no appointment with Gen. Austin."

Leaders from 12 of the 13 CARICOM nations (Grenada was not represented) assembled in Port-of-Spain Saturday night, and a marathon debate began over the spectrum of sanctions that had been discussed in preceding days. A detailed account of the closed-door meeting, which lasted from 8:30 p.m. to 3 a.m. Sunday, is not available, but a flurry of news dispatches provided confirmation of the invasion proposed by the OECS.

Back in Augusta, Reagan was awakened at 2:27 a.m. Sunday by McFarlane, who reported that a terrorist bomb had leveled the headquarters of the Marine peace-keeping force in Beirut. For the next 12 hours, Reagan's focus on the Grenadan invasion planning was overtaken by reports of mounting Marine casualties.

Reagan talked to Marine Commandant Paul X. Kelley at 3 a.m. and then spent two more hours in conference with Shultz and McFarlane.

With virtually no time for sleep, the president and his aides left the Augusta compound by motorcade at 6:30 a.m. and Reagan was at the White House two hours later.

From 8:40 a.m. to 10:40 a.m., the president reviewed the unrelenting bulletins from Beirut. All of his senior advisers were with him: the vice president, Shultz, Weinberger, McFarlane, chief of staff James A. Baker III, counselor Edwin Meese III, presidential assistant Michael K. Deaver and Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Weinberger was dispatched to appear on Sunday morning interview programs.

Sometime early Sunday, according to Shultz, Reagan sent two emissaries, Maj. Gen. George B. Crist and Ambassador Francis McNeil, to the Caribbean to "explore carefully with the leaders of the OECS and Jamaica and Barbados their information, their analysis and their intentions."

Because the Beirut massacre occurred in the early morning, most Sunday newspapers were not able to report it. The Sunday Sun newspaper in Barbados devoted its lead editorial to Grenada concluding that the only logical solution to Grenada's political crisis "will be the use of force . . . if we can obtain assistance from our international friends."

By late morning, news services began reporting fresh details from the CARICOM meeting. During the final session on Sunday morning, a

# Leaks Gave Cubans on Grenada Crucial Time to Fortify Defenses

REPRISE, From A14

regional news service quoted sources as saying that "while all of the options [for sanctions] were considered, it seemed difficult, or better, unlikely, that the military solution would find support among the states."

Later in the day, Trinidad Prime Minister George Chambers, chairman of the CARICOM meeting, confirmed to reporters that the "appointment of a regional peace-keeping force had been discussed," but he added that the final decision taken by the group, to expel Grenada from CARICOM, was an option that would not interfere in Grenada's internal affairs.

Chambers also disclosed that it was likely that the countries in favor of a military solution, the smaller OECS group, "would continue talks on this and other matters," the Caribbean news service said.

On Grenada, meanwhile, U.S. Embassy counselor Kurze had lunch with one of Grenada's new military leaders, Maj. Leon Cornwall, who reiterated the army's guarantee for the safety of U.S. citizens. Kurze told reporters later that, based on his meeting with Cornwall, "we have not recommended [to U.S. citizens] that they leave or that they leave at any particular time."

The meeting with Cornwall was also attended by two British diplomats, one of whom later described the situation on the island as "calm, tense and pretty volatile." Cornwall also assured the diplomats that "those U.S. . . . citizens who want to leave Grenada for whatever reason would be able

to do so tomorrow [Monday], following normal procedures."

Cornwall, once Grenada's ambassador to Cuba, was a relatively new face to U.S. officials assessing the situation on Grenada.

**C**IA officials reported to Congress last week that as Cornwall began to take a larger role in the military council during the weekend before the invasion, U.S. intelligence received "soft" indications that he was planning to stage a counter coup against Austin.

A report on Barbadian national radio, monitored Sunday by Agence France-Presse, said the Grenadan army was divided and some members were blaming Austin for events surrounding Bishop's death and the subsequent storm of protest. The report quoted "observers" as saying they believed that it was possible that another coup was being planned by Austin's rivals on the military council.

Reports of the CARICOM invasion debate raged through the region Sunday, as the final meetings broke up.

Post correspondent Alma Guillermoprieto reported later from Havana that a Caribbean diplomat who closely monitored the CARICOM meeting said that its consensus decision was that the Grenadan situation was strictly a regional matter and that any steps taken should not violate international law or the U.N. charter.

In addition, the nations adopted a principal goal to "prevent all external interven-

tion" particularly from outside the region. This clause, the diplomat said, was aimed at the United States. The diplomat identified the countries opposing intervention as Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize and the Bahamas.

Having failed to win the support of the larger CARICOM group for an invasion, the smaller OECS group with Jamaica and Barbados apparently reiterated their request to go ahead on their own with the United States.

Guyana President Forbes Burnham told reporters that he had been very unhappy about the meeting. "Before we get too far in condemnatory statements, we would have a fact-finding mission . . . from CARICOM to . . . visit Grenada to ascertain the facts . . . and, secondly, we were and still are completely averse to any military intervention."

Burnham said he would only support intervention if "it was done on the basis of full compliance with the United Nations Charter and international law," adding, "there could not be unilateral intervention without the agreement of the government authority."

At 6:10 p.m. Sunday, Radio Free Grenada, in an "important announcement," said "member countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean countries, along with Barbados and Jamaica, this afternoon took a decision to send military forces to invade our country. The decision was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas and Belize."

In Washington, Reagan completed another

long meeting of his national security advisers around 7 p.m. During the meeting, he made what Shultz described as "a tentative decision" to invade based on the analysis shared by the United States and the smaller OECS group that a "very uncertain and violent situation" existed on Grenada that was "threatening to our citizens."

Sunday night, Dr. Geoffrey Bourne met with his students at the medical school on Grenada and found that about 10 percent of them wished to leave. Meanwhile, parents of the students met in New York, and sent a telegram to Reagan, urging him not to take any provocative action toward Grenada.

Austin also solicited U.S. restraint. In a note that arrived at the U.S. Embassy in Barbados at 2 a.m. Monday, Austin restated his guarantee for the safety of U.S. citizens and promised to return the country to a "fully constituted civilian government" in two weeks.

**H**owever, invasion planning meetings continued throughout the day Monday in Washington. U.S. officials said they got reports that officials at Pearl's Airport in Grenada, contrary to promises, were not allowing charter flights in or out. But there were other reports of a number of charter planes leaving with no trouble. In addition, because OECS had voted to cancel air and sea links to Grenada, Barbados grounded Canadian and British flights chartered to fly to Grenada to evacuate their citizens.

Reagan met with his advisers and the military chiefs, and at 6 p.m. Monday, signed the formal order to invade. Adams received news of the order from Ambassador Bish two hours later.

At 11 p.m., six hours before the first American troops landed, former Carter aides Peter Bourne and Robert Pastor cabled the summary of their reconciliation strategy to Bourne's father in Grenada for delivery to Austin.

They recommended that Austin treat his regime as a transition to parliamentary democracy. They said he should make a statement aimed at regaining the trust of the CARICOM countries. Austin should say he was deeply hurt by what happened and explain the bloodshed as a necessary act to prevent Bishop from consolidating his control as a dictator, the former Carter aides suggested. He should say he was determined to break with the past. They recommended that he say nothing about the Cubans, but let things work themselves out with goals of democracy, early elections and a free press. The full text of the memo was to be telexed the next day.

At midnight in Barbados, the U.S. Embassy replied to the cable of reassurances that Austin had sent the night before. The United States sent a commercial telex addressed to Austin, asserting there was no legitimate government on Grenada and that U.S. citizens were in danger.

Five hours later, just before dawn Tuesday, the assault on the island began.

# Only Sporadic Gunfire Reported in Grenada; Food Short



Associated Press

U.S. soldiers drive Grenadans to evacuation center in Point Salines, near the Cuban-built airport. A pool photographer took the photo Friday.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 29 (AP)—American paratroopers tightened their grip on Grenada today, hunting down Cuban holdouts reported to be hidden in the thickly wooded mountains.

Sporadic gunfire rattled on between Cubans and pursuing U.S. troops in the lush green hills northeast of St. George's, capital of the Caribbean island, Pentagon sources said in Washington. A U.S. Marine helicopter came under fire, but was not hit, as it flew over Mt. Hartman on Grenada's southeast coast, the Pentagon said.

In St. George's, residents searched for scarce food at grocery stores that were looted by hungry Grenadians after the U.S. invasion began last Tuesday. U.S. government aid officials said a \$25,000 emergency food shipment was on its way.

[A representative of the International Committee of the Red Cross arrived in Grenada from St. Lucia to examine the situation, according to a spokesman for the committee quoted by Agence-France-Presse.]

*In late editions Saturday, Loren Jenkins of The Washington Post Foreign Service reported from St. George's:*

The U.S. military turned over security duties in this seaside capital city to a small Caribbean force as American troops continued to fight against what they said were an estimated 500 Cubans holding out in parts of the island.

As the first contingent of the joint Caribbean Security Force arrived, both the U.S. military commander and the chief of the Caribbean nations' force predicted that U.S. troops would have to remain in Grenada for some time to come.

"How long we continue operations here is a factor of how long the Cubans want to fight," said Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, commander of the U.S. joint task force that landed on Grenada four days ago. In an interview Friday with a pool of 26 foreign journalists at the Cuban-built airport at Point Salines south of the capital, Metcalf said: "If the Cubans want to play games and go into those hills it will take quite a while" to end military operations.

Col. Ken Barnes of Jamaica, the Caribbean Security Force commander, predicted that the United States would not be able to leave Grenada "before a matter of months."

While his force would now take over security in the capital, Barnes said, his men are not trained to fight the snipers thought to be in the city and in the hills beyond it.

Barnes made his comment here minutes after U.S. Marine Corps Blackhawk helicopters landed 250 of his 300-man force in Grenada at the Queen's Park cricket grounds.

There was no official handover ceremony, and Barnes' men marched off the cricket grounds into the city immediately after landing, behind two U.S. Marine Corps amphibious armed personnel carriers.

The decision to leave the security of the capital city to a force of about 250 soldiers and police from six Caribbean nations was designed to underline the allies' participation in the military occupation of the island.

The city was calm Friday, despite the evidence of recent bombings, looting and a fire in at least one police station.

But there were signs that the fighting on the island was still not over after four days of U.S. military operations.

Journalists saw evidence of continued military clashes on the outskirts of the capital as well as in the densely vegetated mountainous interior of this small island.

Witnesses said that U.S. Rangers from the 82nd Airborne Division were still fighting against elusive bands of snipers in and around the holiday beach hotel strip along the Grand Anse Bay, just south of the capital.

The sounds of battle were also heard throughout the afternoon just east of the still-uncompleted airstrip at Point Salines.

The airstrip, which the Reagan administration said was being built not for the commercial traffic as the Grenadan government insisted but as an important strategic military base for Cuba and its Soviet sponsors, has been the main staging area for the U.S. military force.

Metcalf said the force had now reached about 5,000 men on the ground and another 10,000 men afloat with his battle group off the Grenadan coast.

In the rolling hills just a few miles off the airport's 9,000 foot-long runway, the odd crump of outgoing mortar fire could be heard intermittently throughout the afternoon.

Overhead, a gray C130 Specter gunship circled into the night, firing occasional deep-throated salvos from its awesome rapid-fire 100mm guns.

Journalists, escorted by Rangers to view a cache of captured Grenadan arms and ammunition in a group of corrugated tin warehouses about a mile from the airport, saw a Ranger platoon deployed in a perimeter defense position just beyond the warehouses.

The soldiers, their young faces smeared with green camouflage paint, crouched in ditches along the road, their guns pointing east into the hilly tropical brush where the sounds of gunfire could be heard. Behind them, in a truck park, a row of 80 mm mortars had been mounted to provide protective covering fire if necessary.

Along the road back to the airport, less than a quarter of a mile from the runway, the body of a dead man in civilian clothes was lying on its back under a canopy of a frangipani tree. Both legs had been blown off below the knees and the torso had begun to darken and swell in the stifling heat of a tropical sun.

According to the U.S. Rangers, the man was believed to have died Thursday evening when an air strike by two U.S. Navy A7 Corsair carrier-based fighter bombers were called in to blow up a concrete house where snipers were believed to have holed up. The house was demolished, but whether the snipers were ever found could not immediately be established.

Metcalf, a feisty and slight naval officer in gold-rimmed eyeglasses, insisted that "organized resistance" on the island had already ceased.

His men, he said, were now just conducting a "bush operation of light fighting" to flush out snipers who continued to make large parts of Grenada unsafe.

"Sniping is going to be a continuing problem," Metcalf said. "It has been a problem all along. They are still shooting at us but we have been lucky because they are bad shots."

Metcalf said the United States was able to set the number of remaining Cubans at about 500 through information provided by captured combatants. The admiral said the number of Cubans was higher than expected, one reason the U.S. felt the need to increase the level of its own forces. Asked whether that meant that U.S. intelligence had been faulty, Metcalf snapped: "I don't know, I'm not an intelligence officer. Let's just say it wasn't adequate." Metcalf spoke with journalists from a press pool who had been flown here from Barbados for a five-hour guided visit.

The interview was held in the still-unfinished airport terminal building before the troupe of journalists was taken by helicopter over sniper-threatened roads north to St. George's.

The admiral referred all questions about the total number of U.S. casualties during the operations to Defense Department spokesmen in Washington. These spokesmen gave the U.S. casualty toll Friday as 11 dead, seven missing and 67 wounded.

Metcalf said, however, that his men to date had killed 36 Cubans or Grenadans who had resisted the U.S. advances.

He gave the number of wounded Cuban or Grenadan combatants as 56. Metcalf said his men had had no chance to break down this casualty figure by nationality. But he said he thought most of the resistance came from Cubans rather than Grenadans loyal to the island's now toppled Marxist Revolutionary Military Council.

Despite the dead body of an unarmed man lying nearby where goats grazed and yellow butterflies flitted over purple bougainvillea flowers, Metcalf said there had been no civilians killed since his force of U.S. Marines and Rangers assaulted the island in a two-pronged helicopter attack shortly after dawn Tuesday.

The admiral said that of the now estimated 1,100 Cubans believed to have been on the island at the time of the U.S. landings, almost 650 have now been captured and more are either giving themselves up or being captured by the hour.

How many of those captured were combatants no one in the U.S. command here seems to know for sure. Cuba has insisted all along its men were mostly construction workers laboring on the airfield while the Reagan administration has alleged they were almost all armed members of an engineering battalion there not only to work on the airstrip but to help defend the island's pro-Cuban government.

Just above the airport, on a hill dotted with ramshackle wooden barracks that once housed the Cuban workers, a prisoner of war center now holds more than 500 Cuban prisoners, according to a U.S. Ranger officer.

# Island Bloodshed 'Started With Army Rockets,' Journalist Says

Alister Hughes, 64, is publisher of the *Grenada Newsletter* and Grenada correspondent of *The Associated Press* and *The Miami Herald*. He was held for a week in a Grenadan prison and released Wednesday.

By Alister Hughes  
Associated Press

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada—From the moment the troops opened fire on the people at Fort Rupert, our little island slipped back under the law of the jungle.

That moment came on Wednesday, Oct. 19, a week after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been put under house arrest by military leaders and dissidents in the governing Marxist party, the New Jewel Movement.

On the morning of Oct. 19, crowds gathered here in the capital, led by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman. Using a loudspeaker in the market square, Whiteman told about 2,000 people they were going to Bishop's official residence to rescue him.

The crowd went up the hill to the east side of town. I knew there would be a confrontation. From my home, through binoculars, I saw them streaming around the Bishop residence.

I drove up after them, my stomach fluttering. Then rifle fire rang out—over the crowd's heads, I was told.

Perhaps 5,000 people were

stretching down Lucas Street by this time. Then they started streaming back from the residence, jubilant and chanting, "We get we leader!" In West Indian parlance that means, "We have got our leader." And there was Bishop in the middle of the crowd.

I heard reports he was found in a small room. Some people said he was tied to his bed.

He looked a little drawn, not his usual smiling self. But he did not seem weak or disabled in any way. He was dressed in a tropical shirt, vest and short pants.

I was able to work my way toward him. "Tell me something, anything," I asked. "The masses . . ." he said, and then he was gone, put on a truck and whisked away.

Back down in the market square, where I believed he would speak, people waited for Bishop, but he never arrived. Apparently he had gone up to Fort Rupert, the army headquarters.

Suddenly, two loud explosions thundered up at the fort, about a quarter of a mile away. They sounded like rockets.

The market square crowd, frightened, ran off into side streets. I went to the esplanade, closer to the fort. About an hour later, I saw a woman with a bullet wound in her left shoulder, and then a small girl who was hysterical and who spoke of people being killed.

The explosions are significant. The story told later that night by Hudson Austin, head of the military council that took charge, was that Bishop had armed the crowd, it fired on People's Revolutionary Army troops at the fort, killing two, and the Army returned the fire.

But the two explosions told me the bloodshed started with Army rockets, not the crowd. And witnesses told me the soldiers fired on the crowd without warning.

I do not know how many were killed that day. Some died because they tried to get down from the fort in panic and fell down a 50-foot drop. Even into the next day they were finding bodies down below.

Nor do I know why Bishop went to Fort Rupert. Perhaps it was because some of his Cabinet ministers were being held there and he wanted

to take them with him to the market square.

I later learned Bishop and some of the ministers were executed.

After my wife, Cynthia, and I listened to Austin on the radio that night, there was a knock at my front door at about 11:45. It was the security forces. "Come with us," was all they said.

I was taken in a car up to the Richmond Hill prison and eventually put into a tiny annex, 12 feet by 10, called the "goat pen," apparently because goats were once kept there. I was the 12th person jammed in.

One of my cellmates was Cletus St. Paul, Bishop's chief security guard. He was handcuffed but nattily dressed in a blue track suit, and he seemed cheerful. He said he understood why he was arrested—because Bishop was a budding dictator.

I spent a few more hours in the

goat pen, and then a prison officer, saying the room was too congested, took me and a few others to the infirmary.

Three or four of the 18 people there were boys who were thoroughly shaken by the day's events. I calmed them, telling them things would get better.

Most of the 18 were released four days later, on Monday, but they kept me locked up.

On Tuesday morning, just as it grew light, we heard airplanes, and Army soldiers appeared around the prison.

Then began a day and night full of the roar of airplanes, the sound of helicopters, explosions, gunfire, anti-aircraft fire. We could see some aircraft through tiny peepholes, but we were bewildered.

On Wednesday, the convicts in the prison discovered their guards

had disappeared. They broke out but advised us political detainees not to try to escape.

By Wednesday afternoon we were growing hungry and fearful that the Army might come back for us out of pure vengeance.

Then, a man nicknamed "Tower" broke through the ceiling in the adjoining cell and climbed over to where we were. He is 6-foot-9, with a size 12 shoe that smashed open our door with one blow.

Other men came with a file and bit of iron and we began breaking padlocks on other cells.

Then I heard one of the sweetest sounds I've ever heard, a voice that said: "Brother Hughes, two white men here and they say come now." I went outside and there were two journalists whom I knew well. We took five others with us and I went home to see my strong lady.

The Washington Post  
Sunday Oct. 30, 1983

# Pentagon Drops Estimate of Cuban Force in Grenada

By Fred Hiatt and David Hoffman  
Washington Post Staff Writers

Pentagon officials yesterday disclosed that they have reduced their estimate of the number of Cubans in Grenada from 1,100 to between 700 and 750, meaning that now the U.S. invasion force there is contending with only "snipers and stragglers".

The admiral commanding the U.S. force of more than 5,000 soldiers in Grenada said Friday that several hundred Cubans had escaped into the hills and could cause problems for U.S. troops in the coming weeks.

The new lower estimate, which conforms to the number of Cubans that Havana has consistently claimed were in Grenada, means that the Cuban opposition has been accounted for since at least 638 were captured and officials have said dozens were killed.

Administration officials had used the larger number as evidence of Havana's intention to occupy Grenada and turn it into what President Reagan called a "military bastion." Without retreating from their broad assessment of Cuban intentions, Pentagon officials said yesterday that a closer reading of captured documents had caused them to change their estimate.

They said that they could not predict last night what effect the new estimate will have on the length of stay of the U.S. Army, which they continued to say will be "as short as possible."

However, administration officials said that they believe Cuban soldiers still are manning antiaircraft guns and other "defensive positions" on the island of Carriacou, a Grenadan possession less than 20 miles north in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The officials declined to say whether U.S. forces plan any military action in

See INVASION, A12, Col. 1

## U.S. Seconding Havana Figure On Cuban Force

### INVASION, From A1

Carriacou, which is 13 miles square and has a population of about 6,000.

Earlier in the day, the Cuban ambassador to Barbados told reporters that 784 Cubans are on Grenada, 22 of them military advisers. He said reports that Cubans are still fighting U.S. forces there are "absurd." He added that U.S. military officers have not responded to requests to make arrangements for the 638 Cuban prisoners in U.S. custody to be sent home. [Details on Page A8.]

Pentagon officials said that sporadic fighting continued in Grenada yesterday, with a Marine helicopter encountering antiaircraft fire and ground patrols running into snipers. Army Rangers began pulling out Friday night, and about 500 Marines were said to be returning to their ships yesterday. But more than 5,000 soldiers from the Army's 82nd Airborne Division remained on the island yesterday.

The U.S. Agency for International Development, meanwhile, began airlifting food and other supplies to Grenada because of shortages that have developed on the Caribbean island since U.S. forces invaded, administration officials said.

A senior official who asked not to be identified said that the supplies are intended primarily for hundreds of civilians who have been forced from their homes by the fighting. Other officials said that they are concerned about general food and water shortages that are affecting even civilians not displaced by the hostilities.

The United States launched its surprise invasion of Grenada, which has a population of 110,000, on Tuesday, saying about 1,000 U.S. citizens there had been endangered by a coup the week before. U.S. officials also said that they were responding to requests from neighboring Caribbean countries to end the turmoil in Grenada and replace its leftist government with "democratic rule."

Pentagon officials said yesterday that Grenada will be "opened up" to reporters for the first time today, with 100 correspondents flown in each morning and allowed to wander without military escorts.

Under orders from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, no reporters were permitted in Grenada during the first two days of the invasion. Since then small groups have been flown in and out for guided afternoon tours.

The debate sparked by the administration's handling of news coverage of the invasion continued in the Senate yesterday, where lawmakers voted, 53-to-18, for an end to restrictions on news coverage. The vote came on an amendment to the debt ceiling bill, but it will be reconsidered Monday because some senators said that they thought it was too sweeping.

"You could have reporters from Tass," said Sen. John G. Tower (R-Tex.). "Is that what you want?"

Senate Minority leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) yesterday called for a bipartisan congressional fact-finding mission to Grenada because of what he called the administration's sharp restrictions on information about the invasion.

"We're not getting all the facts in the beginning, and we're not getting all the facts now," Byrd told reporters. "I think what we are getting is censored news . . . a little morsel at a time."

Byrd also criticized a lack of consultations with Congress over the invasion and said he wanted the inquiry to focus on the adequacy of U.S. intelligence in the Grenada invasion.

Majority Leader Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.) said that such a fact-finding mission is "a good idea" and that he might join Byrd in leading it. A resolution to authorize such a mission was being drawn up by Byrd's staff yesterday and was expected to reach the floor Monday, but Baker's aides said later that he has not yet signed off on the proposal.

Administration officials said in interviews this week that it was decided in the early stages of planning to allow the Pentagon to handle the dissemination of information on its own terms, and also set the rules for news coverage of the invasion. They said this was part of Reagan's larger delegation of almost all aspects of the invasion to the military.

"The planning of the entire thing was left to the Joint Chiefs of Staff," said an administration official. "Their attitude tends to be that the press makes it hard to fight wars."

Many officials within the Pentagon, especially public information officers, were also frustrated with the ground rules, which most of them attributed to Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs. "I've never seen it clamped so tight," one said.

White House officials apparently decided on Oct. 23 that they would keep to themselves the job of informing the Congress about the invasion but that the Pentagon would channel details to the public.

This control over the information was what military officials wanted, and top presidential aides, including chief of staff James A. Baker III, apparently offered no objections.

# Crowds View Weapons Seized on Grenada

ANDREWS, From B1

the public these weapons, "to give the people a chance to see the extent of the involvement of the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea with the former government of Grenada."

All day, special military shuttle buses darted across the base, carrying visitors from their cars to the exhibit and back.

Pentagon officials are considering extending the exhibit beyond Nov. 20, when it is scheduled to end.

The exhibit seemed to change few minds about the Grenada invasion, however. People who were for the invasion when they went in still supported it when they left, and people who were against it remained so.

"After looking at a bunch of 30- and 40-year-old weapons, I'm not convinced it was a necessary invasion," said an Alexandria man who said that he works for a Democratic congressman and asked not to be named. "I was skeptical before I came here, and this doesn't do a thing to change my mind."

But, said Hyattsville truck driver Tim Gregory: "They weren't piling up these weapons for vaca-

tion purposes . . . I don't think Club Med will list Grenada for a while."

Hangar 3, which usually houses small aircraft, had been emptied to make room for the Grenada arsenal.

Special security precautions have been established, so that everyone entering the hangar must first pass through a tent in which metal detectors have been set up, and must leave behind their matches and cigarette lighters.

Bruce Spaulding of Columbia, a consultant for the Navy and the Marine Corps, brought his son and a friend to the exhibit, explaining that he felt it would be an educational experience for the youngsters.

"I think it's neat because I've never been to anything like this before," said 8-year-old Tommy Spaulding. "They let you touch things," added the youngster, who had just received a lesson in how to fire a Czech-made VZ52 rifle.

"If you were going to engage in a set-piece battle against modern troops, you'd be in trouble with these weapons," said Bruce Spaulding, noting the obsolescence of some of the guns. But, he said, "These could be used to ambush irregular troops. . . . Old guns can still kill people."

The table display of rifles, which the visitors could pick up and handle, proved to be the most popular part of the exhibit.

"I think there's a fascination with guns in all of us," said Air Force T/Sgt. Donald L. Dick.

"There's a part of us that wants to be a little kid and play war," Dick added, watching Mary McGuire, a Waldorf housewife, hoist a Chinese-made antitank grenade launcher to her shoulder.

McGuire said that this was the first time in her life that she had held a gun.

"What concerns me," said Edward C. Ezell, small-arms curator for the Smithsonian Institution, "is that these guns have been floating around for a long time. They keep getting passed on. People talk about nuclear arms controls, but this is the kind of stuff that kills people on a day-to-day basis. Yet there are no controls over it."

Ezell said that he came to the exhibit seeking some new specimens for Smithsonian's small-arms collection. He said that he was surprised to see the long line of people waiting to see the arsenal.

"I guess it has to do with how Americans want to look at themselves," Ezell said. "They really want to be successful. Vietnam bruised us in more ways than one."



By Gerald Martineau—The Washington Post

Two youths handle a light machine gun from Grenada at Andrews Air Force Base.



By Lucian Perkins—The Washington Post

Supporters and opponents of U.S. policy in Central America milled in front of White House, separated by a line of police.

## 20,000 Protest Against U.S. Policy

By Caryle Murphy  
Washington Post Staff Writer

An estimated 20,000 people, warning of possible U.S. involvement in a Vietnam-style war, rallied near the White House yesterday to protest the Reagan administration's policies in Central America and the Caribbean.

The afternoon rally, which included a speech by Democratic presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson, climaxed a blustery day of '60s-style protests that included songs by the group Peter, Paul and Mary, an attempt by counter-demonstrators to halt the protesters' march to the Ellipse and a poignant reminder of the Vietnam war.

U.S. Park Police said 18 persons were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct when

they sat down in Pennsylvania Avenue NW in front of the White House in an attempt to block the march.

Tyler Hendricks, a spokesman for the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP) that is a student arm of the Unification Church, said all those arrested were members of his group.

He said most of those arrested were released after posting \$10 bonds.

Park Police, which estimated the crowd at 20,000, said no injuries were reported.

Earlier in the day, as marchers carrying signs protesting U.S. support for antigovernment guerrillas in Nicaragua and for the government of El Salvador

See DEMONSTRATE, B8, Col. 1

# 20,000 Protest U.S. Intervention, March to Ellipse for Peace Rally

## DEMONSTRATE, From B1

walked east on Constitution Avenue, they were met by a small band of bearded Vietnam veterans walking in the opposite direction.

The veterans, wearing field jackets and carrying flags and wreaths, had gathered on Capitol Hill and were marching to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial for a service in honor of POWs and MIAs.

As the two groups moved past each other, the protesters stopped to gawk at the veterans who, for the most part, kept marching, looking straight ahead.

The march came less than three weeks after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which has generated widespread public approval in opinion polls and little criticism from Democratic politicians. The invasion has temporarily overshadowed American intervention in the conflicts of El Salvador and Nicaragua.

Organizers of the march, a group of about 70 civil rights, disarmament and foreign policy organizations called the "November 12 Coalition," billed the protest as a way to show opposition to the administration's policies in Central America despite the generally favorable opinions of its Grenada operation.

Yesterday's march was the first major nationally organized protest against the administration's Central American policy since 23,000 people protested here on the eve of the U.S.-backed elections in El Salvador in March 1982.

At the rally on the Ellipse, Jackson, who was interrupted by applause several times, criticized Reagan's foreign policies in Lebanon, Central America and Grenada and called for a new course of action.

"We are here today to take a firm stand against a foreign policy of injustice, inhumanity and intimidation," said Jackson, "and for policy of talks, negotiations, human rights and the right to self-determination. In short, we are here today to demand a new course in America's foreign and domestic policies," he declared.

Jackson said America needs to support a neutral peace-keeping force in Lebanon and that the country's highest priority should be to negotiate a meaningful arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

He drew applause when he said it is time for a "rainbow coalition" of blacks, Hispanics, American Indians, students, women, and peace activists. At one point the crowd chanted with him, "Our time has come."

Protest leaders organized three smaller rallies for the morning, including one near the State Department where effigies of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, U.N. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick and former secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger were raised.

A few feet away, organizers erected mock tombstones bearing numbers said to represent the total of dead in wars in Central America.

Across town, at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service building, folk singers Peter, Paul and Mary played protest songs as thousands sang along. Later, the trio repeated its performance at the demonstration near the White House.

At a third rally at the Department of Health and Human Services, demonstrators performed skits.

After the morning rallies, demonstrators marched down Pennsylvania Avenue and around the White House before assembling at the Ellipse. Once at the main site, they huddled together to keep warm against brisk winds and temperatures in the mid-40s.

As in marches during the 1960s that protested the Vietnam War, the demonstrators were mainly whites in their 20s. Banners announced the names of college contingents from such campuses as Yale, Oberlin, Colgate, Swarthmore and the University of Michigan.

But there also were hundreds of others, such as Marcia and Bernard Schuman who came from New York for the march because "We feel the U.S. policy is wrong. You cannot impose democ-

racy by force. It goes against all the morals, the principles, on which this country was established when we intervene," said Marcia Schuman.

Twenty-four veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, which fought on the side of the Republican forces in the Spanish Civil War were also there yesterday. "Nurses Against U.S. Aggression," "Lawyers Committee Against U.S. Intervention in Central America" and "Ex-Peace Corps Volunteers Committee on Central America" were some of the other groups that marched.

One couple, Jean and Wilder Spaulding of Washington, 82 and 84 years old respectively, turned out to "stop all this nonsense sending troops to other countries."

Among all the things carried on high by the protesters yesterday one stood out. It was an American flag. Its bearer, Tim Rowe, said he was disappointed there were not more. "This flag can stand for peace and justice," said Rowe, a psychiatrist working with veterans in Northampton, Mass.

Rowe said the situation in Grenada was "too confusing; I don't think the last judgment is in. But I want to prevent the U.S. from getting bogged down in another Vietnam in Central America," he said.

*Washington Post* staff writer Marcia Slacum contributed to this story.



By James M. Thresher—The Washington Post

Two of the demonstrators who marched in protest parade dressed up as missiles and wore Reagan masks.

UWI Library

## Grenada's Guns

### Public Flocks to View Captured Arms

By Judith Valente  
Washington Staff Writer

To Christopher Walsh of Fairfax City, the rusted tanks and World War II-vintage guns hardly seemed the kind of arsenal you would expect from a superpower such as the Soviet Union.

But by the time Walsh, the son of a retired Marine Corps colonel, had finished perusing the sampling of guns and ammunition seized on Grenada and now on display at Andrews Air Force Base, he was convinced of one thing: that the United States was right in sending its troops to the Caribbean island.

"I don't know if I would consider it a big threat to us, but it

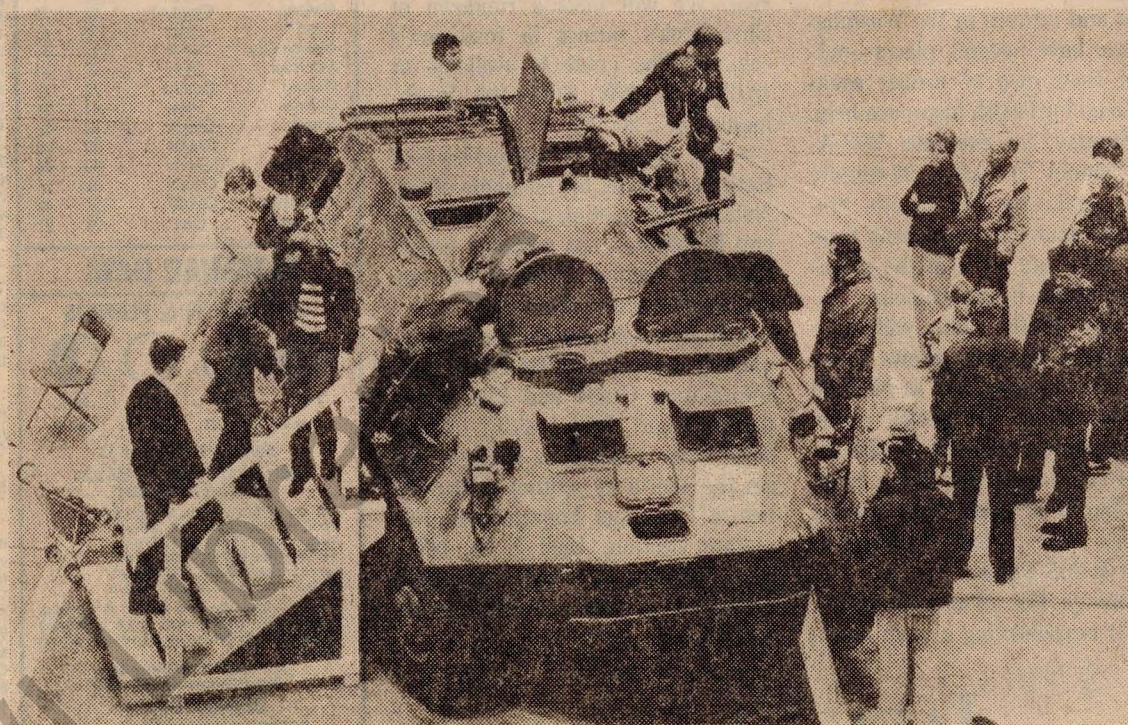
was surely the beginning of a threat," he said.

Walsh, a pastry chef, was among some 6,000 area residents who came to see the display yesterday, the second day that it was open to the general public.

Visitors climbed aboard Soviet-made tanks, peered down the barrels of unloaded VZ52 rifles, learned from an Air Force sergeant how to fire a Chinese-made antitank grenade launcher, and snapped photographs of each other posing alongside America's war booty.

Lt. Col. Mike Riley, Andrews' public affairs officer, said that the military had decided to show

See ANDREWS, B5, Col. 1



By Gerald Martineau—The Washington Post

Sightseers at Andrews Air Force Base view a personnel carrier taken from the People's Revolutionary Army on Grenada.

# The Washington Post

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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1983

Higher in Areas Approximately 75 Miles  
From District of Columbia (See Box on A2)

## THOUSANDS PROTEST POLICY



By James M. Thresher—The Washington Post

About 20,000 demonstrators protesting U.S. policies in Central America and Grenada march past 15th Street and Constitution Avenue en route to the Ellipse. Story, B1.

# '83 Diary Shows Grenadians Perceived Threat From U.S.

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Staff Writer

A 1983 diary compiled by someone who appears to have been a senior military official of the former Marxist revolutionary government of Grenada shows that it was preoccupied with obtaining help from the Soviet Union and Cuba to protect itself from perceived threats of "counter-revolutionaries" aided by the United States.

The diary, found a week ago by Rep. Don Ritter (R-Pa.) in the rubble of Grenadian army headquarters at Fort Rupert in St. George's after the U.S. invasion, records the steadily growing fear of the government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop that its "security situation is deteriorating" due to "stepped up ac-

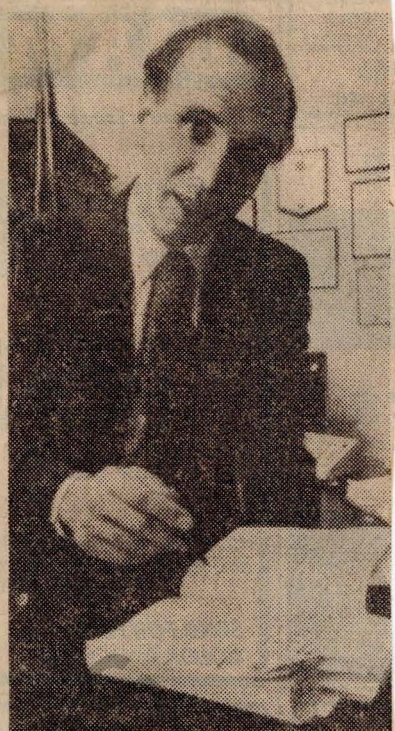
tivity by imperialism, increased plots and activities by counter-revolutionaries."

In July, the writer concludes that the "revolution will have to take serious measures to protect itself" from what he calls "counter-revolutionaries in Trinidad, U.S. and Venezuela."

The writer lists almost weekly meetings with Cuban or Soviet diplomats and specific actions such as determination of how much Soviet equipment to accept over the next three years, a decision to "pass on to Cubans" information on planned U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean and moves toward "closer cooperation" with Cuban intelligence.

According to Ritter, who found

See DIARY, A16, Col. 1



REP. DON RITTER  
... cites "triangle of interdependence"

transport  
Meeting with U.S. Joint Group  
- put in all radio transport arrangements  
out operation section - 11AM

10AM - speak in PBC

Check The Soviet Ambassador  
on the question of the spare parts  
and tires and also on the  
question of the boats.

13							14							15							16							17						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
1	2	3					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	

This notation is a reminder to the writer of the diary to check with the Soviet ambassador on the supply of material being provided to Grenada.

1983 March

Thursday 10

(69-296) WEEK 10

Check out the list of  
equipment needed for

Agro Industries

Announcing plans of Party Party

Meeting with the Soviet  
and consider for Guyana

1st. Airport site — 1300-1600

Venezuelan Airforce plane — check Hays

\* Sign the two documents  
of the Means we have  
received from the Soviets

Sign with Tortola  
personally check key men for the  
transport. Lyden - Hales etc.  
Metc. with Wat Street

Photos by Craig Herndon—The Washington Post

Diary entry indicates apparent meeting March 10 with the Soviet ambassador for signing of documents having to do with material being supplied.

## Diary Says Grenadians Saw Threats

### DIARY, From A1

the green-bound volume while touring Grenada with other members of Congress after the U.S. invasion, the diary "shows this triangle of interdependence" among the Grenadians, Cubans and Soviets that had become "part of Grenada's life."

Ritter said the CIA and the Defense Intelligence Agency are studying the diary. Its author is still unknown, although his apparently high military rank is reflected by entries about drawing up army budgets, bringing together top cadres and regularly attending "political bureau" meetings and sessions with Bishop and his minister of finance, Bernard Coard, and minister of construction, Gen. Hudson Austin. They later seized power from Bishop, who was murdered days before U.S. troops invaded.

At the back of the diary, the author listed a salary of \$950 a month and payments of either \$650 or \$500 each month under the heading "Soviet Union." Ritter said he assumes from this evidence that the diary's author was being paid by both his government and the Soviets.

The relationship between the Bishop government's quest for increased aid from Moscow and Havana and its growing concern about security is illustrated by diary entries dated March 10.

On that day, according to the diary, the author apparently met with the Soviet ambassador and the leader of the Cuban military and construction personnel in Grenada, Col. Pedro Tortola. "Sign the two documents of the Means [material] we have received from the Soviets" he wrote in the diary, and "sign with Tortola."

8 weeks" and checking "the mood of permanent troops."

The final entries in July 1983 cover the report of those maneuvers in June by the Grenadian army and militia and include a finding that "we must discuss with the people the form of attack the enemy use in Nicaragua and the need to be vigilant and report movement of strange people in village, in the hills . . ."

The "enemy" referred to is the U.S.-financed force of counter-revolutionaries infiltrating Nicaragua from Honduras to attack the troops of Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

Warning of the vulnerability of Grenada's hilly interior, "where it is possible for the enemy to land forces and use its terrain," the July entry recommends that the Grenadian army "conduct patrols in the mountains . . . preparation of armed forces for and in the techniques of mountain combat . . . establish of a unit on the Grand Etang [in the center of Grenada where there had been a military headquarters under the previous regime of Sir Eric Gairy] . . . Mountain warfare school at Grand Etang."

The writer also recommends that the Grenadian government "step up coastal patrols . . . step up patrols and guarding of key installations . . . step up surveillance and control of all hostile elements and also of ex-prisoners and army personnel . . . step up [counter-intelligence] work in the armed forces . . . step up efforts to penetrate counter revolutionaries in Trinidad, U.S. and Venezuela . . . closer cooperation with DGI [Cuban intelligence] . . . cleanout police and other sections of the armed forces . . . control post office . . . establish tighter control over tourists and visitors."

The pattern of relations with the Cubans is established on the first page of the diary, where the writer notes on Jan. 1 information on the "11th XPN exercise" which would involve "Honduras & USA . . . air, ground & sea power . . . move forces from USA toward Panama" and then says, "Any information on maneuvers pass on to Cubans."

On Jan. 7, the writer was to "check Comrade Totolo on a fireworks, b. translation of letters." The fireworks, later entries show, were to be used at the March 13 anniversary of the coup that put Bishop into power.

"Select one top comrade to be sent to Cuba to be prepared in Communications," reads the entry on March 2. "Check the Cubans about the house for the comrades in logistics," says an entry two weeks later.

When planning was under way for the June maneuvers, it was noted that the "road to Totolo's house should be blocked."

Often the references to Cubans are related to their construction of the new airfield on the island.

Facets of the Soviet relationship also

appear frequently in the diary, beginning with Jan. 1 notations about "problems [with] the BTR," the Soviet armored personnel carrier, eight of which the Grenadians received under a 1981 agreement.

On Feb. 24, the writer says, "prepare document 'secret' on how much of the Soviet request we should accept over the next 3 years—for use and reserve." On the date, there is a notation to check with "Mignon on the situation with the RPG2," a rifle grenade launcher the Soviets were supplying.

Earlier, the writer notes a meeting with the Soviet ambassador and the need to organize 20 officers and non-commissioned officers "to go to the Soviet Embassy to see film 7 pm." Two days later a "Soviet film festival" was recorded.

There also is mention of training for Grenadians in the Soviet Union, provisions for which were contained in the arms agreements. On March 8, there is a notation of a "meeting with comrades who have returned from the USSR." Later that month, there is a reference to possible Soviet training of Grenadian pilots.

The theme running through the diary is the need for greater security inside Grenada. A Jan. 7 entry is to "Follow up Keith Roberts on the question of the latest plot." A month later there is a meeting to complete "guidelines for steps to be taken when a boat is seen in the area."

In a March 7 entry, the diary's author reminds himself to "check . . . Unison [Whiteman, then foreign minister and a close aide of Bishop] to immediately confiscate & destroy counterrevolutionary Trotskyite literature being distributed by foreign affairs."

The diary also contains references to more mundane affairs of state and the personal lives of those running the country. On April 21, the question was which government official would attend "the Governor General's function for the Queen's birthday" with the added notation, "Ensure activity is monitored to check attendance."

On Feb. 10, there is an entry to "Organize for Camp Mitchell, the comrade who died March 13 [the date of the 1979 coup] for his girl friend to receive an allowance of \$75 per month for each of the 2 girls he has."

On March 22, the militia for the new airfield was to meet, but there is a notation that "Gen Austin home to keep his old lady company."

There are no entries in the diary after July. After months of conflict and intrigue among the leaders of Grenada's ruling party, Bishop was deposed and put under house arrest in mid-October. He was killed, along with Whiteman and others, on Oct. 19. After the U.S. invasion, which began Oct. 25, Coard and Austin were captured and turned over to Caribbean military forces who joined in the invasion.

There is also a notation to "check the Soviet Ambassador on the question of the spare parts and tyres [tires] and also on the question of boots."

In the back pages of the diary for the same date is a report on internal security in Grenada that lists the "kinds of actions" being undertaken by the revolution's enemies along with steps that would have to be taken in response.

"Sabotage of economic proposals . . . populist terrorism . . . limited attacks against military targets . . . organization of internal political challenges, ie. the gang of 26" are listed as the threats. The "gang of 26" was a group associated with a 1980 bombing that almost killed Bishop and then-deputy prime minister Coard.

The report said such threats could come from "internal and external" sources and "infiltration by speed boat, tourist boats and yachts."

"Work among the masses" is the first action needed to combat the threat, according to the report, along with "stepped up political information and material benefits in areas that are targeted by the enemy."

Also listed is "stepping up security work . . . national maneuvers in the next

Washington Post 1100.15 1983

## Hundreds Held in Grenada, Accused of Ties to Bishop

By Loren Jenkins  
Washington Post Foreign Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov. 12—U.S. and Caribbean military forces here have rounded up hundreds of Grenadian citizens suspected or accused of sympathizing or having had ties with the government of slain prime minister Maurice Bishop or the short-lived military council that replaced him.

Acting on the basis of local denunciations or working from lists of government employes and members of the party, military or militia, the U.S. military authorities also are interrogating the prisoners. According to the accounts of a number of prisoners subsequently released, questions appear to have focused on their political activities and beliefs and

their potential threat to the establishment of a pro-western government here.

At least 230 prisoners have been incarcerated in a U.S. detention center at Point Salines, at the island's southwest tip, adjacent to the Cuban-constructed airstrip. Point Salines now serves as the command headquarters for U.S. forces in Grenada.

Under the gaze of military guards in towers, prisoners are kept behind a high fence and rolls of concertina wire. Tagged with numbered bracelets, the detainees are given large wooden packing crates to sleep in.

Authority for the warrantless arrests appears to rest on sweeping state-of-emergency powers signed

See GRENADA, A16, Col. 4

## 230 Detained at U.S. Camp; Grenadian Toll Released

GRENADA, From A1

Nov. 4 by Governor General Paul Scoon. Some Grenadians affected say they supported but were not active in Bishop's government.

According to a British attorney here acting as legal adviser, Scoon holds in reserve the right to press censorship, and the ability to proscribe a person's employment or business activities if he is deemed a threat to public safety or order.

Some of the prisoners detained at the camp have been held since shortly after the Oct. 25 U.S. invasion, while others have been interrogated and then released. According to some accounts, many of those released have been picked up again by different U.S. or Caribbean units.

Some of the prisoners at the camp, which U.S. forces have declared off limits to journalists, are described as officers in the Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army.

An official at a government office described an incident in which an employe was arrested once, returned, and then rearrested Monday even though his first interrogation allegedly had cleared him of suspicion.

His employer said the man in question, Neil Noel, had not served in the military nor had any political association with Bishop's government. "A guy who didn't like Neil reported him to the authorities," the employer said. "No one has made any effort to ask us about him or to check our files on him."

The most prominent person so far arrested was Kendrick Radix, a former minister in Bishop's government who had been jailed by the military junta that replaced him.

A British-educated lawyer who once served as Grenada's ambassador to Washington and the United Nations, Radix was picked up last night by U.S. military authorities and released this morning. He said he spent the night in one of the packing crates without food or water.

Radix said that after being picked up at his mother's home yesterday by a plainclothed, armed American, he was interrogated twice—once by

Americans and again briefly by a Barbadian policeman who belongs to the Caribbean force.

On release this morning, Radix said, he was given a card informing authorities that he had been arrested and interrogated and would not have to be interrogated again unless he indulged in anti-government activities or threatened the public order. Then he was returned to his mother's home.

Radix said he had been one of the few Grenadians interviewed by members of a U.S. congressional delegation here last week to protest the invasion and ask that U.S. forces be withdrawn.

"This isn't a legal proceeding," Radix charged today following his release, "this is a witch hunt."

Asked by reporters about the detention, U.S. Maj. Gen. Jack Farris said Scoon had asked him to make the arrest.

Soldiers at the roadblocks carry lists of hundreds of names and addresses of Grenadians who have either been denounced by other islanders or have been linked to the Bishop government or the Revolutionary Military Council that overthrew it six days before the invasion.

U.S. mission spokesman James Dandridge said two Americans also are on the lists. He said one is under a federal indictment on gunrunning charges and is believed to be on the island and another who is known to have been "involved" with Bishop's government.

Dandridge also offered the first official U.S. figures for non-Americans killed and wounded in the course of the invasion. He said 63 persons had been killed, 42 of whom were believed to be Cubans and 21 Grenadians. He said 18 were civilians killed in the U.S. bombing of a mental hospital.

This leaves three Grenadians presumably killed in combat, a figure at odds with those offered by local funeral homes and hospitals. Previous U.S. military statements had put the figure at from 42 to 160 Grenadians dead.

Dandridge put the number of non-American wounded at 337, including 57 Cubans already repatriated.

**Scoon Seen as Grenada's Leader****Island Awaits Word From Ex-Teacher**

By John Burgess

Washington Post Foreign Service

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 29—When U.S. forces landed on Grenada five days ago, one of their prime objectives was to secure the person of Sir Paul Scoon, who has become key to an elaborate legal justification for the invasion and appointment of a new government.

U.S. armored cars rolled up to Scoon's residence overlooking the capital of St. George's on Wednesday. U.S. troops quickly freed him—apparently without violence—from Cuban or Grenadan soldiers and put him aboard a helicopter to the aircraft carrier Guam offshore.

According to officials of the U.S. and Caribbean governments whose troops now occupy Grenada, Scoon, 48, is to be the island's new leader. But Grenada's 110,000 people are still waiting to hear from him directly on his plans. Radio Free Grenada, the island's official voice, was supposed to return to the air with an address from Scoon Thursday, but it has remained silent.

Since 1978, Scoon, a bespectacled tennis-playing man who taught at a boys' school on the island for 13 years, has served as Grenada's governor general, the official link to the British monarchy and a largely ceremonial post in Commonwealth countries. An obscure figure previously, his leap into the international limelight has been decisive.

Caribbean leaders who joined the United States in sending troops in say that Scoon, shocked by the bloodshed that followed a military coup d'etat two weeks ago, conveyed abroad a secret plea for military action before the invasion.

The United States and its Caribbean allies now recognize him as the sole legitimate political authority on the island and have asked Scoon, a Grenadan citizen, to form an interim government pending elections.

On Friday, Scoon telephoned Buckingham Palace—Queen Elizabeth was reported to be "glad" that Scoon, his wife and three children were safe—and United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. He told Perez de Cuellar that he planned to close Grenadan missions abroad pending formation of a new government and hoped to conduct elections within six months.

Today he conferred in St. George's with U.S. Ambassador Milan Bish and Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams.

Speculation in Barbados has it that the delay in Scoon's maiden address to Grenada could be related to official displeasure in London, where the government has condemned the invasion and might resent the political uses to which Washington and the Caribbean states are putting the Crown's man on the scene.

Scoon's role in Grenada's crisis has refocused attention on murky areas of Commonwealth law concerning the authority of governors general.

Grenada, like many former British colonies, elected to retain the British monarch as head of state after it achieved independence in 1974. The governor general would be nominated by the local government but appointed by the queen.

Scoon, who received the knighthood that generally goes with the job, was nominated by Eric Gairy, the eccentric, pro-western prime minister whom Maurice Bishop overthrew in 1979. Bishop proceeded to forge close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union but made no moves to sever Grenada's ties to the Commonwealth or to unseat Scoon.

Under the Grenadan constitution, which Bishop suspended shortly after he took power—the governor general was empowered to dissolve Parliament at the request of the prime minister and to appoint a new cabinet in extraordinary crisis conditions.

In practice, however, he had a scant

political role. Occupying a spacious official residence, his functions centered on raising the toast glass at national day celebrations, receiving visiting dignitaries and signing documents drafted by the government.

Adams has said that after Bishop and several of his top aides died at the hands of a military council led by Gen. Hudson Austin, Scoon's views on intervention were sought through an intermediary from an unknown third country. According to Adams, "Sir Paul agreed" to request intervention "as soon as possible."

After Scoon was reached by U.S. forces, according to Adams, he put his pre-invasion request in writing in the form of a letter delivered to the head of the joint Caribbean force asking for help in "stabilizing this grave and dangerous situation."

There is firm legal precedent for governors-general to dissolve cabinets—Australian Governor General Sir John Kerr sacked a Labor Party government in 1975, move that angry prime minister Gough Whitlam termed a coup d'etat.

But diplomats familiar with the Grenadan constitution say it is unclear whether the governor general's authority extends to a summons for foreign troops.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman has said that Scoon has a "constitutional right to form a new government.

It is known of Scoon's personal political views.

Selection of an interim government will have to balance U.S. and Caribbean leaders' desire for a pro-western, parliamentary political order against the significant support among the Grenadan public for the socialist reforms of Bishop. It remains unclear, however, how much freedom Scoon will have in selecting a cabinet, since Grenada is expected to remain under military occupation by the invasion force for an unspecified period.

Washington Post. Nov. 27, 1983

## 34 Nations Draw Plan On Grenada

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Foreign Service

PANAJI, India, Nov. 26—The heads of the Commonwealth nations have virtually reached agreement on the creation of a Caribbean security force for Grenada and a declaration opposing intervention in sovereign states, informed summit sources said today. The draft declaration does not explicitly condemn the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

In a breakthrough on the most contentious issue facing the biannual gathering of heads of former British colonies, the small Caribbean nations that supported the invasion and the African states that wanted it condemned were near final agreement on a compromise that calls for eventual withdrawal of foreign forces, conference sources said.

Referring to occasionally fractious debate on the issue earlier in the week, an informed source said the breach has been healed. The agreement on the intervention issue is expected Monday after the 34 Commonwealth leaders return to New Delhi from their weekend "retreat" here in the onetime Portuguese colony of Goa—which India seized militarily in 1961.

All of the Caribbean members—including those who did not participate with U.S. troops in the Grenada invasion—are to be involved in the regional security force, providing the interim government of Grenada requests it, summit sources said.

The U.S. government has shown no enthusiasm for such a force, declaring when asked that its formation should be up to the Grenadian governor general and the members of the Caribbean Peace Force. That small force is composed of policemen from the invading nations.

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## Commonwealth Nations Near Accord on Grenadian Force

### COMMONWEALTH, From A1

A working committee of the 12 Commonwealth Caribbean nations attending the summit is working on a final draft of a communique, according to secretariat officials. The group does not include Grenada. The interim government is not represented here.

Conference sources said the delegates had agreed that the Grenada security force would receive financial support from Commonwealth nations, including those not in the Caribbean. Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, among other leaders here, has expressed a willingness to back such a project.

The force would be more constabulary than military, but would be sufficiently trained and equipped to maintain the island's security, conference sources said. It would include the establishment of a security training administration, they added.

To placate the critical African states, led by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, the compromise communique is to urge respect for the territorial integrity of all nations. The African leaders had argued that failure to condemn the invasion would be a precedent that would encourage South Africa to invade its neighbors.

The call for withdrawal of foreign forces from Grenada does refer to the United States, but not in a condemnatory fashion, summit sources said. The sources said the draft leaves open the option of Grenada's interim government working out the withdrawal schedule.

Following this morning's session there was an abrupt change of mood

in the meetings, with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mugabe—at opposite poles on the condemnation issue—showing signs of "being very constructive and happy," one summit source said.

Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams, and Antiguan Prime Minister V.C. Bird, whose forces participated in the invasion, left Goa for Bombay to watch a cricket match.

Meanwhile, following a meeting between Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou, a five-nation Commonwealth group was formed to make diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis in Cyprus.

## Premier of Jamaica Calls Early Election

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 26 (AP)—Prime Minister Edward Seaga has called for national elections two years ahead of schedule after a left-wing challenge to his conservative economic policies.

Seaga, a staunch supporter of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, made the surprise announcement yesterday that he had asked the governor general to dissolve Parliament. He set no date for the elections, but sources close to him said the balloting would be within three weeks.

Seaga's support for the Grenada invasion met with wide approval, according to polls. But two days ago, he took the unpopular step of devaluing the currency 77 percent.

Seaga said the election call was a reaction to a demand Thursday by the opposition People's National Party that he resign as finance minister, a post he also occupies.