Advocate

Y, OCTOBER 15, 1983 50 CENTS (IN BARBADOS)



MR. BISHOP



MR. COARD

Bishop out of sight — Coard quits as Deputy

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Friday (CANA) — The state-owned Radio Free Grenada this afternoon announced the resignation of Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, as a confused situation developed here over the leadership of the four-and-a-half year-old leftwing People's Revolutionary Government.

The announcement in between a music programme came hours after the Minister of National Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan told a crowd outside the government newspaper, Free West Indian, that Coard had taken over the prime ministership from Maurice Bishop.

Said the radio announcement: "Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning Bernard Coard today announced his resignation from the Government. This is because of a number of recent developments, including in particular vicious remours spread since last Wednesday that Comrade Coard and his wife were engaged in a plot to kill the Prime Minister.

"As a result of this rumour on Wednesday night a group of certain elements, led by an insurance company owner, actually tried to seize the arms from a militia station in order to assassinate comrade Coard and his wife.

"Comrade Coard has stated that he has resigned in order to make it abundantly clear to the public that this rumour is a vicious lie."

Bishop's whereabouts are unknown, but there have been rumours here this afternoon that he is under house arrest along with a few of his Ministers.

Radio Free Grenada issued another statement this afternoon quoting the armed forces as saying there are "many vicious rumours being spread throughout the country that there is at present a danger of counter-revolutionary elements seeking to use this opportunity to cause a breakdown in law and order in the country."

"The armed forces wish to make it clear that they will take firm measures against anyone engaging in activities which may cause disorder and disturbances of the people," the announcement said.

The radio earlier announced the arrest of Bishop's personal security chief Cletus St. Paul, accused, the radio said, of spreading a vicious rumour implicating members of the Government in the alleged plot.

Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, who addressed the United Nations this week, was intransit through Barbados on his way back home this afternoon.

In the meantime the Grenada capital, St. Georges is quiet.

Earlier a crowd of about 300 assembled outside the Free West Indian offices reacted angrily to the Strachan announcement of a change in leadership of the government, which came to power in a March 1979 coup.

Eyewitnesses said there were shouts of "No Bishop no revolution" and "We don't want Coard."

Today's developments followed an unconfirmed report this week that Coard had at a Cabinet meeting Wednesday called for Bishop's resignation.

●Second minister quits PRG

Grenada political crisis still boils

St. George's, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) — A SECOND Grenada Government Minister was tonight reported to have resigned in the culmination of a day of lightning developments that still left it unclear as to who was in charge of the four and a half year old leftwing administration, as the country remained in a political crisis.

State-owned Radio Free Granada (RFG) reported that Industrialisation and Labour Minister, Kendrick Radix had left the People's Revolutionary Government, hours after Radix had led a demonstration in the capital and told the marchers that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been under house arest since Thursday at his official residence as a result of moves by his ultra leftist Deputy Bernard Coard to take over the leadership.

The Ministry of Information, through RFG announced that Victor Nazim Burke had been appointed to succeed Coard as Finance and Trade Minister. Coard resigned yesterday, to give the lie he said to "vicious rumours" that he had tried to unseat and kill Bishop, in a move to carry the PRG further to the left.

In the first acknowledgement from within the government of dissension in its ranks, Army Major and Ambassador to Cuba, Liam Cornwall accused Prime Minister Bishop of failing to accept and implement decisions of the ruling New Jewel Movement party and government.

In a broadcast statement, Cornwall said, "No man can be above rule, no man can be above the majority." He announced that Bishop was under investigation to determine whether he was involved in the "lie" that there was a power struggle in the PRG.

RFG reported tonight that "a number of people" involved in the organisation of the pro-Bishop rally had been arrested. No details of the arrests were given and it was not known if Mr. Radix was among them. He could not be contacted to confirm his resignation which the radio said was effective last Thursday.

Radix said he had warned his colleagues since last year that Coard was seeking to gain the leadership of the Government.

"If Maurice (Bishop) is not released by Monday," he declared to the chanting crowd, "there must be no work, no school and no play in Grenada."

It appeared that the Army was being mobilised as statements were broadcast urging members of the Security Forces to report to bases, including Fort Rupert, the army headquarters in the capital.

In his statement Major Cornwall said the Army, which he stressed was an integral part of the government, "will tolerate absolutely no manifestations whatsoever of counter revolutions no matter in what guise, shape or form it shows itself."

"Any action which aims at disturbing the peace or the normal life of our nation, or which threatens the revolution, will be firmly dealt with. The peace and calm which prevails, in Grenada shall be maintained, Mr. Cornwall said.

In an acknowledgement that sections of the armed forces had been unhappy with Bishop's leadership, Cornwall said that officers and non-commissioned officers of the entire armed forces last Wednesday passed a resolution demanding that Bishop accept and implement decisions of the party.

Cornwall said a principle was involved and the decisions were aimed at strengthening the party and the revolution. He spoke of "love and respect for Comrade Maurice," but said rules must be applies to all, no matter who they are.

Though today's radio announcements suggested that the Security Forces were in control, western diplomatic sources suggested that the weekend may well see the Army call on Coard to take over the country's leadership from Prime Minister Bishop.

Throughout the day nothing was heard from the Marxist Coard, who had long been known to have been on the far left of the party, and the radio compared with the more moderate Bishop remained mum on the Prime Minister's whereabouts.

In another development, five foreign journalists, including two Barbados photographers were put out of Grenada today. Security forced picked them up while they were covering the demonstration at which Radix spoke.

Representatives of the Caribbean News Agency and the American News agencies Associated Press and United Press International were among those asked to leave and told they could return when things calmed down.

Film and tape recorders were confiscated.

Advocate Oct -17 1983

• Former P.M. 'at home and well'

Bishop stripped of leadership

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the apparent victim of a "palace coup' by radicals inside his four-and-a-half-year old People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is "at home and well," an administration official said today.

The official, who asked not to be named, however declined to comment on allegations yesterday by ex-Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix that Bishop was under house arrest, amid a power struggle between moderate and ultra left factions in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Bishop, 39, who led the 1979 NJM coup that ousted eccentric dictator Sir Eric Gairy, has not been seen in public since Wednesday. He was last heard on the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) Thursday night denying there was a rift in the NJM leadership.

A Bishop confidant said today the Grenada leader had in fact been stripped of his post and NJM membership since a meeting Thursday night of the party's Central Committee.

The committee, the ex-government official said, was not convinced by Bishop's plea of innocence of starting a rumour that his hardline Marxist Deputy Bernard Coard and his wife were plotting the Prime Minister's assassination.

Coard has since resigned to "make it abundantly clear," he said that the rumour was a "vicious lie."

But an NJM insider said Coard still has the support of the army which is now effectively in charge.

Well inform sources here say that central to the crisis is Bishop's failure to implement in the government a long-held NJM principle of collective leadership, with Coard sharing the prime ministership.

The Central Committee had by a majority vote actually agreed to implementation of the principle a month ago.

The sources said Bishop told a Wednesday meeting of the NJM Central Committee that while he agreed in principle with the concept of joint leadership he wanted more time to clarify in his own mind how it would work in practice.

Unable to accept his explanation, the committee expelled Bishop from the NJM of which he co-founded more than a decade ago, the sources said.

Radio Free Grenada, virtually the only source of official information on the crisis over the last few days, today announced that former Industrialisation and Fisheries Minister Radix (RFG said he resigned from the Government three days ago) has been arrested for leading and organising a pro-Bishop march in the capital St. Georges yesterday.

The radio said he was among people held bythe security forces in connection with the demonstration.

Another journalist who came here to cover he unfolding events, senir Trinidad Express staer Andy Johnson, was asked to leave today.

Johnson was picked up by immigration and security personnel and escorted from his hotel to the airport.

Yesterday five other newsmen, including two photographers, representing Caribbean and American news organisations were similarly put out and several others prevented from entering the country when they arrived at Pearl's airport.

Security and immigration officials told the journalists the crisis here was an internal party matter and that they could return to Grenada when it was resolved.

In the meantime the radio this evening explained that its earlier announcement banning motor vehicle parking on a series of city streets tomorrow between 1 pm and 4 pm related to plans to move "two (power) generators," from the St. Georges pier to the Queen's Park.

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Grenadians ask Adams to help

Four Grenadian groups in the United States, concerned about the deteriorating political situation in Grenada, have urged Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams to help in preventing what they perceive as an imminent bloodbath.

In a cable to the Barbados leader released here yesterday Grenada Movement of Freedom and Democracy, the Grenada Democratic Council, United Grenadians for Democracy and Progress and the United Grenadians of New York said they feared for the lives of their families.

The text of the cable read: "We members of the undersigned organisations today jolted by reports regarding the deteriorating political situation in Grenada. We fear lives of family being sacrificed in the power struggle between Bishop and Deputy Coard. We are helpless to protect these lives. We appeal to you in the name of humanity, assist us and take whatever steps you deem necessary to prevent a blood bath we feel imminent in the situation."

Reports out of Grenada indicate that the People's Revolutionary Army has taken control of the country, with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop apparently under house arrest and his Deputy Bernard Coard having announced his resignation. (CANA)



..Against the backdrop of houses on the scenic hills overlooking downtown St. Georges, Grenada, some of the many people who turned out over the weekend to lend their support to deposed leader Maurice Bishop, reportedly under house arrest.

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Cuba mum on unrest

HAVANA, Sunday — Communist Cuba, a close ally of Grenada, has so far made no comment on a reported coup against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that while the Cuban Government was aware of the news reports it had no official statement to make.

The Cuban state news agency, Prensa Latina, which has a correspondent on the island, also said nothing about the situation.

State-owned Radio Free Grenada said last night that people organising demonstrations had been detained and that the military had warned they would deal with anyone causing disturbances.

Clarke: Set Bishop free

Trade union leader and former legal adviser to the Grenada Government, Barbadian Robert (Bobby) Clarke, has called on former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard to release Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and ex-Industrialisation Minister Kenrick Radix and let the Grenadian people decide their path.

A telegram to this effect was despatched today to Coard, amid a political crisis in Grenada, with Prime Minister Bishop apparently under house arrest and facing the threat of being unseated by radicals in his ruling leftist New Jewel Movement.

Radix was arrested yesterday for leading a pro-Bishop demonstration in the capital, St. Georges.

Clarke, president general of the Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU) told Coard: "We are concerned at the development perpetrated by your small faction in the revolutionary process begun in 1970 by Maurice Bishop, Kenrick Radix, Unison Whiteman and Hudson Austin.

"It is imperative for the orderly development of the revolutionary struggle of the people of Grenada that you immediately release Maurice Bishop and Kenrick Radix and let the people of Grenada decide their path. Your action can only frustrate the revolutionary process," signed Bobby Clarke. (CANA)

The tension grows

Barbados should take serious note of the high profile role played by the Army in the continuing political upheaval in Grenada, and be aware of the deadly consequences possible should the situation there continue to deteriorate.

Clearly obvious from the confused shifting of events and the available information doled out by Radio Free Grenada — the Government owned station — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is now powerless. The man greeted as a hero who had rescued his people four and a half years ago from the debilitating, corrupt tyranny of the Eric Gairy regime, is now under house arrest, and incommunicado, suppressed by the Army because he dared to dissent from an agreed party line.

What that line was has not been revealed, nor have Bishop's stand and possible alternative been told. But Major Leon Cornwall of the Grenada Armed Forces has broadcast a statement on RFG stating that the New Jewel Movement's Central committee leadership and the entire membership of the NJM took certain decisions on internal party changes which were aimed at strengthening the work of the party and revolution.

He said: "Comrade Maurice Bishop refused to accept and implement these decisions, even though he had been present at the Party's meeting and voted for the decisions. In response to this, the officers and NCOs of the entire armed forces who are members of the party, last Wednesday passed a resolution demanding that Comrade Maurice Bishop accept implement the decisions of the party."

Political observers indicate that the situation in Grenada is fraught with major dangers for the Caribbean region. There is reason to believe that Bishop's former Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, will be called upon to lead the government. He is known to have favour with the Armed Forces and is a hard line Marxist — further left leaning than Mr. Bishop.

After the coup which overthrew Sir Eric Gairy, Mr. Coard was considered to be the power behind the Bishop "throne". He was the first Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. During that trip in 1979 he signed a bilateral co-operation agreement between the two countries. He has travelled to other Eastern European countries, all within the Soviet orbit, and he has visited Surniame which is forging a similar revolutionary style of government following a coup there in 1980. This year he represented Grenada at a meeting in Yugoslavia of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). As Minister of Finance he has spearheaded the country's post revolution economic planning.

Mr. Coard has been disapproving of some of Mr. Bishop's policies of allowing private enterprise to participate in rebuilding the Grenada economy and has been reported to be critical of Mr. Bishop's decision to have a special commission write a new constitution which will call for elections in 1985. Mr. Coard is known to be more politically radical than Mr. Bishop.

Grenada has had to face considerable pressure from non-communist government in the Caribbean, including Barbados, as well as the United States following its coming to power in March 1979. It has been sharply criticised for its links with the Soviet Union and Cuba and violations of human rights including suppression of press freedom. The expulsion of newsmen from Grenada on Saturday and the confiscation of film, tapes and notes is a further assault on this freedom.

And Mr. Bishop has made some concessions to accommodate less abrasive relations with the Caribbean nations. This could be interpreted as a softening of the line he was expected by his Soviet bosses to take, and the ease with which Bishop has been isolated from the levers of power along with those who supported him such as Mr. Kendrick Radix and Cletus St. Paul, indicates how precarious life can be for those who oppose the totalitarian party line.

Barbados and the Caribbean should become further aware that the Communist bloc will stop at nothing to achieve its aims — world domination. Grenada has been sucked into the orbit and no softening of the leadership policy will be allowed. The area should also be aware that Marxist ideologues are in place in currently non-communist countries and will be eager to exploit whatever is resolved in Grenada for the cause. we need to be vigilant that we do not lose our freedoms by default because we are not sufficiently aware of the threat that resides on our own doorstep. The Grenada situation demonstrates dramatically that puppets do not pull their own strings, that the Soviet hand manipulates the Grenada show.

Advocate Oct. 19, 1983

● Political crisis deepens

Five Grenada ministers quit



Unison Whiteman — "Comrade Coard, who is now running Grenada, has refused to engage in serious talks to resolve the crisis".

Grenada's Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman yesterday announced the resignation of five ministers, including himself, as the political crisis within the country's left-wing leadership deepened.

Whiteman, in a prepared statement, said himself Tourism Minister Lyden Ramdhanny, Housing Minister Norris Bain and Agriculture Minister George Louison had resigned, and Education Minister Jacqueline Creft was expected to do so later last night.

The resignations came as the house arrest of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop went into the sixth day, with members of his ruling New Jewel Movement locked in a leadership struggle centred on Bishop and his ultra leftwing ex-deputy Bernard Coard.

"We have done so because we have been holding discussions, both Comrade Louison and myself everyday since Saturday with Mr. Coard who is running the country and they are not discussing in good faith a way to resolve the deep crisis in our country," the former Grenada Foreign Minister said.

"We have to disassociate ourselves with this government and we have to explain to the people of the country and of the world the serious situation and the refusal of the government to deal with the crisis," he added.

Announcements on Radio Free Grenada (RFG) attribute the crisis principally to Bishop's refusal to accept a decision by his New Jewel Movement (NJM) to implement a system of collective leadership that would have seen him sharing power with Coard.

Said Whiteman in a telephone conversation with CANA's headquarters: "Comrade Coard who is now running Grenada, has refused to engage in serious talks to resolve the crisis."

The former Foreign Minister said himself and Louison had sought a meeting with Coard and Information Minister Selwyn Strachan, to discuss the crisis, but after this meeting last Saturday, found they were being given the runaround.

Whiteman said last Sunday Louison and himself met with Coard and Strachan and advanced a set of compromise proposals, including a demand that Bishop remain as Prime Minister with the question of the leadership of the party subject to later negotiations, the idea being that Bishop would share more responsibility with Coard at the party level.

The proposals also included a provision that Bishop remain an executive member of the party while the NJM discussed the leadership issue. But Coard said the proposals did not go far enough and would require further meetings, Whiteman added.

Then yesterday afternoon during further discussion on the issue—this time on the phone—Coard "slammed down the phone on Comrade Louison and it became clear to us that they did not want a settlement and seemed determined to use force and provoke violence, to achieve their objective," Whiteman said.

The former Foreign Minister declined to elaborate further, saying he feared "they may be about to come for me."

Yesterday's announced resignations follow those last week of Coard as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Kendrick Radix as Minister of Industrialisation and Fisheries.

The remaining Cabinet members are Victor Burke who succeeded Coard as Minister of Finance and Planning, Christopher Deriggs, who is responsible for health, Army Commander Hudson Austin who holds the construction portfolio, and Information Minister Strachan.

Announcements on the NJM-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) said the central issue in the crisis is Bishop's refusal to accept and implement a party decision to adopt the principle of collective leadership and share power with Coard.

The military has in the meantime announced it is pressing on with in vestigations into Bishop' personal involvement directing a rumour th Coard and his wife h plotted to assassina him.

Coard has denied rumour and in f resigned to make it, as puts it, abundantly c that it was "a vicious

However, White said yesterday eve that Coard was "run the show from his ho

In the meantime radio tonight rele what it said was pa sworn statement member of Bis personal security Errol George, rea plicating the Minister in star rumour that he wa threat of assassina Coard and his wif (CANA)

ADVOCATE Oct 14 1983

Power struggle in Grenada crisis

BY STEWART RUSSELL

A classic Marxist power struggle between proponents of "collective rule" and a charismatic individual underlies the government crisis in Grenada according to reports reaching neighbouring islands.

With immigration officials expelling some foreign journalists and refusing entry to others, the analysis is based on news from local reporters of the Caribbean News Agency (CANA), communiques over the state-run Radio Free Grenada and the impressions of expelled journalists and western diplomats.

Reporters ordered to leave the tiny 'Spice Island' with a population of about 110 000 were told the squabble between government members was 'an internal affair' but they would be allowed to return when it was settled.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who seized power in March 1979 from a constitutionally-elected but slightly eccentric Eric Gairy — a flying saucer enthusiast who is now in exile in the United States — has not been seen in public since Wednesday.

He is known to be in his home and apparently unharmed, but whether he is under formal house arrest in not certain.

Bishop, 39, a British-trained lawyer, formed and led the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which became the basis of the first avowed Marxist People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The PRG forged close ties with Cuba, which sent technicians and doctors to the impoverished (1980 per capita income 459 dollars) island nation and is helping to construct a new airport which the Grenadians say is essential to bolster tourism but which worries the Reagan Administration.

Seeing the possibility of further extension of 'Cuban subversion' in the Caribbean region, President Reagan has speculated that tiny Grenada, 85 miles north of Trinidad, could become a base for military aircraft provided by Cuba or the Soviet Union.

It is certainly true, however, that Grenada's small existing airport, on the opposite side of the island from the capital, St. George's, is a severe hindrance to tourism development. Grenada is one of the few Caribbean sunspots that cannot be reached by jet from Miami, New York, Europe or Canada.

Bishop now appears to have offended colleagues, by in the words of one communique read over radio free Grenada which is controlled by his opponents, refusing to implement 'certain firm decisions' of the Central Committee of the NJM.

The communique was read by Liam Cornwall, a major in the 1 000-strong People's Revolutionary Army and, significantly perhaps, ambassador to Cuba. The NJM also has a people's militia of about 25 000 volunteers.

"Comrade Bishop has been the acknowledged leader of our revolution and has led us thus far," Cornwall said.

"However, our process as it develops is becoming more complex.

"No one man can be above rule," Cornwall said. "No one man can be above the majority...and much as we respect comrade Maurice Bishop we will definitely not tolerate this development in our country."

The discussions taken by the Central Committee which gave Bishop doubt have not yet become public.

But they brought him into a head-on clash with his Deputy Prime Minister (also Minister of Finance, Trade, Industry and Planning) Bernard Coard. Coard, 39, and his Jamaican-born wife Phyllis have long been recognised as hardline Marxist ideologues within the ruling circle.

Coard has denied as a 'vicious lie' a report — apparently spread by a pro-Bishop faction that he was planning the assassination of Bishop.

Coard also has denied that Minister of National Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan had announced that he (Coard) has ousted Bishop.

The army, nevertheless, appeared to be moving to curb public demonstrations of support for Bishop.

Minister of Industrialisation and Fisheries Kendrix Radix, said by Radio Free Grenada to have resigned his post three days ago, was detained Saturday night after he urged a crowd of about 300 to demonstrate for Bishop and against Coard.

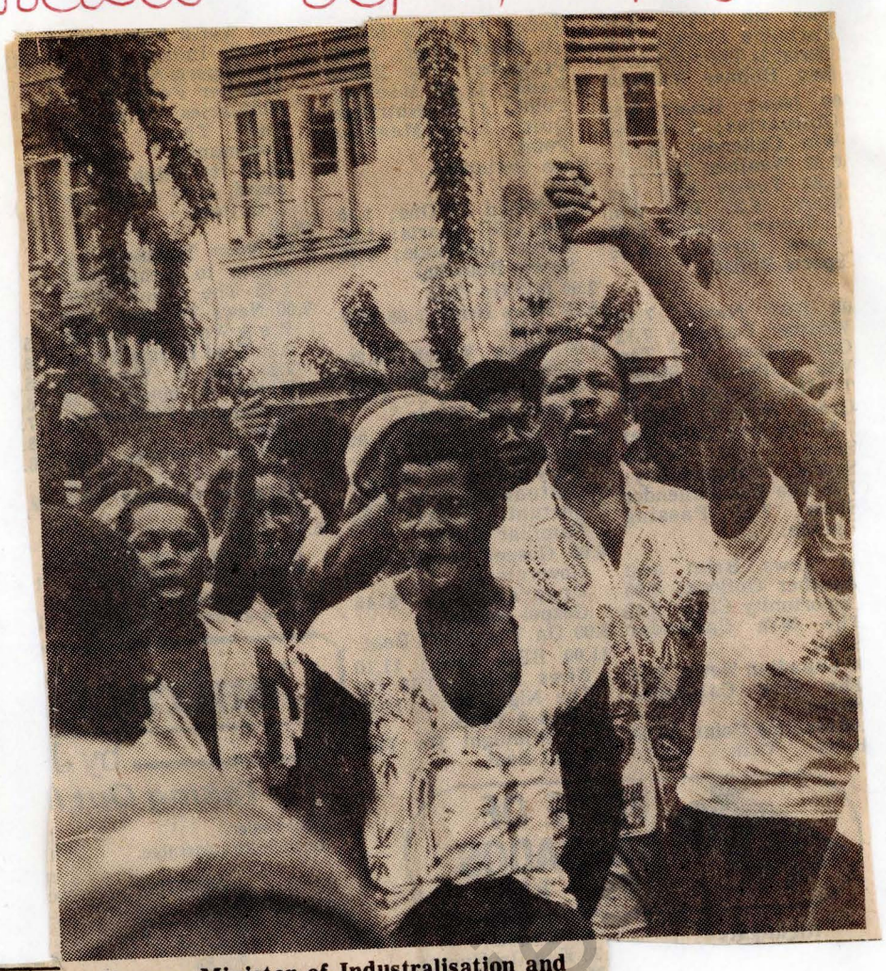
"If Maurice is not released by today's," Radix said, according to a CANA report, "there must be no work, no school and no play in Grenada."

Major Cornwall, in his radio statement on Saturday, had described as a lie spread by some opportunists to fool the people "that this is a personal power struggle between two individuals.

"If that were so," he asked, "how come then that our entire party is totally united."

Whatever the strengths of the various factions in what has so far been a purely ideological and bloodless dispute, minister Radix's reported remarks and subsequent detention would certainly seem to contradict the idea of 'total unity' diplomat sources said. (CANA).

Advocate Oct 19 1983



..St. Georges, Grenada: Former Minister of Industralisation and Labour, Kenrick Radix who led the pro Bishop Demonstration (centre) in Grenada last Saturday. Radio Free Grenada reported that Mr. Radix had left the Government after leading the demonstration

UWI Library

Grenada has new Finance Minister

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) — Grenada's new Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning, Victor Burke is a 27-year-old professional economist.

The state-controlled radio announced his appointment today to replace Bernard Coard as the country remained enveloped in a political crisis. Coard's resignation was announced by the radio Friday.

Burke was born in Cariacou and educated at the Hillsborough Government School and Bishop's College, both in Carriacou, and the Grenada Boys' Secondary School in St. George's Grenada.

He emerged as one of the island's outstanding scholars and attended the Sir George Williams University in Montreal, Canada, where he gained an Honours Degree in economics in 1980.

On completion of his course he joined the technical staff of the Ministry of Planning, Finance and Trade as an appointed permanent secretary for trade in 1981.

He has represented the former Finance Minister at several conferences overseas and on several visits abroad to arrange financial and technical assistance for Grenada.

He headed the technical team which accompanied a P.R.G. (People's Revolutionary Government) delegation on recent state visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Advocate Oct. 19, 1983



..St. Georges, Grenada: Marching for Bishop. A group of youth are shown in downtown St. George's shouting support for Grenada's ousted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The popular Grenadian leader is reportedly under house arrest.

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ADVOCATE Oct. 20 1983

Adams: It's vicious, barbaric

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams last night condemned the death of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as a brutal vicious murder, and added that the outcome of the power struggle had not been unexpected.

Speaking on Radio Barbados last night after the news broke in Barbados, Mr. Adams said:

I was horrified at these brutal and vicious murders, the most vicious act to disfigure the West Indies since the days of slavery.

I have had my differences with Maurice Bishop, but there were political differences fought out in the clean arena of politics, and I might say that in these last months, I found myself more often agreeing with Maurice Bishop, than disagreeing.

It will be very difficult indeed to see what future the regime that is stained by this record of murder can have in an association of peaceful and peace-loving Caricom States.

I for one will not be able to sit down at any table with these disgusting murderers, and I can safely say that will go for the Government of Barbados. The whole status of Caricom, as an association of democratic countries will have to be reviewed now that this has happened.

I might mention that this is something which the Government of Barbados has been fearing over the whole of the last week. We had information that those at present in charge of Grenada had for some weeks had been proposing to murder their political opponents, starting with the detainees.

We have been worried that Mr. Bishop's life was in grave danger, once he was in the hands of his enemies. Now the worst has been realised and the most vicious type of political murder has come into what was once a happy chain of islands. It must have absolutely major implications for continued association with Grenada, under this regime.

Cabinet postponed until tomorrow its consideration of what would be done in case Mr. Bishop was murdered. And within a quarter of an hour of that postponement I received fairly firm news from Grenada that Mr. Bishop was dead. That was since quarter last 6.

Asked by a radio interviewer whether he would ntact the Caricom Secretary General he added:

I have been thinking about the matter, and I think at it will go beyond merely getting in touch with the ricom Secretary General. I am speaking only of tlationships with Caricom. I do not think it is nissible to accommodate so wide a range of governnents in the Caribbean. This goes far beyond tleological pluralism. This the difference between barbarians and human beings.

ADVOCATE OCT. 20 1983

GDM urges interim Gov't

The Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), a pressure group working for peoples participation in the decision making process in Grenada, has called for the establishment of a "Government of national reconciliation" in the troubled Caribbean Island.

A statement issued yesterday by University of the West Indies Lecturer in law Dr. Francis Alexis on behalf of the GDM, said such a Government would comprise Grenadian representative groups at home and abroad including the arm forces.

The Government would sit under the chairmanship of the Governor-General in the first instance then chosing its own chairperson, secure the commissioning of an interim constitution, and bring about full, free and fair elections.

The GDM which simultaneously issued similar statements in Trinidad and Tobago, New York, Washington, Toronto and London said it was putting forward those ideas as a formula for averting chaos and ensuring the immediate return to peace and normalcy in Grenada.

Grenada has been hit by a leadership crisis in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) which has been surfacing for sometime. It finally came to a head last week with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop being arrested and his Deputy Bernard Coard apparently assuming control of the island.

The GDM said it did not see the conflict as simply a party struggle between Mr. Bishop and Mr. Coard but viewed it as a wider international struggle regarding what form of Government should prevail, and that it was being influenced from outside the island.

"In fact, we believe that the conflict demonstrates that it is unwise for Third World leaders to allow themselves to be staged-managed by external forces serving their own interest.



DR. ALEXIS

"Equally we believe that forces from outside Grenada which have so far been prepared to accept Bishop have now decided the time has come to ditch him and install Coard", the statement said.

The statement said it was the people themselves who must decide what form the Government in Grenada should take rather than a small clique taking instructions from outside.

"Accordingly, we urge now as we have always done the immediate return to the rule of law and government by the people," it added.

"The guns are to defend the interest of the people and not to be used against them," Rojas quoted Bishop as saying.

NJM co-founder Unison Whiteman who resigned last night as Foreign Minister had apparently led this morning's march by Bishop supporters to his official residence.

Rojas said the crowd burst through the gates, went into the Prime Minister's house and "physically lifted him and Education Minister Jacqueline Creft and brought them to the people."

Two soldiers standing guard at the house fired warning shots to disperse the crowd, but to no avail, Rojas said. A tired and weak looking Bishop was then taken into the city Market Square with the jubilant supporters chanting "we get we leader back."

Radio Free Grenada said that the Grenada Revolutionary Army was in firm control and its immediate task was ensuring the safety of life and property of all Grenadians and foreigners on the island so long as the curfew was observed.

All schools and businesses will be closed during the curfew. Essential services will be kept operative.

Journalists held up

A number of foreign journalists are now in Barbados waiting to see if they can get into Grenada.

Representatives of Time magazine and the Miami Herald were among those unable to get into the Spice Isle yesterday as the LIAT flight was unable to land.

It is expected that the foreign journalists and their local counterparts will make another effort to do so as soon as the airport reopens so as to give live accounts of what has been happening there.

Last Saturday the Grenadian authorities put out a number of local and foreign journalists and photographers, deeming the situation an internal matter.

Louison arrested

George Louison, who resigned Tuesday rght as Grenada's Agriculture Minister, has been arrested by security forces, a relative said yesterdy in a telephone call to CANA from St. Georges.

He was the second resigned minister of Grnada's leftist Peoples' Revolutionary Governmen to be detained, as the ruling New Jewel Movement remained in the grips of a leadership strugle that has split the party

Both of the detained ministers had voicedsupport for the reinstatement of Prime Minister Bishop, the 39-year-old Grenada lawyer who co-founded he NJM in 1973 and took over as government leaer after spearheading a 1979 coup.

Statements broadcast on Radio Free Grenada said the trouble started after Bishop refused to acept and implement a collective decision of the NJM to have him share the party leadership with Coard. CANA).

'Rescue Grenada'

Baptist Church Superintendent Sinclair Rudder has added his voice to those which have already expressed concern at events in Grenada.

Mr. Rudder said Caribbean — Community member states should put together a multinational force to rescue the island.

"I do not think standing off and issuing statements are going to help since there will be recurrences of events," he said.

He called for a return to democratic rule in the country.

Advocate THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1983

• Four-day curfew imposed

Bishop killed: Army ruling

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the 39-year-old architect of the Grenada revolution, was killed yesterday in the dreadful culmination of a week-long power struggle with his former Deputy Bernard Coard. Martial law has been declared.

Radio Free Grenada broadcast the news of Mr. Bishop's death last night and said that effective immediately, a day and night curfew for the next four days had been imposed. Anyone seen on the streets during this period would be shot on sight.

Five other people were killed:

— Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Unison Whiteman;

— Former Minister of Education, Jacquelin Creft;

— Former Minister of Housing, Norris Bain;

— President of the Bank and General Workers Union, Vincent Noel;

— President of the Agricultural and General Workers' Union, Fitzroy Bain.

Radio Free Grenada in its broadcast said that supporters of Mr. Bishop stormed Fort Rupert, the Armed Forces Headquarters, where the soldiers were ordered not to fire on the people.

The radio announcement said that Mr. Bishop and his supporters disarmed staff officers and set about arming themselves.

A detachment of other soldiers was sent to re-establish control of the army post, Radio Free Grenada said, and the Bishop supporters fired on them. The soldiers shot back and Mr. Bishop and the others were killed.

The state-run Radio Free Grenada, for the past week the only source of official information on the crisis, was off the air for much of the day and stores in the capital were closed.

The island was virtually without electricity and the air and sea ports were shut. There was limited telephone communication and for part of the day it was impossible to call into or out of Grenada.

The NJM in previous statements read over the radio put the crisis down to Bishop's refusal to accept a party decision to institute the principle of collective leadership, with the Prime Minister sharing power with Coard.

Bishop, 39, lawyer and co-founder of the NJM was placed under house arrest last Thursday by the Coard faction, which said he had also been under investigation for allegedly spreading a rumour that he would be the victim of an assassination plot hatched by Coard and his wife.

In a telephone conversation with CANA from St. Georges shortly after Bishop was freed, his Press Secretary Don Rojas quoted the Prime Minister as saying that Cuba was not in any way involved in the trouble here.

He said it was "the work of militarists and anarchists led by Bernard Coard," and he called on the army "not to turn their guns on the people."



..Prime Mistof Grenada, Mr. Maurice Bishop, who was killed in the Capital St. eor; yesterday. Martial law is in force in Grenada.

ADVocate Oct. 20, 1983

Kirton: CCC ready to play mediator

The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) has offered to mediate in the political crisis in Grenada, its General Secretary, the Rev. Allan Kirton said yesterday.

Kirton said the CCC was deeply disturbed by current developments in Grenada and had made its offer out of deep concern for peaceful development and justice in the Caribbean.

He said the CCC's immediate concern is that there be no shedding of blood and that all involved would behave in a sensible restrained manner, in the interest of peace and the future of Grenada.

In a cable yesterday to Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, his former Deputy Bernard Coard who is trying to unseat Mr. Bishop, and ex-Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Kirton expressed surprise at the 'visible and partisan' role being played by the army in the crisis.

Kirton welcomed the news that Bishop was freed from house arrest this morning by supporters but was disturbed by later reports of gunfire in the capital. Unconfirmed reports suggested Mr. Bishop may have been detained again.

The following is the full text of the cable sent by the CCC General Secretary to Grenada:-

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches, which closely monitors developments in the region, and which, since 1979, has followed with interest the Grenada experiment in the hope that the leadership would succeed in establishing a new era of peace, justice and brotherhood, is deeply disturbed that once again the Grenadian people are faced with a political crisis.

"To judge from public statements from St. Georges', the trouble has apparently resulted from a leadership issue within the ranks of the ruling New Jewel Movement. The CCC is, therefore, surprised at the army's role being so visible and partisan, in what we are told, is an internal Party matter. Furthermore, the CCC is concerned that Mr. Maurice Bishop, even now, said to be the Prime Minister, and who has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has made no public statement.

"The CCC itself remains unswervingly committed to the democratic process and the rule of law. The CCC, therefore, appeals to the political directorate to bring about an early and just resolution to a problem that could very well have dangerous consequences for the people of Grenada and the Caribbean Community. In the circumstances, the CCC stands ready to lend its services in a mediating role.

"Meanwhile, the CCC hopes that forces external to this region will, in no way seek to exploit the current situation in that country."

DLP: Give no succour

At its first meeting since the Annual Conference last night the executive Council of the DLP approved the following statement:

The Democratic Labour Party wishes to express its deep shock over the callous and brutal murder of Mr. Maurice Bishop, his colleagues and other Grenada leaders and citizens, and demands that the perpetrators of this vicious crime against the people of Grenada should not go unpunished.

The DLP will support any measures calculated to bring the criminals to justice and calls for immediate international action to relieve the Grenadian people from the scourge of Stalinist dictatorship.

The criminal action in the streets of Grenada today is one of the most inhuman and disgraceful events in the history of the Caribbean and it is vital that the instigators be ostracised from the rest of the Caribbean and be given no succour or shelter within its shores.

The people of Grenada were beginning to make significant strides under Maurice Bishop and would have fared even better when he re-established constitutional government as he promised and seemed prepared to do.

The DLP condemns unequivocally the savagery which, amongst other things, confines women and children, the sick, the hungry, and the incapacitated to their homes for four days or any other period without access to the normal amenities of existence such as food, water, and medical care — or from even burying their dead.

No self-respecting Barbados Government of any political persuasion should have anything to do with a regime in Grenada of the kind that has been inflicted on the unfortunate people of Grenada.

UWI Library

Advocate Oct. 21, 1984

Whiteman was offered asylum

The Barbados Government last week told ex-Grenada Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman he would probably be killed when he returned to politically unstable St. Georges and offered him political asylum, Prime Minister Tom Adams personal aide, Glyne Murray, reported yesterday.

The disclosure was made hours after Whiteman, who resigned in the midst of feuding between moderates and hardliners in Grenada's ruling party, was killed by the security forces.

"The Prime Minister spoke to Whiteman when he passed through Barbados on his way home from the United Nations," Murray said. "The Prime Minister advised him not to go back to Grenada, because his life might be in danger and offered him political asylum in Barbados. Whiteman insisted that he was going back.

"The Prime Minister telephoned Whiteman at the airport. The two had a conversation that lasted several minutes.

"Whiteman was here in Barbados when the news about the problems in Grenada broke. People at the airport said he seemed to take it in his stride."

Call for immediate CARICOM session

ST JOHNS, Antigua, Thursday (CANA) — Antigua and Barbuda has called for an urgent meeting of Foreign Ministers of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to discuss political upheaval in Grenada where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues were slain by troops yesterday.

Foreign Minister and Chairman of the Standing Committee of CARICOM Foreign Ministers Lester Bird, in a statement condemning the incident, said it was important in the interest of the Caribbean people that CARICOM governments meet to discuss the Grenada situation.

The full text of Mr. Bird's statement reads: "I was horrified to learn of the loss of life during recent events in Grenada. These new developments have added to the difficult conditions which Grenada and the Grenadian people have experienced for close to a decade.

"In responding to the troubling circumstances of Grenada, it is important, in the interest of the Caribbean people, including the Grenadians, that Caribbean governments meet each other and arrive at decisions based on sober discussion.

"In this context, as chairman of the Standing Committee of Foreign Minister of CARICOM countries, I have instructed the CARICOM Secretariat to arrange an urgent meeting of Foreign Ministers of member-states to be held here in Antigua or Barbados."

It's a serious matter: Odlum

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Thursday, (CANA) — The leader of the left-wing Progressive Labour Party (PLP) former St. Lucia Deputy Prime Minister George Odlum, says events in Grenada have potentially serious consequences for what he termed the struggle of progressive forces in the Third World.

Odlum's comments late yesterday were made before the armed forces in St. George's announced that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, leader of the four-and-a-half-year-old Grenada revolution, along with three Cabinet colleagues, was shot dead by troops during political disturbances.

"The PLP has always seen the Grenada revolution as a victory for the masses against reaction, corruption and despotism," Odlum said.

Bishop, placed under house arrest last Thursday amid a bitter power struggle with his ultra-leftist deputy Bernard Coard, was killed along with former ministers Jacqueline Creft (education), Norris Bain (housing) and Unison Whiteman (foreign affairs) during what the army said was an exchange of gunfire between Bishop and his supporters and troops.

Independent reports out of St. George's, however, stated that Bishop was executed after surrendering to troops at army headquarters. Bishop had taken refuge there after a huge crowd had freed him at his home.

Said Odlum: "The Grenada revolution belongs neither to comrade Bishop nor to comrade Coard and not to any single individual in the leadership spectrum.

"At this moment of crisis, it is therefore crucial that the Grenadian masses should be permitted to express their general will without let or hindrance."

Following yesterday's disturbances, martial law has been imposed in Grenada, and a revolutionary Military Council, led by Army Commander, General Hudson Austin, has dissolved the People's Revolutionary Government and taken over responsibility for running the country.



..Murdered Prime Minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop (centre in battle dress) with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon (left) and General Hudson Austin (right) as he reviewed a military parade.

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GRENADA — the reaction

Bishop's struggle lost

Maurice Bishop, Grenada's Prime Minister shot dead in an army takeover Wednesday night, wanted to turn his Caribbean spice island into the first English-speaking Communist state.

But he lost in a Marxist power-struggle after his hardline opponents accused him of trying to run a one-man show.

Bishop, who becane Prime Minister through a coup which topped rightwing leader Eric Gairy in 1979, was put under house arrest last Thursday by his own ruling party for refusing to accept its principle of collective leadership.

Army Commander Hudson Austin told the islanders in a radio broadcast that Bishop had deeply resented this principle of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), which he helped found 10 years ago, and had "taken the position that no action can be taken to which he is opposed."

Austin said 39-year-old Bishop had also spread a false rumour that Marxist Deputy Premier Bernard Coard planned to kill him.

This, he added, was a disgrace to the party and the revolution and party members had agreed to expel the flamboyant British-educated lawyer.

Bishop toppled Gairy five years after Grenada became independent from Britain. His father was killed by a policeman in 1974 during an anti-Gairy demonstration.

Born Maurice Rupert Bishop on May 29, 1944, he graduated as a lawyer in London where he was an active member of the campaign against racial discrimination.

He returned to Grenada in 1970 and became a founder of the NJM (joint endeavour for welfare, education and liberation) movement.

Imprisoned several times for opposing the government, he won a seat in Parliament in 1976 and emerged as Leader of the Opposition.

Three years later he led 200 armed men in a predawn attack on the army barracks and a radio station and forced Gairy into exile in the United States.

Bishop accused Gairy of repression, corruption and ridiculing Grenada by persistent appeals to the United Nations to investigate flying saucers.

Under Bishop, a friend of Fidel Castro, Grenada became a close ally of Cuba and the Soviet Union and a thorn in the side of the West — especially the United States.

He cracked down on political opponents, set up Cuban-style mass organisations and received several million dollars-worth of agricultural and transport equipment from Moscow — which opened an embassy on the island shortly after his coup.

Bishop signed a substantial economic agreement during a visit to the Soviet Union in 1982, saying it would reduce the island's dependence on the West. Under the accord the Soviets are to study building a seaport and a satellite earth station on Grenada.

Only a few days before he was toppled, Bishop returned from a tour of Hungary and Czechoslovakia where he was promised aid.

Bishop's leftist views and style of government ensured him enemies both at home and abroad.

The Reagan Administration was particularly alarmed at a new airport being built with Cuban help on the southwestern tip of Grenada.

The Americans saw it as a possible base for Cuban operations to export Marxism to strife-torn Central America. Bishop said it was needed to boost tourism.

In 1980, Bishop escaped unhurt from a bomb attack at a public rally. Two people were killed and about 20 injured.

A suspect was killed in a subsequent gunbattle with security forces and Bishop blamed the incident on the United States which rejected the charge.

In 1981, he accused the U.S. of backing mercenaries planning to invade Grenada and overthrow him. Later the same year he set up a militia, saying the island could not afford a large standing army.

At home, Bishop claimed he had cut unemployment, increased agricultural production and improved social welfare. But he resisted pressure from the U.S. and Caribbean countries — also worried by his ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union — to hold elections.

He however recently appointed a commission to study plans for a socialist constitution which was to precede the poll.



..ST GEORGES: Grenada: Prime Minister Maurice Bishop shown here with Cuban Premier Fidel Castro at a celebration in Havana July 1983, was shot and killed by government soldiers Wednesday, Grenada's military commander said. (UPI Radio Photo).

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Advocate Oct. 21 1983

Hudson-Phillips: Protect our citizens

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Thursday (CANA) — Karl Hudson-Phillips a leading Opposition figure here, has called on the Trinidad and Tobago Government to take steps to protect its citizens resident in Grenada, which is now under military rule following the slaying yesterday of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five supporters by security forces.

Trinidad and Tobago is Grenada's closest neighbour and many Trinidadians live in the Spice Isle.

Hudson-Phillips, the leader of the Organisation for National Reconstruction, which is not represented in Parliament, said the government should make "a postive statement" on the situation in Grenada.

The government has not yet commented on latest developments. The "Express" newspaper quoted Prime Minister George Chambers as saying "no comment" yesterday when approached by its reporter as Chambers left his Port-of-Spain office. It appeared this encounter occurred before the news of Bishop's death was made official.

Attempts this morning to elicit a statement from either the Prime Minister's Office or that of the Minister of External Affairs, were unsuccessful.

Hudson-Phillips, a former Attorney-General, said the loss of life in St. Georges was "deplorable and un-Caribbean." It was the first time in the English-speaking Caribbean that any group of persons had resorted to "political murder" to maintain themselves in power", he said.

In other reaction from Trinidad, the chairman of the local Human rights Organisation, Ramesh Maharaj described the killing of Bishop and his colleagues as Barbarous.

He called on Caribbean governments to condemn the killings.

The state-owned radio station NBS 610 said that one of those killed yesterday in Grenada, trade unionist Vincent Noel had been scheduled to address a weekend meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago Oilfield Workers' Trade Union.

Rainford hurt by killings

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday (CANA) — The Secretary General of CARICOM, Mr. Roderick Rainford today expressed sorrow and regret at yesterday's slaying of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Mr. Rainford said: "It was with sorrow and regret that I have heard of the death in tragic circumstances of the former Prime Minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop."

Murderers in high places — Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday (CANA) — Jamaica today said that it would not participate in any Caribbean Community (CARICOM) meeting with the new Grenada leadership following the army's slaying yesterday of the Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five of his colleagues, including three Cabinet Ministers.

And Prime Minister Edward Seaga has summoned an emergency Cabinet meeting to consider further action to show this country's revulsion of a system that produced "murderers in high places."

Seaga made the statement on radio as a clear picture emerged of the crisis that faced the Eastern Caribbean spice Isle.

Bishop had been under house arrest for a week, as a power struggle between himself and former deputy Bernard Coard erupted into a national crisis.

He was freed yesterday by thousands of supporters who marched him towards army headquarters, where he took refuge until soldiers stormed the fort and shot him dead.

Bishop, 39, had in 1979 led his leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the Commonwealth Carribean's first coup, deposing the eccentric Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

"The Government of Jamaica, while not in sympathy with the ideology of the Bishop Government, is repulsed by the tragic death of Mr. Bishop and his colleagues under the new regime of Cuban-trained army generals and other Marxist ideologues," Seaga declared.

The Prime Minister said that his Cabinet would be called to session this morning "to determine what steps should be taken to show our revulsion to this system that has produced murderers in high places of leadership." Cabinet meetings normally take place on Mondays.

Added Seaga: "One thing is certain that it is that Jamaica will not participate in any Caricom meetings with the present regime of Grenada, and that some steps will have to be taken to separate those members of Caricom who believe in the democratic system and those follow the path that Grenada has unfortunately chosen."

The Jamaica leader said that Prime Minister Bishop's death brought into sharp focus the system of government that operated under revolutionary systems: "Revolutions breed revolution and the end result is always the use of violent means and bullets rather than ballot to change Governments and leaders."

He added: "We have the deepest sympathy for the people of Grenada who are the real sufferers in all this tragedy. I hope that they will be given a chance to choose their own destiny in the future."

What the Young Socialists think

"The Executive Council of the League of Young Socialists wish to issue a statement to the effect that it condemns the vicious and callous attack by the Revolutionary Army of Grenada, on the youth and people of that country.

"We are deeply distressed by the loss of life of Comrade Maurice Bishop and some of his Cabinet colleagues. We therefore call on all other Caribbean countries and their youth, to condemn ALL THOSE who are responsible for this brutal attack on all Grenadians.

"The League would like to further state that what the people of Grenada need is international assistance."

Frank Lavine, President and PRO of the League of Young Socialists.

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Advocate Oct. 21 1983

Matthews says: Invade

Barbadian businessman and preacher, Rev. Gordon Matthews wants Caribbean Governments, with assistance from United States, to invade Grenada.

In reacting to the brutal slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other Cabinet members along with trade unionists and others, Matthews described events there as being a Caribbean problem and not just an internal matter.

"I am shocked at the barbaric crimes committed against the people of Grenada. This is a situation more serious than most people think. It is going to have its repercussions with Eastern Caribbean countries suffering severe loss. Already I have been contacted by North American and European investors on the situation and business cancellations can be expected.

"All . like now the Caribbean heads of Government should have already agreed to invade Grenada with strong assistance from the USA. This is not only a Grenadian problem but also a Caribbean problem, and our political leaders must have the political will to take whatever steps necessary, even military, to crush the military dictatorship in Grenada. We cannot sit back and allow an extension of Cuba on our doorsteps. We must move on Grenada now, not like how the Russians moved in on Afghanistan and elsewhere, but to liberate the people of Grenada, restore the rule of law and democracy and preserve the wider Caribbean freedoms. "Both our political leaders — Mr. Adams and Mr. Barrow — have come out strongly against the vicious regime and at such an hour as this we must urge the Government to use strong measures and then stand four-square behind it.

"Simple prayer in churches is not enough. There are times in history when prayer has to be backed up by action, even military action, to bear fruit. And now is the time for action.

"I am calling on the Americans to come to our rescue by blockading Grenada so as to prevent any Soviet or Cuban ships and planes from entering Grenada.

"Giving asylum to Grenadians is not enough because as the Grenadians leave they wil be replaced by Cubans and Russians. If Coard is allowed to get away with this our security will be at stake because there will be a huge build-up of Russian military strength. Coard must be brought down now.

"We, the people of the Caribbean, must unite and take all necesary action to crush the military and bring the murderers to justice.

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches and the Committee of Tweny-Two must bear some of the responsibility for the situation in Grenada."

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The death of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop Wednesday and an announcement that the army had taken control of the Caribbean island came after a power struggle between Bishop and opponents even further to the left.

These are the key facts about the country:

Population: 115,000 mostly of African descent. The language is English and the religion predominantly Roman Catholic with a Protestant minority.

Area: 344 sq km (133 sq miles). Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Caribbean islands, just north of Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

Capital: St. George's, which was founded in 1705 by French settlers.

Economy: Dependent on tourism and agriculture. Main exports are cocoa, nutmeg and bananas. GNP (1980) $80 million. Per capita income $870. Unemployment (1983) 14 per cent.

Armed Forces: a 1 000-strong People's Revolutionary Army.

History: Granted independence from Britain in 1974 under conservative Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Gairy, who claimed to rule by divine right and once called on the United Nations to launch a full-scale investigation into flying saucers, was regarded as a despot by opponents.

He was ousted in a 1979 coup by Bishop, a London-educated leftist lawyer who led the island's New Jewel Movement and on taking power set up the first avowed marxist administration in the English-speaking Caribbean — the People's Revolutionary Government.

About 300 people were detained in a post-coup crackdown but later released.

Bishop quickly moved to establish close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union, falling foul of the United States which he repeatedly accused of backing mercenaries planning to invade Grenada and set up a People's Militia.

An airport being built at Grenada's southern tip has raised fears in Washington that it could be used by Cuba for operations in Africa and Latin America. Grenada says the airport is needed for tourism.

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Dominica cuts relations

ROSEAU, Dominica, Thursday (CANA) — Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, strongly condemning the gunning down by troops yesterday of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues, said today her government will have no dealings with those who now "unlawfully" constitute the Government of Grenada.

In a statement over the government-owned DBS Radio, Miss Charles said: "Once again the people of Grenada have not been allowed to exercise their rights and again their human rights are being removed. They haven't got the right to choose for themselves what they want to do."

"To me this is the most dastardly part of it and... this is something which existed since 1979 and this is bad," the Dominica leader added.

Miss Charles, who is current chairperson of the seven-nation the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), that includes Grenada said Dominica would confer wth the other member states of the sub-regional grouping on the disturbances in St. Georges, resulting from a bitter power struggle between Bishop and his ultra-leftist ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

Following yesterday's slayings, a Revolutionary Military Council, headed by Army Chief General Hudson Austin, has taken over responsibility for running the state and has imposed a round the clock curfew until 6 a.m. next Monday.

Troops have been ordered to shoot on sight any unauthorised person seen on the streets between now and Monday.

Advocate Oct. 22 1983

Austin says poll soon

Military strongman Gen. Hudson Austin said yesterday he was "thinking of calling elections soon" in Grenada, where he said 18 people were killed in the military takeover.

Austin mentioned the possibility of elections to Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, Vice-Chancellor of the St. George's University School of Medicine and assured Bourne that the school was welcome to continue its operations on the island, the University's offices in Bayshore, N.Y. reported.

The New York office said it had received a telex from Bourne giving the details of his meeting with Austin.

The office said Bourne was aked if the hospital would serve as a contac for the military junta wit the U.S. Government.

"We passed along th information to the Sta Department," University spokesma said.

Dr. Bourne, of Atlant Ga., reported that Aust requested the meetin which was held at 1 p.m.

Bishop's downfall

While we must express horror at the murder of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, we must realise that he was devoured by the monstrous political system he introduced to his country.

That opinion is expressed by Henry Christopher in the regular column In Focus which comes your way tomorrow in the **Sunday Advocate.**

Your **Sunday Advocate** also contains a special section on the progress of the National Union of Public Workers and a supplement on Barbados Sugar Industry Limited.

There will also be the usual bright, informative features and news and updates on the Grenada situation.

Get your **Sunday Advocate** tomorrow.

'We are very scared'

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — Two Vancouver women stranded in Grenada after the military takeover there said today they are housebound, frightened and worried their telephones may be tapped.

Barbara Andrew, 24, said in a telephone interview with local reporters here: "I am very sacred. The streets are all quiet and everyone is stuck in their houses. They said anyone on the streets would be killed. I want to come home."

She and her 23-year-old cousin Norma Kwarten were about to leave the island after a month-long holiday when the airport was closed and their flight cancelled on Wednesday.

"We're just staying inside the house," Kwarten said. "I'm afraid talking to you on the phone will get our hosts into trouble."

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• Curfew temporarily lifted

Army: Don't think about invading

Grenada's military strongman General Hudson Austin yesterday suspended the "shoot-on-sight" curfew for four hours and identified the 16 officers serving with him on the new "Revolutionary Military Council."

And the military authorities warned in a broadcast on Radio Free Grenada against any attempt at a military landing on the island.

The temporary lifting of the four-day continuous curfew, imposed after Wednesday's bloody overthrow of Maurice Bishop's leftist government, was to allow Grenadians to buy food and other necessities from small shops. Supermarkets remained closed. Price controls were enforced.

In a broadcast by the state controlled Radio Free Grenada, monitored in Barbados, the 16-man Revolutionary Military Council that has replaced Bishop's People's Revolutionary Council, said that all foreign citizens on Grenada were safe.

These include about 1500 Americans, mostly students at a medical school.

However, the authorities said that just as Grenada would not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, it would not permit any attempt at a military landing and that the armed forces were ready to defend the island.

"The situation in Grenada remains tense, with conflicting reports about the circumstances in which Bishop and his five colleagues died after a march on a military barracks at Fort Rupert on Wednesday.

In a Radio Free Grenada broadcast yesterday, the authorities said that 15 people died in the clash between pro-Bishop crowds and the armed forces and there were unconfirmed reports that the death toll may rise further.

The radio report said that nine bodies have been returned to their families, not including those of Bishop, three Cabinet Ministers and two trade union leaders, and that more were expected to be returned yesterday. They said four soldiers were also killed.

Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, Vice Chancellor of the St. George's University School of Medicine yesterday held a session with Army Commander Austin.

Bourne reported that Austin said he was "thinking of calling for elections soon" and would open the island's airport on Monday "so everyone would be free to come and go." He said that Austin requested the meeting, which was held at 1:30 p.m. (1730 GMT) at Bourne's residence in the St. George's suburb of Lance-Aux-Epins.

Austin said a new Cabinet will be named in two weeks.

Bourne was told that 18 people were killed in Wednesday's takeover. Asked if women and children had been slain, Austin said only one child had been shot and injured.

The child's gunshot wound was confirmed by a university doctor at the general hospital in St. George's, the university spokesman said.

The doctor said there were no new admissions yesterday. Bourne lives in Grenada with his wife Nellie Golard, a professor at the university.

According to eyewitnesses, the streets of St. Georges were very busy as a mad scramble took place to get to the shops since most Grenadians buy food on a daily basis an were caught napping by the curfew.

During the curfew, the eyewitnesses said that the streets have been deserted though the few diplomats on the island have been issued with special passes to visit nationals either resident or caught as tourists.

"People in the hotels are still bathing on the beaches, but the streets have been deserted," they said.

Meanwhile, the revolutionary council has issued a statement putting the blame for Wednesday's deaths on Bishop for having brought civilians, including women and children, into a military installation.

The council, chaired by Armed Forces, Commander Hudson Austin, yesterday formally named a 16-man revolutionary council to run the country. The new government has yet to make its political tendency clear, but is believed to be in line with the hard-line marxist position of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

Among the 16 officers named for the military junta was Major Leon Cornwall, Grenada's ambassador to Cuba.

Coard has not been seen or heard from since the disturbances in Grenada began, but it is strongly believed that he is calling the shots.

There were rumours here among relatives of Bishop and friends of the Coard family that Phyllis Coard, Coard's wife, had left Grenada with their two children on Monday, that couldn't be confirmed.



HUDSON AUSTIN

Advocate Oct. 22, 1983

Grenada turmoil

Topic for Today

by E.L.C.

WHEN men reject the ballot box, situations such as that now existing in Grenada are bound to arise. Maurice Bishop made the greatest error of his life when he refused to implement his promise of elections as soon as possible after Gairy's overthrow. Had he done so, he would have swept the board, able to claim legally to be the people's choice.

As it was, he preferred to continue rule by decree, with the patently absurd People's Law this and People's Law that, when the people had been given no chance to make any sort of Law. Now even the People's Revolutionary Government is seen not to be a People's Government, since, from all reports coming out of Grenada, the People now want Maurice Bishop — and nobody else.

Be all that as it may, the question for the rest of the West Indies now arises: what will we do, if anything, about the new set-up in Grenada? Will Coard, or Cornwall, or whomever else the Cuban Ambassador decides upon be acceptable to the other leaders of the Commonwealth Caribbean to the same extent that Bishop was?

If the answer to this last question is in the affirmative, would they not be jumping from the frying pan into the fire — as the people of Grenada now find themselves being forced to do?

The fact is that all the Governments of the Commonwealth Caribbean, from the most conservative downwards. are afraid of the vociferous leftists within their bailiwicks. As a result, they walk softly — or stand still — when it comes to taking any form of action likely to raise criticism. And the noisiest criticism is the one most effectively applied.

If there is one thing the Bishop experience should teach the other Caribbean heads of government, it is that the people of Grenada do not want full-fledged Communism. They accepted Maurice Bishop by virtue of his own charisma, and did not look upon him as a true communist. Coard they fear and want to be free from his overlordship.

This is the time — and the only time that will present itself — for the heads of governments of the Caribbean to deal firmly with a situation which, if we are to believe their protestations, must be anathema to them.

Such dealing must go way beyond talk. Talk is water on a duck's back to fanatics interested only in one target: the absolute and complete enslavement of the Grenada people. Actions are the languages to be employed.

These actions must include complete boycott, and all that such completeness implies. There must be no trade, no traffic, no recognition, no dialogue vith any self-appointed leader — or Army-approved stooge.

Anything short of parish treatment will not only fail, it also will invite the few like-minded citizens elsewhere in the Caribbean to take the same course, assured, as they will be, that Nemesis is a myth, never a reality.

Whatever may be said about Maurice Bishop, mistaken as he was, he was nevertheless able to convince his Caribbean leadership colleagues of his sincere resolve to do what was best for Grenada and the Grenadians, even if through less orthodox approaches. As a result, he was tolerated regionally in the hope that, in due course, he would put everything back on the rails of democracy from which the Grenada train has been temporarily shunted for repairs.

The Coard faction, and the Army leadership, betray no such interest in a return to "democratic socialism." To them, socialism is purely and simply the unshakable belief that to achieve victory the working class must separate itself from bourgeois elements in society and fight them to destruction.

There is no room in this thinking for class mobility, with working class rising through the bourgeoisie to the highest levels of society. All pint pots will be turned down, but no gill pots — except the elite rulers of the proletariat — will ever turn up.

Violence wins the revolutions; dictatorships consolidate them. But coercive power remains forever, for the very simple reason that the hearts and minds of men are not easily accustomed to rule by force, and resent it at a personal level even when intellecutally convinced that it is needed.

I have no doubt that , in the context of Grenada, the People's Revolutionary Government, under Bishop's leadership, can lay claim to impressive material development in Grenada. It would be strange were it otherwise, especially in view of the considerable material help, including the suspiciously large airport now under construction, which came from sources of like political complexion.

The same goes for Cuba, and possibly for other places, too. Which makes it all the more remarkable that, when the portcullises are lifted, as in Cuba a few years back, or in East Germany before the Berlin Wall, so many hundreds of thousands of citizens flee these new utopias.

In my opinion, the world has been wrong, as the Caribbean leaders are wrong, to have lent the tremendous financial support on record to Poland and the rest of the Communist bloc, rather than watch them stew in their own juices to let them realize their own mistakes.

It will be interesting in the months ahead to see the reaction of the rest of the Caribbean to these events. Unhappily, I am less than optimistic. I expect the same shilly-shallying. Cowards, like leopards, do not change their spots.

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Emergency meeting in Trinidad today

CARIBBEAN Community Heads of Government will meet in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad in emergency session today to discuss a unified response to Wednesday's military coup in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several other people were killed.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and George Price of Belize were the first arriving yesterday evening to start the influx of leaders.

No formal agenda has so far been prepared for the meeting, but there were initial indications that all the leaders would be attending.

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers summoned the session at the prompting of his St. Lucia counterpart John Compton on Friday, 24 hours after news broke of the Grenada armed forces takeover and the declaration of martial law.

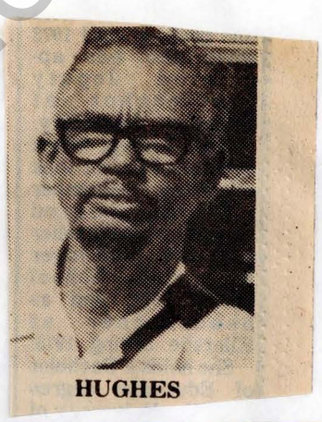
The CARICOM leaders have unanimously condemned the bloodshed and Jamaica was the first to announce a break in relations with the new military regime in St. Georges.

The "Trinidad Express" newspaper yesterday proposed that the 12 leaders consider mounting a regional security force capable "not only of checking the blood-thirsty gangsters in St. George's but even if ridding the region of their presence."

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said in Barbados yesterday that the most extreme action CARICOM countries could take would be to actually go into Grenada and "rescue" the people from the hands of the military.

Miss Charles, who is among Heads of Government from the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which met in Barbados yesterday to co-ordinate their position in time for today's wider conference said:

"We could go in and try to rescue the Grenadian people from them (the military) ... but really we have to discuss it at length ... the important thing is we must see what we can do without bringing too many repercussions on the ordinary people of Grenada, because they are the ones we really want to escape."



HUGHES

'Hughes not executed'

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Friday (AP) — The military junta today "categorically denied" radio reports that two former Cabinet Ministers and Grenada's leading journalist had been executed.

The government's Radio Free Grenada said the reported deaths "had been deliberately cooked up by the radio stations as part of a propaganda drive against Grenada and to lay the basis for outside intervention."

"The Ministry of Information in Grenada has categorically denied reports carried by some radio stations in the region that former Cabinet Ministers Kenrick Radix (of Fisheries and Industrialisation) and George Louison (of agriculture) and journalist Alister Hughes and his family have been killed..and their bodies had been discovered this morning", the radio broadcast on its 7.30 p.m. (2330 GMT) news programme.

The radio announcer ended the item by repeating, "the Ministry of Information said neither Kenrick Radix, George Louison, nor any member of their families have been killed." The second reference did not mention Hughes.

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Group discusses Grenada fire-power

Leaders of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) and Barbados last night discussed "Grenada's fire-power" during a meeting of signatories of the regional security pact.

Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles who is also chairperson of the OECS said this matter was not discussed from the region's point of view at the meeting held at the Dover Convention Centre.

Last night's meeting, was also attended by newly independent St. Christopher Nevis, whose cabinet is yet to be decided on membership, was brought forward from the original time planned meeting next Friday.

Since the overthrow of the regime of Sir Eric Gairy in March 1979, the revolutionary Government in Grenada has built up a massive arm force equipped with some of the most sophisticated weapons.

In reacting to a query about Grenada and the regional defence system, Miss Charles said:

"We talked about Grenada and her ability and firepower etctera but we have not discussed it on the regional point of view".

While the regional political leaders were in session at the Dover Centre, one of Barbados' coast Guard vessels George Fergussion patrolled offshore.



..Prime Ministers Tom Adams and Eugenia Charles during a break from their caucus at the Dover Convention entre last night. (Photo by Mik(Hinds)

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US carrier on way to Grenada

WASHINGTON Friday (AP) — Some 2 000 United States Marines and the Aircraft Carrier USS Independence are heading for the Caribbean off the coast of the troubled island nation of Grenada, Pentagon sources said last night.

The moves are designed to protect the lives of an estimated 1 000 Americans living on the island by providing a means of evacuation in case the Americans need to be pulled off Grenada, the sources said.

The marines were in a group led by the amphibious assault ship USS Guam that left a port in North Carolina earlier this week heading for the Mediterranean Sea to relieve marines stationed off Lebanon, the sources reported. The Guam, according to the sources, made "a sharp turn" for Grenada when the nation's Prime Minister was executed on Wednesday.

The Independence had left Norfolk, Virginia, earlier this month to relieve the carrier USS Eisenhower off the coast of Lebanon, but also changed course because of the island violence.

The carrier and the marine group probably will remain out of sight of land, the sources said, and will be used only in case the Americans on Grenada are to be evacuated.

The Pentagon sources, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that the ships were steaming toward the area because the possibility exists that the island's airport would be closed in the aftermath of the coup and that Americans there would be unable to leave by any other means.

The escort ships accompanying the Independence split up, some continuing to the Mediterranean and others staying alongside the Independence.

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Prime Minister Eugenia Charles surrounded by news people as she outlined the OECS position on the Grenada situation. Miss Charles said that they had reached a "common position" which would be put forward at today's CARICOM Heads of Government talks. (Photo by Mike Hinds)

OECS consider military strike

By Jewel Brathwaite

MILITARY intervention in the Grenada situation was one of the options considered at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Heads of Government meeting held at the Dover Convention Centre last night.

In disclosing this, OECS Chairman, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, said the option would be further considered at the Caricom Heads of Government meeting scheduled to be held in Port of Spain later this afternoon.

Miss Charles told a Press conference held towards the end of the discussions that the OECS leaders have considered the option of a military intervention in Grenada as one of the measures to bring about a settlement in the troubled Caribbean island.

She said the Port of Spain meeting would be looking at the pros and cons of the situation but the main interest was looking after the Grenadian people.

She also disclosed that the meeting had decided against expelling the army -ruled island from the sub-regional grouping but they agreed to cease all cooperation with Grenada's new military rulers and had reached a common position to take before today's Caricom summit.

Miss Charles said the leaders of Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica had decided that Grenada would not be allowed to participate in any regional instituions until it was ruled by a democratically elected Government.

As a first step, she stated, the OECS will determine whether it can prevent currency being released to Grenada from the newly established East Caribbean Central Bank, because of uncertainty over the security position in St. George's.

When questioned about the possibility of American and British intervention in Grenada, Miss Charles said they would have to get a point of view from the Caribbean people before such a step could be discussed with outsiders because the situation was Caribbean matter.

The meeting which saw the participation of Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda, Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dr. Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis, John Osbourne of Montserrat and John Compton of St. Lucia, was also attended by Attorney-General and Barbados Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louis Tull, his Permanent Secretary Brazane Babb and senior foreign service officers Carl Jackson and Ralph Harris.

Prime Minister Tom Adams arrived near the end of the meeting and the OCES leaders went into a closed session with him.

THE GRENADA SITUATION

BUT supports CCL call to isolate Grenada

The Barbados Union of Teachers (BUT) has expressed revulsion at the brutal murders committed over the past few days by the military forces in Grenada.

BUT President Victor Hutchinson, stated that the perpetrators of those horrible acts must be condemned by all decent human beings in the Caribbean region in particular and in the wider international community as a whole.

Hutchinson said that the union's leadership supported a reported call by the CCL for an immediate embargo on Grenada in the current circumstances, and was calling on all regional Governments to refuse to have any dealings with the group which had inflicted itself on the people of Grenada.

The BUT expressed solidarity for and sympathy with the people of Grenada at this time of crisis; while extending condolences to the families and friends of those killed by the Grenadian armed forces.

Hutchinson made special referenes to Norris Bain and Vincent Noel, two trade unionists murdered by the army. He also expressd concern for other prominent persons in Grnada, including colleages of the Grenada Unn of Teachers.

Meanwhile th Barbados Secodary Teachers Union al said it was deeply shoed at the most recent rn of events in Grenada since they have brought into the Eastern Caribbean the type of ruthlessness in political life which is associated with the worst aspects of human nature as recorded in the history of man's savagery.

The deliberate slaying of Trade Union leaders in Grenada, following upon a similar exercise in Suriname, has far-reaching implications for the entire Caribbean.

The BSTU said it was also particularly concerned at the effect which the entire upheaval will have upon the school children of Grenada.

Move to contact British citizens

The British High Commission in Barbados said Thursday it was trying to establish contact with British citizens in Grenada where the military has taken over power after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues.

In a statement issued by Information Officer Martin Rickerd, the High Commission deplored the loss of life that has been reported in Grenada and expressed the hope that the country will in due course return to civilian rule.

The statement read: "We have been watching recent events in Grenada with growing concern and we deplore the loss of life that has been reported. We hope that the country will return in due course to civilian rule and that the Grenadian people will once again be allowed to express their political views in a democratic manner.

"We are keeping the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in London informed of developments and are trying to establish contact with British citizens in Grenada, some of whom live there permanently and others who are on holiday.

"We have also taken careful note of the statements made by political leaders and others in the Caribbean condemning the recent bloodshed in Grenada."

Call for aid

BASSETERRE, St. Kitts, Friday (CANA) — The Opposition St. Kitts-Nevis Labour Party today urged the Caribbean Community (Caricom) to immediately come to the aid of Grenadians and help them find a democratic solution to the political crisis facing their island.

The party was commenting in a statement on the army coup yesterday in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues were killed by troops.

CAIC deplores this violence

The Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) yesterday expressed its revulsion and profound regret at the violent and tragic events in Grenada this week.

In a press statement CAIC said that it deplored any resort to violence as a means of settling political differences.

The association was especially concerned that the tragic events in Grenada this week, involving as they do, an unhappy and unwelcome precedent in Caribbean political life, had resulted in the death of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a number of his senior Cabinet colleagues, at least two leading Grenadian trade unionists, as well as other Grenadian citizens whose identities have not so far been clearly established.

The week's events were particularly unfortunate, coming at a time when the government of former Prime Minister Bishop appeared to be making serious efforts to find ways of restoring some form of constitutional government to Grenada which would be more acceptable to his CARICOM colleagues.

CAIC hopes that the Caribbean has now seen an end to bloodshed in Grenada and that all those Grenadian citizens, including businessmen, trade unionists and journalists who were previously detained without trial or who were detained this week by the authorities now in control of the island, will either be released and allowed to be reunited wih their families or, if they are alleged to have infringed Grenadian law, will be facilitated in having their cases promptly heard, in keeping with established legal norms and due process of law.

CAIC welcomes the initiative of the CARICOM Heads of Government in convening an emergency meeting this week-end to assess the present situation in Grenada and to decide on a suitable course of action.

This initiative again emphasises that the CARICOM integration movement offers a formal structure and a viable means of regional cooperation and joint action over a wide area of policy matters and functional activities, of great importance to the people of the Caribbean.

CAIC takes this opportunity to remind all CARICOM citizens of their duty to assist our fellow West Indians in the beautiful island of Grenada in whatever ways are open to them, in achieving an early return to normalcy and to the orderly conduct of civic affairs.

CAIC hopes that the efforts of the CARICOM Heads of Government will result in a restoration of constitutional and democratic government in Grenada, in the continued operation of a mixed economy there and will set the stage for a future of peace, economic growth and individual freedom under the law, for all Grenadian citizens.

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BWU deplores action

The "barbaric and cruel actions" taken in Grenada this week smack of the early Bolshevik uprisings in Russia, General Secretary of the Barbados Workers Union (BWU), Mr. Frank Walcott has said.

Yet he believed the two revolts differed in that Grenada was a "breadfruit revolution", where dissidents were individually "picked off from the trees."

Mr. Walcott, who was speaking at a press conference at the BWU Headquarters yesterday, said, "We in the union deplore the barbaric and cruel action of the despotic elements that have captured the innocent people of Grenada." He said the BWU was "diametrically opposed" to the actions taken by "the so-called Totalitarian leaders whose intention is to subjugate the people of the Caribbean."

Mr. Walcott said the Union planned to take firmer action, together with other trade unions of the Caribbean, when the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) meet in Barbados next month. He added that "a matter of such dimensions" would be better dealt with when trade union leaders from throughout the region came to a concensus arising out of the up-coming meeting.

The General Secretary, who was taking a "wait and see' attitude, said they would not rush into a reaction without knowing the full extent of the situation. "As it now stands," he said, "the news is still fresh and bloody," and the situation required more evidence before a definitive response could be made.

The Heads of Government in the Caribbean, he said, "have a serious responsibility now", and he hoped there would be a meeting regarding Grenada, "without any vacillation." He also believed a halt in trading was not necessarily the most appropriate response to the situation, since it would create more hardship on the people.

Council: Set him free

The National Press Council of Barbados has cabled a message to General Hudson Austin of the Military Revolutionary Council of Grenada concerning the detention of Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes.

The cable reads: "The National Press Council of Barbados deplores the arrest and detention of journalist Alister Hughes and demands that Hughes and other detained journalists be freed immediately.

BIGWU: They must be condemned

The horrendous, uncivilised, criminally insane acts perpetrated by Bernard Coard, Selwyn Strachan and Hudson Austin, all of whom owe their political positions to Maurice Bishop, must not only be condemend in words but condemned in action.

This strong statement was made yesterday by the Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU).

BIGWU said: "we must find an urgent way to put an end to this political Jonestown. The revolution of the man (Bishop) and his people has been betrayed and destroyed and what has been put in its place is a system by men with lust for power.

"We of BIGWU suggest to Caribbean Governments the following — All monies from the Eastern Caribbean authorities must be suspended to the Revolutionary Military Council; Grenada must be suspended from any connection with LIAT and only special LIAT flights must be allowed into Grenada for humane reasons; Trade between all Caricom states and Grenada must also be suspended; All diplomatic discourse with Grenada must stop; The doors to all Caribbean states must be open to all Grenadians leaving Grenada under the present conditions; A meeting should be called of the Organisation of American States to suspend Grenada's membership to that body; an urgent meeting of the security council should be called and the immediate intervention by a United Nations force comprising of Caricom countries should be dispatched to Grenada immediately."

'US will not play a leading role'

The United States Government will not play a leading or pushing role vis-a-vis the Caribbean in the present situation involving Grenada, a high ranking American official said in Barbados yesterday.

Mr. Frank Gillespie, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Caribbean Affairs spoke briefly to newsmen and other officials at a luncheon at the Ocean View Hotel yesterday.

He said that the Government of the United States applauded and appreciated the characteristics which West Indian political leaders displayed in analysing, discussing and seeking a common ground to resolve the problem which is perceived as a regional one.

The United States will not play a leading or pushing role in the present situation, but hopes it will soon be resolved, he emphasised.

Mr. Gillespie came to Barbados on Wednesday on a familiarisation visit that had been scheduled weeks ago. He said the current experience was valuable in providing insights to Caribbean attitudes and issues.

The luncheon meeting was also attended by Mr. Ludlow "Kim" Flower, Deputy Chief of Mission of the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Leonard Sandman, Labour Attache; Mr. Gary Chafin, Second Secretary; Ms. Cynthia Thomas, of the Caribbean Desk; Mr. Bob Dickerman, of the United States Information Service — all from the U.S. Embassy.

Barbadians invited were: Mr. Branford Taitt, President of the Democratic Labour Party; Mr. Teddy Griffith, Manager of the Barbados Central Bank; Mr. Evelyn Greaves, Assistant General Secretary of the Barbados Workers' Union, Mr. Harry Mayers, General Manager of Caribbean News Agency, Mr. Tony Vanterpool, Editor of the Nation; and Mr. Ulric Rice, Editor of the Sunday Advocate.

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Concern over Grenada situation grows

Cuba mourns for Bishop

Cuba has condemned Wednesday killing of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a military coup on the eastern Caribbean island and declared three days of mourning in his honour.

The announcement came in a lengthy statement from the Cuban Communist Party on the political crisis which has gripped Grenada since last Friday.

Following is the full text of the statement made available to CANA headquarters here by the Cuban News Agency, Prensa Latina:

"Due to what is now evident, a serious conflict in the leadership of Grenada's governing-party had been taking place for several weeks, probably for months.

"When Maurice Bishop, leader of the Party and Grenada's Prime Minister, made an-about-36-hour stopover in Cuba, from the night of October 6 through the morning of October 8, after his official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he did not make any point in his talks with comrade Fidel Castro and Cuban officials regarding the serious differences of opinion and discussions taking place within the New Jewel Party, as Grenada's governing party is known.

"Thus, Bishop proved his dignity and respect for his party and Cuba. All issues discussed in the talks concentrated on co-operation between the two countries, the Grenadian delegation's efforts for co-operation in Hungary and Czechoslovakia, whose results they were very glad with, and other international issues.

"Fidel Castro accompanied Bishop (October 7) on a tour of important facilities currently being built in Cienfuegos Province, telling him of the achievements of our economic programmes and of the exemplary attitude of our workers, whom the two leaders also talked with.

"A few days later, our embassy in Grenada told October 12 of the surprising and disgusting news that a serious split had sprung up within the Central Committee in Grenada. Early in the morning of that day, Bishop himself told the embassy of the differences of opinion rooted in the past, and that they were discussing and trying to find a solution to those differences, but that he had never thought how serious they would turn out to be while he was abroad.

"He just told of the differences but asked for no opinion nor assistance from Cuba to overcome those difficulties, thus showing once more his respect for Cuba's foreign policy and his party's internal affairs.

"In the afternoon of that day, it was learned that Bishop's opponents had won a majority within the party's Central Committee as well as in the political leadership of the army and the security forces, and that Bishop had been dismissed from his party post and put under house arrest.

As it was a totally internal affair, despite our friendship with Bishop and our confidence in his leadership integrity and capacity, the Cuban Party and Government, fully observing the principles and norms of Cuba's foreign policy, told their representatives in Grenada to absolutely abstain from interfering in the internal affairs of the party and Grenada.

Reports on the stands and arguments of the two parties involved in the conflict were continuously reaching us from our embassy during the following days.

"In our opinion, there were in fact conflicts of personalities and conceptions of leadership methods, where subjective factors were also present, rather than internal conflicts.

"On October 15, comrade Fidel Castro sent a message to the new Jewel Party Central Committee telling of Cuba's stand, which is ruled by the principle of abstaining from interfering in the party and country's internal affairs."

He also told of his concern over the split within the party because it could considerably harm the image of Grenada's revolutionary process both in the country and abroad, than in Cuba, where Bishop was greatly appreciated, it would not be easy to explain the events and that he hoped the difficulties could be overcome with a maximum of wisdom, serenity, faithfulness to their principles and generosity.

"In fact, Cuba's concern centred on avoiding the events, (which it felt) could result in violent and bloody clashes.

"In the morning of October 19, reports that workers had gone on strike and that the people had gone into the streets to support Bishop reached us.

"The demonstrators reached his home and released him from his house arrest. Seemingly, because the reports are still unprecise, a military facility

Cuba has its say....

was taken over by the people. Then the army dispatched personnel to that area. It is said they fired at the demonstrators, wounding and killing some, took back the facility and arrested several people.

"However, there was no news about Bishop's fate nor about that of those who were with him.

"The dramatic outcome was disclosed in the afternoon. An official communique told of the death of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Vincent Noel, vice-President of Grenada's Labour Federation, Housing Minister Norris Bain and Fitzroy Bain, Secretary-General of the Agricultural Workers' Union. The way Bishop and the other leaders died has not been disclosed yet."

The message also said that Cuba would maintain its co-operation as a commitment to the Grenadian people, regardless of the changes that would take place in the party's and the country's leadership, because it was a totally internal issue.

"The situation was at an impasse for several days, on certain occasions, it looked like an honourable, intelligent and peaceful solution would come up. It was evident that the people supported Bishop and claimed his presence.

"The Western media hurled all sorts of speculations on the events. We did not say a single word to avoid our public statements might appear as an interference in Grenada's internal affairs due to our close, wide and fraternal relations with that brother country.

We had strictly observed our principles of respect for the internal affairs of the two parties and countries.

"Bishop was one of the political leaders our people greatly admired and respected for his talent, his simplicity, his sincerity, his revolutionary honesty and his proved friendship with our country.

"He also had a great international prestige. The news of his death has touched the leadership of our party and we pay our deepest tribute to his memory.

"Unfortunately, the split among the revolutionary Grenadians resulted in that bloodshed.

"No doctrine, no principle or stand voiced as revolutionary and no internal split may justify atrocious procedures as the physical elimination of Bishop and the outstanding group of honest and dignified leaders killed yesterday.

"The death of Bishop and his comrades must be made clear, and if they were executed sang froid, the guilty ones must be exemplarily punished.

"Imperialism will now try to make use of this tragedy and of the serious mistakes made by the Grenadian revolutionaries to sweep out the revolutionary process in Grenada and subdue it once again to an imperialist and neo-colonialist domination.

"The situation is extremely difficult and complicated. Only a miracle of common sense, equanimity and wisdom by the Grenadian revolutionaries and a serene reaction and action by the world progressive movement could still save the process.

"No step that may help imperialism's plans must be taken. In Grenada, many Cuban doctors, teachers and technicians of several specialties, and hundreds of builders are co-operating in important fields for the Grenadian people and in the building of those facilities which are essential for their economy.

"Though deeply sorry for the events, we will not hurry to take any step regarding technical and economic co-operation that may affect essential economic targets for the Grenadian people, whom we greatly admire and love.

"After yesterday's tragic outcome, we shall continue paying attention to the course of events. We shall stick to the principle of not interfering in Grenada's internal affairs and we shall bear in mind, above all, the Grenadian people's interests regarding technical and economic co-operation, if it were possible in the new situation, yet our political relations with the new leaders of Grenada must be seriously examined.

"However, if the Grenadian process succeeds in preserving itself, we shall do whatever possible to assist it.

"May the painful events make the revolutionaries of Grenada and the world over reflect deeply and the concept that no crime can be committed on behalf of revolution and freedom prevail."

ADVOCATE October 22 1983

Grenada's wicked Wednesday

By RUDOLPH HINDS



"A party does not consist of members and a programme, but a whole complex of traditions, loyalties and ideas" W. Ivor Jennings.

The killing in Grenada of Maurice Bishop and members of his Cabinet — one of them a woman — is perhaps, an example of what may happen when, in a country, the military assumes a position of paramountcy in a state.

Clearly, the military in Grenada who shot Mr. Bishop and his colleagues was not performing the traditional role of aiding the civil power in an emergency situation.

There was no emergency, the military had explained. There was no crisis; just an intra-party problem involving power sharing and a rumour allegedly started by Prime Minister Bishop.

Such matters may be settled; have been settled in a number of instances, without bloodshed. Such matters have been resolved through mediation. As a matter of fact, a proposal for mediation had been suggested by the one organisation in the Caribbean that is above party politics, the CCC.

Now these Caribbean islands, through the Grenada murders, have gone into history as joining those countries which seek to replace their leaders, as a matter of course, by the results of shoot-outs. This is unfortunate.

Such behaviour suggests that some ethnic groups are unfit to govern themselves, not temperamentally suited to dwell together in unity. It stereotypes military governments with Idi Aminism. But it is not necessarily so.

Those of us who have been following the events in Grenada during the past week were led to believe that there was initially, a struggle — a war of words perhaps — between protagonists of the paramountcy of the Prime Minister and the paramountcy of the party.

Suddenly however, the paramountcy of the party was nothing more or less than the paramountcy of the military.

The paramountcy of the people was never emphasised, hardly recognised. Freedom of the press, freedom to receive information deteriorated until the "big news" became a statement about Mr. Bishop's death.

Accompanied with the total denial of freedom of movement, the statement must have driven Grenadians to their homes, where they must now remain until the situation "cools" or, face death by military gunshot.

The regime in Grenada which would silence the people's leaders, including trade union leaders, is aware that it lacks the mass base to govern. In the circumstances therefore, given the proclamation, it is likely that it will turn to mass genocide.

It was Sir Ivor Jennings, who, in his, **The British Constitution**, stated that, there is no democracy where the opposition is dead or in prison. Today, democracy is dead in Grenada. The regime there nailed it down when it killed any likely opposition and imprisoned the nation.

But it is worse. In the institutions we know as prisons, prisoners are permitted to receive medication. They have access to food and water. They may bury their dead among other things.

Given the statement broadcast by the new Grenada high command, pregnant mothers may die over the next few days for want of physician. Diabetics, hypertensive persons, coronary patients may die for lack of appropriate medicare.

People already short of food, caught in the swift descent from "Free Grenada" to incarcerated Grenada, may suffer hunger and thirst without access to new supplies.

Children may go without milk and nutrients. Old people living alone may suffer further detriment because of ex-communication from relatives who would normally bring them food and drink and provide suitable succour.

Here is a situation, which, if the letter of the military statement is followed — and unfortunately it must be followed — people in Grenada loyal to the one leader who, whatever might have been his faults, sought to liberate them culturally, socially, physically and politically, must be punished.

Here is a situation too, where, innocent non-patrials with no particular interest in local politics and politicians must be imprisoned and victimised for being in Grenada at this time.

What is emerging in the Caribbean? Caribbean leaders take note. We are witnessing a series of attempts by the military to wrest power from the legitimate government of the people, for the people.

Mind you, we saw the Bishop Government as the legitimate government of Grenada in terms of people support. If we were unsure of his status, the people's response to his arrest confirmed that his legitimacy rested on a strong mass base, it was rooted in the people themselves.

Successful coups are always possible where the people are naive; where they see military displays as mere exercises in pomp and pageantry; and weaponry, as props only, for a ceremonial feu de joie.

We concur in the statement that in any state, there will be a need to secure property and persons. However, in today's Caribbean the threat of take-over by foreign aggressors, and Caribbean nations of Caribbean lands, is, in our opinion, as remote as the discovery of a snow ball on the Blue Mountains.

We suggested, and we support Prime Minister Adams proposal at a Jamaica Heads of Government meeting in July last year, that steps be taken to give "teeth" to what was then described as the Ocho Rios declaration on human rights.

Perhaps we are seeing attempts to implement it now in the Cabinet decision of Trinidad and Tobago, following the serious state of deterioration in the government of Grenada. The refusal of Trinidad and Tobago to attend meetings with representatives of the new Grenada regime, and other decisions announced, may be examples of moves towards punishing the regime.

Perhaps we are seeing it implemented too, in statements by both Prime Minister Adams and Prime Minister Seaga, that they will not sit down with representatives of the regime. We welcome it.

And to those persons who would suggest that Caribbean leaders should "take off a screw", leave channels for communication open, let them be warned that in many ways, because of the common ethnicity of the oppressed and the oppressors in Grenada, the present regime looks more vicious than the 30ers of South Africa who separate and dehumanise blacks.

News that Caricom leaders will be considering ways and means to deal with the aggression in Grenada must find favour with those people who respect the fundamental rights of Caribbean people. We expect that all West Indians will not only support the leaders meeting in conference this weekend by a show of physical solidarity, but in their prayers. The people in Grenada need more than words however. Perhaps prayer is the answer.

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BARBADOS ADVOCATE, Saturday, October 22, 1983



..FLASHBACK...The late Prime Minister of Grenada, Maurice Bishop with Cuban President, Fidel Castro earlier this year.

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Friday (AP) — In a region of highly educated, well-spoken leaders, Grenada's Maurice Bishop was among the best as an orator. Here are some memorable quotes from his 4½ years in power:

— "People of Grenada, this revolution is for work, for food, for decent housing and health services, and for a bright future for our children and our great-grandchildren. The benefits of the revolution will be given to everyone regardless of political opinion or which political party they support. Let us all unite as one."

..— "No one must understand our friendliness as an excuse for rudeness and meddling in our affairs, and no one, no matter how mighty and powerful they are, will be permitted to dictate to the Government and people of Grenada who we can have friendly relations with.

"We are not in anybody's backyard." (Announcement April 13, 1979, of establishment of relations with Cuba).

—"Perhaps the worst crime that colonianism has left our country, and indeed left all our former colonies, is the education system.

"The colonial masters recognised very early on that if they get a subject people to think like they do, to forget their own history and their own culture, they have already won the job of keeping us in perpetual domination and exploitation." (Speech to Grenada's National Education Conference in 1980).

— "In any situation of revolution, there must be counter-revolution, a necessary period of dislocation. The choice is between a firing squad, pretended shoot-outs in the hills, pretended accidents, or detention." (Defending policy of detaining political opponents without charge, to reporters at a November 1982 news conference in Ocho Rios, Jamaica).

—"From the evidence in our possession, we are convinced that an armed attack against our country by counter-revolutionaries and mercenaries organised, financed, trained and directed by United States imperialism is imminent and can come any day now." (On Radio Free Grenada, last March 23).

—"We're even thinking about calling it the Ronald Reagan airport." (At Trinidad news conference July 5, 1983, referring to publicity generated by U.S. charges that the Cuban-built airport will be a security threat).

—"I've always looked at Grenada as the place where I'm going to live and die, regardless of the situation." (During interview in St. George's, July 12).

—"The masses." (His last reported words, as he led supporters through town October 19).

Day of prayer for Grenada

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent — Tomorrow has been designated a day of prayer for Grenada in all Anglican churches in the province of the West Indies, Grenada-born Archbishop of the West Indies, Sir Cuthbert Woodroffe has said.

Sir Cuthbert, who is Bishop of the Windward Islands, also called on every Christian in the region to offer a prayer at midday each day until "this storm" has passed.

The Anglican primate was reacting to the military takeover in Grenada and the imposition of blanket curfew until Monday until 6 a.m.

He appealed to the ruling revolutionary military council to immediately lift the daylight hours of the curfew to save hardship.

Meanwhile, the Barbados Christian Council has asked all its member churches to observe this coming Sunday as a day of prayer for Grenada and its people.

Callous act — Gomez

The Anglican Bishop in Synod Council has expressed total abhorrence of the deliberate and calculated violence which has led to the brutal murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Cabinet colleagues and union leaders, and injuries to others in Grenada.

The persons responsible have exhibited a callous disregard for human life, and the inherent rights to freedom and freedom of expression of every human being, Bishop Drexel Gomez said.

"The Anglican Church strongly supports the position taken by Caribbean leaders who have puclicly indicated that they will in no way accommodate the present murderous regime in Grenada. In addition the Bishop in Synod Council draws the attention of Governments, political leaders and others in authority to the need for immediate, lawful action to assist in the restoration of constitutionality and the democratic process in Grenada so that human dignity and human rights may grow and flourish," the statement said.

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Antigua's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lester Bird [above] was among regional leaders attending a meeting of the Organisation of East Caribbean States [OECS] in Barbados on Friday.

The hastily convened meeting was to work out ways on how to resolve the problems in Grenada where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five colleagues were among 17 persons killed.

Bird: Threat to economies

ST. JOHN'S Antigua, yesterday, (CANA) — Antigua and Barbuda's Foreign Minister, Lester Bird, said yesterday the killing of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his supporters in St. Georges Wednesday, threatens the economic well-being of the Caribbean since the region may now be judged by the brutality of the new military regime with disturbing consequences for tourism and investment.

Bird made the statement shortly before leaving Coolidge International Airport for Barbados to attend an urgent meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Foreign Ministers.

He said the brutality of Grenada's army introduces an "unacceptable and reprehensible episode" in the history of the Caribbean, and has marred its traditions of peaceful development, of adherence to law and order, and to the process of democracy.

Grenada history in brief

St. George's Grenada, Saturday (AP) — HERE is a summary of the political history of Grenada, a 133 square-mile Eastern Caribbean island, with a population of 110,000.

1498 — First discovered by Christopher Columbus, on his third voyage to the New World. Without stopping, he named the island Concepcion.

1608 — The English made the first unsuccessful attempt to colonize the island.

1650 — French settlers made another attempt to settle the island.

1783 — British took control of Grenada in struggle with the French when treaty of Versailles signed.

1833 — Grenada was made part of the Windward Islands Administration, a grouping of British islands in the Eastern Caribbean.

1958 — Grenada became member of the Federation of the West Indies, which included all British Caribbean colonies.

1967 — Grenada became a British Associated State, meaning the island had authonomy over internal affairs. England retained responsibility for defense and foreign affairs.

1974 — The island is granted full political independence.

March 13, 1979 — Maurice Bishop overthrows elected government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Bishop dissolves Parliament and establishes Peoples Revolutionary Government. No election has been held since that time.

October 19, 1983 — Grenada Armed Forces announced Bishop is dead and that General Hudson Austin had taken over the government.

Linking the Caribbean

OECS cuts them off

ROSEAU, Dominica, Saturday, (CANA) — Chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, said yesterday the sub-regional economic grouping will have nothing to do with the new military rulers in Grenada, accused of the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

"We as members of the OECS will not be able to interact with them in the organisation and Grenada will not be able to take part in our deliberations until all political detainees have been freed and free and fair elections, internationally supervised, have taken place," Miss Charles said.

WPJ head: Isolation unfriendly

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Saturday, (CANA) — Leader of the small marxist Workers Party of Jamaica, Dr. Trevor Munroe has said the isolation of Grenada following this week's army coup there would be an unfriendly act that would hurt the Grenadian people.

Munroe, who had close links with the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) which ruled Grenada before the military took over Wednesday, said isolation could lead to political radicalisation in St. Georges.

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Bishop devoured by his own system

AFTER all that has been said over the past few days, it would be very difficult to add anything now to the words and phrases condemning the barbaric tragedy that has marred the face of Grenada.

That Maurice Bishop and so far as uncertified number of others have been indifferently mowed down by bullets as part of a political dispute is not really all that new to the CARICOM political culture. The hundreds of lives lost in Jamaica in pre and post-electoral violence have preceded the Grenadian slaughter.

But what really is new is that in Grenada's case the inhumane killings involved the leader and some of the leadership of a government. In Jamaica's case the slaughter generally involved the followers of political parties.

So following upon the heels of the introduction of a new means of achieving political power in the region (the coup of March 13, 1979), Grenada has acquired the dubious distinction of being responsible for yet another political phenomenon, political murder and assassination at the highest level. For the two sets of events those of March 1979 and October 1983 are inextricably bound to each other. As a matter of fact, what has transpired a few days ago can safely be said to have been the result of the Coup of 1979. It is therefore a question of cause and effect.

Without in any way being insensitive to the loss of Maurice Bishop's life, the late Granadian Prime Minister can certainly be said to have been "hoist on his own petard". For he and his close colleagues in death became the victims of a system which he himself had installed.

If we in the Caribbean are to learn anything instructive from these most recent developments in Grenada, we cannot allow sympathy and sentiment to blind us to the fact that Bishop and the other assassinated leaders bore some direct responsibility for their own murders. They were brutality snuffed out by a brutal system which they established and did everything to perpetuate. Now the system has turned on them and devoured them.

For what the Maurice Bishop-led coup of 1979, did more than anything else, was to introduce a new system of politics into this part of the world. In this new system, it was in the words of Selwyn Strachan "One man, one gun". And Maurice Bishop personified that system.

With the emergence of this new system there came a novel method to deal with political problems. This was by means of the bullet not the ballot to which we had been accustomed for so long.

In Focus

By Henry Christopher

In the euphoria that accompanied the overthrow of the eccentric Eric Gairy, himself a political deviant, not too many of us realised the inherent and long-term danger of rule by the bullet rather than the ballott. One of the few who did was Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams for which he was scathingly abused in public by Bishop himself, an approach that also brought new dimensions to the way one CARICOM Head of Government spokes about the other.

For in urging Bishop to uphold his promise to hold early general elections Prime Minister Adams was perceptive enough to realise that any system of government breeds a certain political culture complete with its values and norms. If the system is initially violent in nature its values and norms will also be steeped in violence. Prior to March 1979 the area had traditionally used debate and the ballot box to articulate and solve political issues. Now we had reached the stage where political solutions were founded in boxes of bullets. Sooner or later, Mr. Adams realised, the boxes of bullets would become boxes of bodies — coffins.

It is now clear that in adopting a leftist system of government to reinforce a communist form of achieving power, the Bishop coterie had set in motion a train of events which, either Bishop did not fully comprehend or felt he could control. I tend to believe the latter, given the good student of the leftist methodology that he was known to have been. The naked truth is that the system of government Bishop imposed on his country fostered a kind of psyche that saw the individual being secondary to the cause and ideology.

This is why in giving to our natural bent for sympathy and compassion we do not romantise Bishop to the extent that we try to separate totally him from the system of government which he had came to epitomise. Because he eventually became a fatal casualty of that very same system, does not in any way absolve him of the blame and responsibility that he must bear.

As one listened to the eulogies for Bishop, it is clear that we stand in grave danger of creating a myth about him. Perhaps to some people to enshroud him in a highly romanticised myth would in some way assuage their guilt at not having joined Prime Minister Adams in forcing him to see the democratic benefits in returning to the straight and narrow path of constitutional rule.

Denuded of the burgeoning myth, Bishop clearly does not qualify to be a modern day Knight in shining armour simply because he cannot fairly be separated from the system of rule that eventually brought about his untimely death. Politically, the medium was the message.

Because Bishop was destroyed by his own creation does not wipe out the sordid record on the treatment of political opponents (the so-called "detainees") which he supervised during his term as Prime Minister.

It would be dishonest to Bishop and above all, to history to try to shift the blame for all that has gone wrong in Grenada since the 1979 coup on the dour Bernard Coard and his wife, on the grounds that they were "further left" and "more hard-liners" than Bishop was. Bishop was evidently no benign dictator who was nearly powerless against the behind-the-scenes machination of Coard and others. If Bishop is to take his rightful place in Caribbean history then by all means he must do so warts and all.

The debacle in Grenada has loudly signalled the collapse of the leftist movement in the region. Through it more damage was wrought than could have been inflicted by the might of its indefatigable opponent, the United States.

We in the region witnessed from quite close up what transpired in Grenada following the coup. We now know what we witnessed there was not and cannot be superior to our way of political and other life, despite the glaring deficiencies and contradictions therein. If that is what Bishop, Coard and others mean by being "progressive" then they can keep it. I am sure that right now we would much prefer to remain "reactionary" or "conservative" as the discredited leftists in our midst would describe us.

Those of us who are undyingly committed to the democratic way of life based on Parliamentary elections, must not be afriad to speak out on its behalf. All things considered, we too have a lot of which we can be proud. Let us no longer feel that we need to apologise for what we believe in.

We need to grieve for the future of the Grenadian people who once again seem to be in the vicious iron clutches of tyrants. We will have to let them know that we are solidly behind them in their fight against despotism and repression. Such solidarity will have to be more than just being sentimental. We owe it to them.

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Friday:

Leaders voice abhorrence

Condemnation as never before heard in the Caribbean rained on the heads of Grenada's new military strongmen yesterday, as the region expressed its abhorrence over the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues by the army Wednesday.

Regional political leaders also made hurried plans to convene a weekend summit to decide on ways to isolate the 133-square mile "Spice Isle" with its present leftist military leadership.

Jamaica in fact last night announced a break in relations with St. Georges and signalled its intention to seek a restructuring of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to exclude Grenada.

The new rulers' arrest of Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes Wednesday night cut off an acknowledged information link between St. Georges and the rest of the world and little was known of what transpired in Grenada yesterday.

Reports filtering out of the capital spoke of a great deal of military activity which was in interpreted as a sign that the security forces was rounding up known opponents while a four-day 24-hour curfew remained in effect.

The state-run Radio Free Grenada (RFG), the only official source of information, made no mention of the latest batch of arrests, including that of Hughes, in any of its newscasts yesterday.

Mass for Grenada

A mass for people living in Grenada and Grenadians abroad, especially those who suffered losses in the brutal slayings that took place in that country Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jemmott's Lane, yesterday.

The celebrants were Roman Catholic priests, Father Harcourt Blackett, Father Theodore Taylor, Father Celment Paul and Anglican Reverend, Paul Lashley, a Grenadian by birth.

Among those attending the service were the sisters of Jacqueline Creft and Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, who were among those slain.

Mr. Bishop's sister, Mrs. Maureen St. John, resides and works here. Mrs. Coleen Mahy, sister of Jacqueline Creft, also resides here.

Saturday:

OECS consider military strike

Military intervention in the Grenada situation was one of the options considered at the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) Heads of Government meeting held at the Dover Convention Centre last night.

In disclosing this, OECS Chairman, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, said the option would be further considered at the Caricom Heads of Government meeting scheduled to be held in Port-of-Spain later this afternoon.

Miss Charles told a Press Conference held towards the end of the discussions that the OECS leaders have considered the option of a military intervention in Grenada as one of the measures to bring about a settlement in the troubled Caribbean island.

She said the Port-of-Spain meeting would be looking at the pros and cons of the situation but the main interest was looking after the Grenadian people.

She also disclosed that the meeting had decided against expelling the army ruled island from the sub-regional grouping but they agreed to cease all co-operation with Grenada's new military rulers had reached a common position to take before today's Caricom summit.

Miss Charles said the leaders of Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis and Dominica had decided that Grenada would not be allowed to participate in any regional institutions until it was ruled by a democratically elected Government.

As a first step, she stated, the OECS will determine whether it can prevent currency being released to Grenada from the newly established East Caribbean Central Bank, because of uncertainty over the security position in St. George's.

Thursday:

P.M. condemns brutal murder

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams last night condemned the death of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop as a brutal vicious murder, and added that the outcome of the power struggle had not been unexpected.

Speaking on Radio Barbados last night after the news broke in Barbados, Mr. Adams said:

I was horrified at these brutal and vicious murders, the most vicious act to disfigure the West Indies since the days of slavery.

I have had my differences with Maurice Bishop, but there were political differences fought out in the clean arena of politics, and I might say that in these last months, I found myself more often agreeing with Maurice Bishop, than disagreeing.

It will be very difficult indeed to see what future the regime that is strained by this record of murder can have in an association of peaceful and peace-loving Caricom States.

I for one will not be able to sit down at any table with these disgusting murderers, and I can safely say that will go for the Government of Barbados. The whole status of Caricom, as an association of democratic countries will have to be reviewed now that this has happened.

DLP: It's brutal

At its first meeting since the Annual Conference last night the executive Council of the DLP approved the following statement:

The Democratic Labour Party wishes to express its deep shock over the callous and brutal murder of Mr. Maurice Bishop, his colleagues and other Grenada leaders and citizens, and demands that the perpetrators of this vicious crime against the people of Grenada should not go unpunished.

The DLP will support any measures calculated to bring the criminals to justice and calls for immediate international action to relieve the Grenadian people from the scourge of Stalinist dictatorship.

The criminal action in the streets of Grenada today is one of the most inhuman and disgraceful events in the history of the Caribbean and it is vital that the instigators be ostracised from the rest of the Caribbean and be given no succour or shelter within its shores.

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..Ken Kruze (right) and Linda Flore, two United States Embassy officials at Grantley Adams International Airport on their way to Grenada yesterday. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).

Envoys off to Grenada

TWO OFFICIALS OF the U.S. Embassy in Barbados left the island yesterday for strife-torn Grenada to have an on-the-spot check on the safety of American citizens living on that island.

Consular officer for political affairs, Kenneth Kruze, and political officer Linda Flore went to St. George's with the concurrence of the new military authorities.

There are an estimated 1 000 Americans living in Grenada where the army seized power in a bloody coup Wednesday.

Washington has dispatched a 2 000-strong naval task force to the area to evacuate its citizens if the need arises.

The two US Embassy officials are expected to return here late today or early tomorrow.

While in Grenada, neither American official is expected to meet with any of the ruling military officials.

Error in council names

CITING an error, Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council yesterday named First Lieutenant Cecil Prime as a member, instead of First Lt. Ashley Folkes.

An announcement over Radio Free Granda said simply that Folkes had been "erroneously named" on Friday in the 16-man council.

The council, is headed by Commander Hudson Austin, the other members are Lt. Cols Liam James and Ewart Lane (Vice Chairmen), Majors Leon Cornwall, Tan Bartholomew, Ian St. Bernarde, Chris Stroude, Keith Roberts and Basil Gahagan, Captains Lester Redhead and Hugh Romain, First Lts. Cecil Prime, Rudolph Ogilvie and Imam Abudllah and Second Lts. Kenrick Frazier and Raeburn Nelson.

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..German medical students Tomas Stein (left) and Ludger Kreilkamp (right) talking to the local and foreign Press yesterday on the events in Grenada last Wednesday as they saw and heard them.

Two German students tell tale of Grenada horror

TWO West German medical students who grasped the opportunity to escape the turmoil in Grenada during the four-hour lifting of the curfew last Friday, gave their account here yesterday of what they saw in St. George's on "Bloody Wednesday."

Tomas Stein, 28, and Ludger Kreilkamp, 27, from Cologne, West Germany, also maintained that there were more than 17 people killed in Grenada since the disturbance.

That was the number released by the military through Radio Free Grenada.

Stein and Kreilkamp said that last Wednesday around 9 a.m. they saw armoured trucks with "loads of people on them" coming down to the centre of the Grenada capital and there was much noise and confusion.

Stein said that about 3 000 to 4 000 had gathered and seemed "in a very good mood".

"A stage was erected, there were microphones and everyone waited for Bishop to turn up. Next thing shooting started and everyone was very afraid," he said.

The Germans told local and foreign reporters from the top floor suite of the Holiday Inn Hotel that the shooting started at Fort Rupert, people panicked and started to jump from the building.

Stein said that people were expecting Bishop to make a speech in the market place but he did not show up.

He added that Bishop was in the fort all this time and people were saying that he was very weak and they would have taken him to the hospital. But according to him, he was told by a nurse that Bishop never arrived at hospital.

Kreilkamp said the shooting sounded like "cross fire" and young women were collapsing.

According to the students, people jumping down from the Fort, some of them being badly hurt in the process were saying in a panic "they shot Bishop," "they killed Bishop," "they are killing him right now." This activity, Stein said, was happening around 1 p.m.

On the other hand, the medical students reported a viciousness among the people when mentioning Coard's name. Kreilkamp said that the people were saying that they would kill Coard when they got him.

"They did not want Coard, everybody was happy with Bishop after he was brought from under house arrest everyone was saying that the next day would be 'celebration day.' Stein told reporters.

"They said, "Thursday will be a big day in our history," Kreilkamp added.

The Germans made it clear that civilians were unarmed and added that they themselves were told to stay away since "white people were defnitely being shot as well."

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..Harlan Bieley, a student from the St.. Georges Medical University on the telephone at the Grantley Adams International Airport yesterday speaking to a fellow student in strife-torn Grenada. Local and foreign newspeople surround him. (Photo Willie Alleyne Associates).

U.S. students are 'elated'

American students at the St. Georges University School of Medicine are reported to be elated that consular officials from their embassy in Bridgetown were on the way to Grenada to look into their welfare.

This is what one of the students at the St. Georges University Lucy Painter told fellow student, Harlan Bieley during a telephone call he made there from Grantley Adams International airport yesterday.

Bieley, 25, and a native of Florida, came to Barbados mid-last week, but could not get back into Grenada after the airport there was closed following the events of "Bloody Wednesday." Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, plus three Cabinet colleagues and at least 13 other persons are known to have been killed in the violence which erupted there.

In his call from a public telephone to Grenada which was witnessed by a number of local n foreign journalists Bieley said said the 60 medical students were confined to the campu but reported that thei spirits were high.

He said that his fellow student were a little concerned about the food supply and water, but were elated that US Embassy officials were on their way there.

Consular officer Ken Kruze and political officer Linda Flore left yesterday afternoon for a one-day stay in the Spice Isle. They will be looking into the welfare on American citizens there, but not meeting any of the military rulers.

Baby Doc 'shocked'

PORT-AU-PRINCE Haiti Saturday (AP) — The government on Saturday expressed its "shock and horror" at the slaying of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop earlier this week during a military takeover.

A Government statement described the leftist, 39-year-old leader as a "good friend of Haiti."

The statement also condemned Bishop's deputy, Bernard Coard, as a "Marxist-Leninist military dictator."

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Human Rights bodies condemn slaughters

"The Guyana Human Rights Association (GHRA) and the Jamaica Council for Human Rights (JCHR) join our voices to those already raised in shock and revulsion at the wanton deaths taking place in Grenada. We view with grave concern the emergence of this Commonwealth Caribbean military dictatorship by official summary executions at military hands, and we call for the reinstatement of a civilian government based on a demonstrably popular majority.

The inability to develop a legal framework within which political disputes can be resolved four years after the popular overthrow of the Gairy dictatorship, undoubtedly played a part in this tragedy.

While welcoming the concern being expressed by regional governments over the crisis in Grenada, the GHRA and JHRA would like to draw their attention to the need for a humanitarian initiative.

In particular, the following urgent needs should be addressed:

1. The medical needs of the victims of violence.
2. Identification of persons reportedly arrested but whose whereabouts are unknown.
3. Compilation lists of detainees and the determination of their legal needs.
4. An assessment of the needs of political asylum if necessary.
5. The orderly repatriation of foreigners wishing to leave Grenada.



FORDE



TAITT



SEARLES



QUINTYNE



KING



HAZELL

Calls to invade Grenada

Barbadians have reacted with shock at the recent barbarous murders of the Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others and some feel that Caribbean or foreign soldiers should be sent into Grenada.

The **Barbados Advocate** took to the streets yesterday, to collect feedback from Barbadian citizens on whether there should be military intervention in the spice Isle.

JIMMY SEARLES, TAXI DRIVER: "Sure the United States or Britain should invade Grenada. Not only for the safety of their citizens in Grenada, but to return some form of democracy to that country. The murderous military junta must be brought to its knees, by force if possible."

JUNIOR QUINTYNE, PRINTER: "There should be no outside intervention in the Grenadian situation. I do not believe in the outside interference in internal matters. Only Grenadians living outside the country should try to intervene in the situation. If there should be any outside help, then it should come from West Indian forces, and not forces of any of the superpowers."

SAM KING, BOXING COACH: "Definitely no outsiders should get into the Grenadian affair. The United States and Britain should play a waiting game. Too many lives have been lost already. The United States should be concerned with the safety of their citizens in Grenada. It is an unfortunate situation, but nonetheless expected."

SHIRLEY FORDE, HOUSEWIFE: "Yes there should be outside help for the Grenadians, who are suffering at the hands of barbarous military men. The U.S. has an obligation to protecting its citizens. As a democratic super-power, it should take all necessary steps to ensure the flow of the democratic process throughout the Caribbean region."

COLIN TAITT, SALESMAN: "American military intervention is the only option left that will help the Grenadian situation. If the Americans hesitate to take action, more people will die needlessly. America is the Godfather of all democratic countries in the Caribbean. The West Indies does not need Marxism. Marxism breeds too much violence."

MARY HAZELL; HOUSEWIFE: "Yes the Americans shoudl go in. Peace has to be brought to Grenada. Presently, too many civilians are being executed. The killing will not stop until all the enemies of the present blood-thirsty regime are eliminated. The Americans must make their move now, for the sake of the women and children there."

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THE UNION SPEARS

GRENADA'S TRADEGY

IT WAS with the deepest shock and horror that we received the distressing news from Grenada last week about the brutal deaths and other despicable acts that were inflicted on the people of this lovely island. The savage murders of Maurice Bishop, some of his Cabinet Ministers, a number of our trade union colleagues and members of the general public though shocking, were not totally unexpected.

We have always been wary of those who attempt to seize power by the gun and who spurn the wishes of the people: those whose destiny they want to preside over and control.

We were never enamoured about the Grenada political situation under the Maurice Bishop regime though we were not admirers of the former government, led by Sir Eric Gairy. We were opposed to the posturing of the Gairy administration. We did not consider that democracy was well served by the personal flamboyant circus style of conducting serious political affairs. On the other hand, we could not welcome the method where the community was held up to ransom by the gun and a minority that did not owe any allegiance or accountability to the people of the country, presided over the affairs of state.

This alien method of controlling the affairs of Grenada did not meet with the approval of many of the democratic elements in that island and the Caribbean, and the fear that came over many of the Grenadians was apparent. Some were even forced to leave their homes and seek refuge elsewhere.

We are aware of the methods of the totalitarian regimes and their cohorts, and of the devious approaches they have used to undermine democracies. We, in the trade union movement, have had long and tedious battles with the totalitarian elements that have attempted to infiltrate our midst. We have always been and still are on guard against them because we were aware then, as we are now, that they would destroy our nation.

We are not afraid to face the twin problem of meeting the reactionaries on the other hand, who fight us bitterly every inch of the way, and at times, even accuse us of being part of the same bloodstream as the totalitarian enemy because we espouse a socialist philosophy. We are not unwilling to face these elements and fight them relentlessly, but at the same time, we are not prepared to surrender to the blandishments of the totalitarians in any form



FRANK L. WALCOTT
General Secretary,
The Barbados Workers' Union

whatsoever. It does not matter where they reside, whether in the lowest or highest level of the society, their methods and approaches are the same and their intention to destroy virile democracies and the liberty and freedom of the individual is identical. We are wedded to the concept of liberty and freedom in our quest for social justice.

The brutality that has been perpetrated against Mr. Bishop in the last few days cannot be rationalised on any grounds of party differences. In all political parties differences exist but individual liberty must be regarded as sacrosanct. We know, however, that for those rapacious and totalitarian elements, liberty and freedom is unknown and regarded as a figure of speech, nothing to respect.

We were not surprised that, within a short week of the outburst of differences within the Grenada ruling faction, the cruel hand of dictatorship was used against the people of Grenada. This action was part of the original plan four years ago: an attempt to subjugate the people of Grenada to the will of a dictatorship that was outside the control of the people of Grenada. This alien system of government is difficult for the people of Grenada to accept and it became clear last week that the people were not important, but a self-appointed military dictatorship.

The people of Grenada do not manufacture arms or implements of war, but they will be destroyed by these implements that have been brought into Grenada to remove the freedom of the people of that country which Marryshow and others fought a relentless battle to achieve. The people of Grenada desire a better treatment than the sordid meal that was handed to them last week.

We share the views that have been expressed by the political leaders in Barbados. Now is the time for us to take positive steps and give support to the people of Grenada in a tangible manner with a view to restoring their confidence and freedom. We cannot stand aside and believe that Grenada is the centre of trouble at this time and all of the other countries of the Caribbean are free. Our freedom is threatened by this action and we must be prepared to analyse the serious developments that have taken place in our region in less than four years.

Less than a year ago, Suriname was the scene of a brutal bloodbath where one of our colleagues, the President of the Meoderbond, Cyril Daal, was brutally murdered by the military. We find that, following this dastardly act, the cohorts of the totalitarian regime proceeded to make a series of pallid excuses to rationalise the actions of the military regime.

Grenada is now under attack. We know some of the colleagues in Grenada and we issued warnings to some of them, at the beginning of the revolution, that their freedom would have been threatened. Some of them were forced to leave the country and live in exile. Those who braved it and remained have lived in perpetual fear and agony. Now it is clear to all Barbadians and Caribbean peoples what megalomaniacs who control the totalitarian regimes will do to attain power.

At our last Annual Delegates' Conference we were at pains to point out that we, in the trade union movement, have a special role to play to preserve the freedom and liberty of the workers. We do not accept any excuses whatsoever for these brutalities and we are prepared to conduct a relentless campaign for the freedom of the individual. The workers cannot make compromises in areas where the freedom of the individual is challenged because they, themselves, would become the victims of totalitarianism.

Today Grenada is a gloomy place. All of us who pledge our loyalty to democracy must be prepared to do our utmost to help our brothers and sisters in that island. We cannot allow innocent people to be the victims of such viciousness practised by a mad, power hungry group. We cautioned our nation some years ago about what the military can do to the freedom of one's country if they are not controlled. We have a classic example in Grenada, a young independent country, which was not given the opportunity to shed the shackles of colonialism. Rather, it is now burdened with the yoke of totalitarian communism.

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ADVOCATE OCT 23.1983

● Plans for Cabinet soon

Grenada's rulers declare intentions

Grenada's four-day old military Government has declared its intention to pursue a mixed economy and an independent and non-aligned foreign policy, while attacking the island's main social problems of unemployment and poverty.

Its position was outlined yesterday in a major policy statement read over Radio Free Grenada by Major Chris Stroude, a member of the 16-man ruling Revolutionary Military Council. He also identified its most pressing task as bulding the economy and said there would be roles for the state, the private sector and co-operatives.

Major Stroude said Grenada wanted to maintain good relations continue with all those countries with which the island had established ties in the last four years.

The statement, while making no mention of plans for "free and fair elections" but said that a Cabinet would be named within the next 10 to 14 days. It was pointed out in the statement, that this Cabinet would be ensuring "all classes and interests in our country are represented."

An important point in the statement as read by Major Stroude was that efforts would be made to immediately explain to Caribbean neighbours and beyond the real situation in Grenada, where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others people were killed in the takeover.

Some of the major points outlined were:

Economic construction of the country in an effort to solve the major problems of unemployment and poverty;

— The placing of great emphasis on agriculture and building up manufacturing;

— The completion of the international airport now under construction and the building of hotels, restaurants and other facilities to service the tourism industry which is of the utmost importance.

— Encouraging private investment, including both local and foreign investment, while encouraging Grenadians living abroad to get involved in efforts to develop tourism and manufacturing;

— Firm control over hiring and firing of workers will be instituted to stamp out unemployment or dismissals on the basis of favouritism;

— The development of education, health services, housing and other social services;

— Continuing an active and constructive part in all international organisations to which Grenada belongs; and

— Explaining what has happened in Grenada and countering the "lies being told in the foreign Press" while continuing to seek better relations with United States. It would also pursue a policy of Non-alignment while at the same time seeking friendship, goodwill and peace" in place of today's unstable world climate."

Major Stroude said the RMG was urging all Grenadians to unite as one people," as a people we have been through a very difficult and terrible experience.....our country cannot be built on the basis of hatred or bitterness."

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Tass: It's Blackmail

MOSCOW, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — PRESIDENT Reagan was accused by the official Soviet News Agency Tass today of blackmail and gunboat diplomacy by sending a task force towards Grenada.

"The despatch of the warships towards Grenada is another act of blackmail on the part of Ronald Reagan. It shows that U.S. gunboat diplomacy is still in force," Tass said.

"The use of the pretext of defence of American citizens is a usual trick employed by modern colonialists." Washington's real aim was to interfere in Grenadian affairs, it said.

A Tass extract from Cuban statements on the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, an ally of Moscow, indicated Soviet disapproval of Bishop's murder but also a wish for good relations with the new administration.

"The situation in Grenada today is very complicated and difficult but it can be rectified by the ... revolutionaries by displaying common sense, patience and wisdom ..." Tass said.

Crisis meet into caucus

Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community deliberated late last night in caucus at the emergency meeting convened to discuss the Grenada situation.

Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister, George Chambers is chairman. He delivered an opening statement.

Delegates held intense informal discussions before the start of the meeting, and conference sources reported strong will to take action. Trade and dipiomatic sanctions and possible military action were among the options down for discussion.

(Grenada is believed to have about 800 uniformed soldiers, most armed with automatic weapons, plus a militia estimated between 1 000 and 2 000 men and women. The Revolutionary Military Council has emphasised that it will repulse any armed invasion.)

The start of the meeting, scheduled for 6.30 p.m. at the Trinidad Hilton was delayed to accommodate Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana who flew in late.

After the opening statement by Chairman Chambers the conference went into caucus.

Prime Ministers attending the Conference are: Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, John Compton of St. Lucia, Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis, George Price of Belize, and George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago.

Others heading delegations are: Foreign Minister Louis Tull of Barbados, President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, Premier John Osbourne of Montserrat, and Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird of Antigua and Barbuda.

Also attending are Mr. Roderick Rainford, CARICOM Secretary General, and Dr. Vaughn Lewis, OECS Secretary General.

Advocate MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1983

• Majority endorse sanctions

Caricom heads dump Grenada

GRENADA UPDATE

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Sunday, (CANA) — Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Heads of Government today took a majority decision to suspend Grenada from membership of the Community and endorsed proposals for sanctions put by Eastern Caribbean states.

Summit Chairman Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers alo announced that adecision was taken to apoint the attorneys generl of the 12-member state present at the meetingo advise governments on the necessary steps to give legal effect to the suspension.

Other matters, including the appointment of a regional peacekeeping force, were discussed, Chambers said. He said no decision was taken, but it was likely that the countries in favour would continue talks on this and other matters.

Chambers said that the decision to suspend Grenada was based on a number of recitals in a resolution to be finalised later.

The first, he said, deals with the manner of assumption of power by the present regime in Grenada. The second was that in the view of the meeting, the people in authority there were not empowered to represent the rights and obligations of the Government of Grenada.

The third was that the situation constituted a threat to the security of the Caribbean Community and fourthly, that the integrity of the Caribbean must be restored by the expressed reaffirmation of conventional norms.

The other recital was to the effect that the rights and property of the people of Grenada must be protected and that the members of the Caribbean Community were united in their efforts to avoid, as far as is possible, a recurrence of events of this nature.

The resolution said the meeting deemed Grenada to be suspended from the Caricom Community and it appointed the attorneys general of the 12 member states present — Guyana, Jamaica, Belize, the Bahamas, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua-Barbuda and Montserrat to advise the governments of the steps required to give legal effect to that decision.

"I draw attention to the fact that the decision was not unanimous. It was a majority decision,." Chambers said.

Trinidad's Prime Minister, George Chambers, chaired the summit meeting. Attending were: Prime Ministers Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, John Compton of St. Lucia, Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis; George Price of Belize and Sir Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas; President Forbes Burnham of Guyana, Attorney General Louis Tull of Barbados, Premier John Osbourne of Montserrat and Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird of Antigua-Barbuda.

CARICOM Secretary General, Roderick Rainford, and OECS Secretary General Dr. Vaughn Lewis also attended.

American warship leaves St. Vincent

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Sunday, (CANA) — The United States warship U.S.S. Clinfton Prague today cut short its visit to St. Vincent by two days and left for an undisclosed destination.

The ship, with 180 enlisted men and officers on board arrived here last Thursday for a six-day visit.

Commander J.R. Fergusson told newsmen here on the ship's arrival that it was purely a "goodwill" visit and had no connection with the present crisis in Grenada.

He said he had not even at the time received word from his High Command about the situation in Grenada.

But the ship's hurried departure has raised speculation here that it has gone to join the United States task force ordered to the Caribbean a couple of days ago for possible evacuation of American citizens in Grenada, where a revolutionary Military Council (RMC) is now in control following last Wednesday's bloody upheaval in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others were killed.

Church's day of prayer

St. Stephen's Anglican Church, Black Rock will be observing tomorrow, Tuesday, as a day of prayer and reflecton for peace with particular regard to the Grenada crisis.

There will be formal periods of prayer, reflection and Holy Communion at 6.30 and 9.30 a.m. and 12.30, 2.30 and 5.30 p.m.



MR. COARD

No word on Coard

..The whereabouts o former Deputy Prim Minister Bernar Coard continues to b a mystery.

Mr. Coard wh reportedly was at odd with late Prim Minister Mauric Bishop has not bee heard of since the spl in the ruling Ne Jewel Movemer (NJM).

Yesterday Dav Montgomery Depu British High Cor missioner said he h been informed Major Leon Cornw that the revolutiona Military Council Grenada knew nothi about the whereabou of Mr. Coard.

UWI

Advocate Oct. 25 1983



MAURICE BISHOP

What does future hold for Bishop?

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — When British-trained lawyer, Maurice Bishop, seized power in Grenada in the early hours of March 13, 1979, it was the culmination of a long, bloody struggle against overwhelming odds marshalled by rightist dictator, Eric Gairy.

Bishop, 39, whose father died during a 1974 demonstration against the brutal Gairy regime, has long been regarded as a moderate socialist, and built up a reputation on his return here from London in 1970, as a leading spokesman for the oppressed and poor, not only in Grenada, but in the region as a whole.

In 1970, he protested against poor conditions at the general hospital and was arrested. Subsequently, he co-founded and became joint co-ordinating secretary of the New Jewel Movement (joint endeavour for welfare, education and liberation). At the same time he conducted a legal practice in which he undertook to fight against injustice, to champion the cause of the down-trodden, to end exploitation and build a new and just society.

As a result. he was several times a victim of police brutality, arbitrary searches and false imprisonments and it was during this struggle for justice and equality in Grenada, that he lost his father, Rupert Bishop, who was murdered by a policeman during a popular demonstration in 1974.

Despite the fanatical and repressive hostility to opposition by the ex-dictator Eric Gairy, his systematic violation of the fundamental human rights of the Grenadian masses, and alleged irregularities of the December 1976 elections, Bishop convincingly won his St. George's seat and emerged Leader of the Opposition in Parliament.

Since leading the NJM in the 1979 revolution in the English-speaking Caribbean — Prime Minister Bishop has led Grenada's delegation to several international fora, including the 22nd Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Lusaka, Zambia, the 34th General Assembly of the United Nations, and the 6th Summit of the non-Aligned Movement in Havana Cuba, where Grenada was the only new member elected to the executive body of the movement.

Since the takeover, Bishop has been under intense pressure from Caribbean governments, as well as the United States, to return the spice isle to a Westminister-style parliamentary democracy — a move he was stoutly resisted.

However, in what was regarded as a major concession to the call for elections, Bishop last June 4 announced the establishment of a five-member commission, headed by Trinidadian lawyer Allan Alexander, to draft a new constitution, replacing the old suspended document, superceded by so-called "Peoples Law."

This commission, whose terms of reference call for presentation of a draft within two years, has been mandated to adhere to certain states 'guiding principles upon which the Grenada revolution is based."

Bishop, who has expressed warm admiration for Communist Cuba's President Fidel Castro, returned home this week from official visits to the Eastern European states, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where he was promised an aid package that included three much needed electricity generators that would supply the country's power needs for the next few years up to 1985.

The Hungarians also promised assistance in the areas of health, industry and agriculture.

Bishop also signed, on behalf of the New Jewel Movement, a party-to-party agreement under which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is to provide the government with materials for housing development programmes and is to carry out feasibility studies on development of a pig industry

Grenada, under his leadership, played a leading role in ensuring the unanimous passage of the resolution declaring the Caribbean a 'zone of peace' at the October 1979 meeting of the Organisation of American States OAS, General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia

The power behind Grenada Gov't

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — When the radical New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power in a coup in Grenada in March 1979, Maurice Bishop, an articulate middle class lawyer, became the new political 'king'. But to many political observers, the power behind Bishop's throne was Bernard Coard, 39, a political scientist with a reputation for espousing the hard leftist line.

Coard was born on August 10, 1944. His interest in politics led him to pursue studies in Political Science and Economics at Brandeis University, Massachusetts, United States where he gained his Bachelors Degree in 1966.

A year later he gained his Masters in Comparative Political Economy at Sussex University in Britain where he later worked as a Youth and Community Development Officer for one year and taught for two years at a school for educationally sub-normal children.

In 1971 and 1972 he did research in Latin America for a Doctorate in Political Economy, following which he lectured until 1974 at the Department of International Relations of the St. Augustine Campus (Trinidad) of the University of the West Indies.

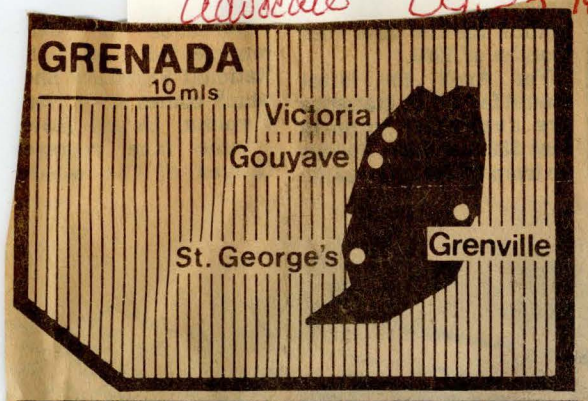
From 1974-1976 he lectured at the Department of Management Studies and Government at the UWI's Mona Campus in Jamaica, returning to Grenada to successfully contest a seat in the 1976 general elections as a NJM member.

Bernard Coard is married to Jamaican, Phyllis Coard who is Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Womens Affairs. The Coards have two children.

After the coup Coard was the first minister of the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) to pay an official visit to the Soviet Union, with whom Grenada has since enjoyed warm relations. During the 1979 trip he signed a bilateral co-operation agreement between the two countries.

He has travelled to other Eastern European countries and recently visited Suriname, which is forging a similar revolutionary style of government following a sergeants coup there in 1980.

Advocate Oct. 25 19[illegible]



United States Marines come in civvies

● RMC says 16 countries backing them

Military Gov't still sees threat

Grenada yesterday announced it was mobilising international support for its five-day old Military Government and said the island remained under threat of invasion from regional and foreign forces.

Radio Free Grenada said the military had asked certain countries to condemn "the current invasion of the country and had received solidarity from 16 countries, but did not name them.

It has been broadcasting reports all day that some Commonwealth Caribbean Governments and the United States were planning an invasion.

Last night the U.S. Embassy in Barbados said a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, with 150 men on board was due in Bridgetown today "on a goodwill visit."

The statement said the visit of the USS Stonewall Jackson was arranged "sometime ago".



BRIDGETOWN, Barbados: US Marines, some in civilian dress, transfer from a US Navy DC-9 transport [1] to two Sea King helicopters at Grantley Adams International Airport late yesterday. It was not clear what their mission was in the crisis on the neighbouring island of Grenada. [UPI Radiophoto]

The ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) yesterday said it had sent a protest note to the U.S. Embassy. It warned that any military intervention would see the deaths of thousands and would be a violation of International Law.

Negotiations to bring Americans out of Grenada stalled yesterday as Radio Free Grenada repeated again that "an invasion" of the tiny Caribbean island "was imminent".

The island's new leaders were dealt a further blow yesterday with the announcement that LIAT, the only airline with a regular scheduled service to Grenada, had suspended flights to the island.

But LIAT did organise a charter from St. George's yesterday, with permission from Eastern Caribbean Governments, to airlift Canadians who wished to leave. Four Americans, a diplomat, a pregnant woman and a husband and wife Peace Corps team were also evacuated.

In St. George's, Government offices and business firms reopened for the first time since the coup following the relaxation of the round-the-clock curfew. The curfew is now in force from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m.

Eye-witnesses said business went on as usual with no unusual troop movements. Officials in two bank branches in the capital said there was no rush to withdraw funds.

Residents told CANA by phone the city appeared calm. Schools will remain closed for this week, the Military said.

In its note to the U.S. Embassy, the Grenada Military said that it had no desire or ambition to rule and was holding discussions with private [illegible] organisations regarding the formation of a Civilian Government.

UWI

Advocate Oct. 25, 1983

Grenada 'get out' plan is stalled

Mike Morgan, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Barbados, said "all options are open for ensuring the safety of the Americans and helping those who want to come out to depart Grenada". Morgan declined to elaborate.

The plans to evacuate the Americans broke down after Grenada apparently reversed a decision to reopen Pearl's Airport on Grenada, believed to be best immediate way to get between 200 and 300 Americans off the troubled island.

About 1 000 Americans and 350 Britons are in Grenada.

Airport officials in Barbados said two empty planes departing from the island of St. Lucia and St. Vincent were able to bring out of Grenada a still undetermined number of residents of those two nearby islands.

Morgan confirmed later yesterday that Pearl's Airport remained closed to commercial traffic, but "we got in our diplomatic plane. The rest (the evacuation of Americans) is up in the air." he said. However, the diplomatic plane was able to bring out three Americans.

Morgan said three U.S. diplomats were currently in Grenada working with Americans there "who want to voluntarily leave Grenada," and that they had not left the 133-square-mile (344-sq-km) island.

In nearby St. Vincent, a commercial pilot reported sighting an aircraft carrier and five other ships steaming east. St. Vincent is directly west of Barbados and north of Grenada in the Windward Islands chain.

A convoy of U.S. warships carring 2 000 marines was sailing toward the tiny nation to evacuate the Americans if necessary.

In Washington, Maj. Bob Shields of the U.S. Defence Department said, "We've never confirmed that ships are en route to Grenada." He explained that a group of ships left the U.S. east coast last week and is in the Atlantic at this time."

Coard seen in rural area

Grenada's former Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, is reported to be alive and well in the Spice Isle.

Reports out of Grenada yesterday stated that Coard, the man whom many had blamed for the discord in the Maurice Bishop Administration, was in the rural district known as Mount Morris.

Coard, a Marxist idealogue, resigned from the Bishop Administration shortly before Bishop, three of his Cabinet colleagues, two trade unionists and a number of other persons were killed last week in what has been dubbed "Bloody Wednesday".

Unconfirmed reports state that Coard's children are alive and well although no reports have been made of the whereabouts of his Jamaican-born wife, Phyllis, a former Junior Minister of Government, who also resigned at the same time as her husband.

It is believed that Coard might be the intellectual author of recent events in Grenada and might be favoured by the Revolutionary Military Council, which is now running that island, for a leadership role.

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Advocate Oct. 23 1983

Adams: Why we intervened

Barbados' Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Adams, went before the television cameras last Wednesday night to tell the nation why Barbados took the action it did in the Grenada turmoil.

Here is the full text of the Prime Minister's speech, carried simultaneously on radio and television:

Good evening:

The days that have passed since October 13, 1983 have been longer than the ten days that shook the world, as the Russian Revolution of October 1917 was described, and while certainly not so spectacular, they have surely made up two weeks that have shaken the Caribbean.

The Governments of our Islands have been forced to consider unprecedented situations and ultimately some of us have agreed on seeking logical and necessary, but unprecedented solutions. We have attracted the attention of the world in a stark, indeed a violent way far removed from the familiar pattern of Caribbean tourism and industrialisation, services and social welfare, hard work and enterprise that has comprised the main interests of our Governments for 20 years and more.

How has all this come about? This evening I want to analyse and describe for the benefit of our nation, our neighbours and those outside the Caribbean, the circumstances that have led to the joint action taken in the last few days to restore law, order and constitutional government in Grenada and a measure of peace and security in our part of the Caribbean.

Some disturbance in the Eastern Caribbean could safely be predicted after the Grenada coup of March, 1979. A constitutional government was overthrown by force, an unprecendented event in our islands; and a new regime having been recognised on the basis that elections would be held to legitimise it. Such elections were not held. Instead Grenada moved in a direction that introduced great power confrontation into the Eastern Caribbean. When after three or four years, the regime of Maurice Bishop, in the words of the New York Times began "to drift towards moderation" this aroused ideological passions in the bosom of his Party, passions which soon consumed Bishop and Party alike.

The timetable of the resulting explosion, from Barbados' point of view is easy to reconstruct. On Friday October 14 our Foreign Ministry was informed by a friendly diplomatic source—not the United States — that, following ideological disagreement, Maurice Bishop had been placed under house arrest and that Bernard Coard would be taking over as Prime Minister. This was apparently announced in St. Georges, but was very badly received by the Grenadian People. I considered that house arrest of a Prime Minister was an act so extreme as to imply some measure of imminent violence and disorder and when that afternoon I was notified that Unison Whiteman, Grenada's Foreign Minister, was in Barbados intransit to Grenada I made arrangements to speak to him on the telephone. I suggested to him that it might not be safe to return home and that he would be welcome to stay in Barbados, indeed to have political asylum if he wished. We spoke cordially, but he declined my offer and returned home, that afternoon.

A further day of confusion in Grenada followed, while some of us discussed the situation. I concluded that, whatever our differences in the past, Mr. Bishop deserved the support of Caribbean governments in the circumstances and sought opinion on whether he could be got out of the hands of his enemies and the situation given an opportunity to stabilise. On this day also, Saturday October 15, an official of the Ministry of Defence and Security reported to me that he had been tentatively approached by a United States official about the prospect of rescuing Maurice Bishop from his captors and had been made an offer of transport. This raised a number of questions: Would the regime perhaps allow Bishop to leave and go into exile? If not, would Bishop wish to be rescued? There were many other political prisoners in Grenada, put there by Bishop's Government. It would clearly not have been right to attempt to save Bishop but ignore the detainees, some of whom had spent more than four years behind bars.

This was a point put especially strongly by Prime Minister Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines when I approached him about the matter as one of the heads of government of the member countries of our regional security pact.

I spoke also to other pact members and to officials of two friendly non-Caribbean countries, and took the advice of Colonel, now Brigadier Lewis, the Regional Security Co-ordinator. Talks about a possible rescue continued.

Further days of confusion followed in Grenada. There were marches, arrests and detentions and then on Tuesday, October 18, Unison Whiteman gave a telephone interview to the media in Barbados indicating his support for Mr. Bishop's restoration to office as Prime Minister.

Some of us in government discussed the matter and some considered that Mr. Bishop would return to power and all would be well. I feared that Mr. Whiteman had signed his own death warrant. And so it eventually proved.

But before that, an emergency meeting of the Barbados cabinet was held on Wednesday, October 19, to consider what steps should be taken to deal with the obviously deteriorating situation. It was agreed to proceed with a rescue plan, in collaboration with Eastern Caribbean countries and larger non-Caribbean countries with the resources necessary to carry out such an intricate operation.

As we all now know, this proved to be in vain. While we were sitting in Cabinet the crowd rescued Bishop and led him unwittingly to his brutal death at the hands of his political opponents. Many of his Cabinet died with him. So did innocent men, women and children.

Grenada descended into a brutal anarchy, with no government and no institutions other than those maintained by the whim of a gang of murderers.

The very next day, Thursday 20 October, I was telephoned by Prime Minister Compton of St. Lucia 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 multi-national basis to restore law and order and to lead the country to an early election. He emphasised that the entire Caribbean be invited to join and then to seek assistance in effecting our purpose. I agreed, and later that day the Cabinet of Barbados decided to support a multi-national intervention in Grenada after Caribbean Leaders had had an opportunity of discussing the situation and of jointly initiating action.

To Prime Minister Compton fell the duty of requisitioning a meeting of Caribbean Heads of Government. He telephoned Prime Minister Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago, the current Chairman of the CARICOM Heads of Government, and asked him to summon a meeting of the Heads in Barbados. Prime Minister Chambers did not consult me, but summoned the meeting in Port-of-Spain instead. Some confusion ensued, as in fact most people were summoned for both places, and since a telephone call to Trinidad for me to speak to Mr. Chambers was not received or at least not returned, it was only on Friday October 21 that Trinidad was finally selected as the venue.

The OECS countries and Jamaica, however, all came to Barbados on the Friday October 21. During that day I saw the diplomatic representatives of four countries. I first saw the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago and explained to him, in confidence for transmission to his Prime Minister, that I would be unable to attend the Caribbean heads of government the next day in Trinidad since a military intervention in Grenada was being contemplated by the OECS with Barbados and other countries, in which the participation of all CARICOM countries would be invited. I told him that my presence would be absolutely necessary in Barbados to conduct negotiations with countries taking part, and also to take such decisions on the military details as fell to the Chairman of the Defence Board.

At 12.30 p.m. I saw the British High Commissioner and told him also what was contemplated and that Britain would be invited to participate. I next saw the United States Ambassador and told him the same thing and that an invitation was likely to be extended to Britain. He undertook to convey the facts to President Reagan while awaiting a formal request should one be issued.

At 5 p.m. I saw the High Commissioner for Canada at his request, and discussed the situation in Grenada generally. He gave me the views of his Prime Minister and I responded. Although it had not been contemplated by those of us who had discussed the matter that Canada would have been invited, in deference to the outstandingly close relations of Canada and Barbados and the very high regard I have for Prime Minister Trudeau, I did tell the High Commissioner that my view of the Grenada situation was that the only solution was a military intervention.

That evening the OECS, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines,with Montserrat held a meeting — first a formal meeting of their Ministers of Defence and then a meeting of their governing Authority, and unanimously agreed to invoke Article 8 of their Treaty of Association and to seek the assistance of friendly countries to stabilise the situation and to establish a peacekeeping force. It is important to note that neither Grenada nor any Eastern Caribbean country, including Barbados, although members of the Organisation of American States are signatories of the 1947 Rio Treaty and that the OAS is therefore ruled out as a peacekeeping body in our immediate area.

I was requested to attend the OECS meeting and issued with an invitation for Barbados to participate. I agreed within the terms of our Cabinet's decision. Troop numbers were settled and the staff of the Regional Security Organisation of which Barbados and most of the Eastern Caribbean States are members were deputed to do the necessary military planning.

I was then deputed by the OECS, formally to notify Britain and the United States, through their local diplomatic representatives of the decision and to make known our wish for their participation in the multinational force.

Later that evening,Prime Minister Eugenia Charles and I met Prime Minister Seaga of Jamaica, who on behalf of Jamaica accepted the invitation to participate, and jointly we formally invited the participation of the US through its Ambassador whom I saw for a second time.

That night, as I later read in the Press, a United States Task Force bound for the Mediterranean was diverted to the Caribbean.

I have given these details at great length, since many accusations have been thrown about relating to the time of invitations and consultations. I trust that the facts will assist in the search for the truth. Next day, Saturday, October 22nd, I saw Prime Minister Price of Belize, who indicated that he did not wish to participate and could not in any event without the consent of the British Government, make any military commitment for Belize. I again saw the British High Commissioner and made a fully formal verbal request, indicating that a document of invitation would follow. This document was eventually delivered on Monday morning.

No reply to the request for assistance was at first received from the United States but staff and planning talks between a general officer of the US Marine Corps, a senior officer of the Jamaica Defence Force and officers of the Regional Security Force were initiated. I was informed, all through Saturday, October 22 and Sunday, October 23 that no decision had been taken by President Reagan and that although the planning might go forward no assumption should be made that the United States would agree to take part.



Prime Minister Tom Adams

Meanwhile, in Port-of-Spain, the remaining Heads of Government were informed and a long and inconclusive debate ensued on the night of Saturday, October 22 until after 2 a.m. I made contact between 2 a.m. and 4 a.m. in the morning with a number of the Heads and when the meeting resumed on Sunday morning the subject was not discussed further. Instead, by a majority of 11 to 1, the Heads agreed on sanctions against Grenada and to refer an agreed proposal for restructuring CARICOM to include human rights and democracy qualifications and to remove the strict unanimity rule in some areas, to the Regions Attorneys-General for advice on how to effectuate it. The sole dissenter, Guyana, indicated that it would not wish to participate in CARICOM II.

I may mention that my fears, and those of many of my regional colleagues as to the confidentiality of the Port-of-Spain meeting were fully realised. It was faithfully reported to the Press, and not by the Chairman, that the OECS were seeking support for a military intervention in Grenada, an act of at least indiscretion which led directly to the improvement of the defences of the Island.

To the foregoing narrative should be added one major theme which ran through all the planning. At all points it was agreed that the Governor-General of Grenada was the only constitutional authority remaining in the country and the only one who, in addition to any treaty rights which might and did exist, could issue a formal invitation to foreign countries to enter Grenada to restore order.

Accordingly, the participating countries have had no difficulty in deciding that he should be invested with formal authority as soon as his person should be secured — and this was made a number one priority at operations level.

Now that Sir Paul Scoon is safe, I can reveal that by the kind offices of a friendly government, albeit non participating government, his views were sought well before the military operations commenced on the issuing of an invitation of friendly countries to enter Grenada and resotre order. According to my information Sir Paul agreed to do so as soon as possible. He has now given his sanction and Brigadier Lewis is in possession of his signed letter of invitation to the OECS and other participating governments. He will address Grenadians tomorrow. The remainder of the story has of course been the subject of news constantly during the past few days.

On Monday night at 8.10 the American Ambassador attended my residence and read out to me a formal note from President Reagan indicating that the United States would accept the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and participate in the intervention in Grenada. The intervention proceeded and has been successful. An interim administration will soon be appointed and it is intended that the Elections Office in Barbados which has participated in the supervision of elections in Zimbabwe and Uganda, and has carried out computerised electoral registration programmes for Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will do the same for Grenada. The Supervisor informs me that the job will take about three months. In three months or less after that we will expect the interim administration to hand over to an elected government. Grenada will have democracy after five years.

The pros and cons of the actions of the Caribbean Governments will long be debated. So will those of President Reagan in coming to our aid. But I think that history will agree with the verdict of public opinion in the Eastern Caribbean. There has seldom in these islands been such virtually unanimous support in the media and at political and popular level for an action so potentially divisive. West Indians have shown that we have a view of our future that is democratic, peace-loving, devoted to constitutional and not arbitrary government. We have shown that we can cut through the sometimes artificial controversies generated by today's media and go right to the heart of things — what is best for our people. The United States and President Reagan have to their eternal credit come to the same conclusion as we have.

Finally a word of heartfelt thanks especially to you, the people of Barbados. You have responded magnificently and supported your country with a full measure of patriotism and loyalty. Your Defence Force, under its outstanding commander Brigadier Lewis and a team of fine officers and men has gone into action and our pride in its performance is equalled only by its industry and steadiness. All of you must be proud of the firm commitment we have shown to the preservation of the human values which we hold so dear.



ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada: Students at the St. George's School of Medicine run for the safety of the school's cafeteria as gunfire is fired on the airport across the hill. The U.S. invaded the tiny island capturing the airport and making it safe for Americans to leave. Plane loads of students have been airlift to Charlestown, thus far. (UPI Radio Photo)

UWI Library

Advocate Oct. 25, 1983

'U.S. Marines will stay'

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The Marines will stay in Lebanon, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has told a nation, mourning the deaths of young servicemen and a Congress souring on the peace-keeping mission that sent them there. Monday, Reagan's spokesman said, "The President is firm, determined, resolute in the wake of the sad and tragic incident."

— The Pentagon announced a new death toll from the truck-bombing of the barracks at Beirut International Airport: 183 dead. In addition, 75 wounded have been taken to hospitals outside Lebanon, the Pentagon said.

— U.S. House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said he would call together "all the Chairmen of Committees that have anything to do with defence". "We're going to have a complete review of why we're there and whether it is worthwhile to keep our boys there."

— Larry Speakes, the President's spokesman, asked if Reagan regretted sending the Marines to Lebanon, said, "No, he thinks they're essential. He thinks the Middle East is far too important for the Marines to withdraw.



WASHINGTON — President Reagan gestures as he speaks to regional broadcasters yesterday where he said he will not withdraw US troops from Lebanon because "...We are part of a multinational peace-keeping force seeking the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Lebanon" [UPI Radio Photo].

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Grenada turmoil could rock our tourism

ADV Oct 25-83

Tourist arrivals to Barbados this winter season may be drastically affected by the turmoil in Grenada.

There have been reports of cancellations, particularly from potential North American visitors, since the turbulence in the Spice Isle surfaced 12 days ago.

A Barbados Hotel Association official, when asked yesterday whether the rumours of the cancellations were true, answered in the affirmative.

He said that most of the foreign press covering the events in Grenada was based here and the international news was therefore originating in Barbados.

As a result of this, he added, people were under the false impression that Grenada was in Barbados "or on the 'doorsteps' of Barbados. "Some hotels have reported cancellations," the BHA official reiterated.

He said that he himself received a call from a friend in Orlando, Florida, who told him of a report he heard on the radio while on his way to work yesterday which said that the Regional Defence Force was assemblying in Barbados to prepare for an invasion of Grenada.

The BHA official had said earlier, when asked for an outlook on the 1983-1984 Winter Season, that it was too early to make a firm prediction but it "looked bright."

He hoped that the reported cancellations would not have too much of an adverse effect on the season.

Advocate TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1983

Burnham is no fool

The voice of Guyana's President, Forbes Burnham, as the only one dissenting to the proposal to suspend Grenada from membership of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) will surprise only the unthinking. What is more interesting is how cleverly he has managed to make his point within the terms of the Caricom Treaty.

President Burnham is no fool. Not so long ago the whole Caribbean was shocked at the death of Dr. Walter Rodney in Guyana. It is no secret that Dr. Rodney was assassinated but this is not what the record will show, at least, in Guyana.

At the time there was the same anguish expressed, as we are now experiencing over the killings in Grenada. It might well be that we are more shocked by the Grenada development because of the number executed in one swoop, than has been the case in Guyana where it is known that people have paid with their lives in opposing the "paramount party" there.

When Dr. Rodney died, there was such widespread shock over the circumstances that there was a call from certain quarters for pressure to be put on Guyana, even to the extent of forcing her out of Caricom.

We have already said that President Burnham is no fool. Guyana is still a very unhappy country. Who knows what might still happen there. So far, the Army has been most outspoken in its support of the "paramount party". There is the same brutality in the system of government as it relates to political opponents as has been evidenced in the extreme in Grenada. Mr. Burnham is no fool.

President Burnham has adroitly used the terms of the Caricom agreement as the basis for his disagreement in the move to suspend Grenada from Caricom. He maintains that the decision is not binding because "in the first place, it is not a decision of Caricom", because one of the constituents of Caricom was not invited — Grenada — and secondly, even if it were a Caricom decision, the fact that Guyana opposed the suspension makes any majority decision worthless in terms of the Treaty.

The Treaty says that on an issue such as suspension there must be unanimity. But this has always been of the sort points of the Treaty in that it would be most unlikely that any Caricom member-state would ever be seen voting for its own suspension.

Mr. Burnham also knows that his dissenting voice would not have made any difference to the others who were bent on showing their disapproval of how things have gone in Grenada.

But by his action it cannot be said that he at any time voted for the suspension of any member of Caricom and possibly have this thrown in his face if the time should come that Guyana faces a similar predicament.

Once again we see an exercise in expediency which in itself is an object lesson of how difficult it is for Caribbean people to take a stand even when justice cries out that this be done. Such exercises in expediency also force us to remain silent when we know that common human decency demands that our voices be heard.

Much has been said about the killings and brutality in Grenada over the past few days. It has shocked many of us who value human life above power plays and ideologies. But when all is said and done we would have learned nothing if we as a people are not prepared to defend even with our lives, that in which we believe.

There are those abroad in the Caribbean and among us who are prepared to stop at nothing to achieve their aims. And when the rule of the gun takes over from the rule of law it is a lawlessness that has no equal.

Advocate Oct. 25 1983

Bishop and Coard to share leadership

Army commander issues statement

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop will be stripped of the leadership of his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) if current investigations prove him guilty of directing a rumour that he was the victim of an internal assassination plot, the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RGF) indicated today.

Army Commander Hudson Austin, in a lengthy prepared statement read on the radio this morning said an NJM general meeting last Thursday heard evidence from Bishop's personal security men and voted by overwhelming majority to expel him from the 10-and-a-half year old party he co-founded.

Bishop, the meeting felt had "disgraced the party and the revolution" by starting the rumour, Austin said.

Austin said the NJM Central Committee believes that by dividing up the work between Comrades Bishop and Coard the overall work of the party and revolution must improve.

The statement said that Bishop and Coard will therefore share the leadership and necessary authority in their respective areas. Comrade Bishop "directing work among the masses" and Comrade Coard "guiding and organising the political work of the party".

Austin said the NJM Central Committee "is to take the final decision after the security forces have completed their investigations into the matter."

Bishop, a 39-year-old British-trained lawyer, who led the NJM in the English-speaking Caribbean first coup four-and-a-half years ago, is at home and safe, Austin said.

It was the first official statement to the people of Grenada detailing the NJM leadership crisis here since it erupted Friday, amid reports that the Prime Minister was placed under house arrest.

Bishop has not been seen in public since Wednesday.

Austin accused Bishop of trying to run a one-man show in the Peoples' Revolutionary Government and said the work of both the party and country had been suffering as a result.

He said that a meeting before the Prime Minister left for official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the NJM had voted unanimously for joint leadership of the party.

Bishop was to "Direct work among the masses" and his hardline deputy Bernard Coard "guiding and organising the political work of the party."

But, Austin said, when Bishop returned home the party discovered that "he had changed his mind and that he was again refusing to accept the party's decision on joint leadership."

"Moreover the party learned that he intended to try and overturn the party's decision..." Austin added.

As the NJM prepared to meet on the issue, Austin said a rumour of an internal plot to kill Bishop hit the streets.

Within hours, one of the Prime Ministers' personal security officers had in a sworn statement to the army said Bishop had given him and another colleague a list of persons that morning and "instructed them to contact all the names on the list and tell them that Comrade Bernard Coard and his wife were planning to assassinate him."

Last Thursday night, Austin said, the matter was taken before a full meeting of the NJM membership and "all the evidence against Comrade Bishop which the party so far possesses in terms of his involvement with the rumour was laid before the members ... Bishop spoke for 45 minutes in his own defence."

After hearing all the evidence "the overwhelming sentiment of the hundreds of party members present at the meeting was that for having disgraced the party and the revolution, Comrade Bishop should be removed from the Central Committee of the party and expelled from the party," Austin said.

Asked by the Central Committee if he had anything to say after hearing from two of his personal security officers "a blow by blow account of his involvement in directing the rumour," Bishop said "no", Austin told Grenadians.

"He did not even maintain his innocence," Austin added.

Austin continued: "Over the past four-and-a-half years the Central Committee of the party has struggled very hard to win Comrade Bishop to a position of collective leadership.

"We have tried to keep the problem away from the masses in order to maintain the unity of the party and the unity and prestige of the Grenada revolution."

But the NJM, he said, felt the time had come to deal with the problem.

"Not to have dealt with it would have been to release one man rule in Grenada once again and this we could not do," Austin said.

This was an apparent reference to the 1979 ousting by the NJM of eccentric Grenada dictator Sir Eric Gairy.

Austin said that the NJM never had in mind the removal of Bishop as Prime Minister.

"Joint leadership of the party is an internal question and has nothing whatsoever to do with who is Prime Minister and Leader of the state," Austin declared.

"There was never any suggestion or intention to remove Comrade Bishop from his post as Prime Minister of Grenada and Leader of the revolution and this was made very clear to him."

Joint leadership of the party was aimed at "giving both comrades the necessary authority with their respective areas of work to push forward the political work," Austin said.

Austin said Grenada was still being run by the NJM and there had been no military takeover of the Government.

This was taken as clarification of who was in charged in view of Bishop's alleged house arrest and the announced resignation last Friday of Deputy Prime Minister Coard.

Coard said he had stepped down to make it "abundantly clear" that the rumour linking him and his wife to an assassination plot against the Prime Minister was a "vicious lie".

Today's statement on RFG gave no news of the whereabouts of the other ministers of Government.

Advocate TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1983



One of LIAT's 48-seater AVROs.

LIAT not flying into Grenada

BY TREVOR YEARWOOD

LIAT (1974) Limited, an island-hopping airline owned by Caribbean Community (Caricom) Governments, yesterday suspended flights to Grenada as the Governments applied more pressure to the military authorities in St. George's, who seized power last Wednesday.

"We have received instructions not to fly to Grenada," said LIAT's Antigua-based General Manager (Marketing), Mr. David Jardine. "As you know, Caricom Governments have agreed to suspend all air and sea links with Grenada."

Caricom Heads of Government announced the decision last Sunday after talks in Trinidad, during which they also agreed to suspend Grenada from the 13-nation trade and political grouping.

"We have indefinitely suspended all Grenada flights," Mr. Jardine said in a telephone interview. "Operating normally, we would have had about eight Grenada flights today."

"We will be losing some money, since Grenada is one of our main operating areas. But Trinidad and Tobago's decision not to accept nationals from Grenada unless they have a visa would also have adversely affected us because a lot of Grenadians travel to Trinidad and Tobago."

LIAT provides Grenada's main air link with the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean. Since big aircraft cannot use small Pearls Airport, Major Western airlines depend on LIAT to fly to Grenada passengers disembarking in Barbados and other Caricom-member countries.

LIAT, with headquarters in Antigua and Barbuda and a staff of about 650, has been operated by Caricom Governments since 1974. The Governments took it over after the collapse of the British concern, Court Line. Grenada is among the 11 owners.

The suspension of flights was announced as a 16-member Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), installed after troops killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ex-Cabinet ministers and two leading trade unionists, eased local restrictions in the small Caribbean island.

The Council reduced the 24-hour-a-day curfew, reopened Government offices and had said foreigners wishing to leave or enter Grenada would have been allowed to do so. The curfew now runs from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m.

LIAT operates five 48-seater British Aerospace 748s (Avros), six Britten Norman Islanders (nine-seater), three DeHavilland Twin Otters (nine seats), two Trilanders (14 seats) and a Briziland Bandeirante (18 seats). — (CANA)

UWI Library

EXPRESS Tuesday October 25, 1983

Grenada's military bosses stress:

WE HAVE NO DESIRE TO RULE COUNTRY

BRIDGETOWN,Monday(CANA) -- Grenada's military bosses say they have no desire or aspiration to rule the country and are holding discussions with private sector organisations regarding the formation of a civilian government.

In a diplomatic note sent yesterday to the U.S. Embassy in Barbados and read over Radio Free Grenada this morning, the revolutionary military council protested against what it said were reports that the United States and Commonwealth Caribbean countries were planning to invade Grenada.

No foreign power has announced plans to send troops into Grenada although leaders of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) discussed the matter in Port of Spain yesterday. They took no decision on a military solution but agreed to suspend Grenada from Caricom.

The diplomatic note said it would view any invasion as a rude violation of Grenada's sovereignty and international law, and said there was no basis for such a move.

We are for peace, friendship and for maintaining historically established ties between our countries and hope they would grow and further strengthen. We ake this opportunity to inform your government that the revolutionary military council of Grenada has no desire or aspiration to rule the country. We have already held discussions with our local chamber of commerce and industry, commercial bank managers and hoteliers, as part of the process of constituting such a (civilian) government, the note to the U.S said.

The military said they have had concrete information that two warships had been patrolling between 12 to 15 kilometers off the coast of Grenada, well within its territorial waters. It gave no further details.

Meanwhile, the United States Embassy in Barbados is studying a note sent it yesterday by Grenada's military rulers warning against any American invasion plans, an Embassy spokesman said today.

Spokesman Michael Morgan made no further comment. The embassy, he said never published diplomatic notes as it considered them government to government communications.

The ruling revolutionary military council in the note read over Radio Free Grenada today, said any invasion would be viewed as a rude violation of the islands sovereignty. There was no basis for such a move, which it said would result in the deaths of thousands of people.

The council repeated its earlier assertions that every effort would be made to facilitate foreigners who wished to leave grenada. U.S officials were in Grenada at the weekend to check on American citizens who wanted to leave.

Morgan said we are considering all the options related to the departure of American citizens.

Asked what these options were, Morgan said, I can't go into that.

Govt's drive to boost exports

MORE than 30 local companies will display products ranging from cosmetics to candy in Port of Spain next week and experts will hold a panel discussion as part of the government's current drive to boost exports from Trinidad and Tobago, an official source said yesterday.

The exhibition and panel discussion on "the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and its benefits to Trinidad and Tobago" will be followed by the presentation of the Prime Minister's annual award to the company with the best export performance for the year.

Neville Blake, Export Promotions Officer of the Industrial Development Corporation's (IDC) Export Promotion Division, said the exhibition, to be called Export Thrust '83, will be held from November 2 to 4 at the Holiday Inn. It will be open to the public from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on November 2 and 3 and up to 5 p.m. on November 4.

The panel discussion, to which the public is also invited, will be held at the same site at 7.30 p.m. on November 3.

Taking part will be Frank Rampersad, chairman of the state-owned airline BWIA, Terence Farrell, Director of Researchat the Central Bank, Professor Compton Bourne, of the Economics Department of the University of the West indies (UWI), John Martin, President of the Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce and Roger Vieira, Vice President of the Trinidad and Tobago Manufacturers Association (TTMA).

The award presentation on November 4, also at the Holiday Inn, will be closed to the public.

Blake said the companies will display a wide range of products ranging from processed foods to cosmetics, candy and garments, showing the public the variety of goods produced in the country for export.

Companies taking part in the exhibition include Angostura Limited, Consolidated Appliances Limited, Spartan Industries Limited and Charles Candy Company, among others.

Blake said the activities formed part of the government's drive to boost exports, especially since the decline of the once vibrant oil industry.

UNION:WE'LL NOT HANDLE GOODS GRENADA BOUND

ROSEAU,(CANA) -- The Dominica Waterfront and Allied Workers Union (WAWU) today told its members not to handle any goods bound for military-ruled Grenada.

A union statement said the move was in keeping with a call by the Barbados-based Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL). The bank took immediate effect, WAWU said.

This is to demonstrate in a tangible manner, the union's total abhorance and condemnation of the executions in Grenada during last Wednesday's military takeover of the country, the statement said.

TOOK CONTROL

Grenada's military took control of the island after soldiers killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop Wednesday. Trade unionist supporters of bishop were also killed.

Once again trade unionists are being executed in the region, which indicates the dangers to which representatives of working class organisations are exposed to, the union said.

The boycott will have little effect on Grenada. Dominican exports to that country for the months of April, May and June stood at 0.9 per cent of this island's total trade while imports were only 1.2 per cent.

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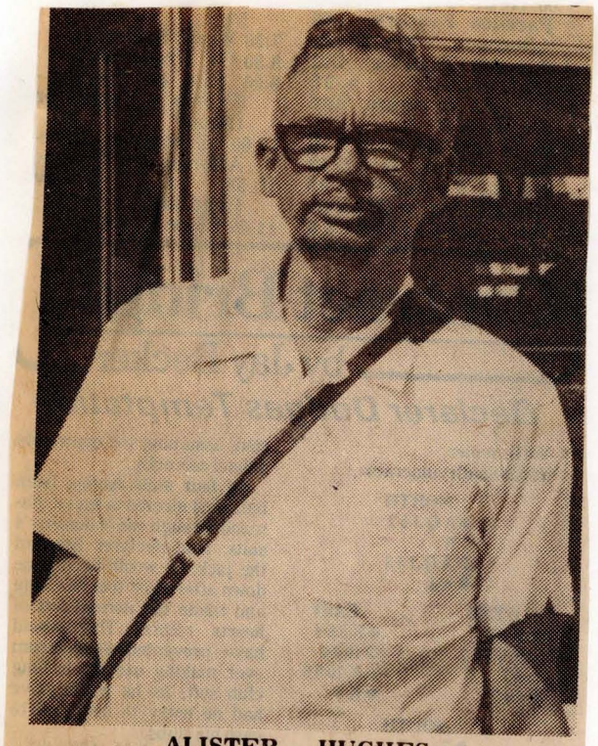
Advocate Oct. 25 1983



ALISTER HUGHES

Three freed — not Alister

Grenada's military rulers Sunday night released three people detained since Wednesday's army coup but there was no word on Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes, a source told CANA.

Leonard Hughes, brother of Alister, was released along with Tony Monroe, manager of the Coco cola Factory and Derek Steele, manager of a beer factory.

The Hughes brothers were picked up Wednesday night and an announcement over Radio Free Grenada said they were detained for their part in distrubances Wednesday October 19, when ex-Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people were killed in an army takeover.

Reports that Alister Hughes had been executed were strenuously denied by the military rulers.

IAPA: Set Hughes free

LIMA, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) opened its 39th annual convention here today with a call on Grenada's new military rulers to free imprisoned Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes.

IAPA President Andres Garcia Lavin told reporters his organisation, accounting for the bulk of the Western Hemishpere's press circulation, demanded Hughes' freedom in a telegram sent to Grenadian strongman Hudson Austin.

Saying that IAPA feared that Hughes' life was in danger, the telegram stressed that "we will not permit the Grenadian armed forces to carry out any tragic arbitrary action against the journalist.

Hughes, a correspondent for Caribbean News Agency (CANA) and some international news organisation, was reported to have been arrested last week after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers were killed in a coup.

The IAPA's Grenada protest came as the Association's Press Freedom Committee met in its first session today, expected by IAPA officials to focus on censorship in Grenada and Nicaragua.

IAPA Executive Director William Williamson told Reuters that the Press Freedom Committee planned to draw up a detailed protest against alleged press repression in those two nations.

He said the IAPA General Assembly representing more than 1000 newspapers, was expected next Friday to approve the Press Committee's detailed protest report.

The report was certain to include a mention of the alleged Nicaraguan government repression of La Prensa, the country's only opposition daily, Williamson said.

Lat Prensa editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro told Reuters in Lima that he would testify to the Committee about the Nicaraguan leftist government's move to cut newsprint supplies to his daily.

Chamorro also said he believed a group linked to Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist newspaper was responsible for the bombing of La Prensa two weeks ago.

Service for Grenadians



..St. Philip's parish church was filled to capacity Sunday afternoon during the national service of intercession and remembrance for the people of Grenada.

..It saw the participation of a number of Grenada-born clergy. These were Vivian Commissiong, president of the Barbados Council and Rev. Bennett Primus of the James Street circuit.

..Participating were the Right Rev. Drexel Gomez, Bishop of Barbados, Rev. Leonard Rock, chairman, South Caribbean District of the Methodist Church and Rev. Father Andrew Hatch, Rector of St. James.

Rev. Father Paul Lashley, Rector of St. Philip's; Rev. Dr. David Mitchell, superintendent of the James Street circuit; Rev. M. Atherton E. Thomas, superintendent of the Ebenezer circuit; Rev. Christian ..Bishop Gomez, in delivering the sermon, referred to the new rulers in Grenada as "murderers," who had been given no mandate to rule and said the situation has witnessed the first time in the history of the Caribbean that Christian people were forbidden to worship God in their churches.

Advocate Oct 25 1983

UPDATE ON GRENADA

We have no desire to rule Grenada — RMC

Grenada's military bosses say they have no "desire or aspiration" to rule the country and are holding discussions with private sector organisations regarding the formation of a civilian government.

In a diplomatic note sent Sunday to the U.S. Embassy in Barbados and read over Radio Free Grenada this morning, the Revolutionary Military Council protested against what it said were reports that the United States and Commonwealth Caribbean countries were planning to invade Grenada.

No foreign power has announced plans to send troops into Grenada although leaders of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) discussed the matter in Port-of-Spain Sunday. They took no decision on a military solution but agreed to suspend Grenada from CARICOM.

The diplomatic note said it would view any invasion as a rude violation of Grenada's sovereignty and international law, and said there was no basis for such a move.

"We are for peace, friendship and for maintaining historically established ties between our countries and hope they would grow and further strengthen. We take this opportunity to inform your government that the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada has no desire or aspiration to rule the country. We have already held discussions with our local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, commercial bank managers and hoteliers, as part of the process of constituting such a (civilian) government," the note to the U.S. said.

The military said they have had "concrete information" that two warships had been patrolling between 12 to 15 kilometres off the coast of Grenada, well within its territorial waters. It gave no further details.

The following is the full text of the diplomatic note dated October 23, 1983, sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Revolutionary Military Council to the Embassy of the United States in Barbados.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada presents its compliments to the honourable Embassy of the United States in Barbados and takes this opportunity to express concern to the honourable embassy.

It is our information that at a meeting of some CARICOM Governments in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, on Sunday, October 23, 1983, some of the participating governments decided on establishing a military force to invade Grenada. In their decision, they called for direct participation of extra-regional forces in invading Grenada.

We are concerned because in many reports, the name of the Government of the United States of America has been mentioned as participating in such a military force to invade our country. We have had concrete information that for the past 10 hours two warships have been patrolling between 12 to 15 kilometres off the shores of Grenada well within our territorial waters.

We would view any invasion of our country whether based on the decisions of those CARICOM Governments or by that of any other government as a rude violation of Grenada's sovereignty and of international law.

Furthermore, any such invasion can only lead to the loss of lives of thousands of men, women and children. Therefore we strongly condemn such a decision. The present situation in Grenada is of an entirely internal and domestic nature and presently peace, calm and good order prevail in our country.

For these reasons we do not understand the basis or the reasons for the reported violent reaction of some Caribbean and other governments. We view any threat or the use of force by any country or group of countries as a gross and unwarranted interference in the domestic affairs of our sovereign and independent country.

Grenada has not and is not threatening the use of force against any country and we do not have such aspirations. Our armed forces and people are fully prepared to courageously defend the sovereignty and integrity of our country with dignity and determination.

However we are not seeking military confrontation with other countries or group of countries but on the contrary we are prepared to hold discussions with those countries in order to ensure good relations and mutual understanding and with a view towards maintaining and strengthening the historic ties with all of these countries.

We are also concerned about reports that the Government of the United States of America is considering sending battleships to evacuate citizens of their countries presently residing peacefully in Grenada. We reiterate that the lives, well-being and property of every American and other foreign citizens residing in Grenada are fully protected and guaranteed by our government.

However, any American or foreign citizen in our country who desires to leave Grenada for whatever reasons can fully do so using the normal procedures through our airports on commercial aircraft. As far as we are concerned, these aircraft can be regular flights or chartered flights and we will facilitate them in every way we can.

We have been further informed that 500 parents of American students studying in Grenada at the St. Georges University School of Medicine yesterday met in New York and unanimously agreed on a resolution calling on the United States of America Administration not to take precipitous and provocative action against Grenada.

We have also been informed during the last two hours by Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, vice-chancellor of the St. Georges University School of Medicine where most of the U.S. citizens are based that less than 10 per cent of these students wish to leave Grenada at this time.

In fact, Dr. Bourne stated this in his own voice with Radio Free Grenada in a telephone conversation with the newsroom less than three hours ago. We further assure you that any U.S. and other foreign citizens who choose to leave Grenada in the coming days and who wish to return to Grenada in the future are welcome to do so.

We are for peace, friendship and for maintaining historically established ties between our countries and hope they would grow and further strengthen. We further take this opportunity to inform your government that the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada has no desire or aspiration to rule the country.

We have already held discussions with our local Chamber of Commerce and Industry, commercial bank managers and hoteliers, as part of the process of constituting such a government.

Our civilian government will pursue mixed economy with state co-operatives and private sectors and would encourage foreign and local investment within the framework of the national interest of the country. In closing we wish to state once more that there is absolutely no basis whatsoever for any countries launching an invasion of ~~our beloved~~ country.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada takes this opportunity to reassure the honourable Embassy of the United States of America the testimony of its most distinguished and highest regard. (CANA)

Spokesman says mood in Grenada 'is sunny'

BY DAN SEWELL
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

A Grenada military Government spokesman said yesterday that Grenada expected an invasion, but the mood of the people "is sunny, like the weather."

Amor John, Assistant Minister of Information under slaim Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said most shops and businesses were open Monday, as the "shoot on sight" curfew of the new ruling Military Junta was relaxed during daylight hours.

Ms. John was reached by telephone from Barbados.

"The people were all out working, talking and carrying on as usual. I saw several of the American students out walking around or riding their bikes," she said.

Ms. John added though that Grenada felt certain that an invasion was imminent.

"The people have gone through a lot in the last few days, but when the invasion comes they will be up in arms against outside forces."

"They are totally against an invasion. That would bring them together, make them more unified," she said period.

Ms. John was asked about several well-known Grenadians who have not been heard from publicly since the bloody take-over October 19.

She said she hadn't seen journalist Alister Hughes; Bishop Press Secretary Don Rojas, and several other former Government leaders.

However, she said she had seen Jimmy Immanuel, Bishop's Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and an apparent close friend of the Prime Minister.

BARBADOS ADVOCATE, Tuesday, October 25, 1983

Youth body raps killings

The newly formed Commonwealth Youth Workers Association of Barbados (CYWAB) has dispatched a cable to the military regime in Grenada deploring the current situation and voicing its concern for the youth of the island.

The cable reads: "The CYWAB deplores the current situation in Grenada. We are deeply concerned with the brutal and contemptible manner in which the people of Grenada are being treated and the callous way by which human lives have been dispensed.

"We are deeply concerned about the welfare of all Grenadian people especially the youth since the situation can have far reaching psychological effects on them.

"We appeal to the humanity of the Revolutionary Military Council to consider all possible measures to alleviate the crisis," the cable concluded.

MONALI — It's tragic

The Movement for National Liberation of Barbados has expressed its sincere and deepest regret over the tragic events that have developed over the past week in Grenada. MONALI also said it wanted to express its heartfelt sympathy to the family of comrade Maurice Bishop, other leading members of the New Jewel Movement and to the families of other Grenadians who have lost their lives.

The Movement said it opposed vehemently the use of the present tragic circumstances to justify the violating of the sovereignty of the Grenadian people, a strategy presently being cooked up by US and British imperialism.

"This strategy is not out of any concern for the deaths of Grenadians but to revenge the challenge that the Grenada revolution has posed to US and British monopolies."

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Express Oct. 26 1983

'It's foolhardy for Cuba or Russia to make any move'

By ANGELA MARTIN

AN American official at the United States Embassy said yesterday it would be foolhardy for Cuba or Russia to make any move towards attacking American armed forces in Grenada.

He stressed any such move by these powers would be a"diplomatic blunder" not against the Americans, but aimed solely against the Caribbean people. The official stated that troops which comprised of both Barbadians, Jamaicans as well as American were requested by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States OECS to participate in the invasion and restore Grenada to democratic rule.

The official said all pleas and urgent calls made on Radio Free Grenada by the Revolutionary Military Council for fellow Grenadians "to come out and fight were unsupported."

He added, "The streets of Grenada are clear and the citizens of Grenada have not heeded this call by the military council," the official said. The official told the EXPRESS it was very strange that Cubans who were supposedly in Grenada to construct the airport resisted the invasion.

"It is very peculiar that the same Cubans who denounced the ruthless murder of Bishop and went into three days of mourning are now at the forefront of the fighting in Grenada.

"This is an indication that the Cubans were aware of the internal happenings in Grenada all along," he claimed.

The official said many Grenadian soldiers had fled the army as soon as the killing of the Prime Minister had occurred, and the decision taken by the majority of Grenadian citizens to stay indoors had signified that General Hudson Austin and his regime had no support either internally or externally.

"Austin doe not have the support of the people and I firmly believe that he does not even have the support of the military",the official added. "If Austin was sure of his position and had the island of Grenada secure, he would not have imposed a 24-hour curfew on his people."

The official said he wanted to stress strongly, that the United States was only in Grenada in a supportive role and that the purpose of the multi-national force was to establish democracy to the Grenadian people.

He added that the United States had no intention of taking Austin or any of his men captive. "If Austin surrenders, he and all others responsible for the recent massacre would be turned over the to the interim Government appointed and headed by the Governor General of Grenada until such time as a state of normalcy is restored to the island."



WHERE THEY LANDED

●WASHINGTON: Troops from six Carribbean nations and the U.S. invaded the pro-Cuban island of Grenada to restore order and protect lives. This photograph released by the Defence Department shows the layout of Point Salines Airfield on Grenada where they landed. (UPI Radiophoto).

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Advocate Oct. 26, 1983

BURNHAM CONDEMNS INVASION

GEORGETOWN-,Tuesday(CANA) - - The Guyana Government and two leftist political parties have condemned the landing of Commonwealth Caribbean and American forces in Grenada today.

President Forbes Burnham, who said Guyana's position on military intervention was outlined at last weekend's Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government meeting in Port of Spain, said the implications of the invasion would be discussed at a Cabinet meeting today.

We roundly condemn this invasion," Burnham declared.

And, the small leftist opposition party, the Working People's Alliance (WPA), called on Guyanese and Caribbean people to oppose any invasion plan under any pretext, while the parliamentary minority party, the Marxist Peoples Progressive Party (PPP), urged the Government to request a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to discuss the invasion.

The PPP, led by ex-premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan said a three- hour meeting of its executive last night also decided to ask government to reconvene the National Assembly (Parliament) to condemn all forms of imperialist-backed interference in the domestic affairs of Grenada.

Troops from some six Commonwealth Caribbean countries, backed by U.S marines this morning stormed key points in Grenada in an attempt to restore order to the nation where the military took power in a bloody co last Wednesday that le Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others dead.

The PPP also called on Caribbean people to prevent their governments from becoming the willing tools of imperialism, threatening the sovereignty and national independence of the Grenadian people's right to self-determination.

The WPA said the problems in Grenada are of a purely internal origin and fall within the competence of the people of that country.

It said these problems did not in anyway involve citizens of the United States of America, Canada or Britain.

Thatcher: I warned against it

LONDON,Tuesday(CANA-Reuter)- The British Government today distanced itself from the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament she warned President Reagan of her very considerable doubts about the action.

Thatcher said she told Reagan last night of Britain's doubts and asked him to weigh carefully several points before taking a final decision.

We understand that what weighed very heavily and conclusively with the United States was the view taken by a number of Caribbean states who undoubtedly see things in a very different perspective than that which we do, she said.

Thatcher said no British troops were involved in the invasion and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the 6,000- ton British destroyer "Antrim", which was standing off Grenada, had been ordered to stay clear of the area of operations.

Well-placed government sources said Britain had turned down a request from the Organisation of East Caribbean States to join the invasion force of U.S. and Commonwealth Caribbean troops who attacked the island state where leftists seized power last week.

Early this morning they informed us of their conclusion that, for the U.S. and for those Caribbean states who had proposed it, intervention was the right course to pursue, he said.

Embassy: No prior knowledge

THE United States Embassy at Marli Street,Port of Spain,has denied having prior knowledge that the island of Grenada was going to be invaded yesterday by a multi-national force of over 1,000 West Indians and 2,000 American troops.

This was stated by Consular for Public Affairs, Frank Cantanoso at yesterday. Cantanoso said:"We have been issuing a series of 'no comment'to the EXPRESS and to other members of the electronic media on the situation for several days now, because we were genuinely unaware of the decisions taken by our Government and several other countries in the Caribbeanto invade Grenada.

"The members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States(OECS) considered the situation a serious one and enlisted our support. We did not act unilaterally,but acted solely on our determination to ensure the safety of nearly one thousand U.S. citizens and on the request of the Chairman of the OECS, Prime Minister of Dominica, Miss Eugenia Charles and fellow countries belonging to the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States."

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WHAT OUR PEOPLE HAD TO SAY ABOUT INVASION

United States Marines, backed by contingents of CARICOM soldiers from the Caribbean region have landed on the spice Isle of Grenada to liberate it from its military rulers.

The **Barbados Advocate** again took to the streets of the City, where our reporter questioned citizens on their reactions to the Americans and Caricom Force, making the first move to bring peace back to the nation which has been bloodied by revolution.

Here are some of the comments of **Barbados Advocate** readers on the matter:

CHARLES PITT: "I wonder why it took the United States and Caricom leaders so long to decide to go into Grenada. This decision to invade Grenada and set the people free is a good example of unity among Caribbean Governments. This will definitely put off any other attempts at turning West Indian territories into Communist zones".

RICHARD GODDARD: "The methods taken are long overdue. If former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had gone to the ballot boxes three months after he had taken over from Sir Eric Gairy, the situation would have been quite different. There are many Bishops and Coards among us, especially at University level. Other Caribbean Islands, especially St. Lucia and Dominica, were coming close to the same situation. The American and Caribbean Governments were justified in making the move into Grenada."

OLIVER BROOME: "It was necessary action. After all, citizens of America were virtually held hostage by the Military Council in Grenada. If the leaders of the Military Government in Grenada did not want outside intervention, they would have allowed all foreigners to leave the country *in haste*. By keeping the foreigners hostage only gave the United States an excuse to send troops. The United States definitely had the right to try to ease their people of the depressing situation."



CHARLES PITT



RICHARD GODDARD



OLIVER BROOME

LOUIS CORBIN: "With so many foreign and Grenadian people being virtually held prisoners in their own homes, outside help was definitely needed to put these people back on the path to democracy. The United States and Caribbean Governments made the right decision, since the States have citizens on Grenadian soil. I hope that this invasion will lead to the end of the bloodshed. A settlement must come soon".

CONTESSA CLARKE: "From the time the killing started, plans should have been drawn up to go into Grenada. Whether it was the United States or Britain intervention would not have made much difference. We must not allow Communism to take over the West Indies. The West Indian islands have stronger ties with the United States and Britain than any Communist superpower such as Russia."

ERLINDA DEAR: "Since Armies in the CARICOM region did not have the necessary firepower to undertake such a venture, it was inevitable that International forces be called in. Marxism and Communism must be eradicated from all West Indian countries. The United States moved at just the right time. The International Forces, while making peace in that country, will have to oversee the democratic process there. It was the only solution to the problem."



CONTESSA CLARKE



ERLINDA DEAR

RICHARD ALLEYNE: "Yes, the invasion was necessary. We cannot allow a bunch of murderers to rule innocent people through the barrel of the gun. With Cuban and Russian presence in Grenada, their ideology could easily have spread to other Caribbean countries. It would be good for all Communism to be removed from the West Indies."



LOUIS CORBIN



RICHARD ALLEYNE

Advocate Oct. 26 1983



Burnham against Grenada landing

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Tuesday (CANA) — Guyana's President Forbes Burnham condemned a landing in Grenada today by American and Caribbean troops.

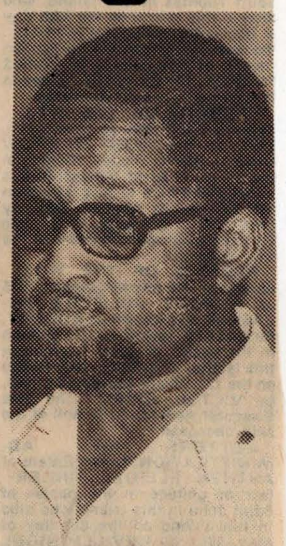
"We roundly condemn this invasion" he said.

Burnham said the Guyana position on military intervention was outlined at the just concluded meeting of Heads of Caribbean Community (Caricom) leaders in Trinidad.

President Burnham attended last Saturday and Sunday's emergency meeting of Caricom Heads of Government but did not support the move to suspend Grenada from membership of the regional trade and economic grouping.

The Caricom Heads also endorsed moves by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to impose trade sanctions against St. George's and suspend flights by the Caricom-owned island-hopping airline, LIAT, to Grenada.

The action was taken in retaliation against the seizure of power by the Military in Grenada as well as the killing of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons following fighting with soldiers last Wednesday.



MR. BURNHAM

Guyana leftists picket

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Tuesday, (CANA) — Supporters of Guyana's Marxist Opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) and the Leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA) today picketed the United States Embassy and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat here, protesting the intervention by American troops and forces from six regional countries in Grenada, where the Military seized power last Wednesday.

In a statement, PPP General Secretary ex-Premier Dr. Cheddi Jagan called on the Government of Guyana to request an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council to "condemn the U.S. aggression" and secondly, to give all-round support to "the heroic people of Grenada."

The picketing exercise took place less than a mile from where members of the Guyana Cabinet were meeting to discuss developments in Grenada.

advocate

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983

The die is cast

It had to be done. There was no way that the small nations of the Eastern Caribbean in particular, could hope to rest comfortably after events took an unexpectedly brutal turn in Grenada over the past few days unless action was taken against the ruthless military regime there.

General Hudson Austin and his armed henchmen did not hesitate to show the rest of the world that they were not prepared to brook any opposition even if it meant executing past political and ideological associates. But what he and his men of violence did not realise was, that even though Prime Minister Maurice Bishop might not have won any popularity contest in some Caribbean quarters, people had begun to realise that he was well-intentioned even if they claimed he was misguided. To suddenly remove him and a number of his Cabinet colleagues for reasons which up to now have not been sensibly articulated and then set out to deal out death to others could hardly have brought comfort to the other territories of the Eastern Caribbean.

There is an old West Indian saying that when a neighbour's house starts to burn it is wise to try and put the fire out since it might spread and burn yours as well. The military fire of Austin and his group had to be put out in Grenada. They were well armed for a start and there was no doubt that there was an unusual streak of ruthlessness about how they had been operating to seize power.

There are still many unanswered questions which, hopefully, in the next few days will be answered as the shooting and the fighting die down.

It could not have been an easy decision to make to send armed contingents into Grenada. Those facing it would have known only too well that there would be talk about infringement of the sovereignty of Grenada, a principle that many have shown a preparedness to latch on to when it suits them to perpetrate their dastardly acts.

Hindsight seldom solves problems, but from as far back as Eric Gairy this idea of respecting the sovereignty of others resulted in the whole region sitting back and allowing him to do his worst. In time, in a situation that could not get better with the passage of time, we saw Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement seize power by force, and finally the Austin take-over with its death and bloodshed.

It is folly to mouth high-sounding principles when it is obvious that those involved have no regard for common humanity.

The argument will continue loud and furious about the intervention of the multi-national force. But if we are really serious about the concept of sovereignty what has been done has given the Grenadians a real chance to recapture their true sovereignty as a people. For too long a time these people have had a system of brutality in their administration. Gairy had his "Mongoose Gang"; Bishop sought safety in armed strength provided by sympathetic ideologues, only to become the victim of his well-armed friends. The masses could not save him. Now it has taken armed might to force his executioners out of power.

After all this, the loss of life over all the years, recently and only yesterday would have been meaningless if the Grenadians do not end up on a better course for the future.

The Barbados Government under Mr. Tom Adams has figured in the decision to go into Grenada. It was not an action for timid hearts nor one of callous indifference. If anything it was prompted by the callous disregard for human life which Austin and his minions exhibited from early in their lust for power.

Now is the time for Barbadians, who all along were crying out for something to be done, to help improve the Grenada situation and to rally around their leadership. Much of what was said after the recent executions in Grenada showed that we are still a people of conscience. This is not the time for us to allow our detractors to weaken our resolve.

Whatever is said of the implications of what has been done, there can be no doubt that those who in the future might be minded to follow along the road of General Hudson Austin in these small islands of ours will now be forced to think and think again. As a people we have shown that we too are prepared to stand and fight for what we believe to be right.

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ADVOCATE Oct. 26, 1983



Grenada, a 133-square-mile former British colony in the Eastern Caribbean, is a volcanic, mountainous island populated by 110 000 people.

The island originally was named Conception by Columbus, who discovered it in 1498 on his third voyage to the New World. It was then inhabited by the Carib Indians.

After various attempts to colonise the island by the British and French, the British took control of Grenada in 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. They imported African slaves and established sugar plantations.

The island became a British associated state in 1967 and was granted full political independence by Great Britain in 1974. It initially was governed by a Parliament and an elected Prime Minister.

On March 13, 1979, Maurice Bishop overthrew the Government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy, dissolved Parliament and established the People's Revolutionary Government.

On Oct. 19, Grenada's armed forces announced that Bishop had been killed and that Gen. Husdon Austin had taken over.

Grenada is in the Southern Windward Islands, about 150 miles north of Venezuela. Its capital is Saint George's. Its principal industry is tourism and its agricultural products include bananas, cacao, nutmeg, mace, sugar and coconuts.

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Advocate Oct. 26 1983

QUOTE FOR TODAY



"We have to ensure that in fact there is an interim Government of persons of not political greed, but persons who are good administrators and who are Grenadians and can run the country for a few months for the pure purpose of putting the country back to democratic status."

— Prime Minister Miss Eugenia Charles in explaining in Washington the reasons for the military action in Grenada.

11th U.S. invasion

Yesterday's landing in Grenada is the 11th time since World War II that U.S. Marines have landed on foreign shores with orders to keep the peace or evacuate Americans and foreign nationals, and the first such occupation since the peacekeeping force landed in Lebanon last year.

It was the second time Marines have landed in the Caribbean: 18 years ago troops landed in the Dominican Republic to prevent a communist takeover.

The first two waves of 425 Marines went ashore in Lebanon on August 25, 1982, to help evacuate Palestinian fighters from the area.

Initially, the Marines in Lebanon were to "man checkpoints, secure the port and generally assist the Lebanese armed forces" in evaculating the PLO guerrillas, according to Defence Department officials.

Sunday's bombing of U.S. military headquarters at the Beirut airport claimed more than 200 lives.

Marines landed in the Dominican Republic on April 28, 1965, with the official mission of protecting U.S. interests and American lives. At the time, the island was in a period of political upheaval as a rebel coalition fought against a civilian junta appointed by military officers who overthrew Juan Bosch, the country's first elected President. Bosch took power in May 1961, following the assassination of Rafael Trujillo, a dictator who ruled the island for 31 years.

Elections were held on the island in June 1966 and the last Marines left the Dominican Republic on Sept. 21 of that year.

Marines have also been used:

—In 1948 to evacuate Americans from Shanghai during fighting between communists and nationalists.

—In 1955 to evacuate nationalist Chinese civilains from two islands off the mainland:

—In 1956 to evacuate non-combatants trapped during battles for the Suez Canal:

—In 1958, when more than 14 000 Marines and army troops landed on the Lebanese beaches to try to halt fighting among political groups:

—In 1974 to evacuate foreign nationals from Crypus during fighting between Turks and Greek Cypriots:

—In 1975, when 14 Marines were killed and 41 wounded in an attempt to rescue the crew of the cargo ship Mayaguez after they had been seized by Cambodia off that nation's coast:

—In 1975, to evacuate Americans and others as communists overran the governments of Cambodia and South Vetnam.

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ADVOCATE Oct. 26 1983

Call for interim Gov't

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Tuesday, (CANA) — The seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) which invited American troops to intervene in troubled member state Grenada this morning, today said it would ask the island's Governor General to appoint a broad-based interim government pending the calling of general elections.

News of the move came from OECS Director General Dr. Vaughan Lewis, as a multinational military force sought "to restore peace and democracy" following last Wednesday's bloody military coup in which the Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others were killed.

Said Lewis: "It is the intention of the member governments of the OECS that once the threat has been removed they would invite the Governor-General of Grenada to assume executive authority of the country under the provisions of the Grenada Constitution of 1973 and to appoint a broad-based interim government to administer the country pending the holding of general elections."

A 16-man revolutionary military council has since Wednesday been running Grenada, which with Dominica, Antigua-Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St.Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat make up the OECS.

Following is a statement issued today by the seven-member Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) on the military and political situation in Grenada.

The member governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean states met at Bridgetown, Barbados, on Friday 24th October 1983 to consider and evaluate the situation in Grenada arising out of the overthrow of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the subsequent killing of the Foreign Minister together with some of his Cabinet colleagues and a number of other citizens.

The member states were deeply concerned that this situation would continue to worsen, that there would be further loss of life, personal injury and a general deterioration of public order as the military group in control attempted to secure its position.

Member governments considered that the subsequent imposition of a draconian 96-hour curfew by the military group in control was intended to allow them to further suppress the population of Grenada which had shown by numerous demonstrations their hostility towards this group.

Member governments are also greatly concerned that the expensive military buildup in Grenada over the last few years had created a situation of disproportionate military strength between Grenada and other OECS countries.

This military might in the hands of the present group causes a serious threat to the security of the OECS countries and other neighbouring states. Member governments considered it of the utmost urgency that immediate steps should be taken to remove this threat.

Under the provisions of Article 8 of the treaty establishing the OECS concerning defence and security in the sub-region member governments of the organisation therefore decided to take appropriate action.

Bearing in mind the relative lack of military resources in the possession of the other OECS countries the member governments have sought assistance for this purpose from friendly countries within the region and subsequently from outside. Three governments have responded to the OECS member governments request to form a multinational force for the purpose of undertaking a pre-emptive defensive strike in order to remove this dangerous threat to the peace and security of their sub-region and to establish a situation of normality in Grenada.

These governments are Barbados, Jamaica and the United States of America. Barbados and Jamaica are members of CARICOM and Barbados is linked to some of the OECS member governments in a sub-regional security agreement.

It is the intention of the member governments of the OECS that once the threat has been removed they would invite the Governor General of Grenada to assume executive authority of the country under the provisions of the Grenada Constitution of 1973 and to appoint a broad-based interim government to administer the country pending the holding of general elections.

It has been agreed that while the arrangements are being put in place the presence of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy and other undesirable political elements would complicate the situation and that they would therefore not be welcomed in Grenada.

Member governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States wish to solicit the diplomatic support of all friendly countries for this initiative.

UWI

Advocate Oct. 26 1983

— the invasion



....WASHINGTON: President Reagan gives a news briefing yesterday concerning an invasion in Grenada involving US troops as Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica looks on. (UPI Radio Photo)

that there was concern on the part of those, because already we'd been informed of several hundred who wanted to leave. But the airports were closed. There was no way of leaving. This was a case of not waiting until something actually happenned to them. But we did manage to get some intelligence out of the island, intelligence information on this. And the tenuous situation was, as I said, the only authority that you could say of a governmental nature on that island was a 24-hour curfew with orders to "shoot on sight" anyone found moving in those 24 hours.

Q: What is the military situation now, Sir, in Grenada?

Reagan: I can only tell you that we've secured both the airports and the landings have been completed. But we are yielding to the influence of general Vessey in that we don't think in these early hours of that landing that we should be on the horn asking the commanders to stop and give us detailed reports.

Q: Do you think that the United States has the right to invade another country to change its government?

Charles: I don't think it's an invasion, if I may answer that question. This is a question of our asking for support. We are one region. Grenada is part and parcel of us — an organisation. And we don't have the capacity, ourselves, to see to it that Grenadians get the freedom that they're required to have to choose their own government.

Q: With what's happening in Lebanon, are we spread too thin, Mr. President?

Reagan: Wait one second here. No, we are not spread too thin. And let me augment what the Prime Minister just said. Once these nations which were once British colonies were freed, they — themselves — had a treaty. and their treaty was one of mutual support. And Grenada is one of those countries, signatories to that treaty — and observe that treaty at one time when they had a democratic government and a constitution — a constitutional government, the constitution that was left to them by the British. So this action that is being taken is being taken under the umbrella of an existing treaty.

Q: There are reports that a helicopter has been shot down, that a U.S. helicopter has been shot down on Grenada. Do you have any information of any U.S. casualties on the island?

Reagan: No. I have been in meetings. And we both have been busy since we arrived here. And I've only had the first report of our landings and so forth. So I don't know whether that's true or not.

Q: What report have you received on the success of the U.S. Caribbean operation?

Reagan: of the initial operation of landings, securing the immediate targets, taking control of the airports: completely successful.

"Now, the Prime Minister and I are going to depart, but I know there are going to be a lot, more technical questions of that kind and ambassador Motley is here, and I'm going to put him before you to ask all of the technical questions you may have."

Advocate Oct. 26, 1983

Grenada crisis

Reagan: Aim is to restore democracy

WASHINGTON, Tuesday — President Reagan today says the United States joined a multinational effort today (October 25) in order to "restore order and democracy" in Grenada.

Reagan was joined at the White House by Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to announce the landing on Grenada of forces from six Caribbean democracies and the United States.

Charles told reporters at the White House that the Organisation of East Caribbean States was "very concerned" about the recent coup in Grenada.

"It is necessary for us to see to it" that the Grenadians have the opportunity "to choose for themselves the country that they want", she said.

Following is the transcript of Reagan's and Charles' remarks and the question and answer session:

President Reagan: Ladies and gentlemen, on Sunday, October 23, the United States received an urgent, formal request from the five member nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to assist in a joint effort to restore order and democracy on the island of Grenada.

"We acceded to the request to become part of a multinational effort with contingents from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the United States.

"I might add that two of those, Barbados and Jamaica, are not members of the organisation, but were first approached, as we later were, by the OECS and asked to join in that undertaking. And then all of them joined unanimously in asking us to participate.

"Early this morning forces from six Caribbean democracies and the United States began a landing or landing on the island of Grenada in the Eastern Caribbean.

"We have taken this decisive action for three reasons. First, and of overriding importance, to protect innocent lives, including up to 1 000 Americans whose personal safety is, of course, my paramount concern. Second, to forestall further chaos. And third, to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions to the island of Grenada, where a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power, killing the Prime Minister, three Cabinet members, two labour leaders and other civilians, including children.

"Let there be no misunderstanding, this collective action has been forced on us by events that have no precedent in the Eastern Caribbean and no place in any civilised society.

American lives are at stake. We've been following the situation as closely as possible. Between 800 and 1 000 Americans, including many medical students and senior citizens, make up the largest single group of foreign residents in Grenada.

"From the start, we have consciously sought to calm fears. We were determined not to make an already bad situation worse and increase the risks out citizens faced. But when I received reports that a large number of our citizens were seeking to escape the island, thereby exposing themselves to great danger, and after receiving a formal request for help, a unanimous request from our neighbouring states, I concluded the United States had no choice but to act strongly and decisively.

"Let me repeat, the United States objectives are clear, to protect our own citizens, to facilitate the evacuation of those who want to leave, and to help in the restoration of democratic institutions in Grenada.

"I understand that several Caribbean states are asking that the Organisation of American States (OAS) consider the situation in Grenada.

"Our diplomatic efforts will be in close co-operation with the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the other countries participating in this multinational effort.

"And now, I am very proud to present to you the chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Prime Minister of Dominica, Prime Minister Charles.

Prime Minister Charles: I think we were all very horrified at the events took place recently in Grenada.

"We, as part of the Organisation of East Caribbean States, realising that we are, of course, one region, we belong to each, are kith and kin.. We all have members of our states living in Grenada.

"We are very concerned that this event should take place again.

"It is true that we have managed to live with the regime since March '79. And we felt quite clearly and we had good reason to believe that the Bishop regime was seeing it our way and was on the way to have elections. And we think this is the reason why himself and his cabinet were destroyed.

"Because he realised that the pressure we put on him to have elections was worthwhile, was right. And he began to see that democratic institutions must be put in place in any of these small countries.

"It is even more important in a small island state, poor island state, to have the democratic institutions. And this we've had for a long time, and we've continued it and we wish to continue it. Grenada was an abberation in this respect.

"But that these men, who had for all these years accepted the Bishop regime should then on — for their own reasons, and I think the power hungry reasons — decide to destroy the persons whom they had accepted as their leaders for so long, made us realise that this sort of assassination must not be allowed to continue in our country.

"It means that our people there are not safe. It means that Grenadians had never been given the chance to choose for themselves the country that they want. And, therefore, it is necessary for us to see to it that they have the opportunity to do so.

To do this, we have to isolate the persons who have committed the acts that they did last week, in killing off most of the cabinet. And we have to ensure that, in fact, an interim government of persons of — not political greed, but persons who are good administrators and who are Grenadians who can run the country for a new month for the pure purpose of putting the country back on a democratic status, so that elections can take place as soon as possible. this is what we want to do so that Grenadians can choose for themselves the government they want and not have, every few years have governments imposed on them by people who will otherwise.

Question: Do you have information that the Soviets and the Cubans were behind this takeover of Grenada? Did the joint chiefs tell you that yesterday afternoon?

Charles: Yes, we do have this information. I can't give you all the details because of the safety of people concerned. But we noted with great — in the two weeks before the assassination took place the movements between the Soviet embassies and known activists and the activists return to Grenada, obviously a conduit between some of these Russians and some of these.

Q: Can you tell us — are all the Americans safe, Sir? can you tell us that? and how long will the American forces be on the ground there? what's their role?

Reagan: We don't know how long that will be. We want to be out as quickly as possible, because this — our purpose in being there is only for them to enable — to take over their own affairs. As far as we know, the citizens are safe. We have been monitoring that very closely. And one of our prime objectives in the actual invasion that was almost instantly done was the securing of that St. Georges Medical College where several hundred of the students were.

Q: Mr. President, as late as yesterday, your own spokesman said that Americans on Grenada were in no danger. Did you have information that things had changed?

Reagan: They were in no danger in the sense of that, right now, anything was being done to them. But we know

BARBADOS ADVOCATE, Wednesday, October 26, 1983

Our Joint Forces are on the move to troubled Grenada



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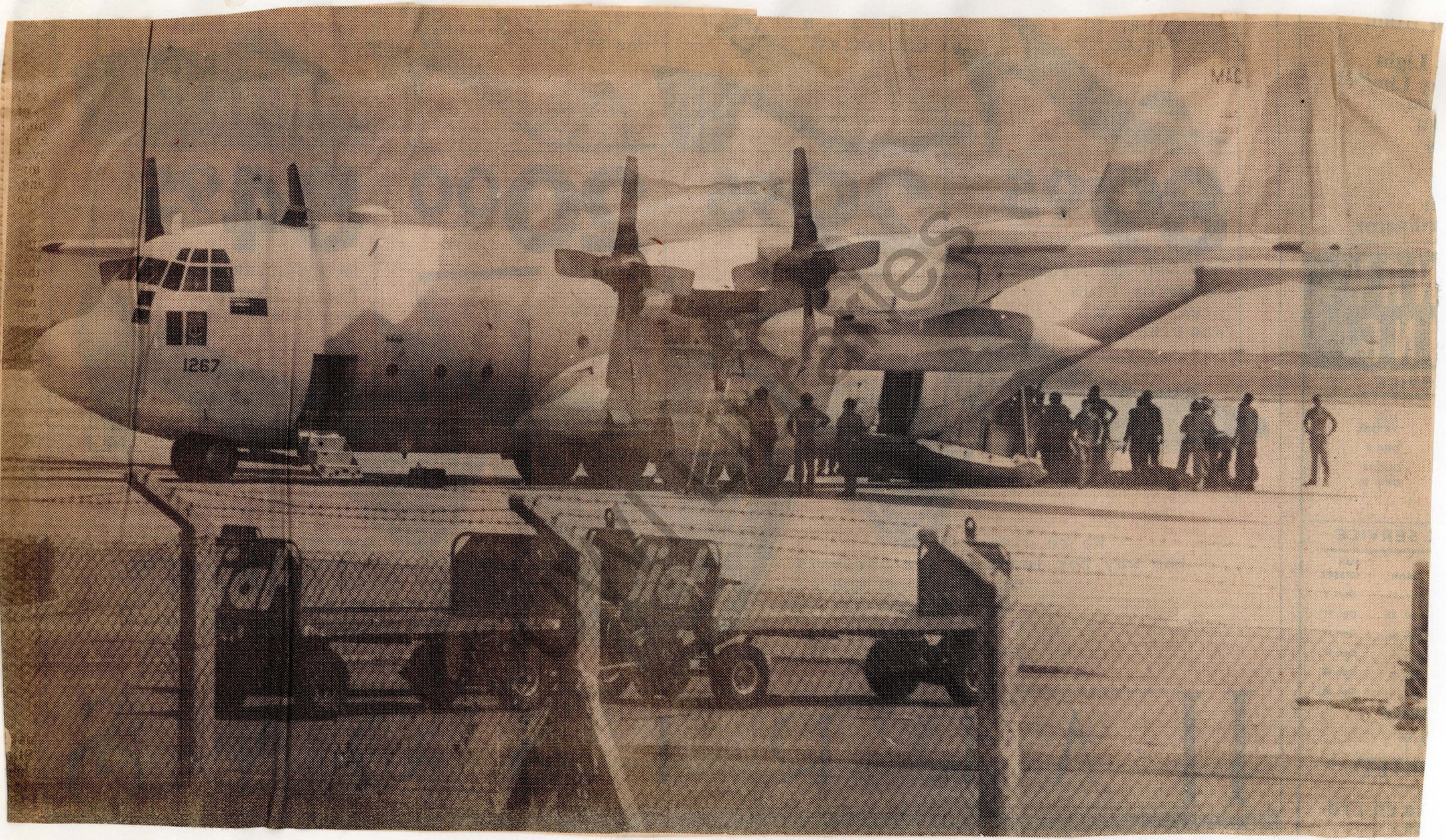
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Advocate 00. 26 1983

'U.S. decision was made last week'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, (AP) — The U.S. decision to intervene in Grenada was made the "middle of last week" and military-related intelligence information for the landing was pouring in by Friday, a U.S. State Department official said yesterday.

The official, who spoke on condition he not be identified, said the intelligence information included the best landing sites, location of coral reefs, the basing of Grenada's security forces and the site of arms caches.

"You don't do that unless you're planning something," he said. "That's how you put something like this together."

Earlier today, U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced that military forces of the United States and six Caribbean nations had landed on Grenada to protect Americans living there, to restore law and order and to end the chaos on the island nation ruled since last week by a leftist military junta.

Reagan said the United States had received a "formal request" on Sunday from the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to help "restore order" on the island.

While confirming that the request was made over the weekend, the official said the U.S. "decision (was) made the middle of last week" after unofficial talks with the Caribbean nations.

The official said U.S. motivation for the move included concern over the possibility that the leftist military coup in Grenada could destabilise other nations in the Caribbean and that Soviet Bloc nations would have access to a 10 000-foot (3 050m) runway now under construction.



..Senator O'Brien Trotman (second left, not in uniform), Barbados' Minister of State responsible for immigration, was on hand yesterday to see the Caribbean Multi-national Force leave for Grenada. He is seen here mingling with the soldiers before they took off.

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That look of determination



Ready and prepared! This soldier, has a look of determination as he left for duty in Grenada yesterday. He was one of more than 300 soldiers from the region who moved into the Spice Isle to restore peace and democracy following the imposition of military rule there.

Planes part of action

One of the Hercules Transport Planes at the airport yesterday waiting to be loaded with soldiers and equipment for Grenada. It was one of two such planes at the airport from early yesterday morning to take more than 300 men for a peace-keeping force, along with their equipment to Grenada. Up to late last night it was not yet known how soon the Peace-keeping Force would be taking up its role in Grenada.

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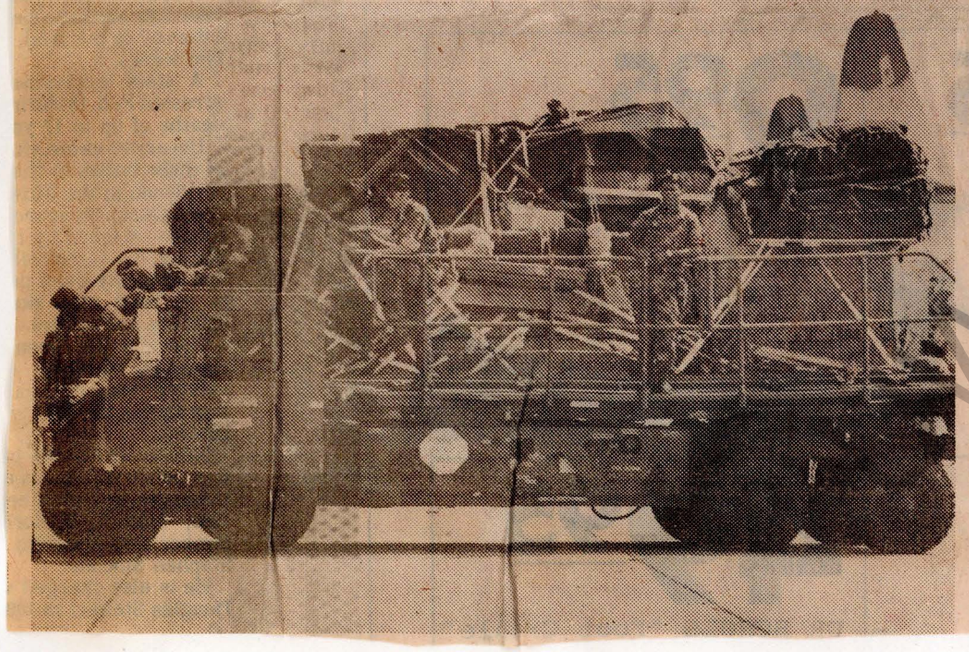
Briefing for action

Some of the members of the Caribbean multi-national force get a final briefing before leaving for Grenada abroad one of the US military transport planes. Brigadier Rudyard Lewis (left) keeps a close eye on the proceedings. He was specially promoted to the charge of Caribbean Forces. Col. Ken Barnes from the Jamaica Defence Force will be in charge of the forces in Grenada which will perform the peace-keeping role.

At right some of the Caribbean soldiers who will take on the peace-keeping functions while in the Spice Isle are seen yesterday as they prepared to go to Grenada. The soldier with his civvies in his "carry-on" is obviously prepared for a period of less action.

BELOW: Part of the large quantity of equipment and ammunition which the US military personnel moved to Grenada yesterday as its marines backed up by a Caribbean Multi-lateral Force invaded the Spice Isle to restore democracy.

AT RIGHT: Barbados' Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams listens attentively to Jamaica's Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, Dr. Neville Gallimore (centre) while Jamaica's Minister of Information Mr. Anthony Abrahams pays close attention.





Adams sees it through

From very early yesterday morning, WILLIE ALLEYNE OF WILLIE ALLEYNE ASSOCIATES, was on hand at the Grantley Adams International Airport to capture on camera some of the events leading up to the departure of the Caribbean multi-national armed forces and United States military forces for the Spice Isle of Grenada.

..Today the Barbados Advocate brings its readers some of the scenes from the Grantley Adams airport yesterday.
..Alleyne is one of Barbados' leading photo-journalists.

..Above are soldiers from the Caribbean multi-national peace-keeping Force on the tarmac at Grantley Adams Airport yesterday shortly before their departure for Grenada. An American Hercules transport plane is in the foreground. At right is Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams who was on hand at the Grantley Adams International Airport to see the multi-national Caribbean Force leave for Grenada. Mr. Adams clad in a blue shirtjac was at the makeshift command post north of the airport from early along with a British Army officer attached to the Barbados Defence Force and a two-star US General.

..Below Prime Minister Adams (centre), Lt. Col Harry Blackman and Senator O'Brien Trotman watch as the US military transport plane awaits its final passengers before leaving for the troubled land of Grenada where a multi-national Caribbean Force and U.S. soldier have gone to restore peace. On Mr. Adams' left is the British army officer who was at the makeshift command post yesterday.





Passengers stranded

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Tuesday, (CANA) — Some 134 people wishing to travel from St. Vincent to Trinidad and Barbados today, were this morning stranded at Arnos Vale Airport here, in the wake of an invasion of Grenada by a multi-national task force which has placed a restriction on the movement of commercial aircraft within a 50-mile radius of Grenada.

Two scheduled flights by the Governments-owned Eastern Caribbean air carrier, LIAT, originating in Barbados — one of which would have returned to Barbados and the other continue on to Trinidad — were cancelled as a result of the restrictions.

Another two flights scheduled for later today are also likely to be cancelled. One at 4.55 P.M. would have come through from Barbados and flown on to Trinidad, and the other at 7.40 tonight, would have originated in Trinidad with a stop here before flying on to Barbados.

LIAT's airport personnel said as a result of the cancellations, some 134 passengers with confirmed bookings for Barbados and Trinidad were stranded at Arnos Vale airport. Most of them were Vincentian inter-island traders bound for Trinidad to sell their weekly exports of agricultural produce which would normally have gone to Trinidad by boat. It is believed that restrictions placed on aircraft may also apply to shipping, but so far there has been no confirmation.

Barbados' Grantley Adams International Airport which was closed for several hours this morning has since been re-opened to flights which do not have to use the route which will take them close to the restricted area.

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Advocate Oct. 26 1983

Manley against invasion

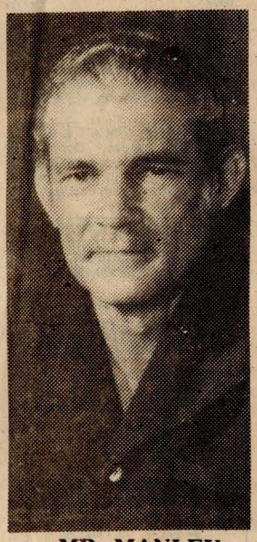
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday (CANA) — Jamaica's Opposition leader Michael Manley, tonight disagreed with today's invasion of Grenada by American and Caribbean troops, and said the action was not in the long-term interest of the Caribbean.

"We believe that in the action of inviting foreign troops to invade Grenada, with all the revulsion and horror we share...the long term interest of the Caribbean has not been served," Manley told Parliament. "We do not agree with the act and we cannot support it."

Manley, the former Prime Minister who leads the People's National Party (PNP) was speaking on a Government Resolution seeking Parliamentary approval of the Jamaica's part in the invasion force led by the United States. Troops from Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and Antigua also joined in the operation to topple the Military government of General Hudson Austin that took power near a week ago.

If the bloody take over Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and 13 other supporters were killed.

The PNP had called for sanctions to isolate the military Government, but had warned against direct military intervention.



MR. MANLEY

The Opposition Leader outlined the PNP's support for a number of the declared intentions of the Grenada invasion, including the restoration of liberty and human rights and a move towards democracy and elections, but said that party could not support a breach of the fundamental principle of non-intervention, particularly in the internal forces..

"When it comes to intervention in the internal affairs of any country and when it is intervention by direct military action you are treading in very dangerous waters — wherever it happens in the world," Manley said.

"Manley who plans to seek an amendment to sections of the Resolution declared: "...forces external to the region should leave Grenada immediately and the Peace-keeping Force (of the Caribbean) should keep its stay to a minimum duration...."

NUPW regrets situation

The National Union of Public Workers (NUPW) said it abhors the recent tragic developments in Grenada and unreservedly condemns the atrocities which were perpetrated against the people there.

The Union said that the untimely deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other Cabinet colleagues, trade unionists and others focused attention on or emphasised, the need for a formalised system to accommodate the peaceful transition of Government.

"Recent developments of this nature raises the question of the need for Caribbean States to examine the extent to which it is necessary to maintain Armed Forces," it said.

BHA hopes for quick end to Grenada crisis

The Barbados Hotel Association (BHA) has stated that it hopes the situation in Grenada will soon return to normal and democratic rule will prevail.

At its monthly meeting yesterday, the BHA's Board of Directors said that after discussing the latest developments in the Spice Isle, it wanted "to express sympathy and join the many other organisations, in the hope that the situation which unfortunately occurred in the neighbouring Island of Grenada, will be brought to a speedy conclusion and that a return to peace, harmony and Democratic rule is now imminent for the People of Grenada."

The BHA pointed out that Grenada and Barbados are separated by just over 100 miles of water and its members understood their colleagues in the Spice Isle were experiencing.

"We sincerely hope that the problems will be resolved to the satisfaction of the majority of People in Grenada and that they will see a return to economic growth and stability, in the near future," the BHA said.

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Barbados' Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams in conversation with an American two-star General (backing camera) who came in to help co-ordinate the "Grenada Rescue" plan, and Colonel Ken Barnes (right) of the Jamaica Defence Force who has been appointed Cammander of the soon-to-be-established regional peace-keeping force in Grenada. At right Brigadier Rudyard Lewis leading his troops at the Grantley Adams International Airport early yesterday morning. Lewis' rank in the Barbados Defence Force is that of Colonel but he has been appointed to the special post of Brigadier of the multi-national forces now in Grenada.



Churches: Action wrong

Thirty Caribbean churches last night followed leftist political groups in protesting against a United States-Caribbean troop landing aimed at toppling Grenada's new Military rulers.

The religious groups, all members of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), said they were disturbed by the additional violence and loss of life since last week's takeover in St. Georges that left at least 17 people, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-Cabinet Ministers dead.

The churches' position was spelled out by CCC General Secretary, the Revd. Allan Kirton. It followed demonstrations by leftist groups in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Kirton said Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries had violated the rules of the 13-nation English-speaking trade and political group of which Grenada is a member by taking part in a military initiative against the small Caribbean island.

"The CCC regrets that the decision to invade was reportedly in response to requests from certain Caribbean leaders," said Mr. Kirton.

"..reports from the Caricom Heads of Government meeting over the weekend had spoken of agreement on a fact-finding mission and a peace-keeping force, and so we are disturbed that subsequent developments have resulted in additional violence and loss of life."

Mr. Kirton added: "We feel great concern for Caricom and for the future viability of the intergration movement which are endangered by a disregard for the rule of unanimity as required both by the Caricom Treaty and the Treaty of the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States)."

The OECS has seven members, including Grenada. (CANA)

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ADVOCATE Oct. 26 1983

'We don't have to follow U.K.'

..WASHINGTON, Tuesday, (AP) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, responding to a question on the British reaction to the invasion of Grenada, said today that the United States doesn't always have to agree with Britain.

.."We are always impressed with the views of the British Government and Mrs. Thatcher but that doesn't mean we always have to agree with them, and of course, we also have to make decisions in the light of the security situation of our citizens as we see it," Shultz told a news conference.

..He had been asked about reports from London that Britain had counseled against the invasion of Grenada, a former British colony.

..British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said today that her government had had "doubts" about the dispatch of the military force.

.."We responded to the urgent request of the states in the area, which are now independent states — they are no longer British colonies," Shultz said.

.."Although the British have obviously had great experience there, so have we," he said. "The Caribbean is in our neighbourhood, too. So we have a very legitimate affinity for those people."

.."Each state has to take its own decision, and the President took ours," Shultz said.

..Asked about the appropriateness of the British-appointed Governor-General serving as the interim ruler of the island, Shultz said he was the "logical person" and that it was expected that he would carry out these duties.

Invasion statement

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Tuesday, (CANA) — Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers will make a statement to a special sitting of Parliament tomorrow on the invasion of Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean forces, Ministry of Information sources said tonight.

Chambers presided over an emergency Cabinet session today but no statement followed the meeting.

The Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister had last weekend chaired a meeting of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) that discussed a military solution to the crisis in Grenada.

Focus on Sir Paul Scoon

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (AP) — The United States and its Caribbean allies in the invasion of Grenada plan to reinstall the British Governor General and have him appoint a provisional government for the island nation, U.S. officials said today.

The Governor General, appointed by Queen Elizabeth II, is Paul Scoon, a Grenadian citizen, whose role as the Queen's representative in the Commonwealth country was largely undercut when Grenada's constitution was suspended after a coup d'eat in 1979.

U.S. officials, briefing reporters at the White House shortly after President Ronald Reagan announced the invasion, insisted on anonymity. They said members of the military council which seized control of the island following the ouster and later murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop would be arrested. It was not immediately clear whether they would be detained to face charges in connection with the coup and assassination or what might be in store for them.

One of the first military objectives of the operation was to secure the two campuses of St. George's Medical School, where about 600 American students were trapped when the military council imposed its "shoot-on-sight" curfew and closed the island's airport to international flights.

Concern over Hughes

LONDON, Wednesday (CANA) — Director of the London-based International Press Institute (IPI), Peter Galliner, yesterday cabled the IPI's concern over the arrest of Caribbean News Agency (CANA) — Grenada-born correspondent Alister Hughes — in the aftermath of last week's military takeover in Grenada — to chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), in St. Georges, Hudson Austin, and urged his immediate release.

Nicaragua nervous

MANAGUA, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — The U.S. invasion of Grenada has raised fears in Nicaragua, a target of bitter U.S. hostility, that the operation on the Caribbean island could be a dress rehearsal for direct American intervention here.

The Nicaraguan Government and the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) refrained from official comment on the invasion but Sandinist officials privately drew parallels between the circumstances of the assault and the U.S. view of Nicaragua.

Troops to stay for six months

NEW YORK, Tuesday (AP) — Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica said today the 300 members of the Caribbean defence forces that landed on Grenada will stay for up to six months to help stabilise the island nation.

In a telephone interview broadcast on Cable News Network, Seaga said U.S. forces will stay only a few days, then the Caribbean troops from Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent will take over.

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Advocate Oct. 26 1983

Seaga: It's in our interest

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, (CANA) — Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight told Parliament that this country's participation in the U.S. led invasion of Grenada was in Jamaica's own interest.

He said that the overthrow of the military regime that took power in last Wednesday's bloody coup would not pave the way for the return of Sir Eric Gairy, the former Prime Minister who was overthrown in 1979. Sir Eric is Grenada's last elected leader.

"It's in our own interest that we should not encourage revolution and the introduction of totalitarian style of government to displace democracy" Seaga declared.

He said also that it was not in Jamaica's interest to encourage the armed overthrow of governments and to encourage those who desire "to seize power by illegal means to brutally liquidate a country's leadership and defenceless citizens."

Grenada's military rulers had taken power Wednesday in a bloody coup that saw the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three government ministers and 13 other people.

"It was therefore in our interest that we should join our Caribbean colleagues — Barbados, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts—Nevis and Montserrat in taking the present action. "We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self respect in helping our sister nations in the Eastern Caribbean to preserve their peace and security," Mr. Seaga said.

'Soviets and Cuba involved'

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (CANA) — The Soviet Union and Cuba had a hand in last week's bloody army coup in Grenada in which Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues were killed, Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles said today.

Miss Charles, current chairperson of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), made the point a joint news conference here with President Ronald Reagan hours after a Caribbean and American intervention force had landed on the strife-torn island.

"I can't give you all the details because of the safety of people concerned, but we noted...in the two weeks before the assassination took place, the movements between the Soviet embassies and known activists and the activists return to Grenada...," Miss Charles said.

It was at the request of some countries of the OECS, of which Grenada is a member, that Washington decided to move in to restore "peace and democracy" in the Spice Isle which had been under the rule of a military council since last Wednesday.

Following is a transcript of the question and answer session at the White House press conference:

Question: Do you have information that the Soviets and the Cubans were behind this takeover of Grenada? Did the joint chiefs tell you that yesterday afternoon?

Charles: Yes, we do have this information. I can't give you all the details because of the safety of people concerned. But we noted with great concern — in the two weeks before the assassination took place the movements between the Soviet embassies and known activists and the activists return to Grenada, obviously a conduit between some of these Russians and some of these activists.

GDM questions Cubans' role in nation's crisis

Cuba's role in Grenada has been sharply brought into focus by president of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), Dr. Francis Alexis.

This follows reports out of St. George's yesterday that Cubans who had reportedly gone to Grenada to work on the international airport now going up at Point Saline, were actively involved in the conflict.

Reports from St. Georges said that 12 were killed and 22 others taken prisoners while the Cuban Government said its nationals were fighting heroically. Some 32 Russian Advisers were also captured.

Dr. Alexis said if he were in a position to decide matters the Russians in Grenada would have to go.

He said his position on the Cubans was quite open up to yesterday morning but that position had changed with the news that they were actually fighting in his country despite assurances from the Cuban Government that they would not interfere in the affairs of Grenada.

He said there was a position where you had Cubans behaving in a manner not conforming with their status when they came into the country.

Since the March 13, 1979 coup which deposed former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, Grenada and Cuba established closed ties.

UWI Library

Advocate Oct. 26 1983

• US Marines in pre-dawn swoop

Troops mop up Grenada today

ALMOST 2 000 United States military personnel backed up by just over 300 troops from Barbados and five other Caribbean nations, are today expected to mop up pockets of resistance in Grenada following the airborne strike they made on the Spice Isle yesterday.

With no official word coming out of Grenada, the death toll last night was given as at least 17 and many wounded on both the invading and defending sides.

The US marines and army paratroopers invaded Grenada early yesterday morning in an effort to "restore democracy" and lay the way for the establishment of a broad-based civilian Government to replace the "ruthless" military dictatorship.

A 16-man Revolutionary Military Council had been ruling Grenada, since the ousting and murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues, trade unionists and others last Wednesday.

Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga, whose country has contributed to the multi-national Caribbean force, said in a telephone interview that 12 Cuban soldiers had died in the clashes with the advancing American forces. Three civilians were also killed, Mr. Seaga said.

The Cuban Ambassador in Canada, has however been reported as saying that more than 12 Cubans might have been killed by the invading forces, adding that some of them might have taken to the hills.

U.S. President, Ronald Reagan who acceded to the Caribbean request for military help to restore order from what he termed a "brutal group of leftist thugs" called the pre-dawn operation completely successful.

Soon after the US marines and paratroopers landed in Grenada, they reportedly clashed with a number of Cubans who were working on the new International airport at Point Salines. Some 600 Cubans were captured as well as 30 Soviet citizens, with the latter said to be military advisers.

The invading forces moved quickly to capture the airport under construction at Point Salines, the old airport at Pearls, the radio station, Radio Free Grenada, and the power station at Richmond Hill. Fort Rupert, the military headquarters was reportedly captured later in the day after it came under shelling from the US naval forces.

US Secretary of State, George P. Shultz told a news conference in Washington yesterday afternoon that the decision to invade Grenada was taken because of the "atmosphere of violent uncertainty" and the fear that Americans on the island might be "hurt or taken hostage."

They are an estimated 1 000 Americans on the Spice Isle, most of whom are medical students studying at the St. Georges School of Medicine.

He said that the US forces "will leave promptly. We have no intention of staying there" but gave no timetable. However, Jamaican Prime Minister Seaga has said that the Caribbean multi-national force could be there for up to six months.

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, the current chairperson of the Organisation of East Caribbean States, (OECS) which asked the US to intervene, said that an interim Government will be established when the multi-national forces gain control, with elections to be held as soon as possible afterwards.

However, former Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, will not be welcomed in Grenada to get involved in the political process, it has been reported. The same will apply for others described as "political undesirables."

Besides Barbados, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and Antigua contributed to the Caribbean multi-national force.



The trappings of war

The soldier in foreground with several rounds of ammunition snaked around his neck, battle helmet and pouches bulging with other army gear, awaits his turn to board the Hercules aircraft which will take him to Grenada.

Advocate THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1983

British oddity

It would seem that the United States invasion of Grenada has only moved a number of British politicians to political posturing. The British Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, has made much play of the fact that President Ronald Reagan disregarded her advice against staging the invasion, while her Labour Party opponents have accused her Government of "pitiable incompetence", and of being deceived by the U.S. and by the Commonwealth Caribbean States that supported the invasion.

It is ironic that when Mrs. Thatcher made up her mind last year to take armed action against Argentina over the Falklands, that the same Caribbean Commonwealth countries, now accused of deceiving her, were among the first to come out in support of her action. This they did even at the expense of creating bad feeling towards them by their Latin American and Organisation of American States neighbours.

Apart from the "sovereignty" infringement question which was raised through the Argentine occupation of the Falklands, a strong case had been made out for British intervention on the grounds that the people of the Falklands had a right to decide their own future. This they could only do if the British Forces succeeded in forcing the Argentinians off the Islands.

The debate about "sovereignty" is still not settled since Argentina to this day still claims that she has a right to the Falklands (the Malvinas). They too were prepared to die for their cause. The rest is history.

It is understandable that Mrs. Thatcher could not be expected after the battle for the Falklands last year to join in any fight for Grenada this year. It would not be politic nor would it be vote-catching. The problems of Grenada could hardly be expected to stir the imagination of the people of Britain, even though they might agree over a pint of bitter that the shooting and the killing there in recent days before the invasion was not "cricket."

But at the same time it does not look so good to see that in a time of need for action, a former British colony could not expect any help from its former British overlord. In this respect the French have been a lot more impressive than the British in the type of relations they have managed to retain with their former colonies, especially in North Africa. But that is another story.

Suffice it to say that Mrs. Thatcher and a number of her British parliamentary colleagues have left us in no doubt that there would have been no question of British blood being split on behalf of the people of Grenada at this stage. The armed effort being made to pull that country back from the chaos which threatened under General Hudson Austin and his thugs, might have only warranted a few column inches in the British Press and a few comments in diplomatic circles.

The truth is that inspite of all the talks of Commonwealth relationships, "the islands" are not that important to Britain any more.

President Reagan, however, knows that the islands are in his backyard and the turmoil in Grenada apart, a heavily armed Grenada could never be for the comfort of the region, as it moved along a leftist path. If it does nothing else, the Grenada operation has once again given the inhabitants of that island a chance to establish a just society, based on democratic principles.

The United States undoubtably has a selfish purpose in seeing this done, if only because it would mean a setback to Soviet and Cuban expansionist policies. Mrs. Thatcher's advice to Reagan does not matter one iota in the known situation.

QUOTE FOR TODAY

"The current events in Grenada have killed any hope of the smaller nations like Grenada to live freely on this earth. What is happening now in Grenada did not kill the freedom of the people of Grenada only but also the civilisation of the 20th Century and exposed it as fraud."

—Libyan leader Col. Moammar Khadafy on the U.S. invasion of Grenada.



Advocate Oct. 27 1983

Labour Party worried

BASSETERRE, St. Kitts, Wednesday (CANA) — The opposition Labour Party in the Federation of St. Kitts and Nevis has voiced "grave concern" about the governments decision to send members of the volunteer defence force to join a United States-Caribbean military initiative in strife-torn Grenada before informing the nation.

Prime Minister Kennedy Simmonds yesterday said his government had sent 14 soldiers to join forces aimed at keeping the peace in Grenada, where the military seized power last Wednesday, killing leader Maurice Bishop and three ex-Cabinet ministers.

"The government of St. Kitts and Nevis have sent forces to Grenada without consultation with the people or even with the Parliament of the country," the Labour Party said in a statement. "We consider this to be a matter of very grave concern."

The statement added that the Labour Party hoped for "positive diplomatic initiative" and looked forward to "the speedy restoration of democratic rule, with the Grenadian people taking full responsibility for their own affairs in their country."

T'dad criticised

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Wednesday (CANA) — Jamaica's lone morning daily, the Gleaner, today backed this island's participation in yesterday's U.S.-led military intervention in Grenada, and criticised Trinidad and Tobago for not committing troops to the associated Caribbean peace keeping force.

"We regret that Trinidad and Tobago could not have found it possible to take part in the peace keeping force," the Gleaner said in its editorial.

Their excuse that there would have to be parliamentary approval was "somewhat thin" the Gleaner said.

It added: "Trinidad and Tobago have become known throughout international councils as the great abstainers, abstaining on almost every matter of importance.

"But then they are free to do so."

The Gleaner argued that the military action by the U.S. Jamaica, Barbados, Saint Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica to topple the military government that took power following last week's leftist coup and the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other Government members, was a response to a threat to neighbouring islands in the East Caribbean, and therefore a threat to Jamaica.

'It was necessary'

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Wednesday (CANA) — The Trinidad Express said today the American-led invasion of Grenada was a regrettable but necessary intervention but U.S. troops should leave as soon as possible.

In its editorial, the paper said it "haltingly accepted" the necessity to move against "a vicious group of people who murdered their way to power," a reference to the army coup a week ago that saw the death of Prime Minister Bishop and three government ministers.

'But it is important that the American presence should disappear as soon as it is possible for them to withdraw," the Express said.

The following is the full text of the editorial:"

"When the largely American strike force rescued Grenadians from the group of murderers who seized control last Wednesday, there was overwhelming relief throughout the English-speaking Caribbean.

Most people were overjoyed yet saddened.

In a telephone message from Grenada to the radio stations in Barbados there have been unrestrained shouts of "freedom at lasts' and cries of thank God' from people who were bewildered by the savagery of the events that overtook them last week.

Washington Post concerned

WASHINGTON Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — The Washington Post today said in an editorial that the U.S. invasion of Grenada was "an immensely grave act," which the Reagan Administration will have to justify.

"Some Americans will rejoice that the United States has finally recaptured a seemingly lost capacity for great power military response," the Post said in its Wednesday edition.

The newspaper said that those who welcomed the attack would undoubtedly see it as a signal to Nicaragua and other left-wing opponents of the United States in the western hemisphere.

But the Post said the sending of a signal was hardly an adequate reason to invade a small country which was at peace with the United States.

"To the serious disadvantage of American policy, the overwhelming image of American gunboats still dominates perceptions and politics through much of the hemisphere," the Post said.

Advocate Oct. 27 1983

Caribbean nations praised

The Grenadian community in Barbados has praised the Caribbean countries which sent troops along with those from United States to their homeland to restore "democracy" and bring about peace and order there.

A spokesman for the Grenadian community said last night that they were extremely heartened by the wide support and deep concern shown by all Caribbean people, and more particularly the Barbadian community.

We, the Grenadian Community in Barbados are convinced that the action finally taken by the Governments of the Caribbean countries and the United States was the answer to our prayers. Our prayers now are for His continued guidance to see Grenada returned to the freedom-loving country it once was and that this may be achieved with the very minium loss of lives," the spokesman said.

Over 2 000 United States marines and paratroopers backed by over 300 soldiers from Barbados, Jamaica, and the Organisation of East Caribbean States invaded Grenada early Tuesday morning in what was said to be an effort to restore "democratic rule and stable government" following the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues, two trade unionists and others.

The Grenadian community in Barbados said "we feel a very deep sense of sincerity and gratitude to the Governments that came to the assistance of the people of Grenada. However, it is sadly blemished by those who have opposed this action. The military might built up in Grenada by foreign interests over the last few years was to the extent to ensure that the Grenadian people, both in and out of Grenada could never have a free country again, without international assistance.

"The statement made by the Caribbean Conference of Churches has inflicted deep wounds on the Christian minded people of Grenada, since it is normal for us to look towards our churches for guidance and comfort in our times of trouble," the spokesman added.

The Grenadians in Barbados who are appealing for assistance and has appealed for signatures to show support for the invasion action has urged all interested parties to prepare lists and mail them urgently to the Grenadian Community, Brigetown, Barbados.

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Advocate Oct. 27 1983

B'dos sends 60 policemen

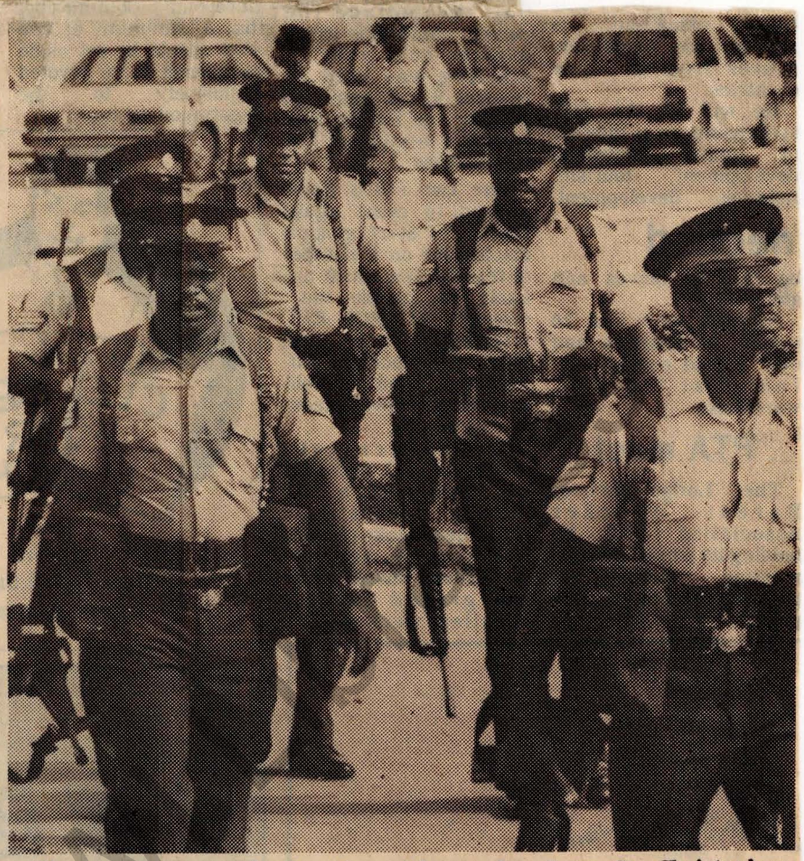
Sixty Barbadian police officers left the island yesterday as part of a contingent from three Caribbean islands to join the Caribbean Security Force, now in Grenada.

American marines and paratroopers backed by 300 soldiers from the region were last night trying to overcome pockets of resistance in their battle to gain full control of the Spice Isle.

An official announcement made yesterday by an official of the Prime Minister's Office said that "a large number of Barbadian policemen had volunteered to join the Caribbean Security Force and a 60-strong contingent was chosen."

Policemen from St. Vincent and St. Christopher-Nevis will also be in force, although no figures of those from the two other countries were given. The St. Christopher Government had said on Tuesday that 14 members of its volunteer defence force will join the regional Security Force.

A statement from the St. Lucia-based Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) said on Tuesday that the Caribbean Force will play a peace-keeping role to restore law and order. They will be withdrawn when the island returns to normal, it added.



..The group of sergeants from the Royal Barbados Police Force who left yesterday for Grenada are seen at the Grantley Adams International Airport on their way to the plane. The Barbadian police, 60 in all, along with their counterparts from St. Christopher-Nevis and St. Vincent will help to restore law and order in the Spice Isle.

Advocate Oct. 27 1983

Evacuation plans run into hitches

Canada's and Britain's plans to evacuate their citizens from Grenada, where U.S. troops are fighting to topple new military rulers, ran into hitches yesterday, diplomatic sources in Barbados reported.

A Canadian Armed Forces Boeing 707 with a mandate to evacuate all Canadians who want to leave the Caribbean island, where the military took power in a bloody coup a week ago, was still standing by at the Adams International Airport last night, hours after arrival, Canadian spokesman John Holmes said.

Britain's High Commission in Barbados has also "put on hold" a plan to evacuate nationals from St. George's, spokesman Martin Rickerd reported.

"We are still standing by," said Holmes. "We haven't yet got permission from the authorities to go over to Grenada."

An estimated 40-50 Canadian citizens are in Grenada, and 20 of them last Monday said they wanted to leave. Holmes said an officer of the High Commission had been trying to find out whether others had changed their minds about staying.

The number of British citizens in Grenada has been estimated at 250. At least 35 said they wished to leave, Rickerd reported.

Rickerd said the plan had been to get a plane into Grenada on Tuesday to evacuate them, but this had been changed. It was unclear when Britain would fly them out.

Meantime, 69 medical students arrived at the Grantley Adams Airport yesterday afternoon from Grenada and were overjoyed to get out of that troubled island.

Many of them knelt and kissed the ground, on arrival here.

They subsequently left for Charleston, South Carolina, United States.

A second batch of American students (some 70) were expected here late last night and were also expected to leave almost immediately for United States.



..There is jubilation among these American medical students, who arrived from Grenada yesterday afternoon. They were intransit on their way to South Carolina. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates)

Burnham objects

Georgetown, Guyana, Wednesday (CANA) — Guyana today declared it will not recognise any government installed in Grenada by U.S.-led invading forces and said the participation of Caribbean troops threatened the future of the 10-year-old Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

The Guyana position was outlined at a news conference by President Forbes Burnham, one of the co-founders of the economic grouping of 13 former or present British colonies.

Burnham criticised the invasion as "unjustified and immoral." "We will not recognise any government installed by invading forces because such a government will not reflect the wishes of the majority of the people of Grenada," Guyana's chief executive said.

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• Sir Paul Scoon to give address today

Adams: Grenada poll in six months



MR. ADAMS

Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon will address his country today after a "successful" two-day American-led military intervention in the troubled island to remove its week-old army government and restore democratic rule, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams announced here last night.

Adams, who was one of the principle figures behind the call for U.S. help, to unseat the Grenada military which seized power in an October 19 coup made the announcement in a late night radio and television address to outline the Barbados role in the military operation.

Sir Paul, who was rescued from his official residence last night by the invading forces, is expected to deal with plans for returning the 133 square mile island to democratic rule after two coups in the last five years.

Adams said after the success of the military operation, an interim administration will soon be appointed and it is intended that elections be held within six months.

"Grenada will have democracy after five years," Adams told Barbadians.

Adams said public opinion in the Eastern Caribbean supported the military action in Grenada and he thought history will agree with that verdict.

"There has seldom been in these islands such virtually unanimous support in the media and at political and popular level for such an action so potentially divisive. West Indians have shown that we have a view of our future that is democratic, peaceloving, devoted to constitutional and not arbitrary government....we can go right to the heart of things — what is best for our people,"

Adams said.

His address was largely taken up in giving a chronology of the events that led up to the invasion and the part played in negotiations for participation by forces from the United States, Barbados, Jamaica and five nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Antigua, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Kitts-Nevis.

Adams said that before the invasion plan was drawn up, the Americans had offered to rescue the Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who had been placed under house arrest October 20 by hardline marxist colleagues in his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

It was the death of Bishop, three ministers and 13 others that led to the military coup.

Caribbean and other government and military officials had actually begun mapping out the rescue operation when Bishop was freed by thousands of his supporters who had marched to his official residence. But within hours he had been shot dead by soldiers, described by Adams as "a gang of murderers."

The Barbados leader insisted the military intervention was a joint initiative by Caribbean and U.S. forces "to restore law and order and constitutional government and a measure of peace and security in the Caribbean."

Adams said the Grenada Governor-General, as the Queen's representative, had been consulted before Tuesday's American landing and the U.S. ambassador here Milan Bish had communicated Washington's willingness to assist last Monday night.

Britain too had been invited to participate but did not.

"The intervention proceeded (on Tuesday morning) and was successful," Adams said.

He announced that Barbados will assist in preparing a new electoral register to be used in

On Page 3

Two pockets remain

From Page 1

elections, citing the island's experience in providing computerised registration programme for Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Up to 1830 hours (Eastern Caribbean time), the American troops were still attempting to smash two remaining pockets of resistance at the Richmond Hill prison and the Fort Frederick army outpost in St. Georges, a Barbados Government spokesman said.

He reported that some fighting was also going on around Government House, evacuated earlier by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, but reports indicated that all the staff was safe.

There were no known casualties up to early tonight among the 300-strong Caribbean peacekeeping force collaborating with United States troops to restore "peace and democracy" in strife-torn Grenada.

The force, comprising soldiers and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, and Dominica were concentrated at the new Point Salines Airport, just outside the capital.

Advocate

OCTOBER 27, 1983



..WASHINGTON — Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica speaks concerning Grenada yesterday to a special session of the Organisation of American States as Alejandro Orfila, Secretary-General of the OAS looks on from the background. Miss Charles also gave a press conference at the United Nations in New York. (UPI Radiophoto)

Vote put off

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — The Security Council deferred a vote tonight on a Resolution to condemn the United States-led invasion of Grenada after hearing further strong criticism of the action, as well as a defence of it by some Caribbean States.

Another meeting was scheduled for tomorrow during which the Draft Resolution, calling also for immediate withdrawal of the invading troops, was expected to be voted on.

A United States veto is considered certain. That could precipitate an emergency special session of the General Assembly, in which there is no power of veto.

Prime Minister Miss Eugenia Charles of Dominica, President of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) told the Council earlier that Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, Queen Elizabeth's representative in Grenada, summoned outside help.

The Queen is the Head of State of Grenada, which never abandoned its status as a Constitutional Monarchy despite the accession to power of a Marxist Government.

Miss Charles said a Commonwealth Peace Force would be asked to go to Grenada when the current military action was over.

"The intention is that as soon as the action is over, the troops that took part in it should leave," she told a Press conference.



QUEEN ELIZABETH

Ties strained

LONDON, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — The British Government acknowledged today that its special relationship with the United States had been strained by the American-led invasion of the former British colony of Grenada.

Britain refused to provide troops for the invasion force, which was led by U.S. Marines yesterday, after a bloody coup last week toppled Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The Queen is 'concerned'

LONDON (AP) — QUEEN ELIZABETH II has expressed "concern" about the U.S. invasion of Grenada, a former British colony which recognises her as Head of State, Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal said Wednesday.

Britain's Conservative Government, whose urgings to President Ronald Reagan not to send in troops were ignored, had to face an emergency debate Wednesday in the House of Commons. The Opposition Labour Party has urged that Britain protest the U.S. military strike.

Ramphal had a morning audience with the British Monarch and later told a BBC Television interviewer: "I'm sure Her Majesty would not be offended if I did indicate that we naturally share concerns about the events in Grenada."

Grenada is one of 17 Commonwealth countries which are not republics and which have Governors-General, formally appointed by the Queen.

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Advocate Oct. 27, 1983

US brings out the big guns

American troops fighting to restore order and democratic government in strife-torn Grenada after last week's army coup brought out their big guns yesterday and were last night reported to be well on top of the Cuban-led opposition.

News of the latest military successes of the U.S. forces came as Trinidad and Tobago joined Guyana in criticising the American intervention in the 133-square-mile Eastern Caribbean island, where the military killed the Prime Minister and at least 16 other people in last Wednesday's takeover.

Havana, which earlier in the day had reported having more than 700 Cubans in Grenada, said that at dawn the American forces on the second day of the operation used fighter bombers, helicopter gunships, mortars as well as heavy and medium artillery to demolish all Cuban opposition today.

Dozens of Cubans were killed and about 600 captured, according to official sources in Havana and Washington. The American casualty toll was given last night as six dead, eight missing and 33 wounded.

At 11.17 this morning the Cuban Ambassador in St. George's reported to Havana: "There is no further Cuban resistance." The last six Cubans were killed "embracing our flag," an official communique said.

Government sources here said however that fighting continued between American and Grenadian soldiers for the Richmond Hill prisons and the army outpost called Fort Frederick.

According to diplomatic sources here the Grenada Governor General Sir Paul Scoon had to be rescued last night after an assault on his official residence and he has now been removed to Point Salines near the island's new international airport where the Caribbean troops participating in the operation have their headquarters.

Meanwhile, Guyana President Forbes Burnham, among the sternest Caribbean Community critics of the invasion called it "unjustified, illegal and immoral."

Burnham told a news conference yesterday afternoon: "The participation of the OECS in the invading forces is a threat to the future of Caricom."

In Castries, St. Lucia Prime Minister John Compton called in the British representative there to express Government's displeasure at the U.K's rejection of the Caribbean invitation to London to support the military initiative.



SIR PAUL SCOON

Scoon had asked leaders for help

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (AP) — The Governor-General of Grenada asked Caribbean leaders to "bring assistance to bear" and invade the island to overthrow its ruling Military Council, the Prime Minister of Dominca said today.

Prime Minister Miss Eugenia Charles said Governor-General Paul Scoon got word to Eastern Caribbean leaders meeting in Barbados last weekend "to take action to prevent what was happening in Grenada."

"He had invited us to come in and do what we could to bring back normalcy to Grenada," Mrs. Charles said.

Asked at a press conference if that included military action, Miss Charles replied, "Yes".

Miss Charles, who is Chairwoman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, (OECS), told the U.N. Security Council that word of the Governor-General's request was not made public until now because his safety had not been assured.

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DEAN CRICHLOW

Action now!

..It must be obvious to all the Revolutionary of Grenada, by the course it has taken, can have no intention of continuing relations of any kind with the countries of Caricom. They — like Cuba, can only now be looking to the USSR. What then is the point of wasting time and fooling ourselves by imposing trade sanctions and trying to isolate Grenada — they have very effectively done that themselves!

It clearly must be the task of our Government leaders to immediately resolve to disarm this small but power-hungry faction of Marxist murderers and to free the people of Grenada. This must be done now with every means at their disposal — there is no alternative worth discussing but to immediately send the largest military detachments possible to carry out this task.

These detachments must come from Caricom member states if necessary with backing from United Nations peace-keeping units or those of friendly countries. We must defend ourselves — the knife is at our throat.

If we fail to do this the Grenadian people will be crushed by the iron heel of the Marxist boot and in a short time we will all see military take-over in the rest of the West Indies; an end to the life of freedom for which our forefathers have struggled so long and hard and a return to slavery.

The writing is clearly on the wall, read it and act now or forever live and die in shame and degradation.

A devastating set back

It is a great shame when intelligent women like Mrs. Joan Benjamin make such fatuous statements as 'This is Communism and the way it works is dealy poison.'

The truly Socialist cause in Grenada has suffered a most devastating set-back by the terrible events that have taken place there over the past week and the people who stand to benefit from all this are certainly not the Russians or Cubans or, indeed, any other Socialist country.

The information that Sir Eric Gairy could give to the C.I.A. during his sojourn in the U.S. must have been extremely helpful to them.

As to Mrs. Benjamin's reference to Afghanistan; perhaps she does not know that that country has been on the brink of civil war for months, if not years and had civil war broken out there, the carnage and misery would have been a great deal worse and created far more lengthy bitterness than what is happening there now.

Communism is 'deadly poison', how would she describe the government in Argentina, which is not Communist, but which, according to Amnesty International, has the lowest record on Human Rights?

Tanzania is a socialist country. Their leader Julius Nyere is much loved and respected by his people. Is that deadly poison?

Cuba is a Communist country. Their leader Fidel Castro is much loved and respected by his people. Is that deadly poison?

Oh, come Mrs. Benjamin! Enough of your hysteria.

Just by-the-way. When Michael Manley was in power in Jamaica, he was accused, by his enemies, of being an out-and-out Communist. Yet this same out-and-out Communist held free elections which brought Mr. Seaga into power. It is interesting to note, too, that when Mr. Manley and his Socialist Government were in power, ALL Jamaica's ills were blamed on him and his Government Now that Mr. Seaga is in power, ALL Jamaica's ills are blamed on the recession!!

Maurice Bishop and his Ministers died for what they believed in and what they believed in was not wickedness or exploitation of their people, but improvement and fairness for their people and if their great ideals now come to nought, it will be nothing short of a tragedy for that unhappy island.

MRS. P. STIRZAKER. ..

Students tell of escape

SCOTTSVILLE, Kentucky, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — About 15 American students escaped from Grenada to a tiny nearby island by boat after the U.S.-led invasion, one of them told his family here by telephone.

Willie Marcrum, 23, said he and two other students fled on a friend's yacht and he understood about a dozen others also escaped to Union Island in the Grenadines group.

"He said they could hear gunfire and the planes flying over and they decided then it was time to leave," Marcum's younger brother, Charles, told Reuters. "He told us he was just glad to be out."

Marcrum, a first-year student at St. Georges Medical College, said he and his friends planned to sail on to St. Vincent where they would decide whether to return to Grenada.

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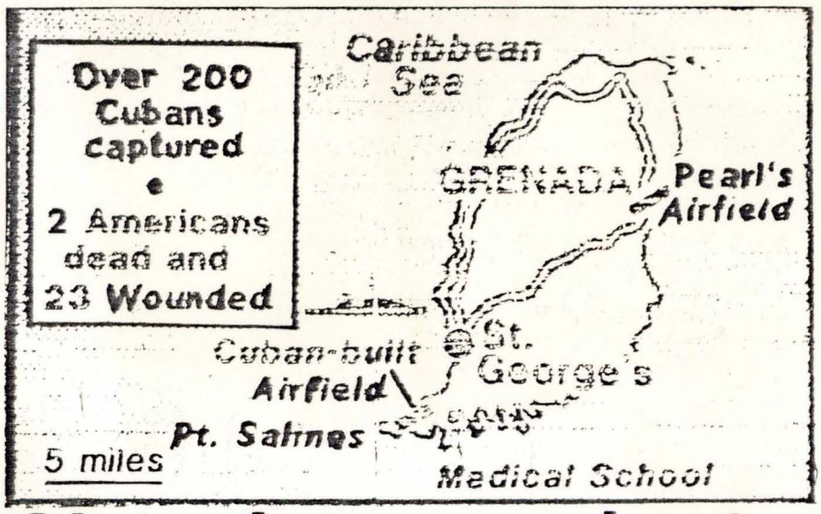

Chambers against Grenada invasion

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Wednesday (CANA) — Prime Minister Mr. George Chambers today voiced Trinidad and Tobago's clear disapproval of yesterday's U.S.-led invasion of the strife-torn neighbouring island of Grenada and called for the early withdrawal of combat forces.

In a statement to Parliament, Chambers also supported the setting up of a Caribbean Peace-keeping Force, in which Trinidad was willing to participate, the establishment of a broad-based civilian Government to plan election and the sending of a fact-finding regional mission to Grenada. He also reiterated this support of the principle of non-interference in the affairs of states.

Nations of the Caricom sub-group, the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), including St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Antigua, along with Barbados and Jamaica, supplied the Caribbean contingent for the invasion force.

Chambers presided over a Caricom Heads of Government meeting in Port-of-Spain last weekend called to discuss the crisis in Grenada where the Army took power a week ago in a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Chambers said he regretted that solutions proposed at the meeting involving the non-use of force were not taken up, that "military intervention of this nature had been imported into the Commonwealth Caribbean," and a purely Caricom solution was not pursued.

He said Guyana, Trinidad, the Bahamas, and Belize did not support military intervention as a first resort. The summit went on to announce mainly economic and diplomatic sanctions, including a cessation of official contact with the new Grenada regime, the suspension of Grenada from Caricom and the island's exclusion from the trade and economic benefits of the common market.

Trinidad, he said, felt it had to consult Parliament before engaging its troops in hostilities involving another country, particularly one like Grenada which has hundreds of nationals living in Trinidad and Tobago.

"Whatever the circumstances and however justifiable it may appear in the eyes of others, the commitment of our Armed Forces in the situation that I have described, and which in the view of many is tantamount to war, cannot be made on the basis of emotion or editorial hyperbole. Such a commitment requires in my view, reference to Parliament...," Chambers told the House of Representatives.

He noted that Caricom leaders at their summit meeting in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, last year had spoke out against the use of force in the resolution



MR. CHAMBERS

of disputes, and reiterated their position at July's Port-of-Spain summit.

"Trinidad and Tobago, as party to these decisions should not now depart from these agreed principles, particularly without resort in the first instance to efforts at a peaceful resolution of the problem," Chambers said.

Mr. Chambers said in the light of the present situation in Grenada, his Government is seeking:

— The earliest possible withdrawal of combat forces from Grenada;

— The earliest establishment there of a Caricom Peace-keeping;

— The establishment of a broad-based Civilian Government, the primary function of which will be the earliest putting into place of arrangements for the holding of free and fair elections; and

— The establishment of a fact-finding mission, comprising prominent nationals of Caricom states.

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Advocate Oct. 27 1983

Gairy gets into the act

NEW YORK, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Former Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy today took the first move in an attempt to regain power, a step already opposed by Grenada's Caribbean neighbours who sought the U.S.-led invasion of the island.

Gairy said he is forming an Interim Government representing a broad spectrum of the population to take back the control he lost in a leftist coup four years ago.

But Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles today said it had been agreed that the presence of Gairy "and other undesirable political elements" would complicate the situation and that they would therefore not be welcome in Grenada.

Secretary of State George Shultz said at a Press Conference yesterday that Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, Queen Elizabeth II's representative on the island, should be responsbile for establishing authority.

Gairy said as the duly elected head of the legitimate and Constitutional Government, "I must assume the responsibility to form this Interim Government ..." Gairy said in a statement issued through Carib News newspaper in New York.

NJM struggle puts end to revolution

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Thursday (CANA) — Respected Jamaican political commentator and pollster, Dr. Carl Stone said today the Grenada Revolution had been handed on a platter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan by the radical faction of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) that ousted the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Writing in Jamaica's oldest daily, the Gleaner, Dr. Stone argued that the developments in Grenada, where the military took power in a bloody coup last Wednesday, killing Bishop and 16 others and the subsequent invasion on Tuesday by a joint American-Commonwealth Caribbean Task Force was a major setback for the left in the region and that the catastrophe could well have been avoided.

Dr. Stone, Professor of Government at the University of the West Indies (UWI), said: "In effect, the Grenadian Revolution has been handed to Ronald Reagan on a platter, well seasoned and dressed to be devoured."

A power struggle within the NJM which preceded the coup pitted Bishop against a faction of the party headed by his Deputy Bernard Coard, a hardline Marxist, who wanted to push the four-year-old revolution faster and further to the left.

"If the Coard faction and the external supporters like the WPJ (The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica) had been hired hands of the CIA (American Central Intelligence Agency), they could not have done a better job of ripening Grenada to be devoured by interests hostile to social revolution, socialism, Marxism, people power and radical departure in social and economic theory," Dr. Stone said.

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Poll favours invasion

NEW YORK, Wednesday, (AP) — An early poll of 612 adults found that 58 per cent approved of the U.S. invasion of Grenada and believed it was undertaken to protect Americans on the Caribbean island.

The poll, conducted by ABC News and reported Tuesday night on "nightline", found that 88 per cent of those telephoned had heard of the invasion. Of those, 32 disapproved of the action and 10 per cent had no opinion.

While the majority said they believed what U.S. President Ronald Reagan offered as chief reason for the invasion — to ensure the safety of Americans on the island — 25 per cent said they thought it was intended to oust Hudson Austin, the Marxist General who seized power from former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Another 17 per cent said they thought the invasion had both goals.

Asked whether U.S. troops should be used to overthrow a Communist-controlled Government, 38 per cent said yes, 45 per cent said no, and 10 per cent said it depends on circumstances.

On President Reagan's handling of foreign affairs in general, 55 per cent said they approved and 38 per cent said they disapproved, the poll said. One month ago, a similar poll found a 50-42 per cent approval margin for Reagan's foreign policies.

ABC said the random telephone survey had a margin of error of plus or minus five percentage points.

ADVOCATE Oct. 27 1983

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT THE THATCHER STAND

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday disclosed that her Government had doubts about the dispatch of Military Forces to Grenada, in attempting to quell the on-going political turmoil in that country.

The Barbados Advocate took to the streets of Bridgetown yesterday, where our reporter received comments from readers on Mrs. Thatcher's statements:



MICHAEL CADOGAN



ROBERT PATTERSON



GEORGE HOYTE



JOSEPH COTTLE

ROBERT PATTERSON: "Britain seems anxious to be rid of all Caribbean countries, and to use us only for conveniences. If the West Indian leaders had gone to Britain for help, it would have been one long slow process in getting that help. Mrs. Thatcher should quit criticising the American Government for their move to send troops to Grenada. What she should have done is get the necessary feedback from the people of the Caribbean before she made such critical remarks."

GEORGE HOYTE: "Britain should have been involved in the landing on Grenada. Britain should not criticise America. Britain owes the Americans lots of money from rebuilding her country after the Second World War. The Americans did right. Just talking could not help the situation."

MICHAEL CADOGAN: "Britain should have been the first country to land in Grenada, since Grenada was once a British colony. The Americans moved because no other peace-loving country would. It was pleasing to see the Americans get to Grenada before troops from Cuba or Russia could be massed in that country. Mrs. Thatcher's criticism of the United States will fall on deaf ears."

JOSEPH COTTLE: "Prime Minister Thatcher is wrong to condemn the Americans publicly. It was only fitting that Britain should have tried to pacify the situation in the Spice Isle, since the Caribbean region was under the security of England for many years. The Americans took action when it was necessary. By not talking positive action, Britain left the lives of her citizens living in Grenada in jeopardy.

HAROLD GIBBS: "Why should the United States have to check with Britain before making major decisions? The Grenadian people needed help, and the Americans were there to give it. Britain should have set the pace in this situation. Peace-loving countries could not just stand idly by and see many innocent people butchered by power hungry military men."

WAPLE BUSHELL: "Prime Minister Thatcher did not hav anything to gain fror invading Grenada, so sh did not bother to send hel when it was badly needec She is just like a mothe that has totall disregarded her childrei and leaves them ab solutely on their owi when they grow up Britain got rid of many o the West Indiar territories by giving them Independence. That seemed to be the end o the relationship. It is good that the Americans came to the Grenadian people's rescue. Seems as though the West Indies cannot depend on Britain for support anymore."



HAROLD GIBBS



WAPLE BUSHELL

BLP youth league speaks up

The League of Young Socialists Youth Arm of the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) has expressed its strong condemnation of those CARICOM Governments and organisational leaders which view the intervention of the multi-national Peace-Keeping Force in Grenada as "... interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state..."

The League said the coinage of that particular phrase is being conveniently used by "dictators and intoxicated ideologues to excuse their own actions which are aimed at incarcerating the minds and bodies of their respective inhabitants."

It added that once the Prime Minister and senior Cabinet ministers within the Grenadian regime were killled last Wednesday by Communist-oriented murderers, the Administration had lost whatever legitimacy was appropriate for claiming sovereignty.

Advocate Oct. 28 1983

UPDATE ON GRENADA

'US did not push invasion'

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (CANA-Reuter) — The Reagan Administration today rejected suggestions that the United States manoeuvered Caribbean states into requesting the American-led invasion of Grenada.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that suggestions the U.S. stimulated a request to take military action "is simply not the case."

He disputed Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams' account of contacts last Saturday — there days before the invasion.

Adams said the operation was originally conceived then at the suggestion of a U.S. official as a plan to rescue the late Gerenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from house arrest.

Adams said Caribbean countries agreed on a rescue plan but after Bishop was executed it turned into a request for U.S. forces to lead an invasion.

Romberg said Caribbean states approached the United States last Saturday and the following day and expressed "urgent concern" over the military takeover in Grenada. He did not know if any sort of military action was mentioned.

President Reagan and Secertary of State George Shultz said in their inital statements on the invasion on Tuesday that Reagan ordered it only in response to an urgent request from members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee adopted by 32 votes to two a resolution invoking the 1973 War Power Act to cover the Grenada invasion and senators were expected to take similar action later.

The Act, passed as a check on presidential powers to commit American troops to combat, prohibits a President from keeping U.S. forces overseas in hostile situations for more than 60 days without congressional approval.

Study Group raps invasion

The Barbados Study Group of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, yesterday issued an official statement strongly condemning the United States backed invasion of the Caribbean Island of Grenada.

The statement said in full: The Barbados Study Group of the Juche Idea strongly condemns the United States-backed invasion of Grenada under the disguise of a multi-national force to install Democratic rule to Grenada.

"We resolutely demand the withdrawal of all United States imperialist forces under U.S. lackeys of the English-speaking Caribbean to stop the military agression and interference into the internal affairs and sovereignty of Grenada.

"The United States authorities are well known for gross violations of United Nations resolutions, which is intolerable to the peace loving people of the Caribbean region and the world.

Bobby Clarke concerned

Lawyer Bobby Clarke, former legal advisor to the Grenada People's Revolutionary Government which has been toppled by the United States invasion has made a statement concerning the welfare of the surviving members of the movement.

Mr. Clarke made the comments to the **Barbados Advocate**, yesterday after no official word had been received concerning the welfare of the surviving members of the movement, Kenrick Radix, George Louison and journalist Allister Hughes. It was later learnt that Hughes was safe.

Here is the full statement made by Mr. Clarke. "On October 24, 1983, surviving leaders of the People's Revolutionary Government, Kenrick Radix, George Louison and noted journalist Allister Hughes were alive, as stated by the Ruling Military Council.

"There are definite fears among Caribbean people that Radix, Louison and Hughes are in grave danger of being killed by invading forces of the United States.

"The Ruling Military Council, on October 24, 1983, stated that the three mentioned above were alive. We have heard no words since the invasion of Grenada by the United States on the whereabouts or welfare of the remaining members of the People's Revolutionary Government.

"We say that unless immediate action is taken to safeguard the lives of the above mentioned persons, we must subsequently hear that their deaths were due to sources other than the invading forces.

"We therefore demand a statement from the Co-ordinator of the Eastern Caribbean Forces, Mr. Tom Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, as to the correct position of the surviving leadership of the People's Revolutionary Government."

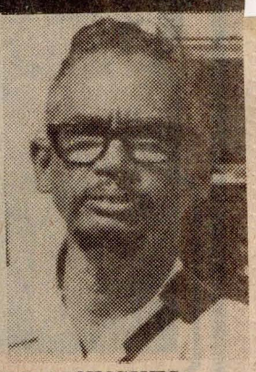
Sources say Hughes is free

The president of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association Harold Hoyte said here yesterday that he had information from Grenada that Alister Hughes, the island's leading journalist is now free.

Hoyte quoting "very reliable source" said Hughes had been set fee by a team of foreign journalists who reportedly slipped into Grenada by boat from Union Island earlier this week. Hoyte said they went to Richmond Hill Prison to see conditions there, saw Alister Hughes and now he is free.

Hoyte said he did not have further details but stressed that his sources were very reliable.

Hughes was taken from his home and detained by the military junta that took over Grenada after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 19. That junta has been virtually toppled by a U.S.-led multinational force that invaded Grenada on Tuesday.



HUGHES

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..Some of the 200 Cubans who were taken prisoners in the fighting in Grenada sit it out under the watchful eye of an armed U.S. Marine, near Point Salines esterday. (AP Photo by Drug Jennings).

Newsmen off for Grenada coverage

U.S. Embassy and military officials here selected 12 journalists yesterday to make a brief helicopter tour of Grenada and to share their reports with other journalists, U.S. Embassy spokesman Mike Morgan said.

Officials said the reporters left for Grenada at 1700 GMT and were to return four hours later.

Morgan said the 12, who all were designated as pool correspondents, were an Associated Press reporter, an Associated Press photographer, a United Press International reporter, correspondents from each of the three major U.S. television networks, a two-man network technical crew from the NBC network and four Caribbean journalists selected by the Caribbean Broadcasting Union.

Morgan identified the latter as a reporter from the Caribbean News Agency and three representatives of the Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation radio and television.

A Barbadian photographer, Errol Nurse is reported to be doing video work for the Barbados Defence Force in Grenada.

The influx of so many foreign journalists in Barbados has done some good for local tourism with many hotels reporting a boom in occupancy. This has been particularly true of hotels on the South Coast which are near to the Grantley Adams International Airport where much military activity has been taking place.

Hired car business and local taxi operators have also been reporting improved business with there being a big demand for transportation.

Over 300 foreign journalists have come to Barbados to cover the invasion of Grenada by US Marines and paratroopers supported by a multi-national Caribbean task force.



..ST. GEORGES, Grenada: US Marines and students from the St. Georges School of Medicine watch a large cloud of smoke drift across the hill bordering the Point Salines Airport on Wednesday. The students were evacuated from the island by Air Force jet late Wednesday. Most of those evacuated passed through Barbados' Grantley Adams Airport. (UPI Radio Photo)

Advocate Oct. 28 1983

Bishop was 'lying'—says Seaga

KINGSTON, Thurs. (Cana)—Jamaica's Prime Minister, Edward Seaga, today said that the late Grenadian Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, obviously lied about the purpose of the new airport which was being built in his country with Cuban help, and maintained that it was designed to be a departure point for aggression.

While Bishop might not have used the airport and military facilities developed in Grenada against his neighbours unless required to do so under extreme pressure -- presumably from Havana and Moscow -- the new military rulers who killed him just over a week ago were a different breed, Seaga said.

The Jamaica Prime Minister, in a television programme to be aired tonight, was justifying his government's decision to commit men to a U.S-led invasion of Grenada to topple the military government. The other Caribbean countries, who together have supplied only 300 men to the operations, are Barbados, Saint Lucia, Dominica and St Vincent.

Portions of Seaga's remarks and a general report were broadcast today by the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation (JBC).

The Grenadians had said that the airport was vital for the development of their tourism, but Washington had charged that it was a facility for the Cubans and the Soviets.

Seaga to back up his argument about the purpose of the airport, said that not a word of English was written on its walls.

All over there were racks to hang guns or store them even in the toilets, the Prime Minister added.

According to JBC Seaga said that the invasion was popular in Jamaica and the Caribbean and that the action was correct, as history would prove.

He argued that the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) who invited Jamaica, Barbados and the United States to participate in the invasion had acted within their treaty and had instituted a pre-emptive move to ward off a perceived threat to their security.

Seaga credited Bishop, a leftwinger whose New Jewel Movement took power in a 1979 coup, with some level of moderation, but said that the military leaders in the midst of a party power struggle were ruthless men who had shown that they do not know where to stop.

On the basis of the OECS decision, he said: If you perceive a threat why should you wait. The idea of a preemptive strike applied.

CARIBBEAN

Vincentian troops did not invade G'da

KNIGSTOWN, Thurs. (Cana)—St Vincent and the Grenadines Deputy Prime Minister Hudson Tannis has denied that local troops were involved in the military intervention in Grenada tuesday by a multinational task force aiming to wrest control of the island from the military.

Reacting to opposition allegations that some 20 Vincentian security officers who flew to Barbados at the weekend had been in Grenada as part of the multinational task force, Tannis reiterated that the Vincentians had gone for training in a regional coordinated training programme.

Tannis added: If our men are to go any place other than Barbados, they would have the consent of the government of St Vincent and the Grenadines. As far as I have been informed, there are no troops from St Vincent and the Grenadines in Grenada. The men who left here are in Barbados.

BARBADOS ADVOCATE, Friday, October 28, 1983

Grenada racked by struggle

The tiny Caribbean Spice Island of Grenada has been racked recently by a power struggle between ruling Marxists whose leftist policies alarmed the United States and other neighbouring countries.

Tuesday's invasion by U.S. and Caribbean forces came less than a week after Grenada was plunged into turmoil with the bloody assassination of pro-Soviet and pro-Cuban Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by the army, after he had been overthrown.

Bishop, who ousted Grenada first Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, in a bloodless coup in 1979, was shot by the army when a crowd of some 3,000 released him from house arrest. The island's Foreign, Education and Housing Ministers died with him.

Bishop was accused of trying to run a one-man show in defiance of the Marxists' principle of collective leadership.

These are the key facts about Grenada:

Population: 115,000 mostly of African descent. The language is English and the religion predominantly Roman Catholic.

Area: 344 sq. km (133 sq miles). Grenada is the most southerly of the Caribbean Windward Islands, just north of Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela.

Capital: St. George's, founded in 1705 by French settlers.

Economy: Grenada is dependent on tourism and agriculture. Main exports are cocoa, nutmeg and bananas. GNP (1980) $80 million. Per capita income $870. Unemployment (1983) 14 per cent.

Grenada has a 1,000-strong People's Revolutionary Army.

History: Grenada was granted independence from Britain in 1974 under conservative Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Gairy, who was regarded by opponents as a despot, was ousted in a 1979 coup by Bishop, a London-educated leftist lawyer who led the island's New Jewel Movement and on taking power set up the first avowed Marxist administration in the English-speaking Caribbean — the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Bishop quickly established close ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union, falling foul of the United States, which he repeatedly accused of backing mercenaries planning to invade Grenada and set up a people's militia.

Detractors charged that he muzzled the Press, jailed political opponents and failed to hold promised elections.

Bishop visited the United States last June and, despite being snubbed by President Reagan, said the trip could lead to improved bilateral relations.

Washington was particularly upset by an airport being built with Cuban aid at Grenada's southwestern tip. The U.S. feared it could be used for Cuban operations in Africa and South America though Grenada insisted it was needed only to boost tourism.

This month Bishop was overthrown in a Marxist power strugggle between himself and proponents of collective leadership. The army commander, General Hudson Austin, said Bishop had defied the collective will of the ruling party and had tried to run "a one-man show."

Bishop was also accused of spreading a false rumour that the hardline Marxist Deputy Premier, Bernard Coard, planned to kill him. Austin said this was a disgrace and an insult to the party and members had agreed to expel Bishop.

Bishop was detained in his home with an armed guard on October 12.

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Advocate Oct. 28, 1983

Grenada, Lebanon may pose big risks

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — The double shock to the United States of the Grenada invasion and the Beirut bomb attack has thrust war-and-peace issues to the forefront of presidential campaigning and may expose President Reagan to heavy political risk.

However events turn out in the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island or in Lebanon, they have stunned Americans and reveted attention on the area pollsters consider a weak point of the President, the conduct of foreign policy and the public's fear of war.

Reagan's Republican Party strategists had hoped to keep the 1984 presidential campaign focussed almost exclusively on economic issues where he has been gaining public support — in other words, on issues that breed optimism rather than anxiety.

The President has deferred a formal decision on whether he will run again until December or so.

But any hopes he had of limiting a campaign to domestic issues have now almost certainly vanished with the double-dose of grim news from Grenada and Lebanon on top of many other simmering foreign controversies.

Reagan announced yesterday that troops from the United States and six Caribbean nations had landed on the tiny island of Grenada, where military officers took power in a bloody coup last week.

He said the objectives of the expedition were to rescue about 1,000 Americans stranded on Grenada and to break chaotic rule exercised by 'a brutal group of leftist thugs'.

The invasion came just three days after a bomb demolished the headquarters of the U.S. peacekeeping force in Beirut, killing at least 214 marines and plunging the United States into national mourning.

As in the case of the Lebanon disaster, political reaction to the Grenada invasion was muted during the early hours of confusion and tension as Reagan's critics sought to avoid the appearance of exploiting a crisis for partisan goals.

But, also as with Lebanon where demands for reappraisal of U.S. policy and calls for withdrawing the marines have already started, the patriotic moratorium on comment did not last long.

Senator Gary Hart, competing for the Democratic presidential nomination, urged congress to conduct 'a full and in-depth debate on American involvement in Grenada.'

Senator Alan Cranston, another Democratic White House contender, said: "We have a trigger-happy President who has recklessly landed us in two civil wars — in Grenada and Lebanon — and his policies threaten to land us in a third civil war in El Salvador and (another in) Nicaragua'.

Other top Democrats such as House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill refused to criticise the Grenada invasion in the heat of the fighting. But O'Neill grumbled that congress had not been consulted in advance and political sources said many lawmakers were shocked and angry over the American action.

"Politically, Reagan has trumped his ace by interjecting this invasion in a period of national mourning over Labanon," said one senior Democratic strategist. "His timing could not have been worse."

Initial comment from these and other sources suggested that while the death of the marines and the Grenada invasion involve very different events in widely separated areas, they have some common threads in terms of the political questions Reagan is likely to face as the dust settles:

What national interest requires the use of U.S. troops? and what precisely are they supposed to accomplish in these areas?

In the case of Grenada, other questions also emerged in the initial encounter between Secretary of State George Shultz and reporters yesterday.

How does the invasion differ from 'gunboat diplomacy' of the past? and how can the United States condemn Soviet-backed intervention in some areas while supporting overt intervention in others?

"At the heart of the whole matter is the coherence of U.S. foreign policy,' said Democratic [illegible] strategist Peter Hart.

"To the American voter, it's very hard to understand this 'leapfrogging' of national interests. One day Grenada is critical, another day this place is, then that place is, and the public says, 'Gee, I never heard of these places'."

Like other analysts in both the Opposition and Republican camps, Hart conceded that while it now seems clear international conflicts will have a major impact on the 1984 Presidential Election, the effect on Reagan depends on how major events turn out.

"Six to eight months from now, if there's a sense that the world is at peace and we have an arms control agreement, then obviously that will work to Reagan's advantage,' he said.

"But if there's a continuing run of incidents with multiple hot-spots, there's just going to be a sense that the winds of war are blowing, and that will concern voters very deeply."

While it is an axiom that Americans rally around their presidents in times of crisis, the political backlash finally stirred by the Vietnam war and the 1979-80 Iran hostage episode demonstrated that public patience and resolve has its limits.

In Reagan's case, polls have shown consistently for years that he is unusually vulnerable to precerptions of being a bellicose leader who might ignite war by miscalculation.

Two recent surveys conducted by ABC and CBS news showed that rising confidence in his handling of the economy is being offset by tumbling confidence in his conduct of foreign policy and another rise of war-scare feelings, this time over Lebanon.

According to the polls, taken in late September long before the Beirut bombings, solid majorities wanted the marines pulled out of Lebanon soon.

While Reagan's advisers are hoping the public will see his moves in Lebanon and Grenada as courageous leadership, he can no longer make the invaluable election-year claim that he kept American troops from dying in foreign conflicts.

Tougher than expected

Sources close to the planning of Tuesday's invasion of Grenada said they had been confident that U.S. and Caribbean forces would face little organized resistance from Grenada's inexperienced army, but didn't anticipate so much resistance from Cubans.

As the fighting wound down on Wednesday night, it became clear that most combat involved the estimated 600 Cubans on the island.

"The Cuban presence seems to be substantial," said Tony Cave, Chief Information Officer for Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams.

Cave hedged when asked whether the U.S. Marines had more trouble with the Cubans than expected. In Washington, General John Vessy, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the U.S. invasion of Grenada met "a lot more resistance than we expected."

Sources in the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan had told the Associated Press in August that Cuban workers building a new airport in Grenada had organized into an armed militia to guard against potential takeover attempts.

Protest against US invasion

NEW YORK, Thursday (AP) — Hundreds of sign-waving, chanting demonstrators marched in Detroit, Boston, Minneapolis and Berkeley, California, to protest the invasion of Grenada, but prominent republicans and a high-ranking Soviet defector spoke out in support of President Reagan's move as "the right action."

Former Soviet envoy Arkady Shevchenko, the highest-ranking Soviet official ever to defect to the United States, said on Tuesday he would have made the same decision had he been in Reagan's position.

"I think that it's high time to show the Soviet Union that they should not intervene in this hemisphere," said Shevchenko, who was undersecretary of the United Nations Security Council when he defected in 1978.

Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport told a group of 400 noisy, banner-waving protesters at the Federal building in San Francisco that the action was "pure propaganda to get Lebanon off the front page."

Presenting what he said was the position of the U.S.-Grenada Friendship Committee, Newport said "It was a blatant lie that the invasion was launched to protect U.S. lives. It not only jeopardised the lives of thousands of Grenadians, but also those of U.S. citizens."

Union concerned

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Thursday (CANA) — The St. Vincent Union of Teachers (SVUT) has condemned this week's invasion of Grenada by a multi-national task force involving soldiers from the United States, Barbados, Jamaica and Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The SVUT said the crowning injustice was that no attempts were made to involve Grenadians in matters so central to their welfare.

The union said it believed the use of invasionary forces as a means of solving the crisis in Grenada was creating a precedent of "far-reaching consequences for East-West tensions in the Caribbean" and completely destroyed the entire concept of the sovereignty and integrity of small states.

The SVUT reiterated a call by the recent 21st biennial conference of the Caribbean Union of Teachers (CUT) for the Caribbean region to be declared a zone of peace, and consequently called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenada.

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Sir Paul, Grenada's G-G

By CANA staff writers

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon now charged with appointing an interim administration in Grenada following October 25 U.S.-Caribbean invasion, was head of state for only five months when the leftist Opposition New Jewel Movement (NJM) led by Maurice Bishop seized power in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup on March 13, 1979.

Two days later, Sir Paul, appointed by deposed Sir Eric Gairy, was on radio telling Grenadians to remain calm. He said then "I love my country and so do you. And I want you to know that in any discussions about our future. I shall see to it that the interest of the country and its people are paramount."

Now, four and a half years later, Sir Paul, as the Queen's representative in Grenada, is presiding over a turbulent phase in Grenada's history — a second coup. This one by the army, took place eight days ago, an action which precipitated the intervention of soldiers and police from Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Jamaica and the United States.

Sir Paul, 48 was educated at the Grenada's Boys' School, Leeds University and the University of Toronto and holds a Masters Degree in Education. He held various posts in education, including Chief Education Officer, before he became secretary to the Cabinet of Eric Gairy's Government.

In January 1973 he left Grenada for London to take up the post of Deputy Director of the Commonwealth Foundation.

It was b Scoon that Gairy turned after Sir Leo de Gale, he country's first Govrnor-General, resigned 1 September 1978 reportedly because of differenes with Gairy. Scoon acepted the invitatio to be her majesty's representative but could hardly have imagined the troubled times ahed.

Oh Mah 13, 1979 — five daysfter Scoon was knighte — the New Jewel Mement, whose leaders d suffered at the hars of Gairy's notoriou 'Mongoose Gang" seized power as Gairy left on a trip to the United States.

The new Peoples Revolutionary Government immediately suspended the constitution given to Grenada by Britain when the island gained independence in February 1974. Committed to Marxism, the NJM allowed the country to remain a monarchy, within the British Commonwealth.

Sir Paul's role symbolic in nature was largely restricted to appearances at important anniversary celebrations.

It was Sir Paul who requested the help of the multi-national forces, it has now been revealed.

In a Christmas message two years ago, Sir Paul said: "I urge our civil leaders, our religious leaders, the professional and business community, trade unionists, workers, and indeed all public-spirited men and women to come together for the common good."

These are sentiment he is likely to echo over the coming months.



SIR PAUL SCOON

UWI

ADVOCATE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1983

Burnham fearful

It is fortunate for the rest of the Caribbean that unlike the citizens of Guyana, its people do not have to take President Forbes Burnham seriously. One would tend to believe from his sanctimonious posturing over the decision of United States Forces and those of Barbados and Jamaica to intervene in Grenada after the obvious military chaos there that his Government places human rights on a pedestal. We all know that if this is the case, then the pedestal is so high that many Guyanese are no longer able to see what is on top.

Mr. Burnham had made it known from early that he was against any invasion plans where Grenada was concerned. Since then he continues to have his say and borders on becoming ridiculous.

Mr. Burnham maintains that his country will not recognise any Government installed in Grenada by the U.S.-led invading forces and maintains that the participation of Caribbean troops in the action threatens the future of CARICOM. Already the plans have been outlined as to how Grenada will return to the democratic process and that from the start Sir Paul Scoon, the island's Governor-General, will be at the centre of things until a new Government, elected by the people, takes over power.

But for all that Mr. Burnham comes over as giving the impression that the proposals to bring back democratic Government to Grenada are to be more criticised at this stage than the terror of the gun General Austin and his thugs had set about to impose on the Grenadians.

Mr. Burnham would want us to accept that we should be against any efforts that are now being made to bring Grenada back to normal, once these efforts spring from the present invasion. But it is strange that he is so far silent on the picture that is unfolding of Cuban involvement in Grenada to a measure that surpassed what had been imagined. Bearing all this in mind, it is not difficult to avoid taking Mr. Burnham seriously.

But he goes even further, and in talking about the possibility of other CARICOM nations severing ties with his country over the Grenada issue, talks about the countries in the region not taking such a decision lightly, because of the resources Guyana possesses" and how much they owe us."

It is hard to believe that not many weeks ago the huge debt Guyana had incurred in dealings with a number of her other CARICOM partners was itself a factor that threatened to undermine CARICOM. Yet we find Mr. Burnham is bold enough to talk about other member-states owing him debt to the extent that they would be reluctant to act against Guyana. It might well be that a number of the CARICOM States might see the wisdom of retaining Guyana as a friend in the hope that they would still be able to get some of the money owed them in this way, rather than to break the relationship and run the risk of not having old debts paid.

On the question of Guyana's resources, it is also ironic that a country which Mr. Burnham claims has so much to offer, has so many of its citizens at this time still not able to obtain a number of basic food items. We are confident that many Guyanese would prefer to hear from their Comrade Leader about plans to bring in these basic food items since many are unable to come by them through the exorbitant black market prices.

It is like having the people ask for bread only to find that they are offered a stone instead.

This apart, Mr. Burnham claims that the reason for the intervention in Grenada is that the United States and some countries in the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) felt that Grenada as "on the wrong path politically and policy-wise." He then presented the argument that if such circumstances were going to be the grounds for invasion then it could well happen to Guyana as well "by the said or similar interventionists."

We do not agree with Mr. Burnham's line of argument but we can understand why he might be fearful at this stage. Enough said.

ADVOCATE Oct. 29 1983

• Forces build-up made necessary

5 000 troops in Grenada action

United States military forces are expected to remain in Grenada for at least one month in an effort to deal with guerrilla warfare mainly against Cuban opposition.

This has been stated by American military officials on the Spice Isle who said yesterday that they now had some 5 000 troops on the island and another 10 000 on the ships off Grenada.

Joseph Metcalf III, a Three Star Admiral in charge of the American Forces — marines, navy and air force — on the island, said that the invading Forces had got more resistance than had been expected, due mainly to the extensive Cuban military involvement on the island.

Admiral Metcalf said that there were some 1 100 Cubans on the island according to reports after interrogation of those captured and up to mid afternoon yesterday around 650 had been taken prisoner.

They were being held at two camps at Point Saline and Pearl Airport and the Americans are making every effort to have them off the island as soon as possible. Spain and Colombia are said to be interested in helping the Prisoners Of War (POWs) sent back to their native land.

It is not known exactly how many Cubans have been killed in the action, but the Admiral said that up to yesterday they had reports of 36 of the enemy killed and another 56 wounded. Some of the wounded are reported to be aboard the USS Guam.

The American casualties up to mid yesterday were said to number 11 killed, 67 wounded and seven missing. The Americans said casualties on both sides could be higher.

The Caribbean Security Force, made up of Barbadians, Jamaicans, and others from member countries of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) have not suffered any casulties.

The CFS which started moving into St. George's, the island's capital yesterday afternoon to carry out peace keeping duties and are also expected to help prevent a re-occurance of the looting which late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's Press Secretary Don Rojas said occurred on Thursday night.

The Caribbean forces will also receive some back up from the American forces since there is a possibility that sniper fire might be a problem.

The Americans who said that their forces have been received by a friendly Grenadian people said that the nationals of the Spice Isle had pointed out where several militia camps existed and in finding several large arms caches. The search for other arms caches will continue.

Russia contacts US on nationals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three Soviet diplomats on Grenada contacted U.S. State Department officials on the island for the first time Friday and said there are East German, North Korean, Bulgarian and Cuban nationals at the Soviet compound in addition to 49 Soviet officials and their dependents, a U.S. State Department spokesman said.

Alan Romberg, the US. State Department's deputy spokesman, told reporters that the presence of the North Korean and other nationalities on Grenada came as a surprise to U.S. officials and as "a shock" to Paul Scoon, Grenada's Governor General, whom Romberg said had not known of their presence.

Romberg commented before the Soviet news agency Tass reported from Moscow that American warplanes had fired on the Soviet Embassy in Grenada and wounded one embassy staffer.

Grenada embassies closed down

UNITED NATIONS Friday (CANA-Reuter) — The Governor General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, today placed a radio-telephone call to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to tell him all Grenadian embassies had been closed pending the formation of a new government, a U.N. spokesman said.

Sir Paul stated he was the only constitutional authority in Grenada and that no one was empowered to speak for his country at the United Nations.

At the request of Perez de Cuellar, he said he would put this in writing. Yesterday, a similar message from Sir Paul was conveyed to the President of the Security Council through the U.N. mission of Dominica.

During today's brief telephone conversation the Governor General also said he hoped elections would be held in Grenada within six months.

The U.N. spokesman said he was not certain where Sir Paul was calling from.

The United States last night challenged the right of a Grenadian representative to take part in a Security Council meeting on the crisis in the Caribbean island.

The debate later resumed, with Grenada's seat left vacant pending a report from the Secretary General who has asked the U.N. Legal Office to study the matter.

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ADVOCATE

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1983

Scoon phones Queen

LONDON (AP) — Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon telephoned Buckingham Palace on Friday in the first contact since the U.S-led invasion of the former British colony, Queen Elizabeth II's aides announced.

"The Governor General has now been in touch with the palace. The that he and his family were safe and well," the palace said in a statement.

Palace spokesman refused to elaborate on the brief announcement or confirm that Scoon, a 48-year-old Grenadian, spoke personally to the Queen, Grenada's titular Head of State.

The call came two days after the United States reported that its troops had rescued Scoon from house arrest and flown him to a U.S. warship. The Americans returned him to the Caribbean island on Thursday.

Buckingham Palace's refusal to give details of Scoon's conversation reflected its sensitivity about involving the strictly non-political British Monarch personally in the crisis.

The palace has already commented that Scoon — the last vestige of constitutional rule in Grenada — has a "constitutional right" to fall in with U.S. plans that he appoint a Provisional Government for the previously Marxist-ruled island.

Earlier, Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said that President Ronald Reagan's announcement that Cuba had set up large arms caches on the island and intended making it a military base did not alter Britain's view that the invasion was ill-advised.

Meanwhile Howe has also conferred with Commonwealth Secretary General Sir Shridath Ramphal on the future of Grenada.

The two men were believed discussing the role that Britain and its Commonwealth of former colonies should play in establishing a post-invasion administration on the islands.

Ramphal proposed Thursday that Commonwealth Peacekeeping Force replace the U.S.-led troops that landed on the Caribbean island. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Britain would "consider sympathetically" any request to contribute troops to such a Force.

BARBADOS ADVOCATE News Editor, ERIC SMITH, was on the spot yesterday in Grenada. He reports with pictures by WILLIE ALLEYNE.



Smiling faces of Grenadians who had to evacuate their homes in the Grand Anse area where heavy fighting occurred between the United States Forces and Cuban-Grenadian Forces. The Grenadians said they were happy the Americans came to "liberate our country" from the radical Military Junta.

B'dos cops' role

Barbadian police officers now helping to maintain peace and order in strife-torn Grenada have been playing a major role in interrogation of former Grenadian soldiers and militia personnel.

Two Women Police Officers, Brenda Lewis and Marcia Best, flew out of the island yesterday to join 52 other Barbadian policemen now there. The women police officers are expected to remain in Grenada for at least two weeks.

At the Point Salines Prisoner of War Camp, the Barbadian police under Inspector Jasper Watson and Sergeant Ashford Jones, who were talking with Grenadians for the entire day. The senior officer there is Assistant Superintendent — Alvin Griffith.

A number of important interviews were said to have been carried out there involving people who had been held in the prison at Richmond Hill for over four years.

Some of the Grenadian civilians at the Point Salines camp were complaining of having to wait "too long" and said that they "did not know what we are here for."

However, they were high in their praise for the Barbadian police officers whom they said had been extremely co-operative.

Barbados' Minister of Immigration, Senator O'Brien Trotman and Government's Chief Information Officer, Tony Cave were in Grenada yesterday but returned home last night. AD. oct 29

Measure of intolerance

The disagreement echoed over the Grenada invasion has caused a measure of disturbing intolerance to surface.

This is the view of **Rudolph Hinds** who looks at the right to dissent in tomorrow's **Sunday Advocate**.

Your **Sunday Advocate** will also contain other bright and interesting columns and features with the latest update on Grenada in news and pictures by Willie Alleyne.

Get your copy of the **Sunday Advocate** tomorrow!

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ASP Alvin Griffith of the Royal Barbados Police Force (pointing) making a point to a United States soldier in the Point Salines area yesterday. Fifty-four Barbadian policemen are now in the Spice Isle helping to restore law and order following the invasion of that country by American-Caribbean forces after a radical Military Junta took over. Another Barbadian policeman is at right.

Adams says Trinidad knew

A Government Press release said last night that contrary, to reports appearing in the press on October 27, 1983, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago had been informed that a plan for military intervention in Grenada was being contemplated by Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados.

The release said:

"On Friday, October 21, Trinidad and Tobago's High Commissioner to Barbados paid a visit to Mr. J.M.G. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, and Mr. Adams explained to the High Commissioner that he would be unable to attend the Heads of Government meeting in Port-of-Spain since military action was being comtemplated, and that his constant presence would be required in Barbados. The High Commissioner was asked to convey this to Prime Minister Chambers.

"Further, during the course of the Caribbean Heads of Government meeting held on Saturday, October 22, in Trinidad, at the invitation of Prime Minister Chambers as present Chairman of CARICOM and over which he presided, the matter was again raised and discussed at length." (BGIS)

LONGER POLICE HOURS

..Police officers in Barbados will have to work an extra four hours weekly to make up for those 50 officers who are now in Grenada as members of the Peacekeeping Force there.

A statement from the office of the Commissioner of Police said the new requirement takes immediate effect. ..The extra hours will be performed as an extension of the ordinary eight hours' duty by subordinate police officers and constables.

Adams wants envoy recalled

BY BERTRAM NILES

Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams said last night he will be asking Trinidad and Tobago to recall its Resident High Commissioner here, Mr. Basil Pitt, as a major diplomatic row was building over contents of a meeting here between the two men a week ago, regarding plans for a multi-national intervention Force for Grenada.

Mr. Pitt was yesterday quoted by his External Affairs Minister, Mr. Basil Ince as denying an Adams statement Wednesday that at the October 21 meeting, Mr. Pitt had been told that some Caribbean States were contemplating sending a military force to Grenada.

U.S. troops invaded Grenada early last Tuesday morning to restore democratic rule after a bloody military coup on October 19. The Americans are supported by 327 troops and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis.

Said an indignant Mr. Adams last night, "Mr. Pitt is an outright liar....I have no alternative but to ask Mr. (George) Chambers (Trinidad Prime Minister) to withdraw his (Pitt's) accreditation."

Yesterday's development reflected the strains that have arisen in the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom) over the invasion. (CANA)

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..POINT SALINES, Grenada: US armed forces take a break during the fighting, in a jeep armed with a 30 calibre machine gun at the Point Salines Airport perimeter. The airport was taken this week when United States and Caribbean invaded the island. (UPI Radio Photo)

Food shortage in Grenada

There is a serious shortage of food among the Grenadian civilian population and there has been looting in the capital, St. Georges.

This is what Don Rojas, Press Secretary to the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had to report yesterday at the Point Salines Airport shortly before he left for Barbados.

Mr. Rojas said that the Grenadian people had bought very little food when the curfew imposed by the Revolutionary Military Council was lifted last Monday and since the invasion took place on Tuesday they had not been able to replenish their supply.

The former press secretary said: "There is a serious shortage of food, there has been no electricity, and I heard that there had been looting of a considerable quantity on St. Georges. People had broken in shops and taken foodstuffs and so forth."

He said he hoped that the US military would find a way out soon so that the people can go into the shops and get some food.

Rojas who said he had to go into hiding after Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues, two trade unionists and many other people were killed by the radical leftist military junta two Wednesdays ago said he held firmly to the principle of non-interference in the sovereignty of a country" noting that it was a violation of the principles of the United Nations.

He said that although some might have seen intervention in Grenada as a solution to the problem there, it remains nevertheless a violation to the UN charter on such matters.

Rojas who said that there had been a fair amount of resistance by the Grenadians and not just Cubans against the invading forces, told journalists that he had his doubts about proposals advanced to date for a political solution to Grenada's problems.

Charles receives touching welcome

ROSEAU, Dominica, Friday (CANA) — Thousands of Dominicans lined the streets of the capital yesterday to give a tumultuous welcome to Prime Minister Eugenia Charles when she returned from a visit to the United States.

People lined the streets of the villages along the route from Melville Hall Airport, some 36 miles north of here, along the route to Roseau.

In Roseau itself, Dominicans waved banners and local and U.S. flags and carried placards expressing support for the Prime Minister's decision in spearheading efforts by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States OECS to help organise a U.S-backed multi-national force for what has been termed "the liberation of the Grenadian people.'

Prime Minister Charles, the OECS Chairperson, was in the United States for addresses to the United Nations General Assembly and the General Council of the Organisation of American States (OAS) to explain why the OECS asked Washington for help to intervene in Grenada and oust its military junta.

Charles also appeared on a joint news conference at the White House with U.S. President Ronald Reagan last Tuesday to explain the military intervention of Grenada.

Leaders of opposition political parties here have condemned the invasion and the Prime Minister's decision to send a contingent of Dominican policemen to Grenada for peace-keeping duties.

During a call-in radio programme last night many Dominicans voiced support for Charles' role in the military intervention.

Asked what she thought of the welcome, the Dominican leader said it was 'overwhelming.'

"I did not expect this and I am glad to know that the people of Dominica are fully behind me in the decision I had to make,' Charles said.

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Now Trinidad willing to help

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Friday, (AP) — Trinidad is willing to go to Grenada to assist in peace-keeping efforts following withdrawal of U.S. combat forces, the Minister of External Affairs said last night.

Though Trinidad, one of Grenada's closest neighbours, did not participate in or approve of the invasion plans, Basil A. Ince said his government supports "anything involving peace and a return to normalcy. We certainly support that."

In an interview with the Associated Press at his Ministry Office, Ince said he did not know if Trinidadian regiments were mobilised and ready to go.

He echoed the position expressed Wednesday by Prime Minister George Chambers that the United States should withdraw its combat troops from Grenada as soon as possible and that a "broad based civilian government" be established.

"We would like to see a government that would please the people of Grenada," he said. "We were weary of the Cuban presence there. After all, Grenada is very close."

Trinidad, which hugs the coast of South America, is the wealthiest English-speaking Caribbean nation because of its petroleum production and refining operation.

Grenada relies largely on agriculture and tourism to support its economy.

Trinidad's condemnation of the invasion is shared by most delegates to the Organisation of American States and many Western European nations, as international reaction against the U.S. presence in Grenada continued to mount.

Trinidad has condemned the use of force in Grenada, and Chambers said it was "regrettable that a solution of a purely CARICOM nature was not agreed upon and was not allowed to be pursued."

11 US soldiers reported killed

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Eleven American soldiers have been killed and 67 wounded in the four-day-old invasion of Grenada, U.S. military officials said yesterday. Seven more Americans are missing.

Meanwhile, Thomas P. O'Neill jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives, charged that the administration of President Ronald Reagan had "been looking" for a chance to invade the Caribbean Island. On Thursday night, Reagan said in a speech that the U.S. invasion had thwarted Cuban plans to use Grenada as a "major military bastion."

Fighting continued yesterday morning as the 3,000 U.S. troops worked to clean out "scattered pockets of resistance," U.S. military officials said in Washington.

In addition, "there is the possibility that opposition forces may have moved into the mountainous northern and central areas of the island where several militia camps are known to exist."

Detailing military activity yesterday morning, the officials said that "all major military objectives" had been achieved but that U.S. troops continued to be shot at in the Calivigny military barracks area on the island's south side.

There was "heavy fighting" in the barracks area Thursday night and air strikes from the Carrier Independence along with artillery were used in support of the U.S. troops, the officials said.

Military sources said yesterday that U.S. forces would continue to search for additional caches of weapons and supplies brought to the island by Cuba.

Reagan accused Cuba of planning to seize control of Grenada. His charge came after marines and army paratroopers overran the last significant Cuban-Grenadian stronghold.

But Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, interviewed on American television, predicted resistance would continue "because the Cuban soldiers do not seem to have any communication with Cuba and have not yet apparently heard that they've been ordered to cease fire."

Commenting on the question of the Americans' safety — cited Tuesday as a chief reason for the invasion — Weinberger said that U.S. officials had "indications" of plans to take Americans hostage on Grenada.

Although Weinberger declined to divulge what the indications were, one U.S. official said speculation was prompted by reconnaissance photos showing Cuban forces building U-shaped fortifications around one of the campuses of St. George's School of Medcine.

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SOS call to wrong number

LONDON, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — As U.S. Marines mounted their invasion of Grenada this week, the island's short-lived military regime was appealing for British help on a wrong number.

Three appeals to the British Government arrived on the telex of a London plastic bag manufacturer called Scanplus limited, the firm said tonight.

When the company telephoned the Foreign Office, it was told to send the messages on by post, the company said.

The firm's managing director, tracked down by reporters, said Scanplus had been getting messages addressed to the Foreign Office since June.

The tale of the misrouted messages was mentioned in Parliament yesterday during Opposition spokesman Denis Healey's withering attack on the government's handling of the affair.

Healey said the telex number was one formerly used by the Foreign Office.

Thatcher is embarra

LONDON Friday (CANA-Reuter) — The British Government remained embarrassed today over the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, a Commonwealth country where Queen Elizabeth is head of state.

In Parliament, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sought to gloss over critics' charges that Washington failed to take London fully into its confidence, and she refused to be drawn by the Opposition Labour Party into condemning the American action.

She said Britain had taken its own decision over recapturing the Falkland Islands from Argentina last year, and stressed the government would not allow any differences over the intervention on the Caribbean island to impair the Transatlantic Alliance.

Thatcher also told the House of Commons yesterday that Britain consider sympathetically any reasonable request to join a Commonwealth Peace Force to replace the U.S. troops on Grenada, which became independent of British colonial rule in 1974.

The Defence Military Ministry later made clear that it did not mean British soldiers were already standing by to join such a force.

London-based Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal had earlier called for a peacekeeping force drawn from the 48-nation grouping. He urged the U.S. troops to pull out as soon as possible.

Both Buckingham Palace and Thatcher denied suggestions that the Queen's representative on the island, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, had appealed through British channels for military intervention.

'U.S. pull-out will be hard'

NEW YORK, Friday (AP) — The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada was unnecessary and morally indefensible, former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley said yesterday, predicting the United States will find it "very difficult" to withdraw from the island.

Manley, a leftist defeated for re-election in 1980, said he was opposed to the coup that overthrew and led to the assassination of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, but he did not consider that a justification for Tuesday's invasion.

He did not explain why he thought U.S. forces would get "entangled" in Grenada and find it difficult to withdraw.

Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica from 1972 to 1980, is currently Leader of the Opposition.

'Tragic circumstances'

The Barbados Workers' Union said yesterday that it was conscious of the tragic circumstances that forced Caribbean Governments to meet last week and reach a decision on action to assist the people in strife-torn Grenada.

"We feel gratified that they regarded the matter as one demanding their prompt attention", BWU General Secretary, Mr. Frank Walcott, said in a brief statement yesterday.

But Mr. Walcott added that the BWU was, however, concerned about the serious principle of military intervention and expressed the Union's disapproval for such action as The INITIAL STEP to be taken by the Governments of the region to resolve the problem facing the people of Grenada.

"We are aware of the serious repercussions that will flow from this military intervention", Mr. Walcott said.

BARBADOS ADVOCATE, Saturday, October 29, 1983

Shooting continues in Grenada but struggle lessens

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Small war, but 'awfully' noisy

AP Caribbean news editor Dan Sewell was among 12 journalists who toured part of the Grenada war zone Thursday, the first such visit U.S. officials have allowed since the invasion of the island Tuesday.

By Dan Sewell

POINT SALINES, Grenada — For a small war that was supposed to be winding down, it was awfully noisy and awfully busy here.

As wave after wave of U.S. soldiers and machinery landed Thursday at the half-built airport here, American artillery pounded away at defence positions miles to the east. At times the big guns throbbed steadily, like a headache, Thick black clouds of smoke swelled up from the green hills.

U.S. military officials escorted 12 journalists through a small corner of the Grenada war zone for nearly six hours, offering a chance to see and hear and smell the action.

Only it didn't really smell like a war is supposed to smell. The airport was being built on what was once a beautiful beach. The beach is gone, but not the sweet and fresh sea breezes that once cooled it.

The American, Caribbean and British journalists, however, did see and hear a lot. They saw five warehouses and hundreds of stacked crates of Soviet and Cuban machine guns, automatic rifles and ammunition.

"If you're talking about guerrillas, it's enough for a very long time," Army Lt. Col. Frank Akers said.

Akers and others who acted as the journalists hosts struck several common refrains. One was how brave and professional were the Cuban soldiers they had encountered — and were still encountering.

They respectfully blamed the Cuban fervor and skill for dragging the invasion skirmishes into a third full day. "We didn't expect so many fighting so hard," Army St. Major Willie Forbes said.

The reporters saw where Cuban soldiers and airport construction workers — up to 1 000 Cubans in all, apparently, compared with initial estimates of only 600 — had been living on Grenada. Many of those barracks buildings were now being used to hold prisoners.

The journalists did not see the ultimate tragedies of war — the only dead body they saw was a cow, lying comically on its back with its stiff legs sticking up.

Dozens of Cubans, some appearing worried but others calmly smoking cigars, were viewed by the journalists in the detention barracks. Sitting in the dirt warmed by 90 degree temperatures and a bright sun, many Cubans wore straw hats.

One prisoner, a barefoot Grenadian in blue jeans and a bright green shirt, writhed on his back and protested to the guards standing over him. "I don't understand what the problem is," the prisoner whined, "I was just going to my home. I'm not anybody."

"That's a member of the People's Revolutionary Army," U.S. Army Capt. Jorge Cottos told the reporters, "We find they fight in civilian clothes during the day."

The journalists heard several times how Grenadian soldiers had changed from their uniforms in hopes of either blending into the civilian population to avoid capture or to set up sniper ambushes later — or both. American officers said they were relying on Grenadians to turn in fellow citizens.

The prisoners were ostensibly under the control of the 300-member force from other Caribbean nations that came onto the island after the American invasion. But it was clear the Americans were in charge of the prisoners, too.

At one point one of the members of the multinational force ran up to an American officer and said: "Sir, I am supposed to have 29 prisoners, but I only sight count 21."

"There's a reporter here," the embarrassed officer hissed. He pointed to another American and said: "Take your problem over there."

Another time, two American soldiers came running to Cottos with several maps and documents. "Sir, what do we do with these documents we found? Should we take them over to the CIA?"

Cottos pointed and said: "Over there," and then talked to the reporters of things other than the Central Intelligence Agency.

The journalists heard over and over from the soldiers how grateful the Grenadians were for the invasion, but they did not see any greetings of jubilation traditionally showered on liberators.

More than 300 Grenadians had been short-termed refugees, forced by the fighting out of their homes into an encampment here. Many of them were returning to their homes Thursday, trudging past the reporters. They looked tired and hungry and some of them were sullen. Children who would ordinarily have been scampering and shouting hugged their mothers' skirts.

In this friendly tropical nation where in normal times people lined up to meet off-island visitors at neighbours' homes, few Grenadians on Thursday spoke or waved to the American journalists. The network television crew, which would normally draw crowds of dancing, chanting children and even some adults, was all but ignored.

But the Rev. Carl Geers, 69, a Roman Catholic priest from Cincinnati who had been in Grenada three months, said most people in St. George's were delighted when the Marines arrived.



MR. SEAGA

'We will invade again'



BURNHAM

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Friday (CANA) — Jamaica's Prime Minister, Edward Seaga, said last night that the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada was not aimed at precluding any particular political system that might emerge from a new government there.

But at the same time, he did not rule out similar action in the future if Grenada's neighbours in the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS felt a security threat from a regime in St. Georges.

The Prime Minister, in a local television interview, was defending Jamaica's contribution of troops to a 300-strong Caribbean force that joined American Marines who landed on Grenada on Tuesday to topple the Marxist military government that had seized power a week earlier.

In the take-over, left-wing Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, who was in a power struggle with elements within his New Jewel Movement (NJM) along with a number of cabinet colleagues, were killed.

Member countries of the OECS, of which Grenada is a part, said they evoked a section of their treaty calling for collective defence against external aggression in inviting the U.S. Jamaica and Barbados to participate in the invasion.

The participating governments say that an interim administration of Grenadians is to be established on the island, which under Bishop, developed close ties with Cuba and the socialist bloc. Elections will then be held.

"The intervention that has taken place is not to preclude any political system...." Seaga said. "The government they (The Grenadians) choose is the government they will have to live with."

He said, however, that it was important that Grenadians be given the right to make that decision, which they had lost for several years.

The Prime Minister said that though at time uncomfortable, the English-speaking Caribbean could and had lived with ideological pluralism, citing the tolerance of the Bishop regime as an example.

"It is not that we couldn't live with it in the future. But contain your ideology to yourself, don't export it," Seaga declared.

Pressed on the possibility of a government sympathetic to Cuba winning an election and inviting back Havana, Seaga said that "to the extent that it is perceived the same threat (of security to neighbours) is posed.....the same thing will happen again."

"What we will not allow in the Caribbean is a regime that will threaten the security of the Caribbean, and in so far as countries that have a treaty to do something about," the Jamaica leader said.

PUBLIC RECORDS

Reporters missing

BONN, Friday (CANA-Reuter) — The West German news magazine Stern said today that two of its reporters have been missing on Grenada since Monday, the day before the island was invaded.

A statement from the magazine's Hamburg offices said the two, Hans-Joachim Loewer and Jay Ullal, appear to have been arrested by soldiers loyal to Grenada's Revolutionary rulers just before the U.S.-led landings began on Tuesday.

Stern's editorial board said it had asked the U.S. State Department to help trace the two reporters and look after them.

The magazine said the newsmen may have been taken hostage.

Fighting at airports, mountains

BY DAN SEWELL
ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

POINT SALINES, Grenada, Friday (AP) — U.S. invasion forces battled Cuban and Grenadian soldiers today in the mountains around the capital of St. George's and between the island's two airports, American officials said.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger predicted resistance would continue "because the Cuban soldiers do not seem to have any communication with Cuba and have not apparently heard that they've been ordered to cease fire."

"There were three or four small pockets of resistance and the fighting does continue to eliminate that," Weinberger told American television network show, the CBS morning news, Friday in an interview from Montebello, Quebec.

"Some of the fighting is in the hills" along the "road between the two airports," he said.

Eight U.S. troops were reported dead, eight were missing and 39 were wounded in the invasion, the U.S. Defence Department said on Thursday.

No Grenadians were known to have died, U.S. officials said, and the number of Cuban casualties was not known or was the number of Cubans still resisting.

When the United States invaded this Marxist-ruled nation about 1,500 miles (2,413 km) southeast of Florida on Tuesday, U.S. officials estimated the Cuban presence at 600. Now U.S. officials say the figure was closer to 1,000. The stated purpose of the invasion was to rescue as many as 1,000 Americans trapped by last week's bloody coup.

Asked why the United States didn't know how large the Cuban buildup was, Weinberger said, "I suppose because it was carried on clandestinely and we don't have any representation on the island. We did not have any way of really determining this."

Late on Thursday, U.S. artillery pounded Cuban positions in the hills overlooking the captured airfield where American troops seized Soviet and Cuban arms on the southern tip of the island.

An undetermined number of extra U.S. troops arrived on Thursday, bolstering the force of 2,800 marines and army rangers already on Grenada, the smallest nation in the Western Hemisphere. U.S. officials said the American assault force was followed by 300 troops from six Caribbean nations.

Journalists on the first media tour U.S. officials allowed to the island reported intense artillery fire in the mountains on Thursday night three to five miles (five to eight kms) east of the airport here. Military officials also said U.S. jets made some strafing runs.

The reporters were returned to nearby Barbados after a six-hour tour.

"The fighting was super intense," said Army Maj. Jim Holt of the 82nd Airborne Division based at Ft. Bragg, North Carolina.

The unfinished airport area thundered and crackled with artillery and machine-gun fire as helicopters and transport planes ferried in the additional troops at dusk.

U.S. military officials said the marines and paratroopers crushed the final stronghold of the island's defenders on Thursday. One military source said the U.S. forces controlled about two square miles around the airstrip, which had been under construction with Cuban aid.

Navy Cmdr. Ronald Wildermuth of the Joint Military Information Bureau in nearby Barbados, said of the remaining defenders: "We can't tell what the real figure is. If we had cleaned them all out we would know. But that's not done yet."

Local church council backs US intervention

The Barbados Christian Council has come out in agreement of the intervention of Grenada by American and Caribbean Commonwealth forces.

In a statement issued yesterday the BCC said that it considered this action appropriate. It however, made it clear that one member of the executive had dissented from this judgement and another would prefer it expressed less forthrightly.

The statement reads:

"The Executive Committee of the Barbados Christian Council met on Wednesday night to reflect on recent events in Grenada. Denial of full human rights has afflicted Grenada since the days of Sir Eric Gairy, and violence erupted in the overthrow of his government. The succeeding regime violated human rights, notably by indefinite detention of supposed opponents, and in the refusal to hold elections and the muzzling of the press.

"A further pitch of violence was reached last week when elements of the army killed the Prime Minister, ministers of government and labour leaders, and imposed the hardship of a total curfew and used the period to round up people of influence. The usurping military council could claim no legitimacy to govern, and a state of anarchy ensued.

"In these circumstances, as we understand them, decisive action was called for to free the people of Grenada from a reign of terror. The Barbados church leaders agree that to achieve the stated objectives of restoring liberty and the rule of law within self-determination by the Grenadian people themselves the intervention was justified; and that the American and Caribbean Commonwealth forces acted appropriately in landing and taking possession of key installations. One member of the Executive dissents from this judgement. and another would prefer it expressed less forthrightly.

"We hope that bloodshed will be avoided as far as possible and that the conflict will soon be over, and that no vengeful acts of retaliation occur. We hope that Sir Paul Scoon quickly leads the island back to democracy. For the bereaved and the injured we pray for healing of mind and body.

"God bless Grenada."

Moravians offer prayerful support

The Executive Board of the Moravian Church in Barbados has offered "prayerful support" to the forces now in Grenada.

A statement on the situation by the Board said:

"The Executive Board of the Moravian Church, Barbados Conference expresses prayerful support for the actions taken by multi-national forces to liberate the people of Grenada from the indignities and injustices so ruthlessly inflicted on them by persons who were power-hungry, and constituted a clique that was a law to itself.

"Of course, the Moravian Church greatly regrets the loss of life and limb resulting from these hostilities, and prays for the early resolution of the conflict, the restoration of peace, and the return to constitutional Government to promote the best interests and welfare of the people of Grenada," the statement read.

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Charles says Thatcher was wrong



MISS CHARLES

ROSEAU Dominica Friday (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher should have protested the Grenadian invasion to the Caribbean countries who initiated it, not to the United States, says Dominica's Prime Minister, Eugenia Charles.

The outspoken Miss Charles, one of the strongest opponents of intervention in that Marxist-ruled sister island, said the idea was that of six countries in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States — OECS — not that of the U.S.

"Thatcher was wrong to have called President Reagan'' to try to dissuade him from assisting the OECS, Miss Charles said. "She should have called us. But those people think we are too small to talk to us. It wasn't Reagan's initiative... Reagan was just answering our request."

Miss Charles returned to Dominica late on Thursday after conferring with Reagan in Washington and speaking to the United Nations in defence of the Grenadian military action.

Meanwhile, leaders of the three-year-old inter-island organisation prepared to meet for the first time since last Tuesday's invasion of Grenada. OECS officials said a meeting was scheduled for Friday in Bridgetown, Barbados. The member states are Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia and St. Vincent.

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams and Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga took leading roles in the planning for the "pre-emptive strike" against Grenada at the prompting of Miss Charles and other OECS nations.

Miss Charles, who was given a hero's welcome home by a cheering, banner-waving throng of 15 000 people, brushed aside criticism of the action by other Caribbean leaders, including Forbes Burnham of Guyana. Most of the critics "have armies to handle such affairs — we don't," she said referring to the contention of the OECS that Grenada's military buildup posed "a dangerous threat" to the security of other islands in the region.

Britain, who formerly held defence responsibility in most OECS countries, relinquished this when member states individually gained independence.

Another major factor in calling for military action, Miss Charles told reporters on Thursday, was that "Grenadians outside the country who are against what is happening in Grenada made it quite clear that if action wasn't taken immediately, they would go in with the arms that they have. And we knew that would be a carnage if it happened."

Miss Charles said she feared the breakup of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) as a result of the division of views over Grenada. For instance, she said, Guyana's Burnham "has already stopped buying soap from Dominica in retaliation.'" In turn, Dominica has decided to stop importing Guyana's rice.

Meanwhile, a Tourism Director in the U.S. Virgin Islands, Leona Bryant, said officials there were trying to attract visitors who had planned to go to the area of Grenada and cancelled their plans after this week's upheaval.



MRS. THATCHER

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+In the fighting of Point Salines, the U.S. Forces pounded the Cuban positions. At left a U.S. soldier holds his ears as his Army mates prepare to fire a 105mm Howitzer in answer to small arms fire from the hills above the Point Salines airstrip.

AT TOP are two Grenadians Army soldiers being led away with their hands tied behind them and flanked by two American servicemen after they were captured. This photo was taken by the U.S. Navy and released by the U.S. Department of Defence.

BELOW: U.S. Marines are seen in the Grenadian town of Grenville checking out the area with caution after occupying the town.

AT RIGHT: It is a more comfortable position and a happy mood as two soldiers give a thumbs up sign from the back of a truck hauling an anti-aircraft gun.

AT LEFT: A soldier stands guard in a captured warehouse where boxes of weapons and ammunition were found stockpiled on the island. The quantity of ammunition found was said to be amazing.

Evacuation complete

WASHINGTON, (AP) — All the Americans who have said they wanted to leave Grenada and 24 citizens of other countries have been ferried off the island, a U.S. military source said Friday.

Thus far, 343 of the estimated 1 000 Americans living on the island before the U.S. invasion last Tuesday have been flown back to the United States on board Air Force transports.

Action is stiff!

..The military action in Grenada although waning is still stiff. These pictures radioed to the Barbados Advocate by UPI press photographers capture scenes of that action. ..ABOVE are some of the estimated 600 Cuban prisoners of war waiting under armed guard at Point Salines Airport, three days after the United States and Caribbean Forces invaded the island. Resistance at Point Salines was strong with well-armed Cubans taking the brunt of the battle. AT RIGHT a U.S. Marine sits in front of a stockpile of weapons and ammunition captured when the airstrip was eventually taken.



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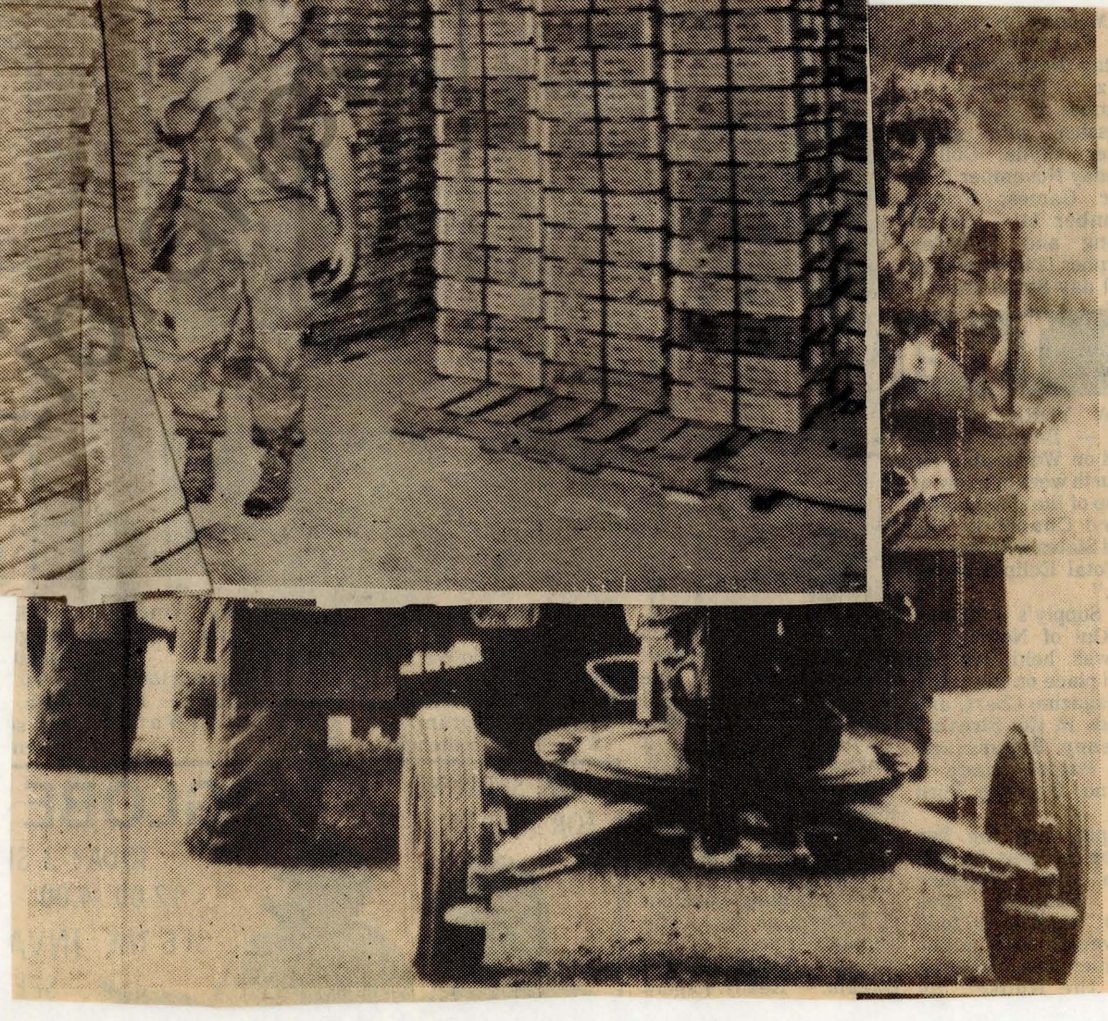
BCC backs move

The Barbados Chamber of Commerce said it saw no alternative, on the basis of available information, to the military intervention in Grenada if liberty and human rights of Grenadians were to be restored.

The Chamber said it regretted the loss of lives which has resulted from the intervention but hoped that the democratic Government which all people value and cherish will be returned to Grenada in a very short time.

The BCC expressed its willingness to provide any assistance within its power.





ADVOCATE Oct. 30. 1983



..U.S. troops holding Cuban and Grenadian prisoners at the Point Salines Airfield before moving them to a secure place. (UPI Radio Photo).

More on th Grenada situ ion

Strauss defends invas on

BONN, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — Leading right-wing politician Franz-Josef Strauss said today the U.S. invasion of Grenada should have been met with understanding by the West German Government rather than public condemnation.

The leader of the Christian Social Union, a party in the coalition of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, told the newspaper Bild Am Sonntag that the intervention had been a military necessity and a wise precaution, given Soviet-Cuban expansionism in the area.

"We ask the Americans to guarantee the security of West Germany and Berlin, so the Americans should expect understanding from us for their security problems," Strauss said.



..U.S. Marines hold three captured People's Revolutionary Army suspects near cricket field in the capital city. (UPI Radio Photo).

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..Members of the Caribbean peacekeeping force at the Point Salines airfield. (UPI Radio Photo).

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Guardian shocked by Trinidad's actions

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Saturday (CANA) — The Trinidad Guardian today said it was "shocked by the ineptness" of the Trinidad and Tobago Government in handling the issue of the joint U.S.-Caribbean military intervention in Grenada where there has been a breakdown of law and order following an army coup there 10 days ago.

Noting that it was among those who "emphatically" called for intervention when "the historic crisis" arrived in the Spice Island, the paper said in an editorial that its opinion had been borne out by subsequent events.

The events showed that "beyond any kind of doubt Grenada had become the arsenal of communist hemispheric ambitions," declared Guardian.

"Mr. Chambers, our Prime Minister, has demonstrated several unsatisfactory traits of leadership indecision, ignorance of military affairs, poor knowledge of the psychology of communists and their stooges, and worse, appalling ignorance of what public opinion in this country really thinks of armed intevention in Grenada by the United States," the paper said.

According to the Guardian Chambers' stance of non-intervention in the issue seduced him into a position that was neither pacifist nor interventionist. "He was neither diplomat nor sage," the paper said.

Few new details of Grenada fight

WASHINGTON, Saturday (CANA-Reuter) — As reinforced U.S. troops faced what could be a protracted guerrilla-style battle against Cuban forces in Grenada, the Reagan administration today gave few fresh details of the fighting on the Caribbean island.

The Pentagon, which yesterday announced that more than 5,000 American troops are now engaged in the conflict compared with 1 900 at the start of the U.S.-led invasion last Tuesday, planned a statement for later today.

President Reagan, who said he mounted the invasion to ensure the safety of some 1 000 Americans on the island and restore order after the Prime Minister was toppled in a coup and later executed, confined himself in his weekly radio address to remarks on new Soviet nuclear arms proposals.

Reagan was spending the weekend at his Camp David retreat and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger was at his vacation home in Maine, but was being kept up to date on developments.

Defence officials said the 700 U.S. Army Rangers on the island left today to return to their bases at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and Fort Lewis in Washington State.

The rangers had gone in with the initial force of U.S. troops on Tuesday morning.

The rangers specialise in counter-insurgency fighting and normally go into action as part of an initial strike force.

Defence officials said the roughly 5 000 regular army forces from the 82nd airborne flown in late this week would now be able to root out the remaining pockets of guerrilla activity on the island.

The officials declined to go into more detail on the fighting, which the Pentagon concedes has been more protracted and difficult than expected.

The U.S. casualty toll stands at 11 dead and 67 wounded.

Admiral Wesley McDonald, who is in overall command of the Grenada operation, told reporters at a pentagon briefing late yesterday he hoped the American troops would not have to stay long but added: "I think it could be weeks."

SUNDAY ADVOCATE, October 30, 1983 Page 5

Strike force quits Grenada

WASHINGTON, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — The 700 United States Army Rangers used in Tuesday's invasion of Grenada quit the island today, leaving reinforced American troops to conduct what could be a protracted guerrilla-style battle against Cuban Forces, U.S. Defence officials said.

The Rangers, who specialise in counter-insurgency fighting, went in with the initial American-led Force. They were returning to their bases at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and Fort Lewis in Washington State, the officials said.

The roughly 5 000 regular Army Forces from the 82nd Airborne flown in later this week to boost the original 1 900-strong U.S. Force would now be able to root out remaining pockets of guerrilla activity on the Caribbean island, they added.

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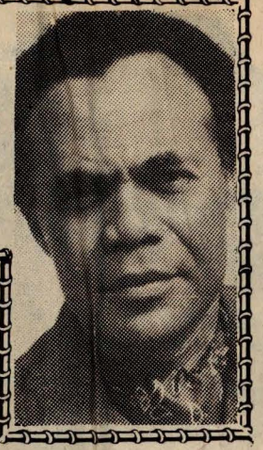
Importance of right to dissent

By RUDOLPH HINDS



"Hypocrisy is the most difficult and nerve-racking vice that any man can pursue." — W. Somerset Maugham.

People who have condemned the killing of Maurice Bishop in Grenada because he disagreed with decisions of his party are now unfortunately behaving like the killers themselves.

It is disturbing to hear the abuse, the slander, the threats that are being hurled at persons and organisations who would dare disagree for example, with the composition of the force that invaded Grenada, for reasons outlined in President Reagan's statement to the US media.

Briefly, Bishop had disagreed, we were told, with power sharing in the hierarchy of the party. He had disagreed with the pace set by hard-liners for movement to leftist socialism. He obviously did not agree that persons should plot his demise. He was executed; and the charge was, that he had disagreed.

That brings into sharp focus what is, unfortunately, a new Caribbean problem and concern. It revives a philosophy expressed by the late Dr. Eric Williams of Trinidad and Tobago in one of his major speeches in the University of Woodford Square in the late 1950s. He said then, "if you are not with me you are against me".

Today we are seeing in the Caribbean, aspects of leadership patterns which discourage dissent. In the public service, in private enterprise, law abiding, honest persons are being victimised, penalised, for their views, because in circumstances, they must dissent.

And it has trickled down to the masses. People are beginning to hear strains of "Look over your shoulder, I'm walking behind", which suggest that there is someone there monitoring their behaviour for some, so called, "bigger boy".

As in some Latin American countries, Caribbean people are being herded and huddled into a culture of silence which could only be associated with the Austin gang of Grenada.

Rights to hold opinions, to express views, to dissent are fundamental to the freedom of peoples everywhere. They are recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. They are enshrined in the new constitutions of a number of so-called, post-colonial, countries, including the Constitution of Barbados.

To abuse people for exercising those rights is to behave the morons who killed Bishop, to kill him over and over again.

A number of countries, the US among them, may be called great, not because their soldiers waded ashore or parachuted into left-leaning countries, to implant or revive democracy; but because in those countries themselves — there remain in their government and public administration. fora and opportunities for expressing dissent free from fear of McCarthyism.

Unfortunately, a number of our politicians do not see the need for such fora and opportunities; and have led their followers to believe that whoever expresses a view that does not support their action, is against them.

Principle is superseded by the practical. The Caribbean must be a zone of peace, free from intervention by extra regional forces, but with qualification, some people say.

Indeed, as we have noted recently, that some how people to maintain themselves in power or to enjoy the good graces of certain parties, would see their people receive a stone when they would have bread.

In the Grenada case for example, we saw where in place of tractors and harvesters, Caribbean young men were given military technology. Instead of seed and grain, they were given bullets.

Mahatma Gandhi had his vision of a peaceful, (non violent) revolution that would free India finally from extractive British rule. Martin Luther King had a vision of peaceful protests that would finally secure equal rights for blacks in the U.S. Perhaps, they were both naive, some people would say. Perhaps, through their naivety they were assassinated. But that did not diminish their right or the right of blacks and Indians thereafter to have dreams, to hold beliefs, views to dissent.

Dissent is entrenched in democracies in the provision for opposition parties in Parliament. Dissent is entrenched, too, in the provision of newly so-called independent countries for a leader of the opposition who is paid a salary from the public purse.

And there is provision in Constitutions for consultation between opposition leaders and prime ministers, for the tendering of advice among other things.

For example, we are of the opinion that there was some consultation between the top leaders — Premiers and Opposition leaders — here, and in the OECS before troops were despatched to Grenada.

Perhaps Caribbean people should pay more attention to examining how decisions are arrived at in business, the public service and government. At the same time, they must recognise that not all decisions are arrived at for economic reasons; that not all politicians would wish to stress before millions of people, the poverty of their country.

In our daily transactions there will be dissent against handing based on moral, humanitarian and other grounds. There will be dissent against organised gambling based on family life considerations, laws regarding covetousness, greed and acts likely to demean the human personality.

There are moral and physical grounds which may be advanced against prostitution, abortion, incest and child destruction. However, laws regarding free expression, do not in a democracy seek to punish people who would discuss the pros and cons of free abortion, cheap prostitution and legalised gambling in bars and barber shops. They will hardly punish them for holding strong opinions in favour of, or against them.

The right of Caribbean people to hold opinions, to express views, to dissent is a shared right. It is not the preserve of any particular person, people or particular party. It was given with speech, free speech. It secured the free speech which so many of us down the ages have accused our colonisers of depriving us of or suppressing.

The invasion of Grenada by Caribbean forces aided by extra-regional soldiers has offended the consciousness of a number of persons, organisations and governments. It has been stated in the media that Her Majesty had expressed concern about the US invasion of Grenada where she is the recognised Head of State.

It was reported, too, that a number of Heads of Government including Pierre Trudeau of Canada did not support the incursion of foreign forces into the Caribbean, until then, a zone of peace.

There was a row in the British Parliament over the invasion. Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago thought it necessary to explain his country's stand in the matter. Prime Minister Adams, too.

It is obvious, therefore, that not every person or organisation, religious or otherwise, agreed with the military action taken to clean up Grenada. But they would hardly go to war over it. They would hardly abuse each other's nationals over it.

The maturity of the senior nations of the world has taught them to accept dissent. It is unfortunate that in the developing democracies, some people seem to have concluded that dissent and disagreement must be reacted to violently.

SUNDAY ADVOCATE, October 30, 1983

This is how Grenada scene unfolds after the fighting...

Newsmen hear of heavy Cuban resistance

Commander of the Combined American forces in Grenada, Three-star Admiral Joseph Metcalf, III speaks last Friday to the second batch of journalists and photographers to visit Grenada since the invasion. He said that after interrogation of the Cubans they had captured it was realised that the Communist Caribbean state might have had as many as 1 100 people on the Spice Isle. The US Admiral said that it was these Cubans who had put up the greatest resistance, since the majority of the People's Revolutionary Army of Grenada had fled from the invading US Forces.

The Cubans are said to be still giving the Americans a bigger challenge than had earlier been anticipated.

The Americans had to use planes and naval gun-power in their efforts to deal with the enemy, but have been able to secure most of the area.

Admiral Metcalf pointed out that the Caribbean Security Force, consisting troops from Barbados, Jamaica, and the Organisation of East Caribbean States, had been doing a good job in securing the "liberated areas."

He, however, pointed out that the regional multi-national force, was not experienced in the type of combat faced in Grenada and would be doing mainly policing work.

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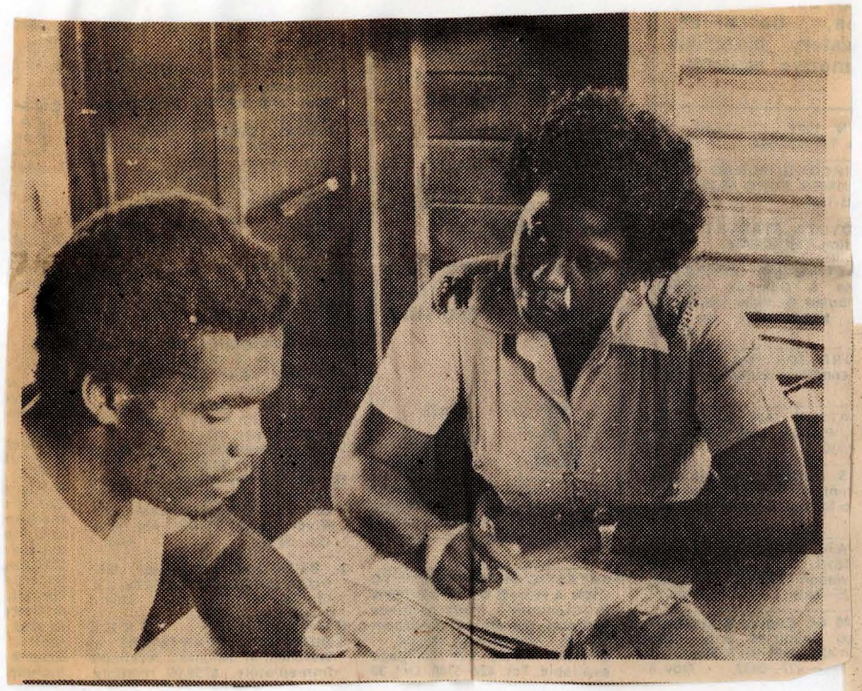
ADMIRAL JOSEIMETCALF III

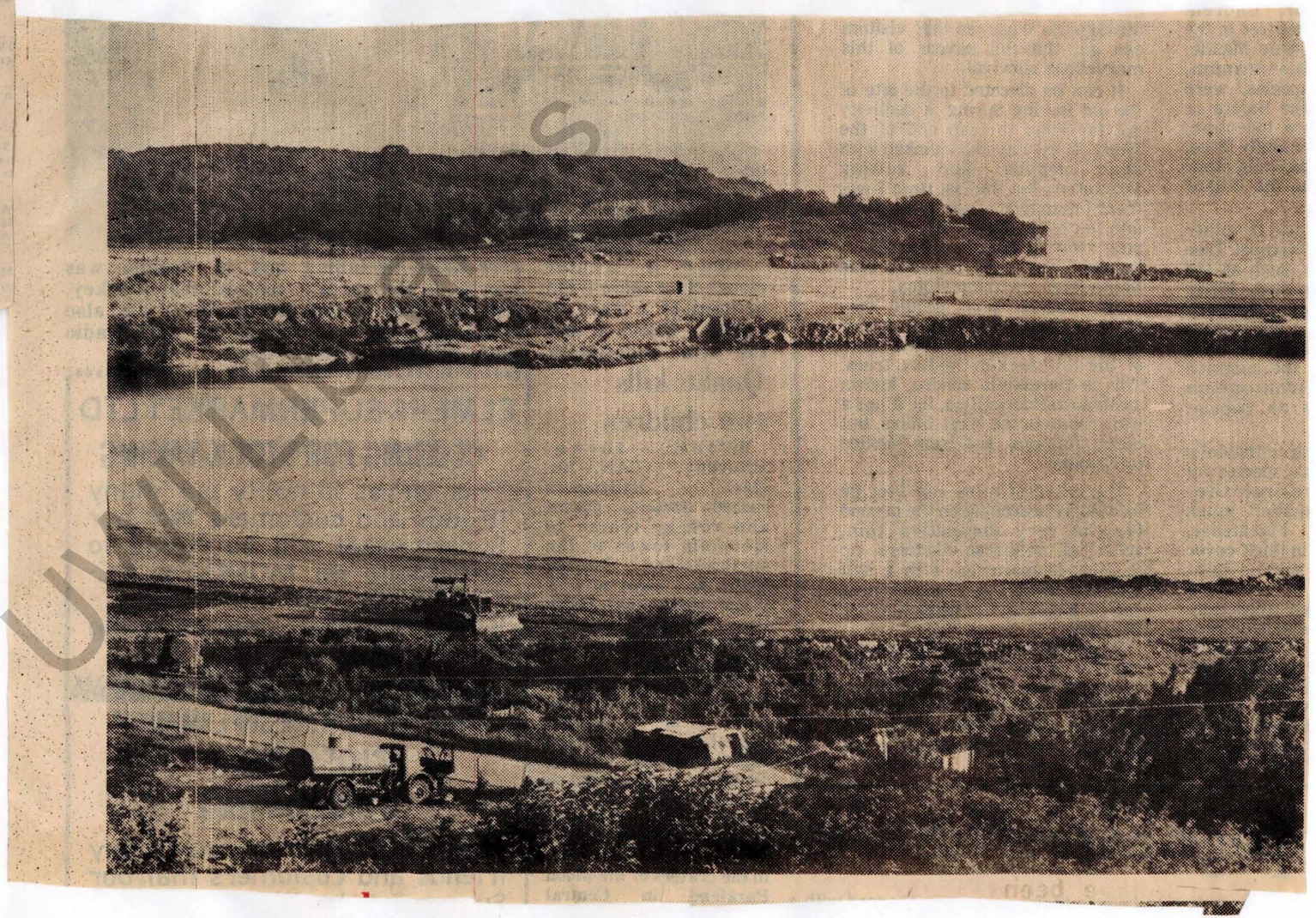


Below: Constable Marcia Best one of the Barbadian Policewomen on the job in Grenada interrogates a former member of the People's Revolutionary Army. The entire Barbadian police contingent has come in for high praise from the Grenadians as well as from the American military personnel.

ABOVE: The fighting men have been keeping abreast with what their high command as well as others outside of Grenada have been saying about the fighting there. This marine is absorbed in reading "Barbados Advocate", as he keeps in touch with developments.

TOP RIGHT: The US flag flying on this mound near Point Salines tells its own tale — the Yankees are there.





Pictures by

WILLIE ALLEYNE

As the fighting dies down somewhat in Grenada a new picture unfolds in Grenada.

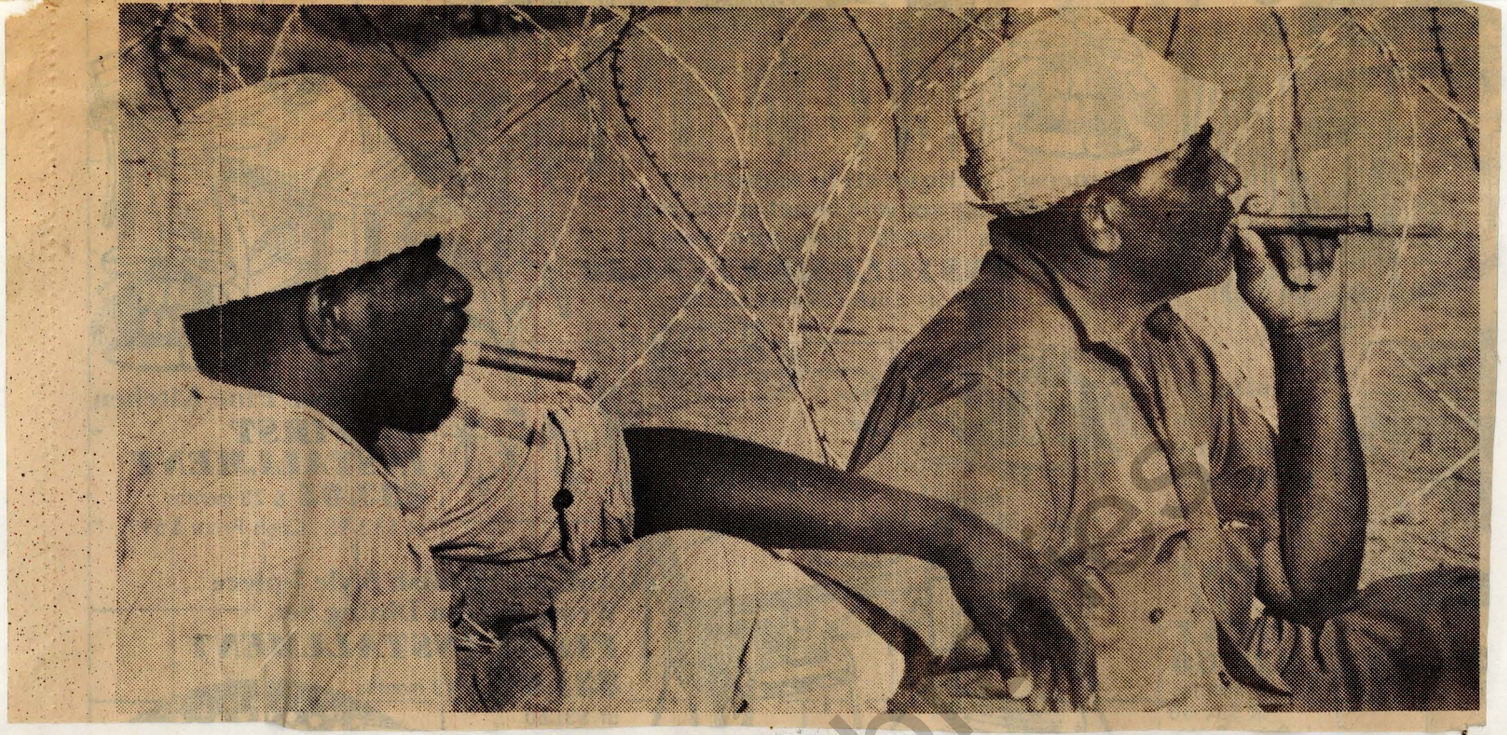
ABOVE is a peaceful scene of a bay at Point Salines which belies the fighting and the turmoil that has been Grenada over the past few days.

AT RIGHT: American medical students at the St. Georges Medical School wait to be evacuated from the island last Friday. President Reagan has said that his decision to send troops into Grenada was partly due to the fact that hundreds of American medical students were on the island.

BELOW: Two Cuban prisoners while away part of their time behind the barbed wire smoking Cuban cigars. They had given up their arms but still managed to hold on to their cigars.

BOTTOM: A number of Grenadians displaced by the fighting have moved into the dormitories formerly occupied by the American medical students. Most of the "refugees" come from the Grand Anse area which was the scene of heavy fighting from early in the attack which was launched last Tuesday.









Two share the guard

..ABOVE a United States marine and a Barbadian policeman in the peace-keeping force guard Cubans taken prisoner in the fighting.

..BELOW: This is unfinished air terminal at Point Salines. The airport was scheduled to open early next year. Its completion deadline now hangs in the balance with the changes that have taken place in Grenada in recent days.

..AT RIGHT: The helicopters coming and going attract the attention of these children. They look skyward in their curiosity, forgetful, at least for the moment, of the struggle around them.

..BOTTOM: It's time for a break, as these U.S. Marines relax and take it easy. Most of the fighting in their area was over but the men still cling to their guns, just in case.



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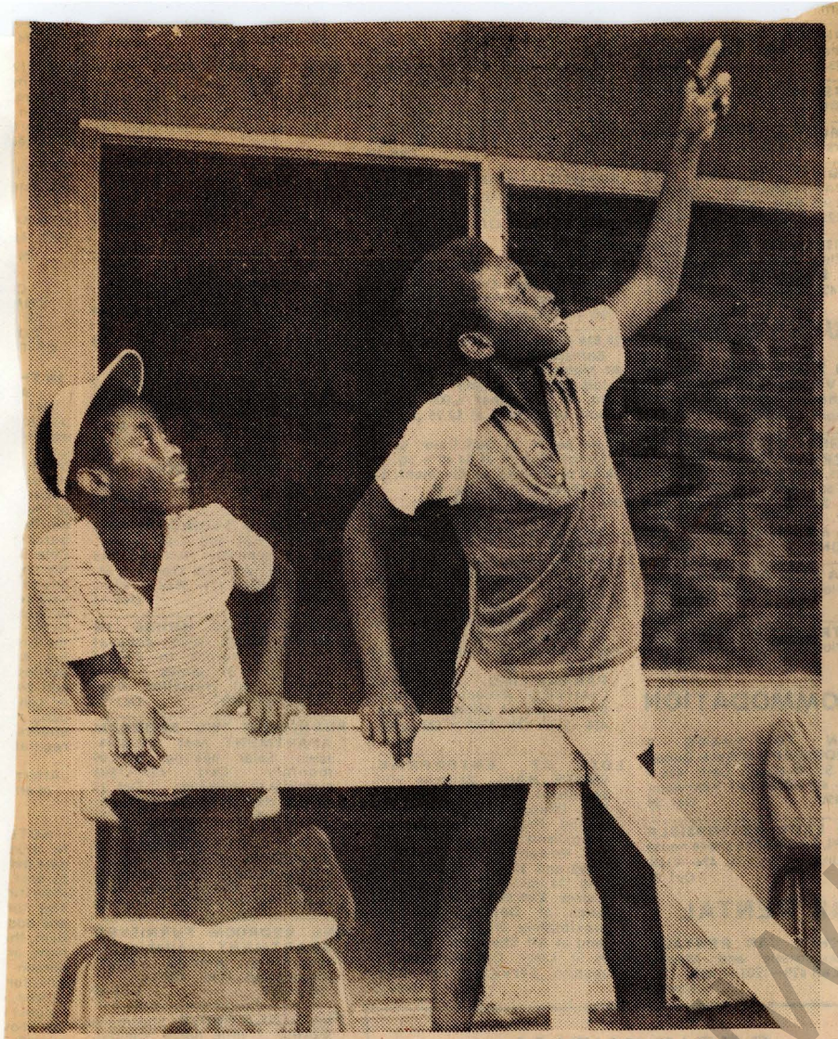


BYC behind OECS

The Barbados Youth Council said it supported unequivocally the Governments of the Organisation of East Caribbean States in the military act to rescue Grenada.

The BYC in a statement said it seemed quite clear to the council that the Revolutionary Armed Forces who took power in Grenada showed scant respect for human rights and dignity of the citizens of Grenada.

According to the council: "We believe that had the member countries of the Caribbean allowed such a precedent to be set, it would only be a matter of time before the principles that accompanied the regime spread through the region, a traditional zone of peace."

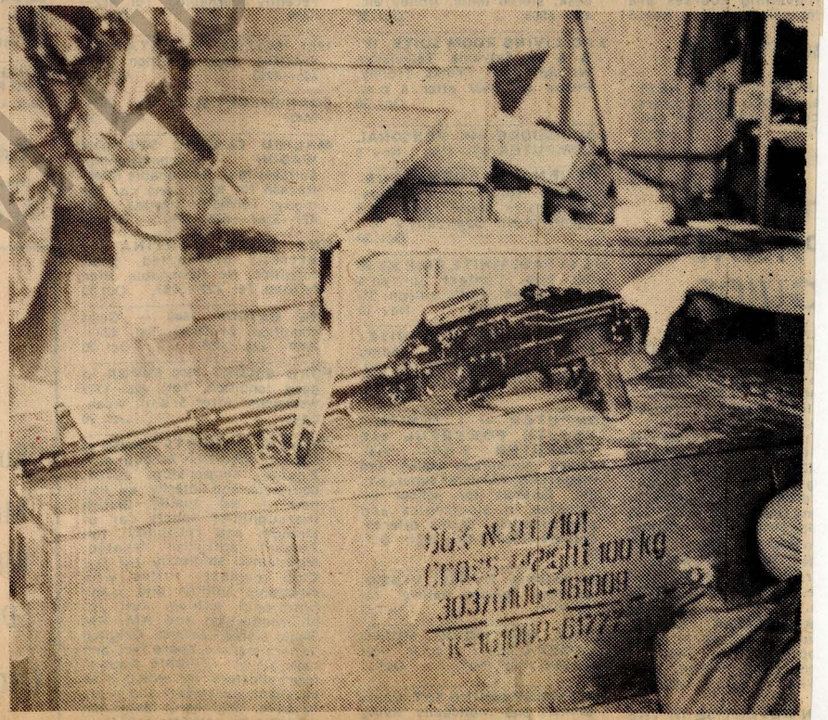
The BYC said it was however unfortunate that all Caricom member countries did not participate in the military operation aimed at arresting and correcting the situation.

Said the council: "Let it be clear that the BYC does not subscribe to and in fact abhors acts of violence in whatever form it manifests itself, especially if expedited lawlessly and maliciously."

It added it believed that the course of action taken by the multi-national forces was necessary for the restoration and sustenance of peace, human rights, and the will of the masses.

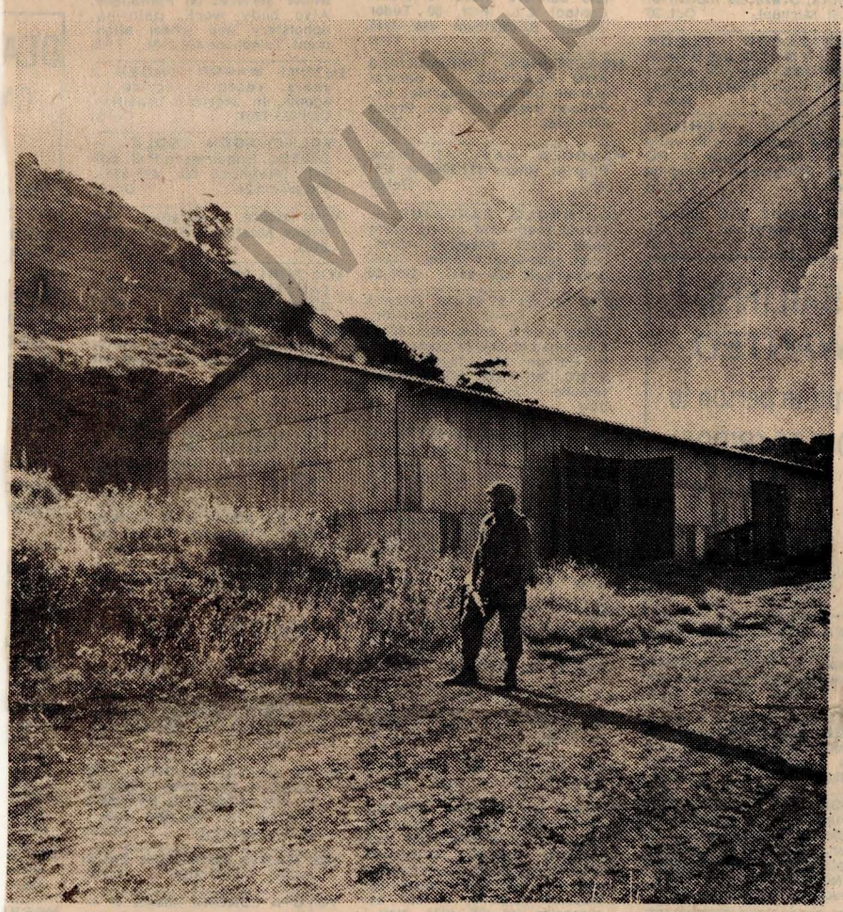


..This shed is seen with crates of ammunition reaching to the roof. The weapons found included modern anti-craft and rocket launchers, and 82 millimetre Chinese mortars.



..This is one of the sophisticated pieces of weaponary found on the island It is a long-ranged gun capable of rapid fire.





..This shed, one of six nestling at the foot of the hills around Point Salines, was filled with Cuban and Russian arms. Cuba's non resident Ambassador to Barbados, Ivan Cesar Martinez, said yesterday that the crates of arms found belonged to the Grenadians, not the Cubans.

'Medical school not accredited'

CHICAGO, Saturday (CANA-Reuter) — Offshore medical schools, such as the one on Grenada whose students were evacuated in the invasion there, were created by the boom in medical education but are not formally accredited, according to U.S. medical officials.

Leonard Fenninger, vice president for Medical Education and Scientific policy of the American Medical Association, told Reuters such schools have been a source of controversy.

"There have been concerns about the preparation of such students, particularly the clinical experience," they receive, he said.

The AMA, however, has not as a body taken a stand on offshore schools or foreign medical schools in general except to decide in 1956 not to extend its accreditation to any medical school outside the United States or Canada, Fenninger said.

St. George's University School of Medicine on Grenada caters primarily to students who have been rejected by U.S. medical schools, where the competition for entry is keen.

Charles Modica, who founded St. Geirge's in 1976, has said he did so in response to complains from parents who found some of their children could not get into U.S. medical schools.

There are now about a dozen such offshore schools.

Fenninger said there was a very rapid increase in demand for medical education in the 1970's after "all the industrial nations felt the need for more doctors."

In the United States, he said, first-time admissions to medical schools went from 8 000 in 1963 to 16 000 this year.

Even though the AMA and the Association of American Medical College do not accredit the offshore schools or any of the estimated 1 200 medical schools around the world, graduates from such schools can qualify to practice in the United States.

Fenninger said the such students must be certified by the Education Commission for foreign medical graduates. The process involves successfully completing a residency or specialty training in the United States and passing a basic medical examination.

Modica has said that last year about 72 per cent of St. George's graduates passed the exam.

Some of the American students who attend St. George's University School of Medicine have decided not to be evacuated by U.S. Marines from the tiny Caribbean island, a spokesman for the school said.

The spokesman, Arthur Massolo, said a ham radio operator in Trinidad called the school's office here to say he had received that information from university Vice Chancellor Jeffrey Bourne, who remained on Grenada with four faculty members.

Massolo could not give a precise number for those choosing to remain.

Evacuation of students is contuning, he said, with several arriving on military planes on Charleston, South Carolina.



..Students and their friends at St. George's School of Medicine in Grenada. These students decided to stay on the campus in spite of the fighting on the island. Some 343 students and other Americans have already been evacuated along with 24 citizens from 14 other countries. — (Photo by Willie Alleyne).

WEEKLY REVIEW

ADVOCATE OCTOBER 30, 1983

Monday:

Visitor: I saw Russian troops

A Canadian visitor to Grenada said yesterday there were Russian troops on the streets of St. Georges last Wednesday, the day Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his colleagues were killed.

Mr. George Korzeniecki and his wife Barbara fled from Grenada last Friday during relaxation of the 24-hour curfew imposed by the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) which is running the country.

Mr. Korzeniecki said that among the armoured cars, personnel carriers and soldiers, he saw the Russians.

Queried as to whether he saw any Cuban troops as well, he declared:

"As far as we could tell it wasn't Cuban at all, it was Russian."

The Canadian said that there were celebrations in the streets following the release of Mr. Bishop.

He said that the former leader was taken to hospital to be treated from cigarette burns inflicted on his body during his detention, the Canadian said too that from reports Mr. Bishop had not been fed.

Tuesday:

Grenada seeks outside help

Grenada yesterday announced it was mobilising international support for its five-day old Military Government and said the island remained under threat of invasion from regional and foreign forces.

Radio Free Grenada said the military had asked certain countries to condemn "the current invasion of the country and had received solidarity from 16 countries, but did not name them.

It has been broadcasting reports all day that some Commonwealth Caribbean Governments and the United States were planning an invasion.

Last night the U.S. Embassy in Barbados said a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, with 150 men on board was due in Bridgetown today "on a goodwill visit."

The statement said the visit of the USS Stonewall Jackson was arranged "sometime ago".

The ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) yesterday said it had sent a protest note to the U.S. Embassy. It warned that any military intervention would see the deaths of thousands and would be a violation of International Law.

Negotiations to bring Americans out of Grenada stalled yesterday as Radio Free Grenada repeated again that "an invasion" of the tiny Caribbean island "was imminent".

No LIAT flights

LIAT (1974) Limited, an island-hopping airline owned by Caribbean Community (Caricom) Governments, yesterday suspended flights to Grenada as the Governments applied more pressure to the military authorities in St. George's, who seized power last Wednesday.

"We have received instructions not to fly to Grenada," said LIAT's Antigua-based General Manager (Marketing), Mr. David Jardine. "As you know, Caricom Governments have agreed to suspend all air and sea links with Grenada."

Caricom Heads of Government announced the decision last Sunday after talks in Trinidad, during which they also agreed to suspend Grenada from the 13-nation trade and political grouping.

"We have indefinitely suspended all Grenada flights," Mr. Jardine said in a telephone interview. "Operating normally, we would have had about eight Grenada flights today."

"We will be losing some money, since Grenada is one of our main operating areas. But Trinidad and Tobago's decision not to accept nationals from Grenada unless they have a visa would also have adversely affected us because a lot of Grenadians travel to Trinidad and Tobago."

LIAT provides Grenada's main air link with the rest of the English-speaking Caribbean. Since big aircraft cannot use small Pearls Airport, Major Western airlines depend on LIAT to fly to Grenada passengers disembarking in Barbados and other Caricom-member countries.

Serious affects

Tourist arrivals to Barbados this winter season may be drastically affected by the turmoil in Grenada.

There have been reports of cancellations, particularly from potential North American visitors, in the Spice Isle surfaced 12 days ago.

A Barbados Hotel Association official, when asked yesterday whether the rumours of the cancellations were true, answered in the affirmative.

He said that most of the foreign press covering the events in Grenada was based here and the international news was therefore originating in Barbados.

As a result of this, he added, people were under the false impression that Grenada was in Barbados "or on the doorsteps' of Barbados. "Some hotels have reported cancellations," the BHA official reiterated.

Options open

Mike Morgan, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Barbados, said "all options are opem for ensuring the safety of the Americans and helping those who want to come out to depart Grenada". Morgan declined to elaborate.

The plans to evacuate the Americans broke down after Grenada apparently reversed a decision to reopen Pearl's Airport on Grenada, believed to be best immediate way to get between 200 and 300 Americans off the troubled island.

About 1 000 Americans and 350 Britons are in Grenada.

Airport officials in Barbados said two empty planes departing from the island of St. Lucia and St. Vincent were able to bring out of Grenada a still undetermined number of residents of those two nearby islands.

Morgan confirmed later yesterday that Pearl's Airport remained closed to commercial traffic, but "we got in our diplomatic plane. The rest (the evacuation of Americans) is up in the air," he said.

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Wednesday:

US troops to mop up today

Almost 2 000 United States military personnel backed up by just over 300 troops from Barbados and five other Caribbean nations, are today expected to mop up pockets of resistance in Grenada following the airborne strike they made on the Spice Isle yesterday.

With no official word coming out of Grenada, the death toll last night was given as at least 17 and many wounded on both the invading and defending sides.

The U.S. marines and army paratroopers invaded Grenada early yesterday morning in an effort to "restore democracy" and lay the way for establishment of a broad-based civilian Government to replace the "ruthless" military dictatorship.

Churches protest

Thirty Caribbean churches last night followed leftist political groups in protesting against a United States-Caribbean troop landing aimed at toppling Grenada's new Military rulers.

The regime groups, all members of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), said they were disturbed by the additional violence and loss of life since last week's takeover in St. Georges that left at least 17 people, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-Cabinet Ministers dead.

The churches' position was spelled out the CCC General Secretary, the Revd. Allan Kirton. It followed demonstrations by leftist groups in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

Mr. Kirton said Caribbean Community (Caricom) member countries had violated the rules of the 13-nation English-speaking trade and political group of which Grenada is a member by taking part in a military initiative against the small islands.

Cuba's role

Cuba's role in Grenada has been sharply brought into focus by president of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), Mr. Francis Alexis.

This follows reports out of St. George's yesterday that Cubans who had reportedly gone to Grenada to work on the international airport now going up at Point Saline, were actively involved in the conflict.

Reports from St. Georges said that 12 were killed and 22 others taken prisoners while the Cuban Government said its nationals were fighting heroically. Some 32 Russian Advisers were also captured.

Dr. Alexis said if he were in a position to decide matters the Russians in Grenada would have to go.

Own interest

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Tuesday, (CANA) — Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight told Parliament that this country's participation in the U.S. led invasion of Grenada was in Jamaica's own interest.

He said that the overthrow of the military regime that took power in last Wednesday's bloody coup would not pave the way for the return of Sir Eric Gairy, the former Prime Minister who was overthrown in 1979. Sir Eric is Grenada's last elected leader.

"It's in our own interest that we should not encourage revolution and the introduction of totalitarian style of government to displace democracy" Seaga declared.

He said also that it was not in Jamaica's interest to encourage the armed overthrow of governments and to encourage those who desire "to seize power by illegal means to brutally liquidate a country's leadership, and defenceless citizens."

Russian hand

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, (CANA) — The Soviet Union and Cuba had a hand in last week's bloody army coup in Grenada in which Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues were killed, Dominica Eugenia Charles said today.

Miss Charles, current chairperson of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), made the point a joint news conference here with President Ronald Reagan hours after a Caribbean intervention force had landed on the strife-torn island.

Thursday:

Scoon to give address today

Grenada" Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon will address his country today after a "successful" two-day American-led military intervention in the troubled island to remove its week-old army government and restore democratic rule, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams announced here last night.

Adams, who was one of the principled figures behind the call for U.S. help, to unseat the Grenada military which seized power in an October 19 coup made the announcement in a late night radio and television address to outline the Barbados role in the military operation.

Sir Paul, who was rescued from his official residence last night by the invading forces, is expected to deal with plans for returning the 133 square mile island to democratic rule after two coups in the last five years.

U.S. big guns

American troops fighting to restore order and democratic government in strife-torn Grenada after last week's army coup brought out their big guns yesterday and were last night reported to be well on top of the Cuban-led opposition.

News of the latest military successes of the U.S. forces came as Trinidad and Tobago joined Guyana in criticising the American intervention in the 133-square-mile Eastern Caribbean island, where the military killed the Prime Minister and at least 16 other people in last Wednesday's takeover.

Evacuation problems

Canada's and Britain's plans to evacuate their citizens from Grenada where U.S. troops were fighting to topple the new military rulers, ran into hitches yesterday, diplomatic sources in Barbados reported.

A Canadian Armed Foces Boeing 707 with a mandate to evacuate all Canadians who want to leave the Caribbean Island, where the military took power in a bloody coup a week ago, was still standing by at the Grantley Adams International Airport last night, hours after arrival, Canadian spokesman John Holmes said.

Friday:

Barbados' UN chances bleak

Barbados chances of winning a much sought after seat on the United Nations' Security Council now seems very unlikely following its involvement in the invasion of Grenada.

The fight for the seat is between Peru and Barbados. It was thought that Barbados had the better chance because the Peruvians already hold an important post; the current Secretary General of the UN, Mr. Perez de Cuellar is a Peruvian.

Up to the time of the invasion of Grenada by a joint United States and Caribbean force (Barbados, Jamaica and the members of the Organisation of East Caribbean States) and Latin American countries as well as those from the Non-Aligned Movement were said to be looking at the situation on an individual basis and tended to favour Barbados.

Resistance likely

Sources close to the planning of Tuesday's invasion of Grenada said they had been confident that U.S. and Caribbean forces would face little organised resistance from Grenada's inexperienced army, but didn't anticipate so much resistance from Cubans.

As the fighting wound down on Wednesday on Wednesday night, it became clear that most combat involved the estimated 600 Cubans on the island.

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'Very scaring'

Ernest and Angela Chiu, a British newly wedded couple never thought that their honeymoon to Grenada would be "very, very scaring, with loads of gunfire around our heads."

Mr. and Mrs. Chiu are now in Barbados after being rescued from the 'spice isle' by U.S. Marine forces.

The more vocal Mrs. Chiu said that while at the Spice Isle Inn Hotel shooting broke out and after about 15 minutes she, her husband and other hotel guests were escorted to the airport and subsequently flown to a more "peaceful Barbados."

She said that when the turmoil first broke out, the Grenadian people were without hope and were saying "we are very scared. Nobody liked Bishop and so we will get no help."

Mrs. Chiu added that some others were saying that Queen Elizabeth "who is still Queen of Grenada" should send in some help for the Grenadians.

Saturday:

5 000 troops in Grenada

United States military forces are expected to remain in Greanda for at least one month in an effort todeal with guerrilla warfare mainly against Cuban opposition.

This has been stated by American military officials on the Spice Isle who said yesterday that they now had some 5 000 troops on the island and another 10 000 on the ships of Grenada.

Joseph Metcalf III, a Three Star Admiral in charge of the American Forces — marines, navy and air force — on the island, said that the invading Forces had got more resistance than had been expected, due mainly to the extensive Cuban military involvement on the island.

Admiral Metcalf said that there were some 1 100 Cubans on the island according to reports after interrogation of those captured and up to mid afternoon yesterday around 650 had been taken prisoner.

They were being held at two camps at Point Saline and Pearl Airport and the Americans are making every effort to have them off the island as soon as possible. Spain and Colombia are said to be interested in helping the Prisoners of War (POWs) sent back to their native land.

Bajans helping

Barbadian police officers now helping to maintain peace and order in strife-torn Grenada have been playing a major role in interrogation of former Grenadian soldiers and militia personnel.

Two Women Police Officer, Brenda Lewis and Marcia Best, flew out of the island yesterday to join 52 other Barbadian policemen now there. The women police officers are expected to remain in Grenada for at least two weeks.

At the Point Salines Prisoner of War Camp, the Barbadian police under Inspector Jasper Watson and Sergeant Ashford Jones, who were talking with Grenadains for the entire day. The senior officer there is Assistant Superintendent — Alvin Griffith.

A number of important interviews were said to have been carried out their involving people who had been held in the prison at Richmond Hill for over four years.

Wants envoy recalled

Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams said last night he will be asking Trinidad and Tobago to recall its Resident High Commissioner here, Mr. Basil Pitt, as a major diplomatic row was building over contents of a meeting here between the two men a week ago, regarding plans for a multi-national intervention Force for Grenada.

Mr. Pitt was yesterday quoted by his External Affairs Minister, Mr. Basil Ince as denying an Adams statement Wednesday that at the October 21 meeting, Mr.Pitt had been told that some Caribbean States were contemplating sending a military force to Grenada.

U.S. troops invaded Grenada early last Tuesday morning to restore democratic rule after a bloody military coup on October 19. The Americans are supported by 327 troops and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis.

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Advocate oct 30 1983

● Scoon: No politicians included

Interim Gov't is coming soon



SIR PAUL

Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, speaking to the nation for the first time since a U.S.-led invasion five days ago, last night announced he was forming an Interim Administration without politicians in the next few days and directed the reopening of Government Offices, shops and schools from Monday in an attempt to return the troubled island to normal.

Sir Paul, appointed by Queen Elizabeth in 1978, is recognised as the only legal authority on the island and had been earmarked by the invasion forces to guide the island through the next few months.

In his address, also broadcast here, Sir Paul said he had been "deeply saddened" by the events of the past few weeks, which have seen the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a military coup on October 19.

U.S. and Caribbean Forces landed in Grenada Tuesday to remove the army, which Sir Paul said will be disbanded, and restore democratic rule.

"It is my intention in the next few days to appoint an Interim Administration in my own deliberate judgement a body of Grenadians as an interim measure to assist in administering the affairs of the country," the Governor-General said.

The administration, he said would comprise people of integrity and ability and will "provide breathing space to allow early elections." "Let it be clearly understood that this will not be an administration of politicians," he added.

Sir Paul directed that government offices be reopened on Monday, so too will schools which have been closed since the coup 10 days ago. State offices and business firms, which were asked to open today, did business for one day, Monday, when the short-lived military junta relaxed a curfew.

But Sir Paul urged Grenadians to stay indoors from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. until further notice "for their own safety and protection" and to help facilitate the work of the peace-keeping forces in the Island.

He issued a directive to members of the Grenada Army and the People's Militia, who are still armed to "lay down their arms." They will be told shortly when and where to hand in the arms "prior to the disbandment of the army."

Sir Paul referred in his address to the "incredible amount of arms and foreign sophisticated weapons" found by the invasion forces. The Americans have accused Cuba of establishing an army camp in Grenada.

The Governor-General said Grenada had just been through a trying period and the thoughts of its people must now be guided by reconciliation, forgiveness, and reconstruction.

"Our energy must be directed towards the process of democratic life true freedom and dignity to all our people. At the same time we must insist on high standards of morality in public life," Sir Paul said.

He said he had been deeply saddened by the events of October 19. "The killing of Bishop and the subsequent control of the country by the People's Revolutionary Army so horrified not only Grenadians....that certain Caribbean states with the support of the United States decided to come to our aid to assist in the restoration of peace and order."

Intervention by foreign troops, he said was the "last thing one would want for one's country. But in our case, it has happened in deteriorating circumstances repugnant to the vast majority of the people of Grenada."

Sir Paul said he had been told that the intervention had been welcomed by Grenadians "as a positive and decisive step forward in the restoration...of full sovereignty..."

He concluded his address by saying "the task is difficult but I know that with your co-operation and God's help, we shall succeed."

ADVocate oct 30 1983



..Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes (centre) gestures as he replies to a question at a press conference yesterday. At right is his wife, Cynthia, while Harry Mayers, General Manager of Caribbean News Agency (CANA) is at left.

Hughes welcome rescue mission

Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes yesterday said he shuddered to think what would have happened to Grenadians if a rescue mission of Caribbean and American forces had not come to the country.

Speaking to more than 70 media personnel at the Hilton yesterday Mr. Hughes said the Forces were welcomed to the country emphasising that Grenadians were pleased over the action taken.

He said too that the country was going to need a peace-keeping force for sometime from the Caribbean, and not the United States. He added that six months were too short a time to hold general elections in his country.

The 64-year-old Hughes has been among persons detained by the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), the same day Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others were killed in St. George's.

The Combined Forces entered the island last Tuesday to restore order and since then has gained control of most of the country with only few pockets of resistance remaining. The main resistance is said to be coming from Cubans.

The RMC was headed by General Hudson Austin, a Methodist lay preacher, and a former close associate of the late Prime Minister.

Mr. Hughes said that if the guns had not been used against the people of Grenada there would have been no need for the rescue act.

According to him: "I am very pleased at the action the Americans took to come in. If it hadn't happen we would be in a sorry state."

Mr. Hughes said the sooner authority is set up in Grenada the sooner the country will return to governing itself.

He said Grenadians had lost the feeling of free speech and it was going to take a little time before this comes back.

About the Cubans on the island, Mr. Hughes said he was surprised to hear about the large numbers of these captured. He said they were about 300 to 400 known Cubans working on the new International Airport, at Point Salines.

He said, too, it was possible some of those resisting the rescue forces could take to the hills to carry on a protracted guerrilla warfare.

Mr. Hughes also gave an account of his capture, and events leading by to his release.

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Adams sees for himself

Prime Minister Tom Adams flew to Grenada yesterday for a "first-hand look" at the situation there, and met with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and U.S. Ambassador in Barbados Milland Bish, the government reported.

Adams, who flew from Grantley Adams International Airport here aboard a U.S. military transport plane, also met with the commanders of the Caribbean force in Grenada, Brig. Rudyard Lewis and Col. Ken Barnes, and spoke to the troops.

He met later with Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga and Prime Ministers of the Organisation of East Caribbean states members participating in the multinational military operation, at Dover Convention Centre, St. Lawrence, Christ Church.

The OECS was to meet separately prior to that meeting to discuss the Grenada situation.

Mr. Seaga, who arrived here yesterday afternoon, told reporters the next step in Grenada "is purely administrative."

"In other words, there should be a Government in place and this Government would take over the normal decision making process of restoring normality" in Grenada, he said. (AP)

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Advocate Oct 30, 1985

US troops tighten grip on Grenada

BY KERNAN TURNER

American paratroopers tightened their grip on bloodied Grenada Saturday, hunting down hundreds of Cuban holdouts reported hidden in the thickly wooded mountains.

The Grenadian Ambassador in Moscow said the Caribbean island's Marxist military leader, Gen. Hudson Austin, had retreated into the central highlands to lead a guerrilla battle.

Sporadic gunfire rattled on between Cubans and pursuing U.S. troops in the lush green hills northeast of the island capital, St. George's, Pentagon sources reported in Washington.

But the Cuban Government ridiculed the U.S. military's contention that as many as 500 armed Cubans remained at large, saying it was "the product of U.S. imagination and panic."

"Now it seems they see Cubans fighting behind every tree and rock," a Havana Government statement 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 US$25 000 emergency food shipment was on its way.

The Pentagon put the U.S. death toll at 11, and said seven other U.S. servicemen were missing and 67 were wounded.

Navy Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, head of the U.S. Forces on Grenada, said Friday the last casualty count among the defenders included 36 dead and 56 wounded, most of them Cuban.

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MR. BERNARD COARD

Coard found by countrymen

POINT SALINES, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) — United States-led intervention forces battling to restore order and democracy in strife-torn Grenada today reported the arrest of former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and three other ring leaders in the recent political upheaval here.

"We just got Coard. He was turned in to the best of my knowledge by Grenadians," U.S. Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf told visiting newsmen at the Point Salines Airport here.

"We have him in our custody (but) I'm not going to tell you where he is now. Apparently he was brought in...apparently he surrendered," Metcalf said.

Also in custody are Selwyn Strachan, former Minister of Information and Mobilisation and Liam James, a member of the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council that ruled Grenada after a bloody coup on October 19 that saw the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues.

Metcalf said the operations officer of the People's Revolutionary Army had also been arrested. His name was not given.

Coard, the hardline marxist ideologue whose leadership feud with Prime Minister Bishop triggered the crisis in Grenada had apparently been in hiding ever since the army takeover.

Metcalf said Grenadian Army Commander General Hudson Austin, who had headed the revolutionary military council was still on the loose and was believed to be holding two hostages.

"The question was if there was any truth that Austin was holding prisoners and the fact is that at the best of our knowledge he is...we think he has two (hostages). They are non American."

The American military official was full of praise for the warmth and cooperation of the Grenadian people, as the U.S.-Caribbean forces pressed on with mopping up the last remnants of resistance.

"The Grenadians are showing us where the arms caches are. They are actually bringing people to us, identifying where the bad guys are. We are getting enormous cooperation from the Grenadians. Metcalf told the group of Barbados-based foreign correspondents covering the crisis.

Coard's Jamaica-born wife, Phyllis, who had been a member of the People's Revolutionary Government, was also taken into custody.

Marine Lt. Col. Ray Smith later told the story of Coard's capture. The American was leading a squad on the way to relieve another on guard duty on a hill near the Governor-General's mansion when he was approached by Grenadians who said they knew where "one of the hig honchos," was.

One of Smith's officers, Capt. Dave Karcher, led the men to a secluded house with a Russian-made armoured personnel carrier parked nearby. They pushed the vehicle into a ditch and surrounded the house.

There were men with guns inside, Karcher said later, but they surrendered without firing a shot after the Marines set up an anti-tank weapon and threatened to "blow the place apart."

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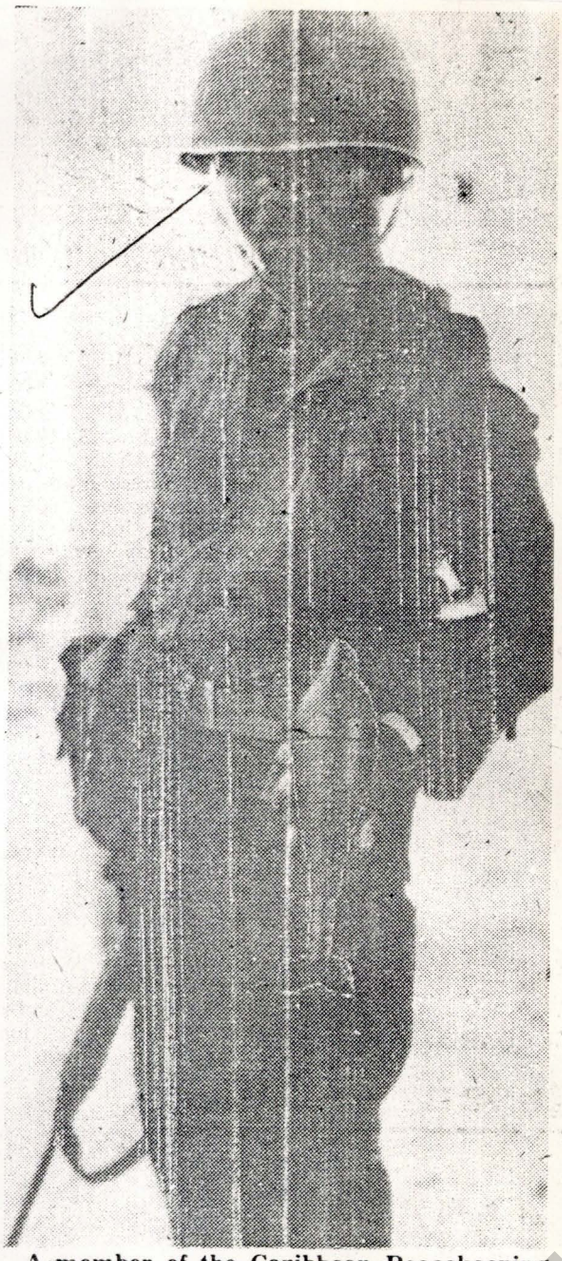

..A member of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force in Grenada holding a Russian Rocket propelled grenade with Spanish markings. This was part of the large quantities of arms found on this land.

Journalists see heavy arms cache

Twenty local and foreign journalists taken on a guided tour of Grenada yesterday by American military personal were shown a large quantity of arms and ammunition captured at warehouses just outside the Point Salines area.

They were six large warehouses in this military area, three of which contained various types of weaponary. They ranged from small hand pistols to anti aircraft guns and also included mortars and rocket launchers.

Some of the crates with the arms and ammunition bore the inscription "economic aid" and according to the US military personnel the ammunition found was enough to equip 8 000 men. There were namely from the Eastern block.

During the press tour of the St. Georges area reporters viewed the still smoldering remains of what had been the island's police headquarters.

Residents said the building, which had been abandoned several days ago, had been blown up on Thursday night.

The stores had been looted and the windows of a bank had been shattered.

A large number of white flags could be seen fluttering from both houses and antennas on vehicles.

Several of those spoken to said the white flags were to ensure that the Americans would not mistake them for the enemy.

Near the Point Salines area, visiting journalists saw at least one body laying around and American soldiers were apparently preparing a mass grave at the foot of the camp.

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BAS backs OECS

The Barbados Agricultural Society (BAS) has praised the decision of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to militarily intervene in Grenada.

A resolution expressing this feeling was unanimously passed yesterday at the Society's annual general meeting.

It stated: "Be it resolved that the BAS endorses the decision of the OECS to military intervene in Grenada in order to rescue the people from the tyranny which had engulfed them and to restore the rule of law and the right of the people to constitutionally elected Government.

"Be it further resolved that the BAS supports the firmness of the leaders of the OECS, Barbados, Jamaica and the U.S. in the resolution of this matter and thank these Governments for helping the people of Grenada in this their hour of need.

"We offer our help in any way we can in the restoration of normalcy in Grenada," the resolution concluded.

Rojas sees U.S. taking on role

Don Rojas, an aide to the slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop anticipates that the United States is going to ensure it plays a decisive role in the political affairs of Grenada.

Mr. Rojas, who was Mr. Bishop's Press Secretary, told a news conference yesterday that from information he had received, the Americans might set up an Embassy in St. Georges.

He said the size of the American military presence was excessive but he did not think such a large force justified the small and disorganised pockets of resistence which the Americans were encountering.

During the past four years, leading up to the invasion of the country, Grenada and the United States had not been on friendly terms and Grenada was consistently accused of creating a base for Cuban and Soviet expansion in the region).

(The main focus of the American charge has been the large international airport going up at Point Salines and where the combined American and Caribbean Forces have discovered large quantities of arms and ammunition).

Mr. Rojas, who went into hiding the same day Mr. Bishop was killed, said there was no doubt the invasion had taken the yoke of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) from the backs of Grenadians, who would have favoured the move.

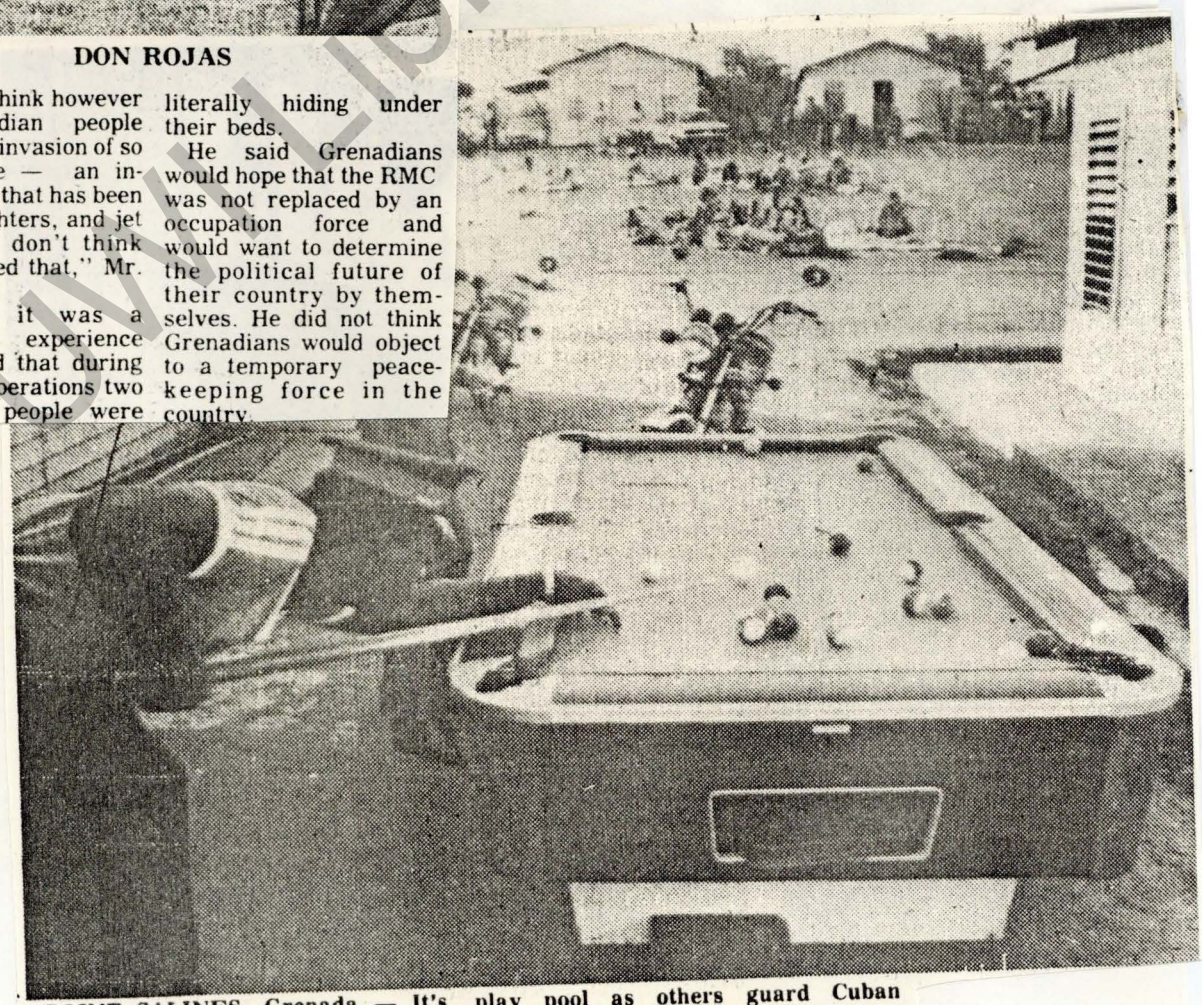


DON ROJAS

"I do not think however the Grenadian people expected an invasion of so large a size — an invasion force that has been using jet fighters, and jet bombers. I don't think they expected that," Mr. Rojas said.

He said it was a frightening experience and recalled that during one of the operations two nights ago people were literally hiding under their beds.

He said Grenadians would hope that the RMC was not replaced by an occupation force and would want to determine the political future of their country by themselves. He did not think Grenadians would object to a temporary peacekeeping force in the country.



POINT SALINES, Grenada — It's time for a game admist the turmol.Now that the pressure is easing, these members of the multinational forces play pool as others guard Cuban prisoners (in the background) at Point Salines airport. (UPI Radio Photo)

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U.K.'s unkindest cut of all!

Reflection

By LEONARD ST. HILL

Hindsight over Grenada today is as valuable only as the foresight that comes from the shadow of coming events. It always seems elsewhere.

As a consequence of recent developments in Grenada, and a much earlier commotion in St. Vincent which necessitated the intervention of friendly foreign forces, the reticence of British involvement raises questions about the significance of a British Monarch as Head of State of a sovereign country which is independent of the British Government.

These questions cannot be answered satisfactorily in the style of music hall comedy, to wit:

HE: I say, I say, I say. Here's a cable from the Indies to the palace.

SHE: Westminster or Buckingham?

HE: The cable reads 'Austin chokes Bishop.' But surely ma'am, not more sex scandals?

HE & SHE (in unison)

We do not wish to know that!

It is incredible that the Queen of Grenada would not have known, even as herself the Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, that her Prime Minister had been brutally murdered; that subsequent disturbances in that realm seriously threatened the quietness and godliness of her government of the people there; and that the same people were being forcibly deprived of the freedom of worship in a Faith of which she is Defender, in the pasture of whose God they too, were like Falkland sheep.

After all, Grenada is not far from Mustique where seldom is heard a discouraging word as the deer and the antelope play.

Could Maurice Bishop's life and the manner of his death be worth less notice than the cutting off of Jenkins' ear?

Could the internai stability of the Kingdom of Grenada be of less importance than the integrity of the borders of Belize?

Could the tranquility of the people of Grenada be a smaller consideration than a place where sheep may safely graze?

Has the British Government, indeed, abandoned the Caribbean Islands and Central America to American influence?

What prevailed on the Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, to appeal for help elsewhere than from the authority by which he was appointed and whose delegate he is?

What, then, are we to do with the baubles of a monarchical system that cannot effectively reduce anarchy and maintain the dignity and discipline of sovereign rule in democratic representative government?

Was this the flaw that made Dominica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago choose to remain in the Commonwealth without acknowledging the British Monarch as Head of State?

The prevailing contradictory inter-play of British influence in former colonies through the Crown, and the power of the political administration on which it rests, adds confusion to the torment of a people who cannot find a proper focus for their loyalty. They lack a standard around which to rally.

They are reviled in the mother country as racial non-conformists. They are alienated from their native land by contentious doctrine. In this state of disaffection, some fall prey to rabble-rousing that distorts the last vestige of a sense of true values. The consequence is chaos.

Above this confusion, the Head of State should be the corporate symbol of all the people of the nation. A light for "Jew and Gentile" of the Kingdom. His voice should be recognised as the sober and ultimate consensus that is the voice of the people in their better nature.

The absence of this popular authority figure leads to a mood of disenchantment with ideals of patriotism. That lack contributes to delinquency in representative government which deteriorates into partisan feuds, and impairs the accountability of a democratic system which is its keystone.

Retention of the British Crown and Privy Council is taken to be form of assurance of an impartial dignity in the expression of national sovereignty. This assurance has been sought by many former colonies that are now independent countries. The debacle in St. Vincent and Grenada must give them pause.

The present British Government's insensitivity to these overtures in the case of the OECS and Grenada after the murder of Grenada's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and part of his Cabinet in a partisan political dispute, created the opportunity for the declaration of a **WAR**.

Immediate British intervention to preserve the dignity of the Crown in Grenada would have inspired the people there to act with confidence in putting down the lawlessness that might yet have been called **sedition**. Such a mutiny was capable of being contained by the authority of the Governor General with the support of British Forces or Police at the disposal of Her Majesty's "Britannic" Government. Such action, taken in justifiable concern, was all that was needed to make the difference between the War which broke out involving several nations, and the Riot which might have been a domestic affair.

This apparent lack of concern is a more unkind cut than the adoption of discriminatory immigration laws which the British Government majority party discussed and defeated.

When the OECS and USA allied with Jamaica and Barbados are ranged against an Army in Grenada, we have all the elements of a War.

Into the void of understanding created by apparent British indifference to the Grenada Crisis, nature put an urgent filling that brooks no parliamentary pique.

Was it because the U.S. did not unreservedly defend the British stance in the Falkland Islands that Britain now stands aloof on Grenada where she has no significance number of kith or kin?

Was it because Bishop had backed the Argentines against a British invasion that the irony of present restraint was used as punishment for the people of Grenada?

Failing the proper intervention of the Crown in any of its guises of authority, the validity of the Grenada Invasion by the OECS is established in one of those integration movements that are so much in vogue that their consequences are taken for granted, and their implications pass unquestioned.

The theory of integration makes the conduct of any treaty subscriber subject to constraints and sanctions of a corporate-partner acting to maintain the integrity of the partnership.

Unanimity in the context of such action is a figment that cannot be imagined in sound reasoning.

All participation in voting is circumscribed by canons of competence of eligibility. This competence may be impaired by several factors, of which absence or absention are but two. Hence is derived the convention for taking decisions from among those who are "present and voting" as those who are the only ones who are competent to vote.

In the case of impeachment, it can hardly be expected or upheld that the rule of law should allow a defendant to vote in a jury either for or against his own conviction. The rule of unanimity cannot be valid in such a case.

The circumstances of a crime, and in this case the very clear evidence of the heinous felony, and the persistence of the perpetrators, heedless of warnings to desist, make a "trial" in the absence of the defendant the only possibility of pursuing justice and arresting the course of the crime.

The OECS as a sub-group within the Commonwealth Caribbean Community is harder aggregate in the brittle conglomerate of Caricom. OECS is more homogeneous than the looser dis-federate compact of MDC and LDC in a catch-as-can Caricom.

The action taken by OECS against Grenada was guided by the same principles on which, for generation after generation, European Wars have been declared and fought with intense moral conviction on both sides. There was the memorable British Expeditionary Force intervening from across the English Channel in the internal rearrangement of Germany's living room in Austria and Czechoslovakia and Poland, that was to disturb the "peace in our Time."

The greatest misunderstanding about "intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state" is due to lack of attention to the details of the objectives and operation of the international treaties that are so popular with politicians seeking instant deeper integration with other sovereign states. What sweeten political goat's mout' does sour the people's backsides.

It is always discovered too late that there is a barb on the baited hook, and that treaties have circumscribing obligations and "conditionalities", and that there is usually no open back door for secession from the responsibilities of integration movements into which we have hastened.

The only true sovereign state that is proof against intervention in its "internal affairs" is the state that can afford to have no binding treaty with its neighbours.

Advocate Oct. 30, 1983

What readers have to say about Grenada crisis

Thanks for nothing Maggie

During the Budget Speech of 1982, Mr. Tom Adams interrupted his proposals to issue a statement of support for Mrs. Thatcher's stand on the Falklands. We were the first country to do so! This is consistent with Barbados' position on vital issues of freedom.

Mrs. Thatcher, when asked to support us in freeing Grenada from the clutches of CASTRO, COARD AND COMMUNISM — C.C.C. could find all kinds of excuses for not supporting the action.

We in "Little England" are very disappointed with Britain's attitude to their own families. We, however, understood their actions. We only have to look at their cricket scene — Gooch, Emburey and Co. (ENGLISHMEN) left out in the cold to be replaced by Lamb, Smith and Co. (SOUTH AFRICANS).

The lack of support by Chambers and his team of great abstainers and the open hostility of Burnham has left no doubt as to who are really West Indian Freedom lovers. We would, however, like to assure Trinidadian and Guyanese nationals that they can visit us in Free Barbados without visas.

Finally, God Bless the O.E.C.S., Jamaica, U.S.A. and of course Barbados for their stand.

K.M.S.B.

Healey is just naive

In a newscast last Thursday, it was reported that Denis Healey, British Labour M.P. had insinuated that Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, was misled by the United States into saying that a request for help, including foreign military intervention, was received from Sir Paul Scoon, Governor General of Grenada.

Mr. Healey predicated his assumption on the faces that:

(a) Such a request would properly have been made to the Queen who is the Head of Grenada; and

(b) a request of that nature would have been widely known.

Quite apart from the fact that Miss Charles, whom I have known for many years, is a woman of unimpeachable integrity, I think Mr. Healey is naive to think that a request of that nature, under the circumstances prevailing at that time, would or could have been treated other than with the utmost confidentiality and in this regard and in the light of Margaret Thatcher's stand, (for obvious reasons she stopped short of an outright condemnation of the U.S.), Sir Paul must have been divinely inspired to make the request through his "kith and kin" rather than follow protocol.

Thank God he is alive and well and that Grenada may now be legitimately returned to Grenadians under democratic rule. Thank God for the United States and, last but not least, for courageous and decisive leaders of the calibre of Prime Minister Tom Adams, Edward Seaga and the Prime Ministers (and Premier) of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

ALEC PIERRE.

Thanks for CBC vigil

Many Barbadians may not know that during the week prior to the landing of the Multi-National Forces in Grenada, CBC Radio and Mr. Don Singh kept a nightly vigil with the people of Grenada. The programme went right through the night into the early hours of the morning.

There was a tremendous outpouring of prayers, solidarity and encouragement, as Barbadians and several Grenadians came on the line with messages of support and hope.

The programme was executed with great professionalism by Mr. Singh and I am sure the people of Grenada will be forever grateful to those voices of hope, mixed with inspirational music, that kept their company every night through their great ordeal.

PAUL FOSTER

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Advocate Oct. 30, 1983

No need for shame over action

Countries participating in the liberation of Grenada have nothing to be ashamed of or apologise for in the court of world opinion.

This does not mean we are as arrogant and insensitive as the Russians have been to the feelings of the rest of the world over their callous shooting down of KAL 007 with the loss of hundreds of civilian passenger lives.

Rather, the liberating forces can proceed with the rest of their humanitarian operation with the calm and quiet confidence of those who know in their hearts and their heads that what they are doing was not only right but alas inevitable.

This collective self-assurance in the rectitude of their heroic under-taking must stem from the fact that there is no need to jusitify the national rescue mission to the two most important parties — namely the rescued and the rescuers.

For in launching out from Barbados for Grenada in the early hours of that fateful day, Tuesday, October 25, the forces of the OECS (Organisation of East Caribbean States), Jamaica, Barbados and the regional "Big Brother" the United States clearly and decisively to agents of totalitarianism, repression and communism, that we are not prepared to sit idly by and allow the mental and physical ensalvement of a democracy-loving friend and neighbour.

Those who oppose our democracy — sawing action over Grenada do so from the safety of a variety of biases and narrow self-interest, mostly political in nature. On the other hand, it is clear that some of the critics are as vociferious as they are because of the fear that has now been driven into their hearts and the irreparable damage that has been inflicted upon those who would dare advocate the further Bishop-type "experiment" in the area.

In Focus

By Henry Christopher

What Mauice Bishop had imposed in March 1979 and was later extended by Bernard Coard and General Hudson Austin was as much as "Experiment" as is an on-going session of Russian Roulette.

Therefore, it is all well and good for the various opposing groups, individuals and countries to intellectualise over the merits and demerits of the steps taken to free Grenada. As they say, "talk is cheap." To this we should now add "and also cowardiy" under the circumstances that prevailed in Grenada.

The countries who possess the courage and foresight to support and participate in the unprecedented mission of mercy to Grenada obviously were not a bunch of trigger-happy marauders, bent on displaying their powerful irresponsibility. Instead of being reckless they came to the decision to act on behalf of the Grenada masses after long, hard and careful consideration of all factors, to the point where even all the constitutional and legal requirements were met.

They are those who had shied away from their responsibilities on the grounds that military action should not have been used as a "first resort" and called in its place for other approaches including a "fact-finding" mission to Grenada. But it is hard to see what other "facts" these people would have hoped to discover when the whole world already knew the most decisive facts of all. These were that chaos prevailed in Grenada as a result of the murder and carnage wrought upon the political leadership and general populance by blood thirsty and power-hungry animals in military uniforms and ideological guises.

To those who unconvincingly bemoan that the military action on behalf of Grenada was "setting a dangerous precedent," the reality of the matter is that a "dangerous precedent" had already been set by the coup of March 1979 an unconstitutional step which many of them did not so much tolerate, but rather venerated and advocated as the norm for future political change in the region.

History has proven them wrong in an unfortunate but not totally unexpected blood chilling way.

Further vindication of the stance of those who demanded that Bishop stick to his promise to hold elections and of the participants in the move to save Grenada, has come in the revelations that under Bishop that Island was more than an "experiment."

The arms and ammunition that have been uncovered unmistakably demonstrate that Grenada had become a transit point and a pusher of weapons of destruction. Grenada had thus become the lackey of a lackey (Cuba) of the Russian superpower.

Bishop had claimed that the new airport at Point Salines was necessary for the continued economic development of Grenada. We cannot see how even the most ardent apologist for the Bishop regime can seek to justify the huge quantities of highly sophisticated Russian weaponry since unearthed in Grenada.

As Prime Minister Tom Adams correctly pointed out, the move to restore democracy and constitutionality in Grenada has met with a public near unanimity and coherence that has been hitherto unknown over political issues in the region. If, as is stated as a truism of democracy that the "voice of the people is the voice of God" then this massive endorsement by the populace must certainly reflect the approval and wishes of the Almighty.

Already attempts are being made to portray the United States participation as representing "Yankee Imperialism," "big stick might" and "gunboat diplomacy." These empty and outmoded, emotive phrases will give aid and comfort to those whose political interests have experienced a major reversal.

But to those who value our democratic way of life highly enough to be prepared to fight for it, the decision by the United States to bear the brunt of the operation, has earned it more respect and affection in the last few days than any other recent action that directly impacted on our daily lives.

As the story unfolds, it has to be accepted that the United States' decision to shoulder the greatest responsibility in money, materials, and above all, men, was carefully and thoughtfully gone into.

The Americans have been prepared to put their money, lives and international reputation on the line when others with deeper and more long-standing historical connections turned their backs on us.

Now we know who our real friends are when we needed them most.

The Americans' participation can be better appreciated against the background of their recent loss of lives in Lebanon. Ronald Regan who most likely will be seeking Presidential re election, had a lot to lose personally too.

We as a people can do our cause a great deal of good by rallying behind those who moved in not only to save Grenada from a fate worse than General Hudson Austin but ultimately was preserving the democracy enjoyed and valued by us in the other islands. No price is too high for this!

Advocate OCTOBER 30, 1983

Anger over stand

It would seem that the Revd. Allan Kirton, the General Secretary of the Caribbean Council of Churches (CCC), as spokesman for his 30-member organisation, has succeeded in doing what seemed to be the impossible — made a number of Barbadians, known for their love of religion, angry with the Church. The Revd. Kirton had said that his group, the CCC, was against the action taken by United States and Caribbean troops in landing in Grenada.

Mr. Kirton maintained that in taking such action the CARICOM member-States had violated the rules of the 13-nation trade and political group, of which Grenada is a member, by taking part in the military initiative against Grenada.

In Mr. Kirton's words, "The CCC regrets that the decision to invade was reportedly in response to requests from certain Caribbean leaders.....reports from the Caricom Heads of Government meeting over the weekend had spoken of agreement on a fact-finding mission and a peace-keeping force, and so we are disturbed that subsequent developments have resulted in additional violence and loss of life.

"We feel great concern for Caricom and for the future viability of the integration movement which are endangered by a disregard for the rule of unanimity as required both by the CARICOM Treaty and the Treaty of the OECS (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States)."

There is no doubt that the Grenada action could have taken place if it relied on a unanimous vote. Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago were against the intervention and in the end the decision to act was taken without them.

But what we have here are the implications of sticking to the letter of a treaty or exercising judgement outside of that treaty when the terms of the treaty would have prevented such an exercise. The Grenada situation was not one in which we could have afforded to drag our feet. Furthermore, we now know that if we had done so it would have been a lot more difficult to bring about any change of direction from the path along which General Hudson Austin was bent on taking with his army.

A fact-finding mission could not have changed the facts or get to know them all and we would have baulked over any intervention after the mission just as we are now arguing about whether or not it should be done.

What has been disregarded by many who have been raising the various arguments are the feelings of the ordinary citizens about how developments had emerged in Grenada. The intervention has proved to be popular among the people of the nations involved. We also have reason to believe that even in those CARICOM States where the Governments have not supported the intervention there will be a body of opinion that supports the action.

It is to this background that the Revd. Kirton and the CCC now find that their role of critics of the Grenada invasion has led to them being themselves criticised and rudely so!

It must also be borne in mind that not many weeks ago the Revd. Kirton, was forced to state publicly that the CCC was not a Communist-inspired group nor was the CCC's publication, "Contact", an organ of communism. But people will tend to believe what they want to believe and although the CCC has through the Revd. Kirton spelt out the reasons for its objection to the Grenada action, they will still be some who would prefer to think that the sentiments expressed have more deep-seated motives.

The popular feeling for the action taken over Grenada has forced the CCC's back to the wall as was evidenced from the pains that have been taken to show in statements that the CCC had received support from other overseas Church organisation for its stand. But in spite of this, individual spokesmen from a number of the churches under the CCC umbrella have also indicated that they are not against the Grenada intervention, even though they are not prepared to shout their support from the rooftops.

It is not unlikely that for a long time it will be remembered that the CCC did not join in the popular support for the steps taken to help Grenada by force of arms.

To what extent this could lead to disenchantment towards the grouping will depend on individual depth of feeling on the matter. But perhaps if the CCC sets out to get heavily involved in the "reconstruction" that must come after the intervention, the bitterness many obviously now feel towards the organisation will be significantly diminished.

ADVocate Oct. 30, 1983

More garment fears

With all the attention that is being focused on developments in Grenada it is possible that the on-going plight of the local garment industry will be relegated to a back seat. But even so, with the now familiar bleak outlook facing the industry it is still touch and go that the backlash of the Grenada crisis might further aggravate the local garment manufacturers' problems.

Last Friday, a local garment manufacturer, operating the company called, Carib Island Design, announced that he was forced to close his business because of the problems he is facing in trading with Trinidad. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has taken restrictive measures to curb the volume of foreign exchange leaving that country and Trinidad's Caricom partners are feeling the effects. This is particularly the case with a number of the local garment manufacturers who depend almost entirely for their sales in the Trinidad market to keep their doors open.

The spokesman for Carib Island Designs had been forced once before to close his business under similar circumstances but following discussions at Heads of Government level the situation eased and the Trinidad and Tobago Government promised to expedite the granting of licences for imports. The reality of the execution has not matched the promise and a number of the local exporters to Trinidad and Tobago are once again in financial trouble.

The spokesman for Carib Island Design maintained that Trinidad and Tobago's Caricom imports comprised a relatively small proportion of that country's foreign exchange expenditure. In that context he felt that the Trinidad and Tobago Government could ease any pressure now felt by its Caricom partners because of existing financial policies.

But the mood over the Grenada invasion differences might not at this stage be conducive to this type of understanding.

The Prime Minister of Barbados, Mr. Tom Adams, has said that he wants Trinidad and Tobago to recall its High Commissioner to Barbados, Mr. Basil Pitt. The action springs from the claim made by the Trinidad and Tobago Government that it did not know that there were plans for an armed intervention in Grenada, giving the impression that the Caricom partners behind the Grenada move, had acted behind Trinidad and Tobago's back.

Mr. Adams has said that he had informed the Trinidad and Tobago High Commissioner in Barbados about what was afoot. He has said that lies have been told and that the Trinidad and Tobago High Commissioner will have to be recalled.

We do not know how the Government of Mr. George Chambers will react but at the moment with the known differences the signs are not propitious for an era of good feeling.

This apart, it is coming through more and more that Barbadian garment manufacturers can only remove themselves from their precarious position by seeking markets outside of Caricom, as difficult as this is for a number of them.

The ups and downs they are now experiencing in their Caricom trade do not permit for any long term planning. Whenever there is reliance on sales in the Trinidad and Tobago market the garment manufacturers will have their share of problems since it is not likely that any permanent solution to the difficulties now faced is immediately forthcoming.

ADVOCATE Oct. 30 1983

Cuba wants action

Cuba has called for the speedy repatriation of its wounded or dead from strife-torn Grenada, where it put the number of its nationals as less than 800.

According to a statement telexed to the headquarters of the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) here, from the officials Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, President Fidel Castro has said that Spain and Colombia were assisting with negotiations to effect the evacuations.

Cuba charged that the United States, which this week joined with Caribbean states, in an invasion of Grenada, where the military had taken power in a bloody coup on Wednesday last week, has refused to inform Havana of the number of dead and wounded Cubans.

"Let the United States Government not imagine in the slightest that it can use the bodies of the dead which its cowardly attack occasioned, or those wounded in the heroic combat, or the compatriots whom its Armed Forces are illegally holding, to blackmail, pressure and humiliate Cuba," the statement said, "we simply demand with all justice their rapid devolution to our country."

Are safe

HAMBURG, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — Two newsmen reported missing in Grenada by the West German news magazine Stern have been discovered safe on the neighbouring island of Barbados, the magazine said today.

Stern yesterday reported that correspondents Hans-Joachim Loewer and Jay Ullal had been missing on Grenada since Monday.

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ADVocate Oct. 30 1983

Grenada crisis: It's a lesson for region

Maurice Bishop, the assassinated Prime Minister of Grenada, promised his neighbour, Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago, a few months ago that he would move his country towards elections.

He was setting up a constitutional commission and all the signs were that he planned to hold an election at last. He would have won handsomely. But it was too late.

If elections had been held after the coup that brought him to power in 1979, as the whole Commonwealth Caribbean implored him to do, he would almost certainly have been alive today.

There is no doubt that he was a popular leader — and was so until his death. After an election Grenada would have ceased to be a parish in the region.

Caribbean leaders, who have a lively sense of democracy in even the smallest island, and often change Governments by the ballot-box were incensed at the bloodshed that marked this coup. The lesson for them all is that Bishop brought downfall on himself by forming an army where none was before.

Take-over by military coup is quite out of character in the region and there are several lessons for Caribbean leaders in these events. One result has been to bring the smaller islands into closer co-operation.

So far the pattern in the independent Caribbean has been one of fragmentation, with even the tiniest islands waiting to go it alone.

Attempts at federation and various forms of economic cooperation have an unhappy history, though recently renewed cooperation has been developing in the Eastern Caribbean and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has come back to life.

But small islands like Grenada are immensely vulnerable to outside influences. Most of them have no army.

The bloody overthrow of Maurice Bishop came within weeks of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in New Delhi. It was the first time the Commonwealth Caribbean had witnessed such political bloodshed. Jamaica is prone to bloodshed but of a very different character and the country remains deeply democratic.

Despite the revolutionary and Marxist nature of the Bishop regime, Grenada has remained a monarchy with Queen Elizabeth as Head of State and with a Grenadian Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon...

Sir Paul, who is 48 was for several years Deputy Director of the Commonwealth Foundation, which is housed in London's Marlborough House, alongside the Commonwealth Secretariat.

He is a quiet and kindly man, with a strong sense of what is right and proper. A lot now rests on his shoulders in bringing the country back to democratic government after the fighting ends in Grenada.

There was little sign that trouble was pending in Grenada even a day or two before the upheaval. Hardly a soldier was to be seen on the streets of the capital, St. Georges.

One of the first signs that something might be amiss in Grenada appeared at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad in September.

Bernard Coard, Bishop's deputy, should have been there — but instead a diplomat was sent from a Grenadian mission in New York. It was said Coard and Bishop never left the island together. And there was some mystery about Bishop's whereabouts. It was puzzling that no one was sent to Trinidad for Grenada itself.

Coard and his wife, have long been seen in the Caribbean as a made of more radical stuff than Bishop. Coard is personally a great charmer but deep down is seen as ruthless and a man who will stop at nothing. His wife, Phyllis, is highly articulate and an extrovert. They made a formidable pair in the Bishop Government.

Where Bishop scored over his eccentric predecessor, Sir Eric Gairy, as a popular leader was in the work he had done to develop the country at village level. Gairy had largely neglected the villages.

Earlier this year Bishop visited Washington in an attempt to improve the image of his regime there. He was given a frosty reception, being left to kick his heels for a week before anyone would see him. Reagan refused to meet him and eventually he was seen by a minor Government official.

Washington's objection to Bishop was his regime's close ties with Cuba, but the signs were that Bishop always wanted a good relationship with Washington and he allowed private enterprise to function in Grenada.

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U.K. mission

ONDON, Saturday, NA-Reuter) — A tish consular team has vn to Grenada to check the safety of around) Britons living or idaying on the island, foreign office said. The four-man team, led Deputy High Commissioner David Montgomery, arrived from Barbados last night aboard a British Air Force plane, a foreign office spokesman said.

They would try to make contract with all British citizens in Grenada and had authority to help any who wished to be evacuated, he added.



Await evacuation

Last Friday when journalists from throughout the world along with about 12 servicemen, Senator O'Brien Trotman, Chief Information Officer, Tony Cave, Grenadian journalist Allister Hughes and his wife returned to Barbados a number of civilian evacuees were aboard.

Mainly women and children are said to be from around the Grand Anse area, which is South of St. George's, where some of the Cubans are said to be holding out, the Grenadians arriving here had no problems on landing.

In fact, like the returning journalists, the evacuees where able to come straight through the old terminal building now taken over by the US military.

Some of the Grenadians evacuees were United States and Canadian citizens, but quite a few were Grenadians who have relatives in Barbados and were only interested in getting to safety.

The evacuees, said they were asked to leave their houses for their own safety.

In this Willie Alleyne Associates photo some of the evacuees as they awaited the C-130 cargo plane which transported the more than 100 people to Barbados on Friday night.

GRENADA SITUATION

Why G-G asked for assistance.

Grenada's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon said that because of the vacuum of authority in his country and his concern over the lack of internal security he had decided to ask for help from friendly countries.

A copy of the letter signed by Sir Paul, inviting the Organisation of East Caribbean States and other friendly countries to enter Grenada and restore order was released yesterday by Prime Minister Tom Adams. It read:

"Dear Prime Minister,

You are aware that there is a vacuum of authority in Grenada following the killing of the Prime Minister and the subsequent serious violations of human rights and bloodshed.

I am therefore, seriously concerned over the lack of internal security in Grenada. Consequently I am requesting your help to assist me in stabilising this grave and dangerous situation. It is my desire that a peace keeping force should be established in Grenada to facilitate a rapid return to peace and tranquility and also a return to democratic rule. In this connection I am also seeking assistance from the United States, from Jamaican and from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States through its current Chairman the Hon. Eugenia Charles in the spirit of the Treaty establishing that Organisation to which my country is a signatory."

Council says it's alarmed

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America has joined with the Caribbean Council of Churches in viewing the recent military intervention in Grenada with deep concern.

In a cable to President Reagan, and other top United States officials the American churches said "we are especially alarmed by the injection of our US military forces into another country and the violation of its sovereignty.

"Though the intervention has occurred at the invitation of several Caribbean Governments we believe these actions contravene international law and the United Nations Charter. We believe this action constitutes a dangerous precedent whereby an intervention is justified by the invitation of neighbouring Governments. We urge the prompt withdrawal of U.S. forces fom Grenada."

The British Council of Churches has also come out in full support of the stand taken by the CCC and the American chuches.

'Only 784 Cubans'

A Cuban Foreign Office official said here yesterday there were 784 Cubans in Grenada at the time of the "Yankee invasion',, and charged the Pentagon with inflating figures about continued fighting in the mountains.

Ivan Cesar Martiniez non resident Ambassador to Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago, said 636 of the 784 were construction workers at the airstrip at Point Salines. The others were technicians, embasy personnel, and a 12-man Cubana Airline crew that had arrived in Grenada last Monday.

MONALI condemns that 'illegal' action

The Movement for National Liberation has strongly condemned "the illegal and continued aggressions of the United States and Caribbean military forces which have invaded Grenada."

MONALI calls for true and up-to-date reports on the number of Grenadian people who have been killed or injured as a result of the US-led invasion. By concealing such statistics, the United States and certain information agencies are concealing the impact of the war on Grenada and the suffering that it is costing the Grenadian people.

This, in turn, is de-sensitising public opinion about the brutality and immorality of the war. By the time Caribbean people become aware of the destructive and costly impact of Reagan's war against Grenada, it will have become too late to compensate for the social, political and economic losses that will have been suffered by the Grenadian people.

The Movement for National Liberation calls for the immediate and total withdrawal of the U.S. marines and all other military forces that have rejected attempts at non-violent solutions, illegally invaded Grenada in flagrant contravention of international law and deeply wounded the sovereignty of the Grenadian people.

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Advocate Oct. 31, 1984



Sir Paul wants eminent folk

By ALBERT BRANDFORD

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, the first Caribbean leader to visit Grenada since Monday's armed intervention there to topple a Marxist military junta, said Saturday night, a new temporary administration being put together by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon will include people who have achieved positions of eminence in international organisations and academia.

Adams, who has emerged as one of the key figures in the planning of the U.S.-led intervention held talks with Sir Paul Saturday in St. Georges. U.S. Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Milan Bish, and Brigadier Rudyard Lewis, co-ordinator of the Regional Security Force who made the trip.

Adams in a television interview declined to give details of his discussions with the Grenadian head of state, but noted that they were concerned with the future of an interim administration and the conduct of the country's affairs.

Sir Paul had said earlier this evening in his first broadcast to Grenadians since the political crisis erupted in violence on October 19, with the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others, that the interim body would not contain any politicians.

Asked about the possible compsition of such a body, Adams said: "I think that the personalities whom he is considering will be eminent *Grenadians, some within* and *some* without Grenada, who have achieved positions in international organisations and academic life who will be able to add something to an administration."

He said that Sir Paul was taking charge of the country, making statements and issuing proclamations, essentially asserting his authority as the constitutional head of the strife-torn island.

"For example, if there were any lingering doubt left about the legality of the intervention, it is put to rest when the Governor General indicates that Grenadians should co-operate with the peace keeping forces now in Grenada.

"Once he as the constitutional authority invites co-operation with the forces that are there with his consent, at his consent, at his direction, and, indeed to some extent, under his jurisdiction," Adams said.

He added that Sir Paul has asked the remnants of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) to lay down their arms and it now becomes their duty, as he is the constitutional authority and commander-in-chief of the army.

Adams said that no timeframe has as yet been set for the setting up of the interim administration, which he pointed out was entirely within the Governor General's discretion.

As such, Adams said, under the constitution, Sir Paul can now proceed to appoint his council to administer the government.

He revealed that Sir Paul invited him to consider providing assistance from the Barbados Electoral Office to constitute an electoral roll to lead o elections. Barbados may also be asked to help with the reconstructing of a civil police force, Adams said.

"At this stage now we are in his hands," Adams said, "we have established his peace-keeping force for him and it is up to the Governor General to deal with the civil administration and call the peace-keeping force in aid of the civil power to such extend as may be required.

On his visit itself, Adams said he was taken on a helicopter four from the unfinished international airport at Point Salines to the capital St. Georges during which he was able to get a good look at the terrain and the country in between.

He said he was impressed that despite the fighting, the airport building did not appear to be damaged and there was very little evidence of destruction by "the ravages of war," especially in St. Georges itself.

Barbados' Minister of Immigration, Senator O'Brien Trotman was one of the first senior officials from this country to visit Grenada since Barbadian soldiers along with others from Jamaica and the OECS along with a large number from the US armed forces moved into the Spice Isle last Tuesday. Senator Trotman seen here in conversation with an American captain on the compound of the new airport at Point Salines while waiting to return home. Government's Chief Information Officer, Tony Cave, was also in Grenada on Friday. [Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates].

Advocate Oct. 31, 1983

US ready to return Cubans

HAVANA, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — Cuba has said it had learned from Colombia that the United States was arranging the return to Havana of Cubans killed, wounded or taken prisoner in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

They (the Americans) are going to provide transport to Havana within the next few hours for the dead and wounded with all the guarantees of the international Red Cross and in a Swissair plane," Colombian President Belisario Betancur told Cuban leader Fidel Castro, according to an official communique.

Betancur was also quoted as saying that some 600 Cubans captured in the operation would be taken to Cuba on one of the British ships anchored off Grenada. Sporadic gunbattles were the only obstacle to their evacuation.

Havana has said 784 Cubans were on Grenada when the invasion of the tiny Caribbean island began last Tuesday, but has not been able to give a precise casualty toll.

The United States puts the confirmed Cuban death toll at 69. Betancour, who has led intermediary efforts along with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, said he had received the information directly from Washington.

The Colombian President said the United States had told him that direct contact between the Cuban ambassador on Grenada and the U.S. commander there would begin when the resistance ended.

The United States maintains that as many as 350 Cubans have taken to the jungles to wage guerrilla warfare but this is denied by Havana.

There was no immediate comment available from U.S. or Swiss officials in Havana on the statement.

The statement said Castro remained concerned by the refusal of the Americans to hold direct talks and demanded that they send a list of the dead and wounded immediately.

"Fidel told (Betancur) he was worried that the Yankees would try to manipulate the totals of dead and wounded, not handing over all the bodies but counting them as missing," the Cuban Government's statement said.

Castro repeated that there was no sizeable group of Cubans still fighting on Grenada

Soviets views aired

MOSCOW, Sunday (CANA-Reuter) — The Soviet media played today on western misgivings about the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, suggesting western Europe countries should think twice about trusting President Reagan with missiles based on their soil.

The official news agency Tass quoted the London Evening Standard asking: "Can Reagan be trusted?" and said this was the question the West should ask before Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are deployed in western Europe in December.

"The U.S. unprovoked, impudent, impudent aggression against Grenada demonstrated the Reagan Government's utter disregard for its allies whom it did not even think it necessary to let know about its plans," Tass commentator Robert Sebrebrennikov wrote.

"Public alarm aroused by the feverish piling up of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe is quite legitimate", he added.

Moscow has seized the opportunity of the Grenada invasion to launch a barrage of hostile criticism of Washington, insisting that the invasion is evidence of aggressive policies of the United States.

UWI Library

Advocate Oct. 31, 1983

The Grenada Situation

Thatcher hopes U.K. troops not needed

LONDON, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hopes British Troops will not be needed for a possible Commonwealth peace-keeping operation in Grenada, Government sources said today.

The sources were commenting on press reports that the rift between London and Washington over United States action in the island was widened because of a British refusal to help pick up the pieces after two weeks of turmoil there.

Thatcher's office refused comment, but the sources said she was now hoping that a full military force would not be needed to keep order in Grenada and that Britain could help in other ways.

"It is far too early to say whether a Lebanon-style operation will be needed. The government's hope is that all military activity on the island will cease and that peace will return," said one source.

Another commented that Britain's armed forces were already stretched, with heavy commitments in Northern Ireland and the Falkland Islands as well as normal NATO duties.

"We may be able to help in other ways, providing police, election observers, food and other forms of aid," he said.

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said yesterday he hoped U.S. troops could be replaced in Grenada before Commonwealth Heads of Government meet in New Delhi on November 23.

Press reports in Britain said he hoped most, if not all, of the peacekeepers would come from police forces.

The only official British statement on a Commonwealth force came last week when Thatcher told Parliament she would "consider sympathetically" any requests for British particpation.

The Government has been angered and embarrassed by President Reagan's rejection of British advice against the invasion, and ministers have repeatedly said they want an early return to normality in Grenada so the allies can put their differences behind them.

But the issue of London-Washington relations is certain to surface again tomorrow in a parliamentary debate on the sitting of U.S. cruise missiles in Britain.

The Opposition Labour Party is expected to renew its accusation that Thatcher's promise that the missiles would not be used without U.S.-British consultation is empty in the light of the disagreement on Grenada.

Labour doubts appeared to be reflected in a public opinion poll published in today's Sunday Times, with 73 per cent of the poll sample saying they believed the United States would ignore any British objections if it wanted to fire the missiles.

Deployment of cruise missiles is due to start in Britain by the end of this year, and press reports have suggested it could begin this week, posibly immediately after the parliamentary defence debate.

Times has its say

NEW YORK, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — The New York Times said in an editorial today the U.S.-led invation of Grenada made the United States look like a "paranoid bully", and questioned President Reagan's rationale for the move.

The newspaper said the legal justifications cited by the Reagan administration were "a sham" and the evacuation of U.S. students from the island could have been accomplished by "lesser means."

The times also questioned the adequacy of evidence to back Reagan's charge that Cuba planned to use Grenada as a base for terrorism and the undermining of democracy in Latin America.

"If his worst suspicions are confirmed in the coming days, he will have denied the Russians and Cubans another Caribbean airfield, an auxiliary station for small-arms transfers and modest source of new recruits for international mischief," it said.

Necessary steps will be taken: U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sunday (CANA-Reuter) — U.S. Marines and paratroopers in Grenada will use all necessary means — including air strikes — to eliminate continued sniper fire from Cuban guerrillas, defence officials say.

They reported sporadic fighting yesterday near the Pearls airstrip in northern Grenada, including an attack on a marine patrol and gunfire directed at a marine helicopter which was not damaged.

Asked whether air strikes would be used against the remaining guerrilla forces, an official said: "Anything is possible to remove the Cuban threat from the populace."

In a report yesterday officials said that in five days of fighting U.S. casualties were 11 killed, 76 wounded and seven missing.

An unusual Saturday session of the Senate voted 53-18 for an amendment to lift restrictions on press coverage of the fighting.

News organisations have protested at the administration's tight restrictions on coverage and the amendment says the government will not prevent free media access to news sources of their choice and will end unreasonable limitations on the number of reporters allowed into Grenada.

The Pentagon said a total of 580 U.S. citizens and 76 other foreign nationals, including 25 Canadians, had been evacuated from the island.

Officials conceded the U.S. invading forces met stiffer opposition than expected. Intelligence estimates had put the number of Cubans on the island at about 500 or 600 construction workers.

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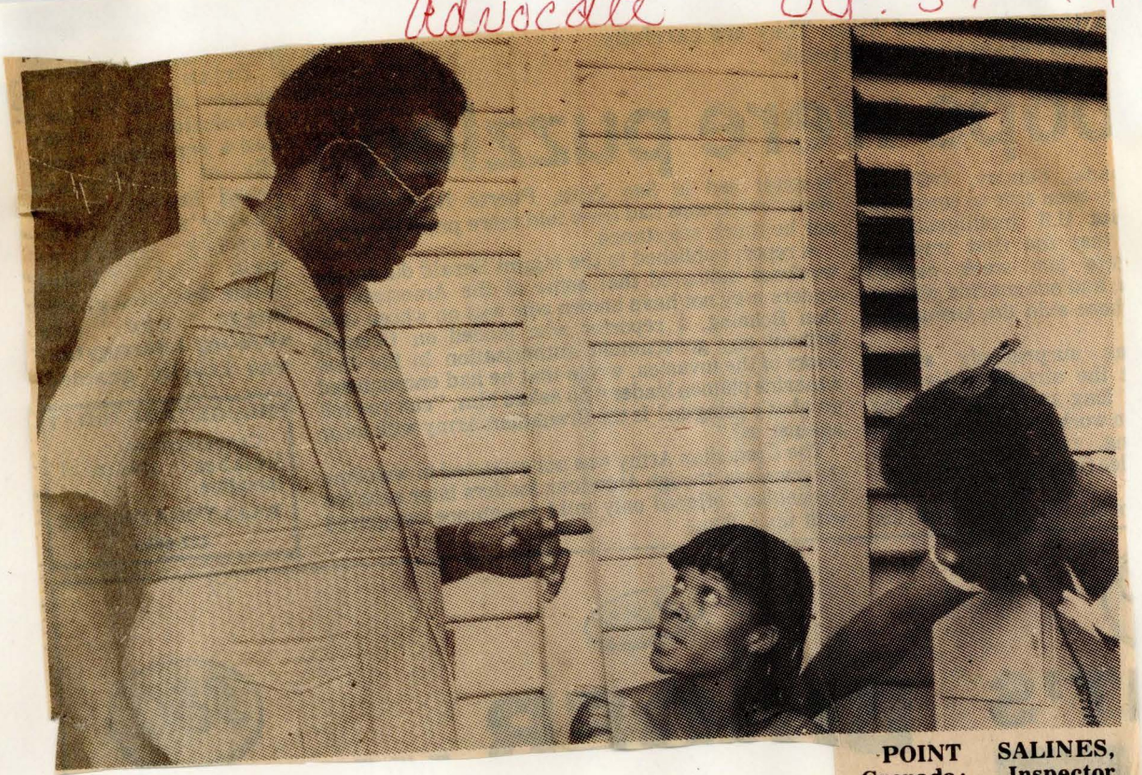

POINT SALINES, Grenada: Inspector Jasper Watson [left] and Sergeant Ashford Jones [right] of the Royal Barbados Police Force questioning Anne-Marie Brathwaite, daughter of the cook of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. These two Barbadian police officers are among more than 50 Barbadian policemen now helping to restore law and order in the Spice Isle. The Grenadian evacuees, detainees and US military personnel at Point Salines were full of praise for the Barbadian police. It is expected that Barbadian police will play an important part in rebuilding the police Force there.

How Thatcher sees invasion

LONDON, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today attacked the notion that wherever communism ruled against the will of the people the United States could enter.

The British leader, taking part in a radio phoning programme about last week's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, said she was "utterly against communism and terrorism".

But she added: "If you are going to pronounce a new law that wherever communism reigns against the will of the people even though it has happened internally there, the United States shall enter, then we are going to have really terrible wars in the world."

Thatcher said: "The western defensive forces in order to defend our way of life. But when things happen in other countries that we do not like, we don't just march in. We try to do everything by persuasion.

"People in Hungary and Czechoslovakia would like to be free. But NATO does not pursue her end by force. She pursues them by persuasion. It does not mean you never cross into another territory, but you have to be sure before you do it," she said.

Referring to Grenada's becoming a Marxist state in 1979, she said: "Let's hope Grenada does not go that way again. It has a second chance with democracy."

Thatcher said she did not believe the United States would invade left-governed Nicaragua "and I do not believe the fact they went into Grenada makes it any more likely that they will go in Nicaragua."

The British leader said she had counselled caution on the United States before it took an irrevocable decision to enter independent sovereign territory.

Advocate MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1983

Documents reveal military secrets

American forces on Grenada have uncovered secret documents showing that the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea had entered into military supply agreements with Grenada's leftist military government, a top U.S. official said yesterday.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said the information was contained in a "treasure trove" of documents that have come to light since the American-led invasion of Grenada last Tuesday.

Appearing on a televised interview programme, Dam said the alleged Soviet agreement with Grenada called for the shipment of Russian military equipment through Cuba.

He said he was unable to disclose information derived from other captured documents because officials are still analysing them and "we don't want to misrepresent what they say."

Under questioning, Dam said there is no plan to invade Nicaragua, but added, "I have no idea what may be in some drawer in the Pentagon."

Asked the same question on another programme, undersecretary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger said the invasion of Grenada has no implications for Nicaragua.

Eagleburger said the primary concern in Grenada was the safety of Americans, a situation that he claimed does not pertain to Nicaragua. In contrast to Grenada, he added, the United States is committed to a political solution to Central America's problems through the Contadora mediation process with Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

On another programme, United Nation's Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick disputed suggestions that the invasion was a setback because it cost the United States "the moral high ground international."

That thesis is "simply wrong" she said, because "those nations who seriously feel it was an immoral act already thought we were an immoral power."

Mrs Kirkpatrick said despite widespread international condemnation of the intervention, most nations feel "a clear and present danger" has been removed for the Caribbean and are now breathing "a sight of relief."

She cited the example of Venezuela, which has criticised the invasion on grounds it was a violation of international law.. Mrs Kirkpatrick said a very senior Venezuelan official, whom she declined to identify, told her privately two years ago the range of Cuban Mig jet fighter would penetrate deeply into Venezuelan airspace if the planes were able to use Grenada as a staging area.

A major source of concern to the United States had been a 10 000-foot (3,048-metres) runway being constructed with the help of Cuban material and manpower. Grenadian officials had insisted that the airfield was intended for commercial purposes exclusively.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick suggested that the expressions of disapproval of the invasion by Latin American nations have been overstated in the media. She said their public statements largely have been "mild, ambiguous and ambivalent."

Back to work from today

Shops, schools and offices in Grenada reopen again today following the U.S.-led invasion last Tuesday and the disturbances of the previous week.

This has been announced by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

In a radio broadcast Saturday, Sir Paul said he would announce a new interim administration in a few days. It would not include any politicians.

An 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew remains in force until further notice, Sir Paul said.

He announced disbandment of the army and urged armed soldiers and members of the militia to give up their weapons. Sir Paul said they would be safe in doing so.

B'dos supplies for Grenada

The International Red Cross has chartered a Swiss airplane to airlift supplies from Barbados to strife-torn Grenada.

It is expected that the supplies will leave here today.

The plane is also to repatriate Cuban casualties and wounded to Cuba when it leaves Grenada.

Prisoners held by the United States forces in Grenada will be shipped home aboard a British vessel.

The entire evacuation plan is to be supervised by the International Red Cross, but will not begin until some sporadic sniper firing is brought to an end in Grenada.

The official news agency of Cuba Prensa Latina reported that Colombian President, Belisario Betancur, contacted Cuban President, Fidel Castro with the plan last Saturday after discussions with unidentified U.S. authorities in Washington.

'Castro condemned coup'

LONDON, Sunday, (AP) — Three days before the invasion of Grenada, Cuban President Fidel Castro sent an urgent message to Washington attacking the military coup in Grenada and urging that a Cuban-American clash there be avoided, the Sunday Times reported.

According to the newspaper, Castro called the coup that toppled marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop "brutal" and said that Cubans on the Caribbean island were not there to defend the new, even more radical regime.

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Advocate Oct. 31 1983

• Troubled country offered aid

OECS bans on Grenada lifted

The organisation of East Caribbean States has agreed to lift today sanctions it imposed a week ago on member state Grenada, where the army had seized power in a bloody coup, OECS chairman Eugenia Charles has said.

The decision, taken at a three-hour OECS heads of Government meeting last Saturday night followed last week's crushing of Grenada's new army regime by U.S.-led multi-national military forces.

The sanctions had included a ban on flights through Grenada by the regionally state-owned airline LIAT and curtailment of the issuance of new currency notes to the island by the East Caribbean Central Bank.

The OECS states had also agreed not to sit in any regional fora with the Grenada military junta, led by army Chief General Hudson Austin.

Miss Charles said the meeting, also attended by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and Tom Adams of Barbados countries which with the OECS co-ordinated the U.S. military intervention — agreed to lend whatever assistance possible to Grenada to restore law and order and parliamentary government.

The leaders were briefed on the then four-day old operation by the commander of the United States invasion force, navy vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, the Dominica Prime Minister said.

"We had a briefing from the military what happened, about the arsenal they found.....cases and cases of guns.....they haven't finished counting them yet. They found four million rounds of ammunition....and they were very pleased that we took the action we took at the time we did," Miss Charles told CANA.

Washington, which says more than 650 Cubans, many of them armed, had been captured in Grenada, maintains that the large arms caches discovered there were part of a Moscow-Havana building up for foreign operations. But the Cubans have denied this.

Miss Charles said Grenada's People's Revolutionary Army had burned down the Prime Minister's house apparently to destroy secret documents stored there.

Saturday night's OECS meeting which went into the early hours of yesterday discussed a peace-keeping force for Grenada after the departure of the invading forces but reached no agreement on numbers, Miss Charles said.

"The numbers would depend a great deal on what is required after the mopping up is done. We don't know yet how many people will be required," she added.

The biggest task of the intervention force now was to round up the remaining Cubans and PRA soldiers secreted in the Grenada interior, Miss Charles said.

The leaders felt a priority for the Grenada Governor-General now was re-establishment of a police force there and installation of an interim government of good administrators who were also sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the islands 110 000 population.

The OECS comprises Dominica, St. Lucia, Montserrat and St. Vincent, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis and Grenada.

Grenada Update

Austin seized by US forces

General Hudson Austin, head of a short-lived military council set up after Grenada's army seized power on October 19, was captured yesterday as American forces continued mopping up operations against soldiers backing the junta, government sources here reported tonight.

"We have got information he has been captured," a member of the group monitoring the situation in Grenada reported. "It has been confirmed."

Austin, 45, was named head of the 16-member Revolutionary Military Council set up after soldiers killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ex-Cabinet ministers and two trade union leaders.

Austin and an undetermined number of Cubans and Grenadians were reported by official sources here to have continued fighting U.S. forces since last Tuesday when President Reagan sent them to the island to restore peace.

The Government sources here said they were still awaiting details of the capture. Austin was head of the army during the Bishop administration.



HUDSON AUSTIN

Advocate Oct. 31, 1983

American death toll in Grenada now 16

WASHINGTON, Sunday, (AP) — The price in deaths for the U.S. invasion of Grenada rose to 16 today, as U.S. troops pursued Cuban and Grenadian stragglers under scattered sniper fire on the tiny Caribbean island.

A casualty report issued by the Defence Department increased the number of Americans killed in action on Grenada by five. Four of the dead previously had been listed as missing in action. The latest accounting reported 77 wounded and three missing.

Pentagon officials scaled down by about 300 their estimate of the number of Cubans on the Caribbean island when it was invaded by Marines and army troops last Tuesday before dawn.

"We've got it pretty well cleaned out up to the northern end," one senior general, who spoke on condition he remain anonymous, said of U.S. operations on Grenada.

This general indicated that army paratroopers and marines would sweep up to the northern coast soon in an effort to eliminate the last opposition.

An estimated 5 000 paratroopers of the 82nd airborne division and 500 to 700 Marines held the island. About 700 army rangers, who carried the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting, have been returned to the United States, officials said.

Plans under way for Commonwealth force

LONDON, Sunday (AP) — Behind-the-scenes efforts were under way in London today to form a Commonwealth peacekeeping force — possibly including a British contingent — to keep order on Grenada once U.S. troops withdraw and oversee the Caribbean island's return to democratic rule, published reports said.

Spokesmen for the 48-nation Commonwealth of Britian and its former colonies declined to discuss details of proposals being drawn up by the organisation's Secretary General, Sir Shridath Rmphal.

But accounts printed in the Sunday Times, Sunday Telegraph and Observer newspapers indicated Ramphal hoped to gain contributions from Canada, Australia, several Caribbean members of the Commonwealth and, possibly, Britain.

The Observer said that Sir Paul Scoon, Queen Elizabeth II's Governor-General on Grenada, had telephoned Ramphal today to request technical assistance, "including personal staff."

In a broadcast address on the island's radio station, Scoon vowed to return Grenada to democracy within six months.

A U.S.-led force invaded Grenda Tuesday, two weeks after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was deposed and killed in a coup. Bishop, a Marxist, had himself taken power after an elected government was ousted in 1979.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe repeated today that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Government would give "sympathetic considerations" to a request for aid in the return to democracy — possibly including peacekeeping forces.

"The British Government, in our long colonial and post-colonial history, has had to face the task of restoring non-terrorised democratic conditions in several places around the world," he observed..

"If there's any way in which we can help in that respect — if we are invited to help in that respect — we will give sympathetic consideration to that."

Howe added that though Britain opposed Tuesday's invasion, it hopes the U.S.-led occupiers will succeed.

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Advocate NOV. 3 1983

UP DATE ON GRENADA

OECS concerned about arms finds

CASTRIES St. Lucia Wednesday (CANA) — The seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which invoked the provisions of its charter in a historic move to seek external assistance in the restoration of order and democracy in Grenada, has expressed strong concern at the extensive quantity of military equipment discovered there by the invading multinational forces, according to a communique issued here.

The communique, which followed last weekend's meeting of OECS Heads of Government in Barbados, which was also attended by th Jamaica and Barbados leaders, said the organisation viewed this as further evidence in support of their earlier claims of the serious threat posed to the peace and security of the sub-region involving foreign elements.

U.S.-led miltinational troops discovered thousands of weapons and about four million rounds of ammunition with Cuban and Russian markings in Grenada whre the military had taken power after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others two weeks ago.

At the Barbados meeting, the heads reviewed the Grenada situation and subsequent arrangements that would have to be made to consolidate the success of the multinational force and to maintain law and order and public secuirity in Grenada, the communique said.

The communique added that consideration was also given to the necessity for adequate peacekeeping and police forces in Grenada.

OECS Director-General St. Lucian Dr. Vaughn Lewis had visited St. George's last Friday along with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, who held discussions with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon the following day.

The heads discussed the question of appropriate constitutional arrangements for the island, noting with satisfaction the communique said, that Sir Paul had assumed executive authority for the management of the affairs of the country and had announced his intention to set up an interim administration pending the holding of general elections towards the re-establishment of constitutional rule in Grenada.

They agreed to lift sanctions which had been imposed on Grenada on Friday, October 21, and that LIAT, the government-owned Eastern Caribbean air carrier, could resume its normal operations into Pearl's Airport from Monday this week, subject to the lifting of the 60-mile zone military prohibition.

The communique said the heads took note of Sir Paul's statement that he had informed the U.N. Secretary General that no one currently had the right to represent Grenada in international institutions and agreed that subject to his advice, there would be no cooperation in such institutions by member states with persons claiming to represent Grenada.

The heads agreed to help the authorities in Grenada in seeking assistance for restoring the utilities and arranging for emergency food supplies. They felt it was desirable for representatives of the International Red Cross to provide appropriate assistance.

Following is the full text of the communique:

"The Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States met in special session on Saturday October 29, 1983 in Barbados, to review the situation in Grenada subsequent to the entry of the multi-national military force into that country. The Heads of Government of Barbados and Jamaica, also participated in this meeting on the invitation of the authority.

The heads of Government discussed the military situation in Grenada up to that time, and subsequent arrangements which would have to be made to consolidate the success of the multinational force and to maintain law and order and public security in Grenada in the future.

Consideration was given to the necessity for arranging for adequate peacekeeping and police forces in Grenada.

The Heads of Government expressed strong concern at the extensive quantity of military equipment discovered in Grenada by the multinational force, and saw this as further evidence in support of their earlier claims of the serious threat posed to the peace and security of the sub-region involving foreign elements.

The Heads of Government noted that the Director-General (Vaughn Lewis) had, at the invitation of the Governor-General of Grenada on Friday 28th October gone to Grenada for discussions, and that the Prime Minister of Barbados had also had discussions with the Governor-General (Paul Scoon) on Saturday 29th October.

The Heads of Government discussed the question of appropriate constitutional arrangements for Grenada, noting with satisfaction that the Governor-General of Grenada had now assumed executive authority for the management of the affairs of the country, and had announced his intention to establish an interim administration pending the holding of general elections towards the re-establishment of constitutional rule in Grenada.

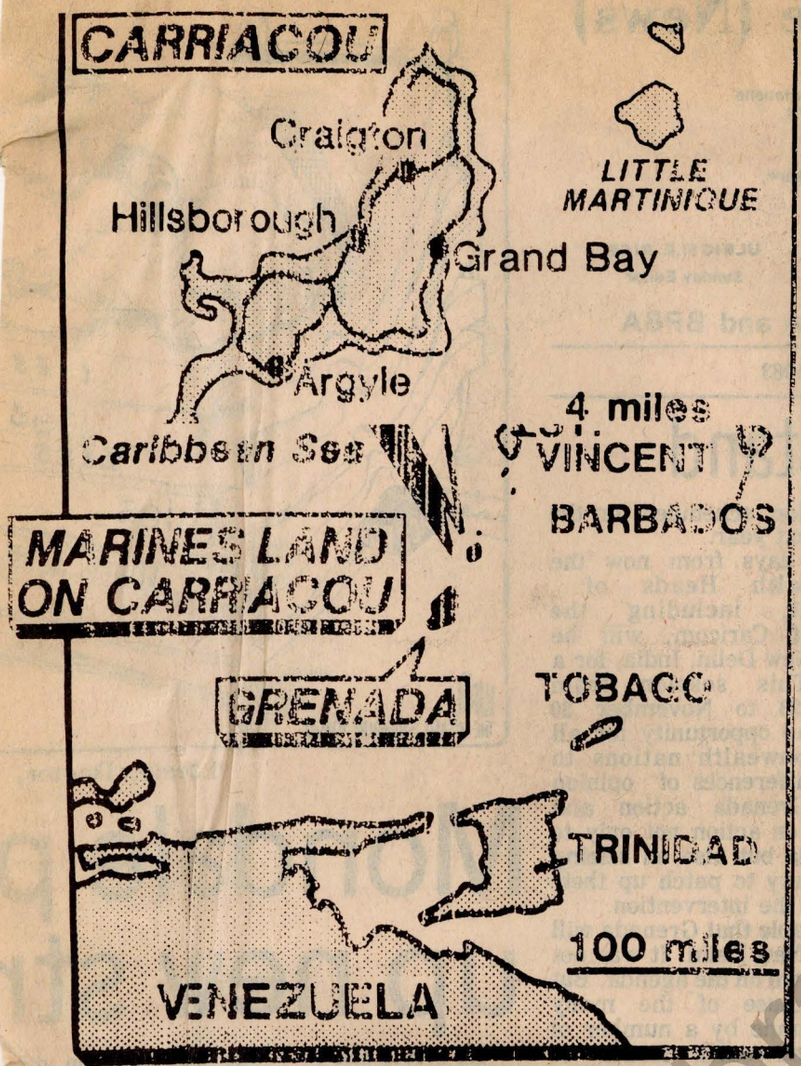
Heads of Government agreed, in the light of the present situation, to remove the sanctions which had been imposed on Grenada on Friday 21st October 1983. In this context it was agreed that LIAT could resume its normal operations into Pearl's Airport, Grenada on Monday 31st October, subject to the lifting of the 60 mile zone military prohibition.

They took note of the announcement by the Governor-General of Grenada that he had informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that no one had the right at present to represent Grenada in international institutions and agreed that, subject to the advice of the Governor-General, there would be no cooperation in such institutions by the member-states of the organisation with persons claiming to represent Grenada.

Heads of Government received reports on the state of the public utilities and the food supply situation in Grenada., They agreed to help the authorities in Grenada in seeking assistance for restoring the utilities and arranging for emergency food supplies to that country...

Heads of Government agreed that it was desirable for representatives of the International Red Cross to enter Grenada to provide appropriate assistance.

Heads of Government further agreed to express their deep appreciation to the Government of the United States of America for the service being rendered by the United States Armed Forces, and expressed sympathy to the families of those who had been killed, wounded or are missing in action."



American Marines landed on the tiny island of Carriacou (shown on map) Tuesday and reported finding a large arms cache in a warehouse. The Marines captured the island and arms without encounteringny resistance, officials said (UPI Radio Photo)

Cuban prisoners erect new camp

By Tom Wells

POINT SALINES, Grenada, Wednesday (AP) — Cuban prisoners awaiting repatriation started building themselves a new tented detention camp overlooking their airport construction project here yesterday.

Military officials said more prisoners were captured in outlying areas of Grenada during the day, while in the capital of St. Georges searchers continued looking for bodies in the rubble of a mental health ward where at least 12 people died in an inadvertent bombing by U.S. jets last week.

U.S. Army and International Red Cross officials said that about 50 wounded and ill Cubans would be flown out "in a day or two." They are expected to be taken first to Barbados and then put aboard a Swissair jet loaned to the Red Cross. The plane, specially outfitted to carry litters, will then take the wounded and sick prisoners to Cuba.

The estimated 600 other Cubans being held here as "detainees" will be moved "soon," Red Cross officials said, but they could not say when.

US task force to exercise

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — A nine-ship task force led by the aircraft carrier America has been ordered to stage exercises in Atlantic waters off the Caribbean islands, the Navy said today.

It said the exercise was not related to current developments in the Caribbean or Central America, although military observers said the dispatch of the ships could not help but be viewed as another show of U.S. force in the region.

Defence officials said the exercise would be staged to the west of Cuba and Grenada.

The United States last summer displayed its heightened concern with developments in the region by ordering massive shows of strength through naval manoeuvres off the east and west coasts of Central America and military exercises in Honduras.

Over a short period of time, separate task forces led by the battleship New Jersey and the aircraft carrier Coral Sea, Kennedy and Ranger had been assigned to the region.

Navy officials said the 1 050-foot-long (320 metres) America, with some 70 aircraft, was to leave port at Norfolk, Virginia, today. The other ships would leave shortly from there and from Charleston, South Carolina, and Mayport, Florida.

The ships joining America included three guided missile destroyers, three other destroyers, a frigate and an oiler.

Officials said the exercise had been planned earlier but the crews were only given short notice as a test of quick response to emergencies.

They said an 11-ship task force lef by the aircraft carrier Independence was preparing to leave waters off Grenada to resume its course for the Mediterranean.

Officials said the carrier's A-7 atack planes had completed their mission of proviiing ground-cover for U.S. forces on Grenada. An A-7 Corsair bombed a civian mental hospital killingat least 17 patients.

Advocate THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1983

Parents mourn Bishop and Creft

St. Paul's Grenada Wednesday (AP) — The parents of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, who were killed in the coup that sparked the U.S. invasion of Grenada, have welcomed the American military forces.

"I don't know about what Maurice would have said. But we were very happy," Alimenta Bishop, mother of the slain Prime Minister, said on Monday night. "We didn't know what was gong to happen — all these guys running around with guns killing people."

Mrs. Bishop, a widow, also spoke for her daughter, Ann, and Bishop's brother, Labernard. Another daughter, Maureen, lives in Barbados with her husband.

"We don't consider it an invasion. It was a rescue operation," said Allan Creft, father of Ms. Creft, 36.

Ms. Creft and Bishop, 39, had a 5-year-old son, Vladimir.

Vladimir knows his father is dead. but his grandparents haven't told him yet about his mother who also was killed Oct. 19 along with two other Cabinet ministers.

As Creft and his wife, Lynn, reminisced about her daughter, the boy ran into the living room.

Wearing a football T-Shirt, Vladimir talked about his plans to be Superman.

After he scampered off, Mrs. Creft said: "We're not going to send him back to school just yet. The other children will ask him too many questions.

"He knows his father was killed, but we're just now telling him that his mother is away," she said. "He asked me the other day: "Granny, did they shoot my mommy?" I dold him "no."

Sitting in their modest home leafing through photo albums, the common refrain from the families wad delight at the U.S. invasion and arrest of those responsible for the Oct. 19 bloodbath, and a continuing indignation that they have been unable to claim their loved ones' bodies.

"The Friday after the shooting, I called the Fort and told them I want my father's body," said 22-year-old Patrick Bain, one of six children of the Housing Minister Norris Bain, who was slain at Fort Rupert with Bishop.

"The woman on the other line says 'Oh, Norris Bain, hmm." And I can hear soldiers in the background laughing at this. They were all jolly," the young man said bitterly.

Most of the relatives gave up two or three days after the slayings, and they can only speculate about what happened to the bodies. On this island, Christian burials are important.

Mrs. Bishop said she has heard that soldiers aimed heavy weapons at the bodies, blew them up and buried the pieces.

Merrydale Bullen, 72-year-old father of slain insurance man Keith Bullen, said he had heard the bodies were buried belind one of the island's prisons.

"My son wasn't a criminal. He doesn't deerve to be treated like a criminal," said Bullen, his voice choking.

He shook his head. He remembered his son, who left a wife and three daughters, as a man who had little interest inpolitics or government.

'But he loved Maurice Bishop," Bullen said "He went to Fort Rupert to die for him."

Mrs. Creft had gone up to Fort Rupert to bring Bishop and her daughter Cheese sandwiches and bottles of soda because they had eaten little for several days while under house arrest.

"When we were inside, the army sent three of those armoured personnel carriers up the hill and they started firing," Mrs. Creft said. "Maurice said, 'Hit the ground,' and we all fell down. A little girl was hit by a bullet in the head."

Anna Bain, wife of Norris Bain, carried the little girl out to seek medical attention. Then Mrs. Creft said, Bishop asked the soldier to go outside and tell the other troops that he surrendered.

"Jacqueline walked me down to the bottom of the hill. Then a soldier pointed a gun at her and said, "Jacqueline Creft. You stand there and don't move.' She looked at me and I looked at her and that was the last time I saw her," Mrs. Creft said.

A visitor looking for Mrs. Bishop found that the family home had been thoroughly looted. The next door house, that of Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, who was killed with Bishop, had also been looted.

"I think the soldiers came in first and took all the food because they were going into hiding. Then the other people came in and took what was left," Mrs. Bishop said.

Her eyes had remained dry throughout a recounting of the events that led to her son's death, but they grew misty as she pointed out that her husband, Rupert had been killed by police during a demonstration organised by Bishop's party in 1974.,

"I lost my husband, but at least I could console myself by giving him a proper funeral and burial," she said.

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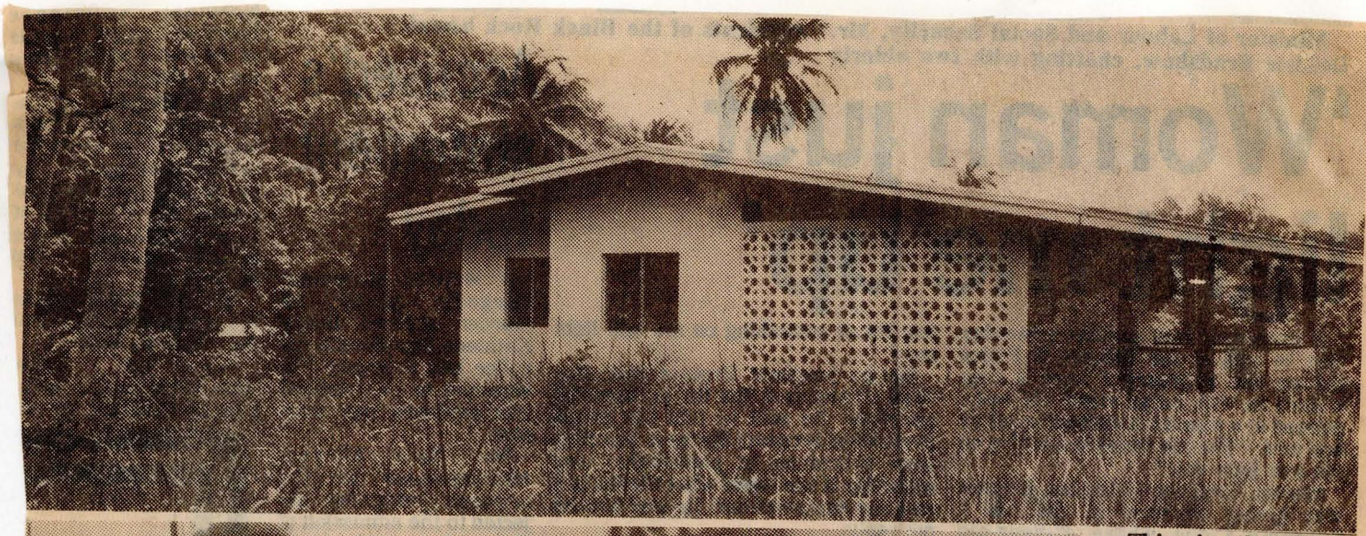
Advocate Nov. 3, 1983



..This is the house where former deputy Grenadian Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis and two other people were held by American military forces. A jacket is seen hanging from the roof of the gallery. The house is situated in a secluded area. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates)



..Three relatives of slain Grenadian Minister Jacqueline Creft. From right her mother Mrs. Creft, Jacqueline's son Vladimin (son of Maurice Bishop) and aunt Mrs. Nyack. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).

Red Cross still receiving food

The Barbados Red Cross Society is still receiving supplies of non-perishable food stuff and baby foods, nipples and feeding bottles to send to Grenada.

An official of the Red Cross said yesterday that the Swiss plane chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross to take the supplies down to the "Spice Isle" could not be accommodated in Grenada and so they were "just waiting."

The plane has been parked in the hangar of the Grantley Adams International Airport for three days until yesterday afternoon when it transported injured Cubans en route from Grenada to their homeland.

The Cubans were the first 67 to be airlifted out of Grenada following the United States-led invasion eight days ago.

They were brought to Barbados on an American C-130 Military Transport Plane.

In Havana, President Fidel Castro stood on an airport runway last night and greeted each of 67 Cubans as they returned home from Grenada.

The Cubans, the first to return from the beseiged island, were transferred immediately to ambulances and taken to local medical facilities for treatment.

A Swissair DC-8, chartered by the International Red Cross, landed at Jose Marti International Airport about 4.15 p.m. (2015 GMT) as light rain fell. By the time it had taxied to the terminal, the sun had broken through the clouds.

Although Castro met the plane, Cuban authorities kept crowds to a minimum.

Advocate Nov. 3 1983

• 67 Cubans flown home

US$3m package to aid Grenada

The first 67 Cubans to leave Grenada since last week's U.S.-Caribbean military intervention there flew home yesterday via Barbados and Washington announced a US$3 million aid package to help rebuild the battle-scarred Eastern Caribbean island.

The Cubans — 57 wounded in the fighting and 10 doctors who worked in Grenada — were airlifted by the American military to Barbados, where they were transferred to an International Red Cross chartered DC-8 jetliner for the four-hour non-stop flight to Havana.

Swiss-based Red Cross officials who spent most of Tuesday in Grenada registering the wounded Cubans, said some of them were seriously injured and needed emergency surgery. Eleven were on stretchers.

Andrew Pasquier, International Red Cross director for Latin America, told reporters here there were more than 600 other Cuban prisoners still in Grenada.

He said the main obstacle to returning the bodies of Cubans killed in the military encounter was the lack of proper identification.

The Grenada Situation

"We cannot take to Cuba or any country bodies which have not been identified," Pasquier declared.

Almost half the U.S. troops — about 2 300 are to be pulled out of Grenada today, eight days after the invasion, leaving about 3 000 others and some 300 men from the Caribbean Security Force.

At the same time Washington has announced it is despatching a nine-ship task force for manoeuvres in Atlantic waters off Grenada. The Pentagon said the task force would be led by the aircraft carrier America, with 70 planes, on board and would include three guided missile destroyers, three other destroyers and other vessels.

Military officials said the exercise was not related to current developments.

Washington also announced US$475 000 in immediate relief aid for Grenada. Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) said Congress would be asked to approve another $3 million for the next few weeks.

The most immediate need, McPherson said was to restore Grenada's water supply system damaged in the invasion.

The United States has set up a makeshift mission in Grenada with about 50 staffers working out of a converted hotel.

Mission spokesman Guy Farmer said U.S. troops were already working to repair roads and health and sanitation experts had begun to examine the island's needs.

Farmer, talking to reporters, said he did not believe the United States had any kind of commitment to complete the island's new international airport which was being built by Cuban workers when the country was invaded.

Most of the resistance to the invasion came from Cubans at the Point Salines Airport, which became the major landing strip for U.S. troops and supplies. (CANA)

Hostilities in Grenada over

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP) — The U.S. Defence Secretary advised President Ronald Reagan today that "all hostilities have ceased" in Grenada and that he has ordered a reduction in U.S. ground forces on the island, officials said.

"The Secretary of Defence, Caspar Weinberger, has informed the President that the military commanders in Grenada have informed him that in their determination, all hostilities have ceased there. The Secretary has directed that U.S. forces begin a pullout within a few days," according to a statement issued by Pentagon spokesman Cmdr. Fred Leeder.

Pentagon sources said they expect elements of the Army's 82nd Airborne Divison to start pulling back to Ford Bragg, North Carolina, within the next few days. No orders have yet been issued, said officials who spoke on conditions they remain anonymous.

UN calls for withdrawal

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday, (AP) — The U.N. General Assembly adopted a resolution Wednesday calling for withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. The vote was 108-9 with 27 abstentions.

Those against included the United States and some of the other Caribbean countries that joined it in an invasion of Grenada, overthrowing a group that took over after the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Besides the United States, the negative votes came from Antigua-Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, all paricipants in the invasion, plus two non-participants, El Salvador and Israel.

The resolution was sponsored by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe and the vote came after onlya few hours' debate on Grenada that the 158-nation asembly held at the request of Nicaragua.

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Advocate Nov. 4 1983



..Fort Frederick the scene of fierce fighting now being guarded by Caribbean soldiers. (Photo by Willi Alleyne Associates)

The killings were 'brutal'

Grenadians are convinced that more than 100 of their fellowmen were gunned down by the Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRG) around Fort Rupert on October 19.

They are also saying that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his Cabinet colleagues were "brutally killed" by the army, and that the 24-hour curfew was used among other things to clear the Fort of those killed on that fateful day.

This was the consensus around St. Georges last Wednesday as normalcy gradually returned to the country following more than three weeks of political tension and trouble in the island.

The Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) which assumed control on October 19, had said that 17 persons including Bishop and three cabinet colleagues had died at the Fort.

One who said he was an eyewitness to the events, claimed he heard an order to "shoot and kill" and within seconds of that directive "I saw people just falling."

Asked whether people were exaggerating about the number of people killed, he said:

"I was there you know, and saw bodies falling from bullets and from the Fort."

Another told of leaving the Fort upon the arrival there, since three army vehicles were there and he sensed "trouble."

He related that shooting started and people fell, some jumped from the Fort to avoid being hit while others were knocked off the Fort.

The 30 odd journalists who were went around the capital came up with much the same account of the happenings of October 19.

The situation is gradually returning to normalcy with Grenadians moving about at will.

Last Wednesday scores of people were in the Market square doing their traditional shopping. while others stood around town taking the occasional glance at the helicopters flying around.

The helicopters are being used by the Americans as they continue to comb the thick mountainous areas of the country looking for remnants of any guerrilla activity. Ground troops have been conducting periodic checks on vehicles moving around the country.

On the outskirts of St. Georges are overturned and wrecked, vehicles, tanks and buildings demolished during the fighting.

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Advocate Nov. 4 1983

Grenadians thank the Americans

Grenadians have scoffed at the international outcry against an American led invasion of the country saying that such action had saved the country from further bloodshed.

"People who don't understand the reasons for the forces coming should shut up," was how one Grenadian remarked about the situation last Wednesday.

The U.S. and combined forces landed in Grenada on October 25, six days after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet Ministers and scores of other people were gunned down by the Peoples Revolutionary Army.

The rescue by the forces was to restore order and safeguard the lives of people on the 133 square mile island.

The action has brought international condemnation with repeated calls for all foreign forces to leave the country.

A Grenadian taxi-driver said she saw no other way out of the situation than the rescue act carried out by the combined forces.

Another, this time a young man, explained that following the announcement of the 24-hour curfew, the Revolutionary Military Council instituted a campaign of search and arrest.

"Who was to protect us from that?" he queried while singing praises to the combined forces.

Further support especially for the Americans was displayed in the capital St. Georges' where slogans reading "God bless America" were painted on some walls around the town.

In another case one American soldier when about to pay a street vendor for a packet of biscuits was bluntly told:

"You ent got to pay me, it is we (Grenadians) should be paying you," while refusing to accept the money from the American.

Grenadians and American marines were also seen travelling around the town together.



"Take this packet of biscuits", is what this vendor seems to be saying to the American soldier. [Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates].

Accidental deaths, but forces did well

WASHINGTON — Despite accidental deaths and injuries which account for many of the American casualties in Grenada, U.S. forces are performing well in their first combat operation since the Vietnam War, Pentagon officials say.

But the officials said the U.S. troops, which at one point numbered more than 6 000, were opposed by only several hundred armed Cubans, many of them construction workers, and a handful of Grenadian allies. They said the Americans needed much more testing under fire before they could be called battle-hardened.

They said planning and operations had gone well despite some apparent intelligence failures such as the bombing of a hospital, with pinpoint accurate troop landings and reinforcements arriving on time with the right equipment.

They said the deaths and injuries from accidents or "friendly fire" from other U.S. troops were part of any combat landing and mopping-up operation of this kind.

Other officials said that while the performance of the U.S. troops has been first rate, most of them had never seen action before and mistakes were bound to happen.

While some accidental injuries may be due to inexperienced troops, they said, risks are taken in combat that would not be taken under normal circumstances such as manoeuvres.

They cited the case of four navy seal commandos who drowned in high seas while coming ashore a day before the invasion in an attempt to rescue Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon.

Officials said the sailors probably chanced the high seas only because of the emergency nature of their mission, so it would be strictly wrong to classify their deaths as accidental.

In another case, an A-7 strike plane inadvertently bombed a Grenadian military barracks which had just been taken by U.S. troops, wounding 12 Americans.

And in a case involving Grenadian civilians, at least 20 patients were killed when a mental hospital was bombed.

The Pentagon said the building was being used as a rallying point by Grenadian forces and had no hospital markings.

Asked if these incidents could be strictly termed accidents, an official replied: "Probably no."

But other officials, while not disagreeing, said some of the deaths and injuries might not have occurred with more experienced troops.

Among the questions senior military planners in Washington will be asking once the operation is over is why it took so long for a U.S. landing force of 1,900 men, reinforced quickly to about 6,000, to overrun the small island.

Grenada's armed forces were put at 2 200 regulars, including two infantry battalions, an artillery battalion and an anti-aircraft artillery company.

The force was equipped largely with old Soviet arms.

But it was not this force that gave the U.S. troops trouble and prevented them from declaring a quick victory, military officials said, but an estimated 750-800 well-armed Cubans, many of them trained militia.

They said U.S. intelligence erred in estimating that there were only 500 to 600 lightly armed Cuban construction workers on the island to build a 10 000-foot (3 000 metre) airstrip.

Some Pentagon military analysts said the Grenada operation, intended in part to rescue some 1 000 American civilians on the island, was conducted under considerable restraints.

A normal landing on hostile territory, they said, would have been preceded by heavy air and naval bombardment.

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One way of saying thank you to the Americans was the painting of this poster "God bless America." [Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates].

Breakdown

Cuba has given a breakdown of the occupations of the 57 wounded Cubans who returned from Grenada Wednesday.

The Cuban news agency Prensa Lating in a report received here said 46 were building professionals, technicians and workers, seven are military advisors, two are Interior Ministry employees, one official each from the Foreign and Transport Ministries.

The report quoted the doctors as saying that the spirits of the 600 captured Cubans still in Grenada, were high. "Our compatriots are there in very difficult conditions, but they remain firm."

Jamaicans back invasion

KINGSTON Jamaica (AP) — Most Jamaicans were in favour of the invasion of Grenada by Jamaica, Barbados, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and the United States, according to a poll conducted by Dr. Carl Stone, Jamaica's foremost public opinion pollster.

Dr. Stone, Professor of political sociology at the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona campus, has in the past predicted accurately election results here. He obtained his education at the UWI at Michigan University.

According to a report in the daily Gleaner newspaper the question asked was: "Do you support the invasion of Grenada?"

A total fo 58 per cent of those polled expressed support for the invasion. Disagreement with the invasion was expressed by 34 per cent and eight per cent had no opinion on the invasion.

He said the poll was carried out last week, given the heated debate over the issue of the invasion, to establish how far the Jamaican electorate supported the military action by Jamaica, Barbados, the OECS states and the U.S.A against the Revolutionary Military Council which had seized power in Grenada after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The results of the polls. Dr. Stone said. were not very different from the poll findings in the U.S. which revealed 53 per cent support among Americans for the invasion and 34 per cent disapproval.

He said the substantial minority of opposition in Jamaica was due mainly to the position of the socialist People's National Party (PNP) which had disagreed with the intervention.

Earlier, he said, the issue had assumed major importance because of the division between the opposition PNP and the ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) on the question of the invasion of Grenada and also because the issue has had the effect of putting the question of Communism back on th agenda of Jamaica public opinion.

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Russia had secret pact with Grenada

BY CAROL GIACOMO

GRENADA SITUATION

WASHINGTON, Thursday (CANA-Reuter) — The Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea signed secret agreements with Grenada to provide arms to the island, a high-ranking U.S. official said today.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam did not tell a Congressional panel how he knew of the agreements, but other officials said that U.S. Forces on Grenada had seized vast quantities of documents after the October 25 invasion.

Dam also said he was unable to state whether President Reagan would sign into a law a bill approved overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives last Tuesday that would force withdrawal of U.S. troops from Grenada by December 24. The Bill is now pending in the Senate.

Dam and Army General Goerge Crist appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Crist, who just returned from Grenada, described the weapons discovered there — including 120 MM mortars, anti-tank weapons, sniper rifle, armed personnel carriers and "big sheds full of weapons stacked to the ceiling" — as evidence of a deliberate Cuban military buildup.

Dam said he was uncertain whether the Jewel Party of Bernard Coard and Hudson Austin, which overthrew former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in the bloody coup that prompted the U.S. invasion, would be allowed to participate in new elections when they are scheduled.

"I don't know what the rules will be," said Dam who emphasised the Grenadians and their Caribbean neighbours would decide the process. "I hope participation will be as broad as possible."

Dam said that in addition to US$37.8 million worth of weapons, the secret agreements with the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea called for 40 Cuban military advisers — 27 on a premanent basis.

He cited an October 1980 treaty in which the Soviets agreed to provide Grenada free of charge 1 500 7.62 MM carbines, 1 000 7.62 MM submachine guns and 18 anti-aircraft mounts.

It also called for Grenadain military personnel to be trained in the Soviet Union at Soviet expense, Dam said.

Defence officials said today that a nine-ship task force led by the aircraft carrier America has been ordered to stage manoeuvres in Atlantic waters to the west of Grenada.

The Pentagon said the exercise was not related to current developments, but military observers said it could not be viewed as other than a new display of U.S. force in the region.

Dam told the panel that "Moscow tried to keep the arrangements secret by obliging the Grenadians to treat it as a secret, routing their supplies through Cuba and delaying the establishment of diplomatic relations with Grenada until 18 months after entering into the military supply relationship."

He said: "The fact that Moscow was willing to provide military equipment and training free-of-charge is unusual for most of its Third World arms deals."

The Bill limitied the stay of U.S. troops in Grenada is another attempt by Congress to invoke the War Powers Act, a 1973 law prohibiting a President from deploying American forces overseas in hostile situations more than 60 days without congressional approval.

Reagan has refused to acknowledge the constitutionality of the law.

Dam said he believed U.S. forces would leave Grenada by December 24. If not, Reagan would seek an "amicable agreement" with Congress, he said.

In another development, administration officials said U.S troops had cordoned off the Cuban, Soviet and Libyan embassies and buildings in Grenada in line with Grenadian Governor General Sir Paul Scoon's expulsion of their diplomats.

State Department spokesman John Hughes called it a "protective cordon" and said the diplomats were free to leave the buildings for shopping and other purposes but only with U.S. or other invading force escorts.

In Cuba, the Havana Government protested the action saying its diplomats would remain on the island until all other Cubans had been repatriated.

Hughes denied that the United States in any way influenced the decisioin to expel the Soviet, Cuban and Libyan diplomats.

Earlier, a U.S. official announced a US$3.5 million aid programme for Grenada, including funds for the repair of damage caused by the U.S.-led invasion.

Peter McPherson, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development, said US$475 000 in relief would be spent immediately and congress would be asked to approve another US$3 million for the next few weeks.

McPherson said the most immediate need was to restore water systems damaged in the invasion.

He said blankets and supplies had been delivered for care of patients who survived the U.S. destructiion of a mental hospital but said no decision had been made yet on U.S. repair or replacement of the building.

McPherson said some consideration was being given to sending U.S. army corps of engineers personnel to help with the overall repair work.

He said the purpose of the inital programme was to provide health aid and other immediate relief to Grenadians, repair damage, and to help restore Grenada's economy.

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..U.S. marines guard crates of ammunition found in one of the sheds at the foot of the hills around Point Salines. The weapons found included modern anti-craft and rocket launchers and 82 millimetre Chinese motars. The United States marines were part of a peace-keeping force called in to restore peace and democracy in Grenada, after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed during a military take-over.

UWI

Castro greets his wounded

BY DAN SEWELL

Fifty-seven wounded Cuban prisoners and 10 Cuban medics were flown from Grenada to Havana Wednesday and greeted on the airport runway by President Fidel Castro.

The Cubans wounded in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada were flown from Grenada to Barbados on an American military cargo plane, then transferred to a Red Cross jet for the flight to Havana.

Castro stood at the foot of the gangway while the Cubans were taken from the plane and transferred to ambulances. He said a few words to each, but made no speech.

The Cuban Government claimed earlier that U.S. forces on Grenada had arrested two Cuban diplomats and were holding the Cuban diplomatic corps inside its embassy in St. George's.

White House Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in Washington that U.S. forces surrounded the Cuban Embassy in Grenada in cooperation with Governor General Sir Paul Scoon's orders.

Scoon, the British-appointed Governor General who is attempting to establish a temporary government in Grenada, on Tuesday gave the Cuban diplomatic corps in Grenada 24 hours to get out.

The Cuban Government has said it would not withdraw its mission in St. Georges until all Cuban prisoners were evacuated, and American troops would have to use force to get them out sooner. An estimated 600 prisoners remained on the island by Wednesday afternoon.

Scoon's 24-hour expulsion order also applied to Soviet and Libyan diplomats. There was no word from those countries about whether they would leave.

Guy Farmer, a spokesman at a makeshift U.S. Embassy set up in a restaurant on the edge of the Grenadian capital, said, "We are taking our instructions from Sir Paul Scoon. We don't want to tell him what to do. The Grenadians must put their own island together, and they need all the friends they can get."

The U.S. Embassy that serves the Eastern Caribbean nations is in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The U.N. General Assembly, by a vote of 108-9 with 27 abstentions, adopted a non-binding resolution calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Grenada. Those opposed included the United States and some of the Caribbean nations that participated in the Oct 25 invasion.

The Pentagon said in Washington late Wednesday that 18 U.S. servicemen had been killed and 91 wounded in Grenada. It said 599 American citizens and 121 foreign nationals have been flown off the island.

Farmer announced a change in the military command on Grenada and said the number of U.S. troops would be cut to 3,000 — half the peak number since the invasion — by the end of this week.

He said Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, commander of the American invasion force, would be relieved because his job was over and army Brig. Gen. Jack Farris, deputy commander of the 18th airborne corps, would supervise the troops remaining troops on Grenada.

The Pentagon announced that 1 800 marines were being detached from the Grenada operation to head for Lebanon. Occupation of Grenada has been taken over by about 5,000 soldiers of the 82nd airborne division.



HAVANA: Cuba: A Cuban man wounded in the fighting in Grenada salutes those gathered at the hospital here last Wednesday. The Cuban took an ambulance from Jose Marti International Airport where a Red Cross aircraft brought 67 people back to their homeland. [UPI Radio Photo].

Barbados Advocate Nov. 7, 1983

Barbados Red Cross assisting Grenada

The Barbados Red Cross through the International Committee of the Red Cross over the weekend began its relief assistance with the supply of foodstuff to Grenada with the assistance of the ministries of health and defence.

Initial supplies consisted of baby foods and milk, some of which are allocated for the hospital.

The local response to the appeal has been tremendous with donations of many different kinds of foodstuff. Most of this has come from individuals. Many business firms as well have been providing assistance and are on standby for any major requests. Some firms have been helping with packaging and transportation of foodstuffs as well.

When the food items are landed in Grenada administration of distribution is being handled by the Grenada Red Cross.

Monies have also been received by commercial banks in the island for help to Grenada and these will all be paid into the main account ay Barclays Bank. The amount received will be published in the press from time to time with the first amount coming out this week.

The International Red Cross provides relief in many emergencies worldwide and bears a very particular responsibility for ensuring the quality of the products, their appropriateness, proper storage and safe usage, especially in cases of medical supplies.

Major international Red Cross assistance recently in other parts of the world relief action to Argentina after flooding including the provision of plastic roofing, building materials, blankets and transportation in recovery by flood victims.

Honduras refugee relief to the estimated 2 000 Nicaraguan refugees; famine relief in Chad; and in the aftermath of floods that affected an estimated 100 000 inhabitants and refugees in Sudan the League Of Red Cross Societies flew 10,000 blankets and 500 tents to the Sudanese Red Crescent.

In addition, the League launched international appeals for aid in cash and kind totalling SFr 350 000 in support of the Sudanese Red Crescent—League disaster relief action, aimed mainly at 30,000 people driven from their homes as the waters of the Quash River overflowed their banks on August 11 and 12.

Aid was also given following the outbreak of violence in the island nation of Sri Lanka, the League of Red Cross Societies has to date provided almost SFr 2.4 million in cash and kind to support the Sri Lanka Red Cross Society's relief action.

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Grenadian hopes to publish again

Barbados Advocate. Nov. 7, 1983

By Robert Basler

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — All through last two weeks U.S-led invasion of his country Grenadian publisher Leslie Pierre says, he wanted to "kiss every single American marine."

He couldn't because he was in jail. He had been there for two years, three months and a few days that he hadn't bothered to count.

As one of Grenada's best-known political prisoners, Pierre had sat out much of the administration of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and the coup in which the marxist leader was killed.

Pierre's sentence was lifted the day after the invasion when he and several other prisoners were set free from St. Georges gloomy Richmond Hill jail.

Now, Pierre spends most of his time lining up equipment in the hope he will be able to reopen the Grenadian Voice, a weekly newspaper he published for two issues in 1981 before his arrest.

Fully aware that his paper had missed Grenada's story of the decade, Pierre is nonetheless in a hurry to reopen.

He is hampered by lack of a telephone, since his exchange was destroyed by an American airstrike.

"The Americans blew up my telephone, but it would have been alright if they blew up my house, too," said the soft-spoken, frail-looking publisher. "The important thing is that they came."

Pierre insists his newspaper was not an opposition voice, nor even necessarily a critical one.

"All we were was independent," he said. "We just announced our intention to criticise if we found it necessary so we lasted only two issues.

"The second issue was printed, but not distributed," he recalled.

"Pierre said he was allowed to see his family twice a month, for 10 minutes at a time, and was kept in his cell almost around the clock.

He said he had no idea how long the Bishop Government had planned to keep him, but he had formed the impression he might have been set free had he agreed to follow the government line.

"I did not give them what they wanted," he said in an interview. "I didn't want my captors to think they were getting to me."

Pierre says he was sorry to hear that Bishop, the man who had held him for more than two years, was killed.

"I'm sorry to hear about anyone's death," he said.

At the same time, Pierre fears that Bishop might come to be seen as a martyr.

"A lot of people are whitewashing Bishop and dealing only with the people who killed him," he said, meaning, General Hudson Austin and his military council, which seized power. "That is a mistake."

Pierre says he has been a wholehearted supporter of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and expressed his disappointment at her failure to support the U.S-led invasion.

While he intends to reserve most of his comment for his own future writing, he says he hopes President Reagan has "infinitely more influence than Thatcher" on Grenada's future.

"How does he feel after two years in prison?

"I tell people jail was an education," he says. "I say I just graduated from university.

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Grenada update

Still unanswered questions

(By Jeffrey Antevil)

WASHINGTON — Ten days after the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, key questions remain about the operation, including President Reagan's motives, evidence of a Cuban build-up and plans for the future of the Caribbean island.

The administration has promised to provide at least some of the answers soon, including a public look at several of the documents found by U.S. troops which officials say disclose ambitious Cuban and Soviet military plans for Grenada.

Other questions, such as the long-term impact of the invasion on U.S. relations with its West European allies and Latin American nations, may not be answered for many months.

These are some of the outstanding issues:

—Will Washington leave some troops on Grenada, perhaps even establishing a U.S. base there, or quickly turn over all military responsibility to an international force from Commonwealth or Caribbean nations?

—How soon will elections be held and does the Marxist New Jewel Party have a real chance of winning control of Grenada's Government, it if is permitted to take part in the voting?

—Did the United States really stumble on Cuba's major military presence on Grenada or did prior intelligence of the Cuban build-up constitute an important if unstated reason for Reagan's decision to invade the island?

—Were American civilians on Grenada in jeopardy after last month's bloody coup, as Reagan said, or did such a danger arise if at all only after knowledge of the impending invasion became widespread in Grenada and elsewhere in the region?

—Why was such a large invading force, numbering at one point more than 6,000 Americans and 300 Caribbean allies, used to put down a few hundred armed Cubans and an apparent handful of Grenadian leftist backers?

—Did the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) ask for U.S. intervention on their own initiative or did Washington encourage them to do so?

—Did Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, formally request outside intervention against the new Marxist leaders, and if so did he have approval of Britain's Queen Elizabeth, the nominal Grenadian head of state?

—Will the international backlash damage peace efforts in Central America and U.S. plans to put new missiles in Europe?

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'It was not Austin's wish to kill Bishop'

(By Rudi Williams)

Leftist Trinidadian trade unionist-politician Michael Als said in Trinidad Friday that Grenada army chief Hudson Austin never intended killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop when an internal party feud got out of hand last month.

Als, who had close ties with Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) told a news conference of flying to Grenada October 17 to investigate signs of a leadership struggle between Bishop and his deputy, Bernard Coard.

The bank and General Workers Union President said he found Bishop under house arrest and two days later Bishop was dead along with three of his ministers and other Grenadians, shot by soldiers in a confrontation at Fort Federick, the army headquarters.

Als said that next day General Austin, who took over leadership of Grenada, summoned him to a meeting and announced he wanted Als, to carry a note to the Trinidad and Tobago Government explaining the situation. But the note never materialised.

According to Als, he told Austin that the killings had really created "a terrible scene" and he did not like what had happened.

General Austin's reply, according to Als was that he (Austin) had no plan to kill Bishop and his colleagues.

"Michael, if he wanted to kill Maurice, he could have killed him while he was under house arrest.... when the people came (and took him) from his house ... when the people were entering the Fort," Austin stated, according to Als.

He reported Austin as saying that Bishop had gone up to Fort Rupert and disarmed the soldiers there, thus transforming the situation from a political to a military struggle.

Als said Austin claimed that his hands were then figuratively tied, as he was then faced with the option of letting the people take control or re-establish the authority of the army at the Fort.

Asked whether Austin told him he had ordered the killing of Bishop, the trade unionist said Austin informed him he had sent a detachment of soldiers to re-take the Fort.

Als who seemed to be still deeply saddened by the death of Bishop and colleagues could not specifically state who started the shooting, but testified that when he arrived at Fort Rupert behind the crowd which had just rescued Bishop from house arrest, he saw the soldiers on duty there disarmed and saw trade unionist Vincent Noel (who was killed in the melee) "handing out AK 47 (rifles) to civilians."

Als stated he saw a businessman come up to the fort with AK 47 rifles in his car and "distributed them to people." (CANA)

Bishop was all for tourism

NEW YORK, Sunday (CANA-Reuter) — Grenadian leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, slain in last month's coup by radical Marxists, made a major effort to restore his country's tourism industry during his last two years in power, according to a Public Relations agent who worked closely with him.

The New York-based agent, who asked not to be identified, told Reuters that Bishop increased the Government's tourism promotion budget this year to US$800 000 dollars, a 100 per cent over last year and quadrupled the staff of the Tourism and Civil Aviation to the Cabinet and opened tourist offices in Toronto and London, she said, adding "I always saw a commitment to tourism on his part."

According to her figures, tourism this year was increasing sharply. During the first seven months of 1983, Grenada had 20,542 tourists with 28 000 projected for the whole year. Grenada's peak tourist count was 33 000 in 1974, five years before Bishop came to power in a bloodless coup.

Key to Bishop's effort to increase tourism was developing a modern airport capable of accommodating jumbo jets, she said.

She said Bishop always maintained that the 10 000-foot Port Salines Airport being built with Cuban help was only intended for tourism, despite contentions by the Reagan administration that it was slated to be a Cuban and Soviet military base.

She noted that the runway was not an unusual length for an airstrip devoted to tourist flights, comparing it to what she said was one 11 000 feet long on Barbados and an 11 187-foot strip on Curacao.

"The airport was a desperate need, a need I experienced myself," she said. "I never saw a soldier there. Anybody could just drive up and take pictures."

She said the other airport on the island, Pearl's Airport, closed at sunset and a tourist trying to get to or from Grenada had to fly via Barbados.

"It would take a whole day to get down and back, so you lost two days," she said.

With the opening of the Point Salines Airport, scheduled for next March, Bishop had estimated that 32 000 tourists would visit the island in 1984, almost the same number as before he came to power.

As part of her promotional campaign, the Press agent had offered tours of Grenada to journalists, the last such junket occurring just four weeks before Bishop's murder.

One journalist on the last tour was Marsha Weilly, Executive Editor of Yachting Magazine. Weilly said the tour's sponsors were listed as the Grenadian Ministry of Tourism, the island's Hotel Association and American Airlines.

US citizens were safe: Soviet paper

MOSCOW, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — United States citizens in Grenada never faced any danger from the ousted left-wing military rulers there and were in no need of rescue, the Soviet Government daily Izvestia said today.

Rejecting President Reagan's assertions that he sent troops to the Caribbean island to protect American lives, Izvestia said there were never any signs of hostility towards them.

It quoted Soviet personnel recently evacuated from Grenada as saying that American medical students attending school there had walked about freely up until the day U.S. Marines landed and had even been allowed to flout a daily curfew.

The Communist Party daily Pravda also took up the same argument, citing a Canadian development expert, Morlin Green, as saying foreigners were placed under no restrictions whatever until American forces landed.

Izvestia also dismissed Reagan's arguments that the island had been in a state of chaos following a bloody power struggle and military takeover.

It quoted Soviet Embassy staff as saying this was "nonsense" shops, factories and government offices had all been functioning normally, the daily said.

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Search continues

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — United States military personnel who invaded Grenada two weeks ago with forces from other Caribbean islands, were today continuing a search for more arms and ammunition they believe are hidden in the country.

A spokesman for the U.S. military forces told newsmen here that the drive to discover all the weapons belonging to Grenada's disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) was continuing with American military personnel operating throughout the island.

The spokesman said the American forces found four new caches of arms and ammunition last Friday including 60 ... MM mortar guns, personnel mines, mortar ammunition, and anti-aircraft ammunition.

Advocate NOV. 8, 1983

Ex-detainee: I was tortured

Antonio "Clem" Langdon who was detained for four years in Grenada said yesterday that the slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop twice refused him permission to visit Barbados for urgent medical attention.

In revealing the torture inflicted on him during his detention, the 44-year-old former businessman said the reason for the refusal was that "it might have endangered the life of the revolution."



MICHAEL LANGDON

Langdon had been in Grenada carrying out repairs to the home of a relative in August 1979 when he was picked up by two officers identifying themselves as members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) and taken to Richmond Hill Prison.

He was freed less than two weeks ago when a rescue mission of American and Caribbean forces stormed the island to restore order to the country following the murderous military coup on October 19.

He recalled that in December 1979 his head was banged against the prison walls after he and other colleagues had demonstrated against their detention without trial, and for no obvious reasons.

An X-Ray directed by doctors who had visited the prison was initially refused. He also related that following another protest he was shot and he later learnt that he had been pronounced dead.

"I was told that on being taken to the mortuary, I began coughing and that saved me," he related.

Following that he was taken to the operating theatre pronounced dead again but an assistant to the surgeon detected heartbeats which again saved him from being thrown into the lot of dead. He gradually recovered.

Displaying his left arm which he cannot use and a bullet wound under his left breast, he said he had been kicked, beaten, thrown about, dragged had suffered with fluid in the lung cavity, and that his shoulder had been frozen.

He related how his penis had swollen, had no control of urine leaving his body and on one occasion when admitted to hospital he was chained, handcuffed and guarded by five PRA members.

At one point in the hospital he had refused to eat and a Cuban doctor had directed he be injected in the legs so as to restrict his movements. He also complained of losing weight.

Mr. Langdon could not say why he was detained since according to him he was not told. He did not say he was accused of being a member of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

'US force must stay for a little while'

Chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), Miss Mary Eugenia Charles, is of the opinon that Caribbean security forces would need to have a United States peace-keeping force assisting them in troubled Grenada "for a little while."

"I do not think this is going to be weeks or months, we are not thinking of a continued military presence in Grenada for the rest of time," the Dominica Prime Minister said.

She was speaking to local and foreign journalists at a press conference at Sam Lord's Castle, St. Philip, yesterday after a meeting between heads of OECS States or their representatives and a fact-finding mission from the United States Congress.

Barbados' Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Adams, one of the engineers in the effort to help Grenada return to democratic rule after the October 19 bloody coup which overthrew the Maurice Bishop Government in the Spice Isle, also sat down with the OECS heads.

Miss Charles, the Caribbean's lone woman PM, said the Caribbean has been asking the U.S. for continued military assistance "so as to make us more efficient ourselves.

"We cannot afford large standing armies but we have asked for some kind of assistance in training our armies so we can be better equipped to do the things we have to do for ourselves," Miss Charles said.

"Having kept the peace (in Grenada) we would help to secure peace," she said.

P.M's views

Barbados' Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Adams, is convinced that there will be a thawing out in Britain and Europe as matters surrounding the United States-led intervention of Grenada become clear to them.

Britain and European countries were among those condemning the intervention of the Spice Isle by Barbados, Jamaica, OECS States and the U.S.

Mr. Adams also felt that the British Press was changing its mind in response to "facts that have gradually emerged."

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Coard's plans for Grenada may never be known

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — "Communism stops here" says a hand-lettered sign at the last of the U.S. Army checkpoints for evacuees at Grenada's dusty Point Salines Airport.

The American troops manning the checkpoint are echoing, in simplified form, the more sophisticated expressions of triumph emanating from Reagan Administration officials in Washington.

After three years of talking about the alleged threat posed by "Castro communism" in the Caribbean, Washington was given a chance to act by a power struggle between Marxist rivals in tiny Grenada, the "Spice Island."

Rivalry between Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, seen in retrospect as a "moderate" in the ruling New Jewel Movement, and hardline Marxist Bernard Coard escalated into a bloody coup in which Bishop and several of his ministers were killed and power passed to the military under General Hudson Austin.

In the English-speaking Caribbean, where contact between civilians and soldiers is normally limited to friendly games of cricket, the violence came as a severe shock.

According to the Reagan Administration, Grenada's neighbours in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States asked Washington to help them intervene in the 133-square-mile nation of 115,000 people, to help restore western-style democracy.

The U.S. military was ready. Several recent U.S. military exercises staged in Puerto Rico had stimulated amphibious and parachute landings on a small island armed and supported by the government of a larger one.

The analogy with Grenada and Cuba, whose President Fidel Castro was a close friend of Bishop, was obvious.

With the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada on October 25, exactly what plans Coard has for the island may never be known. Austin is dismissed by those who know him as "more brawn than brain," with a personality more akin to that of former Ugandan dictator Idi Amin that of a Marxist thinker.

Among other mysteries surrounding the invasion is why the U.S military did not secure and guard Butler House, the Prime Minister's official residence and office complex, which was bombed and partially destroyed by U.S. planes.

Four days after the invasion began, reporters and others entered Butler House and removed dozens of letters and documents which may give details of the Bishop-Coard dispute. U.S. intelligence officials, apparently, had never visited the place.

Nevertheless, Washington claimed a "remarkable intelligence coup" on the basis of other documents seized at Point Salines which purportedly revealed Cuban and-or Soviet plans to convert Grenada into a "colony' — just as President Reagan had been warning for some time.

by Bishop's Cuban and Soviet allies is uncertain. Washington worried about an expanding "Cuban-Soviet-Nicaraguan" axis in Central America and the Caribbean, but Grenada is a long way from direct routes between Cuba and Central America, where Havana is alleged to be arming left-wing rebels.

More convincing is the personal view expressed by a U.S. Marine Commander Lieutenant Colonel Ray Smith — whose men captured Coard five days after the landing — that the Cubans would have used the airport to supply their troops across the Atlantic in the West African nation of Angola.

This would also account for all the arms stored in Grenada, more than enough, according to Smith, to "supply a weapon to every man, woman and child on the island."

As for military training camps found by U.S. forces, Grenada's Army was obviously in need of training — it opposed U.S. forces only when "they had one of their important people to protect or were backed by Cubans," he said.

Smith said many Grenadians had told him the idea was "to train black communists for Africa because Cubans are mostly too fair."

He said Grenadians had "a far more sophisticated grasp of world affairs than I had expected."

From taxi drivers to a former Attorney General, tnis reporter found the islanders keenly aware of why Grenada had leapt into world headlines.

The personal popularity of Bishop was evident, and the takeover by "faceless men" like Coard and army 'thugs' had left Grenadians saddened, confused and in fear for their lives.

To a newcomer, Grenada appears a most unlikely place for dark and sinister machinations more appropriate to cold and grim closed societies like Albania or North Korea.

The capital, St. Georges, is little more than a tropical 'toytown' — clusters of colourful but often rudimentary houses spreading up steep green hills away from the horseshoe-shaped harbour which attracted early colonisers.

Considering its narrow country lanes, with tight corners and almost perpendicular climbs, the town would have been difficult to capture against an organised, stubborn resistance.

This may account for U.S. commanders' early use of words like 'storm' and 'seize' to describe their actions here.

It seems clear now, however, that the only serious resistance was around Point Salines where Cubans fought hard.

Initial U.S. claims about the size and tenacity of Cuban resistance aroused reporters' scepticism, and American officers gradually reduced estimates which had ranged as high as 1 000 heavily armed troops down to a few dozen.

served scores of American aircraft, from A-10 attack jets to huge Galaxy transport planes.

The nature of the mitary use to which the airport might hve been put

Grenadians, although the Marxist experiment ie started and which eventually ran out of control is not.

Grenadians appear glad to see the end of a systen which, as one said, was "chopping us o pieces, inch by inch."

Advocate Nov. 8 1983

Canada ready to send troops

OTTAWA, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — Canada, ready and willing to join a Commonwealth policing force in Grenada, has played a leading role as a peacekeeper in the world's trouble spots since Lester Pearson stepped into the breach in the 1956 Suez crisis.

The Canadian External Affairs Minister who later became Prime Minister introduced a resolution in the United Nations calling for the creation of a U.N. emergency force to "supervise the cessation of hostilities."

Pearson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts and Canada had a new part to play on the international stage.

Since then, Canadian troops have participated in five more U.N. missions to the Middle East and criss-crossed the globe from Cyprus to the Congo, from India to West New Guinea.

Today, Canada has about 750 troops serving in peacekeeping forces that monitor Middle East ceasefires from Damascus and Jerusalem and police the dividing line between Greeks and Turks in Cyprus.

That cost Ottawa US$27 million annually, a figure that will rise sharply if it polices a pre-election Grenada.

On taking power in the late 1960s, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau halved Canada's 10,000-strong troop commitment to NATO forces in Western Europe but he was never shied away from supplying peacekeeping troops as long as the force is sponsored by the United Nations.

That explains Canada's absence from any multinational peacekeeping Force in war-torn Lebanon that is not under U.N. auspices.

But Canadian soldiers have been in Cyprus now for two decades and while Trudeau recently stressed the need for a negotiated settlement on the divided islands, he has made clear Canada will not withdraw from the contingent.

Its 515 troops make up almost one quarter of the U.N. Force on the Mediterranean island and their presence accounts for by far the biggest financial chunk of Canada's U.N. peacekeeping contribution.

Canada has 220 troops monitoring the 1973 ceasefire between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights while another 20 men, whose force dates back to 1948, continually monitors from Jerusalem the ceasefire between Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Before the details of the Commonwealth Force were being worked out for Grenada, Trudeau said Canada would join.

But there is a difference this time because Canada would not be interposed between warring factions. One official said "we are not talking about a peacekeeping force but a policing presence — to ensure security and oversee elections.

"If it's a Commonwealth force, we would have to foot a large part of the bill as there are only four developed states in the Commonwealth and I think we account for about 20 per cent of the budget," he added.

He conceded that Ottawa's commitments may not end there in the 1980's because Canada, as a member of the Western Contact Group on Namibia (southwest Africa), may well supply troops if a negotiated settlement is reached in the territory ruled by South Africa in defiance of most world opinion.

From Pearson through to Allan MacEachen, the present External Affairs Minister, the same Canadian plea has been heard time after time from conflict to conflict.

MacEachen last made it in September at the U.N. over Cyprus, telling the General Assembly "peacemaking must be seen to go hand-in-hand with peacekeeping."

HAVANA, Cuba: Cuban President Fidel Castro walks with one of his Generals back to the terminal after greeting about 150 former Cuban prisoners at Jose Marti International Airport. Castro is expected to greet each of the many flights that will return more than 600 to their homeland from Grenada. [UPI Radio Photo].



Advocate TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1983

Pressure on Guyana

The backlash of the Grenada intervention by United States and the Multinational Caribbean Force promises to be as telling in its effect as the intervention itself. Already the lines are being drawn in the region between some of those who supported the intervention and those who did not. There has been talk coming out of Jamaica of plans to form a "Caricom 2" which will be a restructuring of the 10-year-old "Caricom I" and Guyana has indicated that she will not be involved in any such exercise.

As matters now stand it does not look as if Guyana would have been given any consideration even if she was keen on joining. Her behaviour over the Grenada intervention has left a trail of bitterness and more and more it is being said or hinted that from here on Guyana is not to be trusted.

What would seem to be most galling to certain of Guyana's present Caricom partners is that she not only objected to the Grenada intervention but has seen later in the forefront of the action to put pressure on those Caricom States which were involved in the Grenada action.

Guyana was one of the sponsors of a Security Council Resolution condemning the invasion. This along with other suspicions of what Guyana did or should not have done after the decision was taken by a number of her Caricom partners to send an armed force to Grenada has added its share of bitterness.

Only last Sunday in Washington, Jamaica's Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Seaga, reiterated that a leak of the decision to intervene in Grenada heightened fears about the safety of Americans on the island prior to the United States-led invasion. Mr. Seaga also said that General Hudson Austin, the leader of the short-lived Military take-over in Grenada, had said that he knew of the invasion plan some 36 hours beforehand. Talk about the leak came after Mr. Seaga, in telling of the plans for a Caricom 2", had said that "one country has a lot of explaining to do as to whether it would mean a security breach to discuss sensitive issues with it in the Councils of the (Caricom) Community."

Be that as it may, even before the Grenada invasion and the stand taken by Guyana, the United States was active in blocking a number of loans Guyana had been seeking. It is not likely that the United States will change its policy and be more accommodating towards Guyana from here on. Added to the pressure that will continue to go Guyana's way from that direction, is that which will also come now from within the region as well.

It would seem that it is not so much the act of disagreeing with the invasion that has hardened attitudes towards Guyana in certain quarters. Those who favoured the intervention could have lived with that. They have been forced to do so in regard to a number of their other Caricom partners. It is the obvious action taken by Guyana to make the Caricom States supporting the intervention as uncomfortable as possible (something that the others in disagreement have not done) that is the problem. At the same time by behaving as she has done Guyana has left no doubt as to where her sympathies lie.

In another development, it has been hinted that the United States is likely to lift its embargo on arms shipments to Argentina which has not been receiving arms since the Falklands War it had with Britain. The United States did not please a number of States in the Organisation of American States (OAS) when she openly supported Britain over the Falklands. There was even talk then about drawing up plans for a new OAS grouping that would not include the United States.

The suggestion might have been made more in anger and disappointment than logic, but it did show how deep feeling ran among certain OAS members over the U.S. stand on the Falklands.

Now that it has been hinted that Argentina might once more be the recipient of U.S. arms, the British Government has been expressing some concern. We can speculate that Reagan might be trying to kill two birds with one stone in any move to supply Argentina with arms, at this stage. For a start, he might hope that such a decision would restore his country's standing among the whole OAS, and it might be another hint to Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, that where United States' interests in the hemisphere are concerned decisions will be taken in the context of those interests; as was done over Grenada; and not for the comfort of Britain.

• Heads discuss the Grenada crisis

Call for US to help train our forces

BY
ALBERT
BRANDFORD

Current chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), Dominica's Prime Mnister Eugenia Charles yesterday aid a request was made through a bipartisan United States delegation investigating the Grenada crisis for American asistance in the training of regional military and security personnel.

This was one of the key points to emege from discussions held between some of the heads of the seven-nation regional sub-grouping along with Barbados and U.S. Congressman Thomas Foley, who led a delegation of Congressmen to Grenada recently to find out whether President Reagan should have sent U.S. forces to invade the island.

Miss Charles is the current leader of the group of Eastern Caribbean states which joined Barbados and Jamaica in seeking U.S. military assistance to restore order and democracy in Grenada last month after the military over threw the left-wing regime killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three other Cabinet Ministers.

"We have asked for training as we have been asking for a long time," Miss Charles said, "and quite apart from the Grenada thing I believe that they are prepared to assist us in training our own people, making us more efficient ourselves, though none of us are prepared to have large standing armies...we know we can't afford it and this is the way we are thinking of going along."

Miss Charles said the Eastern Caribbean states have consistently said they want more assistance in training their own people so that they can do what must be done.

"From that point of view we were just reiterating a point we have made in the past," she said.

The Congressmen were also briefed by the OECS leaders, Miss Charles said how they were thinking prior to the joint military action and why they took the action they did.

Miss Charles said the leaders also told the Congressmen that having secured the peace in Grenada they must now get assistance to hold that peace.

"We said that one of the most important things that must be done in Grenada apart from the assistance we are asking for is for a proper police force to be put in place there," Miss Charles said.

She added: "I know that the Governor-General (Sir Paul Scoon of Grenada) is looking at this and in any ways any of our countries can assist in that, both in training people and in putting some bodies there as policemen. We are prepared to do our part in that as well.

She said that the Eastern Caribbean states also asked for continued economic assistance because "we know we need aid and we are making good use of it." Heads of Governmen from Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia and Dominica and Vere Bird Junior, Security Adviser to the Antigua and Barbuda Government also met yesterday to discuss matters relating to the Eastern Caribbean security system.



Prime Minister Eugenia Charles [at podium] while Prime Ministers Tom Adams [centre] and Milton Cato in conversation during yesterday's Press conference at Sam Lord's. [Photo by Theo Greaves].

Advocate NOV. 8 1983



ST GEORGES Grenada, Bernard Coard [left] and Hudson Austin [right] are shown in Richmond Hill prison after American troops turned them over to the Caribbean Security Forces Sunday [UPI Radio Photo].

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Mass grave report not confirmed

U.S. officials in Grenada said yesterday that they were unable to confirm a State Department report from Washington that a mass grave had been found here containing the bodies of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and up to 150 others.

"We have no information or evidence to confirm such a report," said Guy Farmer, chief spokesman for the U.S. mission in Grenada.

"I deeply regret the confusion," Farmer said when told that officials in Washington insisted the grave had been found.

State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters in Washington that he could confirm "that the site of a possible mass grave in which Bishop's body may be has been located.....a U.S. Military Graves Registration team is investigating the possibility."

He added: "I think it's well established that there is a mass grave there. The presumption is that this may well be the grave of those who were executed. We think there are 100 to 150 people in that grave."

Several witnesses have reported that Bishop and three other members of his government were executed on October 19 after soldiers fired into a crowd of people which had free Bishop from house arrest and marched with him to the army headquarters at Fort Rupert. The number of people in the crowd who were killed has never been established. The military junta reported 17 died, including Bishop, while others have said as many as 200 were killed.

"I stand by my statement," Farmer said yesterday afternoon. He had said at an earlier briefing for reporters at which he appeared alongside a military spokesman, Maj. Douglas Frey, that the reports of the discovery of a mass grave were "rumours" which U.S. officials were checking, but for which they had found no confirming evidence.

Advocate Nov. 8, 1983

Mission divided on findings

A 14-member United States congressional delegation was due to leave here last night apparently divided on partisan lines on the outcome of the fact-finding mission over the past five days to strife-torn Grenada.

Speaking shortly after wide-ranging discussions here yesterday with leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Barbados, who had sought U.S. military assistance in restoring order in Grenada last month after the military had killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a short-lived takeover, delegation chairman Tom Foley said the mission was withholding judgment on the justification for the invasion.

But his colleague and co-chairman, Dick Cheney, a Wyoming Republican, felt that if anything, President Ronald Reagan had understated the case for intervention, which he termed a "selfless and courageous act" and one that history will acclaim.

However, Ron Dellums, a black California Democrat, declared bluntly that the mission had not been concluded.

Dellums, who had opposed the intervention, said the mission did not adequately address all of the factors and conditions that applied prior to the military action and therefore the enquiry should continue.

Nonetheless, there was an unstated consensus that the U.S. should assist Grenada, particularly, Foley said, in the completion of the new international airport, and the areas of education, medicine and public works, especially in view of the grave unemployment situation.

Chairman Foley, a Washington Democrat, said he was unsure whether there would be a written report on the mission's findings, but his first responsibility, he said, was to report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and members of the expanded leadership of Congress.

Foley said the mission had three general areas of concern: The period immediately prior to the invasion, the actual hostilities and the aftermath of the fighting, as well as the extent to which President Reagan's statements justifying the invasion align with the facts.

One general finding, he said, was that there has been a period of general unrest prior to the arrest and subsequent execution of Prime Minister Bishop, after which there was a period of extreme tension, reinforced by the shoot-to-kill curfew imposed by the military regime. (CANA)

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WASHINGTON: President Reagan applause and cheers from flag waving crowd yesterday after speaking at a ceremony welcoming the US students who were evacuated from Grenada. From left, [Gen. John Wessy, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, the President and Mrs. Reagan, and behind them the students. [UPI Radio Photo].

Advocate NOV. #9, 1983

'US should complete airport'

The International Airport at Point Salines in Grenada which was initially being built with the help of Russia and Cuba, is expected to be completed with aid from the United States.

Congressman Thomas Foley, speaking to members of the Press at Sam Lord's Castle outlined plans for aid to the strife-torn country, after meeting with heads of Government from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Foley, who headed a congressional delegation to the Caribbean for a closer look at the Grenada situation, said that the airport, which was being built with Cuban labour prior to the intervention by the United States, was of special significance to the people of Grenada, and that the United States should provide the assistance for the completion of the project.

The Congressman also welcomed any assistance from other countries for the rebuilding of Grenada. He also revealed that Britain, which spoke out against the American intervention in Grenada, had voted to send some two million pounds sterling in aid to the Caribbean Spice Isle.

Mr. Foley stated that a number of military claims offices have been set up in Grenada, where Grenadians could make claims for any damage of property suffered during and following the invasion.

Additional aid from the United States is also expected to flow into areas such as the training of the Police Force in Grenada as soon as the Regional Forces pull out.

Mr. Foley also disclosed the need for American assistance in areas such as education and public works. Another of the more serious issues Mr. Foley touched on was employment, since the Grenada army had been disbanded and these former soldiers will be considered as unemployed.

The Congressman stated that his delegation regretted the loss of life when a mental home was accidentally bombed by American forces, but apart from that accident, only one or two Grenadians were known to have died as a direct result of the intervention by the US forces.

The United States has already started their programme of aid to Grenada, with $500 000 already spent by United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

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Advocate WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9. 1983

The hidden arms

The complexity of the Grenada situation is something that will not go away in a hurry. As the country returns to normal there has been talk of the fear many feel about the discovery of arms caches throughout the island. There must have been some plan behind the hidden arms. An army on the run, for example, would find it useful to know where its fire power could be replenished. But beyond that the possibilities could be frightening.

The Roman Catholic Bishop in Grenada, Bishop Sydney Charles, has made reference to a number of the implications. He hinted that a number of Grenadians were worried about the possibility of former members of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) attempting to create new trouble in the country and the feeling, it would seem, is strong that arms and ammunition might be lying around to be put to such use. At the same time there is also the fear that those who suffered at the hands of the PRG might be bent on revenge and this too could be dangerous for the country.

It is to this background that the Conference of Churches in Grenada (CCG) has come out strongly in favour of assuming a role of reconciliation in the country. This is imperative. And it is something that the churches are better placed than most other institutions to achieve, especially at this time.

The anger and bitterness bred of the political friction in the country along with the killings would have left many bent on revenge. Such feelings can only be removed through a message of new hope and a realisation that all Grenadians must now be prepared to work together for the betterment of their country. There will inevitably be a demand for justice. But justice must not be confused with persecution.

If former members of the PRG indicate that they are willing to play their part in a reconciliation they should not be rejected. But by the same token if they should turn their backs on any such suggestion and show that they are not prepared to give Grenada a new opportunity to pursue a course of less rancour, bitterness and pain, then they would have to be dealt with according to their actions.

It will take a little time for many Grenadians to be free of the fear that they gradually built up over the past four years. But what has to be avoided is any inclination by the society to turn inward and vent its fear and anger on those who were an earlier embarrassment.

The possibility of arms and ammunition falling into the hands of people who want to continue the fight will be there for some time. It is a hopeful sign that a number of Grenadians have been turning in their arms and have also been assisting the members of the peace-keeping force in unearthing arms caches. But it is still not known how many such caches there are and even more frightening is the possibility of children stumbling on such arms months or even years from now and doing themselves harm.

The fact that Grenada was very much an arsenal heightens the possibilities all around. As we look down the road there will be a need for sometime to have an armed force on the spot to counter any future violence that could be linked with hidden arms. This eventually could be effectively handled by a Police Force. But at the moment it would be dangerous to have a vacuum created in which there is no such counter at a time when Grenadians need to be free of fear if they are to move with confidence into the future and put the past behind them.

More half truths

Advocate NOV. 9, 1983

Body found in grave may be Bishop's

The body of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop may be among four corpses unearthed today in a common grave in Grenada, U.S. officials said.

The grave was dug up by U.S. troops on a tip from a man who reported seeing four bodies, one of them Bishop's buried by Grenadian soldiers in a shallow pit at Calivigny military camp near St.Georges the officials said.

The recovered bodies could not be immediately identified, but Bishop's dental records will be matched against them and results should be known within a few days, they said.

Meanwhile, the Commander of U.S. forces on the island said up to 50 Cuban fighters were still hiding in Grenada's lush tropical forests, working alone as snipers or in small commando groups.

General Jack Forest said some 2 000 U.S. troops were combing the main island of Grenada and smaller outlying islands in search of the resistance fighters and expressed confidence they would be found.

Meantime some 200 former members of Grenada's disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) are now in the custody of the United States military, it has been announced here.

According to Major Allan Douglas of the Caribbean Peace keeping force, the ex-Grenadians soldiers are being held at Point Salines to the south of the island, after being handed over to the Americans between Friday and Saturday.

Major Douglas said that the former Grenada soldiers were among the 1300 army and militiamen who surrendered at Queens Park, a mile from here, to the Caribbean Peace-keeping Forces following an ultimatum from Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

He said these detainees, who were already processed by the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces, are expected to undergo further interrogation from the United States Military, who were instrumental in helping to crush the military junta of General Hudson Austin two weeks ago.

Of the local Grenadian soldiers who surrendered to the Caribbean forces — made up of soldiers and police officers from several regional states — some 1069 were militia personnel — a revolutionary unit here.

In Washington, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said the invasion of Grenada by U.S-led forces showed the Soviet Union it was not in its interest to challenge the United States.

Mr. Weinberger said that the Soviet Union had increased its ability to threaten freedom not only on its borders but also in the Western Hemisphere.

He said the U.S. forces had responded to that threat by the October 25th action in Grenada.

The Pentagon said some of the military equipment U.S. forces captured in their invasion of Grenada will be put on display at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington beginning on Friday.

Most of the arms were flown to Andrews on Monday and Tuesday and then taken to the army's Aberdeen proving grounds, north of Baltimore, Maryland, where they will be inventoried and studied for their intelligence value, the Pentagon said.

The arms left at Andrews would remain on public view from Friday, U.S. veterans Day, until November 20, if interest warranted, the Pentagon added.

It said the display would include small arms, machine guns, ammunition, armoured personnel carriers and other military equipment of Soviet, Cuban and North Korean origin, as well as photographs of captured secret documents. (CANA-Reiter).

Cubans leaving

The United States prepared yesterday to send home the last Cuban prisoners held in Grenada as the island's Governor-General completed work on forming a provisional Government.

A U.S. spokesman said 101 prisoners and 11 women and children from the Cuban Embassy were on yesterday's final departure.

The departure of the last detainees captured when U.S. forces invaded Grenada on October 25 reduced the Cuban presence on the tiny spice island to 26 at the embassy. U.S. officials said 25 of them would be shipped out today.

Sir Paul Scoon Governor-General will announce the members of his Cabinet at a news conference this afternoon. The Governor-General has promised to appoint a non-political "government of technocrats" to run Grenada until elections, which may not be held for a year.

'33 Grenadian bodies buried'

The director of one of Grenada's two funeral agencies said yesterday he had buried 33 bodies persumed to be Grenadians, killed when United States-led multinational forced invaded the island two weeks ago to topple a military junta.

This was the first indication—official or otherwise—of the extent of Grenadian casualties since the joint forces engaged Cuban-trained Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) troops on October 25.

The island's other funeral agency said it had not received any bodies.

The dead included 19 patients of the Richmond Hill Mental Home accidentally bombed by American aircraft, responding to firing form within the complex by members of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA), who had sought refuge there.

Radix bowing out of politics

Former Grenada Government minister Kenrick Radix has announced his intention to take a break from active politics.

Radix, who resigned last month as Industrial Development Minister in the leftwing People's Revolutionary Government when a power struggle erupted in the then ruling New Jewel Movement , said he was bowing out of politics for the time being to analyse the new political situation in the country.

"The next step is to study what the Grenadian people want and to give them what they want when they decide," said the former Minister, who was a close friend of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Asked if he would try to revive the 12-year-old New Jewel Movement, whose hold on the reins of power was removed when the army took power after killing Bishop on October 19, Radix indicated that this would depend on what the people wanted.

Radix, who took refuge in the Cuban Embassy when the U.S.-led forces intervened six days after Bishop's death to topple the military regime, called on the Americans to go home and allow the Grenadian people to solve their own problem.

Advocate NOV. 11, 1983

Church trying to restore its influence in Grenada

BY DAN SEWELL

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Wednesday (AP) — Grenada's churches are trying to restore their influence after being pushed into the background by the Socialist Government which ruled this Caribbean island for four and a half years.

The Grenada Conference of Churches, headed by the leaders of the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and Methodist Churches, has endorsed the October 25 invasion of the island as a "rescue mission."

A special national day of thanksgiving and prayer was declared last Sunday, and sermons and prayers gave thanks for the U.S. forces who ousted the short-lived army junta here. An evening ecumenical service attracted nearly 1 000 people to the Catholic Cathedral here.

Bishop Sydney Charles, Catholic leader on the island, called it the largest turnout ever for such a service.

"I think we all feel we have been bound together by this experience, and our ecumenical efforts have become stronger," Charles said in an interview.

Church leaders say that church attendance was high during the four and a half years of leftist rule, but the churches were being eroded by what he called a "dimension of arrogance" by the Government's "subtle attack on the church." An estimated 65 000 of the 110 000 Grenadians are Roman Catholics.

The Marxist-influenced Government of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop never had a publicly stated anti-religion policy. But church leaders say young people and party activists were deterred from attending church services by the scheduling of party and organisation meetings on Sundays.

Seven Catholic teachers were retired or transferred from public schools by the Government. In 1980, a group of priests which published a treatise on the role of the church in a leftist society was promptly castigated over the state radio. A Catholic newsletter was quietly stopped by the government, which by 1980 had closed down all independent news media.

In recent months, public schoolteachers were instructed to discontinue separate courses on religion, in favour of General courses that would incorporate both religious study and Marxist theory.

Charles said Bishop was "moving very slowly" against the church because of his Catholic training and upbringing. Charles said it was obvious the hard-line Marxists who overthrew Bishop would have stepped up the attack, and he said he feared for his own life after Bishop's execution.

Some Grenadians say that the church leaders' credibility had been damaged by their meekness under the leftist government.

"I don't know what they were talking about in their meetings and what they were doing in the background, but the church should take a leadership role. The Church is not a secret organisation," said Lloyd Noel, a former Attorney-General juder Bishop who was detained for 27 months for criticising the government's move to the left.

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Advocate NOV. 17, 1984

Gov't urged to lift Emmanuel's ban

The three-party Trinidad and Tobago opposition National Alliance has called on the government to "demonstrate its goodwill to the people of Grenada and the region" by lifting a ban imposed 13 years ago on Dr. Patrick Emmanuel, a member of the new Grenada interim administration.

Emmanuel, senior fellow at the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of the West Indies (UWI) Cave Hill campus, Barbados was banned from re-entering Trinidad and Tobago during Black Power demonstrations and disturbances here in 1970.

Grenada-born Emmanuel was at the time a lecturer at the UWI's St. Augustine campus.

The alliance is a parliamentary grouping of the United Labour Front, Tapia House Movement and the Democratic Action Congress.

In a letter to Prime Minister George Chambers, acting opposition leader Nizam Mohammed stated that "this ban, which in our view, never served any useful purpose, is now likely to further exacerbate good relations."

The letter added: "Moreover, it will cause great embarrassment not only to the newly appointed Interim Government in St. George's but also Dr. Emmanuel who is a member thereof."

Emmanuel was one of nine-members of a new advisory council announced on Wednesday by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to run Grenada until elections can be held. It marks the first step in a return to civilian authority following the U.S.-led invasion of October 25 to remove the military rulers who had taken power in a coup six days earlier.

Meanwhile a two-man fact finding team from the alliance which spent two days in Grenada last week-end have said the people of Grenada had felt let down by Trinidad and Tobago's non-participation in the military intervention in the island.

Senator Lincoln Myers and Lloyd Taylor went to Grenada as officials of the Tapia House Movement.

The team said this country could make amends by providing aid to the war-ravaged island.

Taylor who is Tapia council chairman told reporters they had found a high degree of support for the invasion, "which some described as a rescue mission."

Myers said he believed the Grenada affair meant that the region's move towards self-determination had been undermined, both by Grenadian political leader Bernard Coard and former military strongman Hudson Austin as well as Prime Ministers Tom Adams of Barbados and Edward Seaga of Jamaica.

Coard, a former deputy Prime Minister and army commander Hudson Austin are widely believed to have been the principal figures behind the coup on October 19.

Barbados and Jamaica along with the Organisationof Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) provided troops and policemen to support U.S. soldiers in the invasion which Trinidad opposes.

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Advocate Nov. 12, 1983

MCINTYRE PROFILE

Native son returns home to help

BY TONY COZIER

Twenty-nine years after he left his native Grenada, Alister McIntyre is ready to return home as Chairman of an nine-man Interim Council until elections can be called.

McIntyre is being called on to carry out a delicate mission following the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada Oct. 25, an action that followed the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop Oct. 19 and the subsequent establishment of a military junta.

Now Deputy Secretary-General of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva, the 51-year-old McIntyre was summoned Wednesday to take the high position by Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon.

All of those appointed had to be free of any political ties, Scoon said, and, like McIntyre, the council is composed of mainly technocrats.

It will be McIntyre's first job in his homeland since he worked in the office of British Colonial Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, in 1954.

Friends, who described him as very much a West Indian, hinted that it may have been his secret ambition all along to accept such a task, if the right one came along.

Tony Gibbs, a Grenadian who knew him as a student in England, said of McIntyre that "one had the impression that he wanted to get back to Grenada."

At 22, McIntyre left Grenada in 1954 to accept a British Commonwealth scholarship to study international economics at the London School of Economics. After obtaining a degree, he did post graduate work at Nuffield College at Oxford University.

Afterwards, he held a succession of jobs in the Caribbean and at the United Nations including being Director of the Institute of Economic and Scientific Research at the University of the West Indies in



MR. ALISTER MCINTYRE

Jamaica from 1967-1974, Secretary-General of the 13-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM) until 1977 and finally UNCTAD'S Deputy Secretary General.

At one point, he was also visiting professor at Princeton University.

A paper he helped prepare for the first conference on North-South economic relations in Ottawa in 1976 helped land him the job at the United Nations, according to an associate.

One of four children, his father, Meridth McIntyre, was a druggist. Early friends recalled that his academic bent was obvious from his days at the Grenada boys' secondary school in St. George's this island's capital.

A sister, Joy Sherman. who works with the United Nations Development Programme in Bridgetown, once related a story summing up her brother's ambitions.

"When he was about 10 or 11, Alister drew a picture with a long road leading up to a big building," she said. "He told his mother the building at the top was a university and that was where he was going-to the top and to university."

UWI Library

Advocate NOV. 12, 1983

G-G exercises emergency powers

BY
MARC D.
CHARNEY

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Friday (AP) — Emergency powers exercised by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon are allowing U.S. soldiers to man roadblocks and to help detain Grenadian citizens.

U.S. officials said Thursday 220 Grenadians, most of them soldiers and politicians of the former Revolutionary Military Government who were captured as a result of the Oct. 25 invasion of Grenada were still being held.

Among them were Gen. Hudson Austin, the head of the Revolutionary Military Council which seized power on Oct. 19 when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed, and Bernard Coard, believed to be the mastermind of the struggle within Bishop's socialist overthrow and death.

The emergency powers also allow U.S. and Caribbean security forces to man roadblocks and search people and vehicles without search warrants.

Government documents show that when Scoon proclaimed a state of emergency on Nov. 4, a set of regulations was published outlining what powers were included.

Scoon was empowered to authorise preventive detention, Press censorship, bans on public processions, and to let police and occupying troops



SIR PAUL SCOON

search and make arrests without warrants.

The regulations also declared a ban on all public gatherings except for church services, other religious meetings and "assemblies in the normal course of business."

The state of emergency was enacted under the authority of the 1973 Constitution and a 1970 law, both dating back to the days before Grenada gained full independence from Great Britain.

The ban on public assemblies was enacted under a 1959 law granting a Governor-General such power "in the interests of good order or the public safety."

Journalists preparing to put out an independent newspaper tomorrow said they had not been threatened with censorship. In fact, one journalist said the Government had made available its press, formerly used by the Bishop Government's "Free West Indian."

Scoon's power's also allow him to order restrictions on the movements of specific people, to order a curfew, to divert traffic, and to prohibit the sale or carrying of arms.

Although the Governor asked people to stay inside the houses at night, many people, including foreign reporters, have been moving about freely after midnight without any problems.

The detention clause allows the Governor-General to order anyone arrested "with a view to preventing him acting in any manner prejudicial to public safety, order or defence." It also provides for review of such detention by an "advisory, independent and impartial tribunal" consisting of one person appointed by the island's Chief Justice and two more by the Governor-General.

The censorship clause bars anyone from trying "whether orally, or otherwise, to influence public opinion (whether in the state or elsewhere) in a manner likely to be prejudicial to defence or public safety or order" and empowers the Governor-General to "make provision by order for preventing or restricting the publication in the state of matters as to which he is satisfied that the publication, or as the case may be, the unrestricted publication, thereof would or might be prejudicial to defense and public safety and order."

New Library

Advocate Nov. 13, 1983

● Assembly will open tomorrow

Grenada may be in OAS spotlight

The invasion of Grenada by combined United States and Caribbean forces is expected to feature prominently at 13th regular session of the General Assembly of the Organisation of American States [OAS] beginning in Washington tomorrow.

In the spotlight will be Barbados, Jamaica, the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS] and the U.S. which engineered the "rescue mission" of the 133 square mile island.

Grenada is also a member of the OAS while Trinidad and Tobago which did not support the move into the Spice Isle make up the regional members. Montserrat and St. Christopher-Nevis are not members neither is Guyana because of its unresolved border dispute with Venezuela. Belize is also out of the OAS because it has a land dispute with Guatemala.

The intervention was to restore order to the island following a bloody military coup on October 19. Unofficial reports said more than 100 people including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet colleagues were killed in the uprising.

An interim Government has since been set up in Grenada but it is not yet known whether the man responsible for Foreign Affairs in the interim Government, Dr. Pat Emmanuel will be travelling to Washington for the session.

Article 54 of the OAS charter mandates that member states have a right to be represented in the General Assembly.

An Associated Press (AP) report quoted OAS Assistant Secretary General Barbadian Mr. Val McComie as saying: "We don't know whether anyone will come" (from Grenada)."

Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon has closed the embassies established by the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Mr. McComie said the invasion of Grenada was not on the agenda for the OAS meeting, officially devoted to administrative matters, but added, "I would be surprised if there isn't discussion of the issue among the Foreign Ministers."

Many Latin American states have been against the invasion stating it was against the principle of the OAS charter.

One Latin American state Nicaragua co-sponsored a resolution with Guyana at the United Nations condemning the action by the U.S. and Caribbean forces.

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Advocate Nov. 13 1983

US approves $3m in aid for Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — The United States has approved a US$3 million aid package for Grenada aimed at increasing health care basic services while decreasing unemployment on the island nation, U.S. officials here said.

The agency for International Development (AID) spokesman Ted Moorse told reporters that AID in Washington authorised US$1 million for health projects here, US$535 000 for power and electric needs, US$570 000 for water treatment, US$700 000 for road repairs and US$185 000 for education projects.

So far the United States has spent some $250 000 in emergency relief money to repair damages and restore services lost when some 6000 Marines and scores of Caribbean troops landed here two weeks ago following the fall of the left-wing Government of Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup struggle.

U.S. aid and Grenadian officials signed the first agreement last night for $145 000 to repair a four-mile (six km) stretch of road near the capital.

Moorse said 120 Grenadians would be hired for the job on Monday and the road repair would get started under the supervision of the Grenadian Ministry of Construction.

Moorse added that most of the AID package was designed to be labour intensive to provide jobs for as many Grenadians as possible.

According to figures from the Bishop Government, 14 per cent of the country's labour force is unemployed.

"We hope to maximise impact on the economy. We hope to maximise impact on employment and central service within the next three to six months," Moorse said, referring to AID goals, here.

Much of the AID money will go to filling the jobs formerly occupied by Cubans and Eastern bloc teachers and doctors, U.S. officials said.

The AID package aims to fund the replacement of at least 16 doctors who left the island after the U.S. invasion.

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Advocate NOV. 13, 1983

Tories buy ad to back America

LONDON, Saturday, (CANA-Reuter) — Public backing by about 20 prominent members of Britain's ruling Conservative Party for the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada today threatened to embarrass Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

They were among 110 signatories of a (US)22 000) (Bds$44 000) full-page advertisement in tomorrow's New York Sunday Times newspaper welcoming the results of U.S. policy towards Grenada.

The advertisement expresses regret for what it calls accidents and errors of diplomacy surrounding the invasion.

British right wingers have criticised Mrs. Thatcher for disagreeing with the invasion and refusing to join it, while Liberals and the left have attacked her for not condeming it.

One of the advertisement's signatories, Sir Anthony Kershaw, Chairman of the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee said: "We are trying to get the Government out of the pit it has dug for itself."

Another signatory, rightist Nicholas Winterton, said it was unfortunate Britain did not give the U.S. open support.

British press commentators said the advertisement, which some described as virtually an apology for Britain's lukewarm support, could embarrass Mrs.. Thatcher by showing up Conservative divisions over the invasion.

The left-of-centre Guardian, for example, said it underlined sharp divisions within the Government and "could cause the Prime Minister considerable embarrassment after her refusal to back the invasion."

The right-wing Daily Mail said Mrs. Thatcher might be embarrassed by what it called a "We Back America" Conservative revolt.

The advertisement was organised by an international group called the United Kingdom Committee for the Free World.



GENERAL AUSTIN

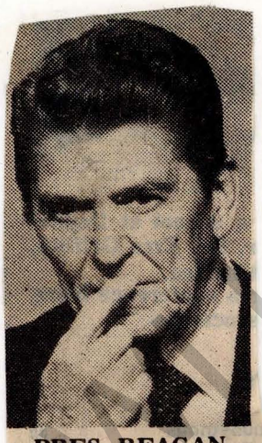
Arms at Austin's estate

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) — Members of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Force, helping to maintain law and order in Grenada in the aftermath of last month's bloody political turmoil, have reported the discovery of a large cache of arms and ammunition outside the home of General Hudson Austin, head of the short-lived military junta that seized power here on October 19.

Major Allan Douglas, second-in-command of the seven-nation regional force, told Cana today the find was made during a search of Austin's "Good Hope Estate" residence, five miles north east of here. He did not say when the operation took place.

Douglas said 19 Russian-made AK 47 automatic rifles were discovered in bushes 100 metres away from the home along with six grenades, 80 rounds of ammunition for a .45 revolver, 83 AK magazines, 220 rounds of ammunition for AK 47 rifles, 109 MM rounds and a set of 75.38 rounds for another high powered weapon.

Austin, who is under arrest at the maximum security Richmond Hill Prison, was one of the architects of the October 19 coup in which leftist Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, was executed by the Grenada Army along with three Cabinet ministers. U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada six days later to remove the military and restore elected Government.



PRES. REAGAN

20 000 protest Reagan policy

WASHINGTON, Saturday (AP) An estimated 20 000 demonstrators, joined by Democratic Party presidential hopeful Jesse Jackson, massed near the White House today in protest against President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

Jackson, the featured speaker, accused Reagan of "increasingly using military might as a first resort rather than a last resort," and using "poor blacks, whites and Hispanics ... as cannon fodder in Grenada and Lebanon."

"We demand a new course, a new coalition, a new leadership," he said.

Jackson was booed when he declared that a United Nations peacekeeping force is needed in Lebanon, but cheered when he said America "has no purpose there."

Police estimated the crowd at 20,000 people, although protest organizers claimed it was more like 50,000. A park service spokesman said 18 people were arrested on charges of disorderly conduct.

UWI Libraries

Detainees reject punishment

(By Dan Sewell)

POINT SALINES, Grenada, Sunday, (AP) — A former Cabinet minister who spent the night called it an inhumane "pigpen," and some newly freed detainees told of punishment and harassment.

But the U.S. army commander of the makeshift prison facility here today described a friendly campground in which prisoners are better-fed than their captors and get to take daily trips to the beach.

"Most of them are happy to be here. They like it, they live the food. They're safe here," said Capt. Russell Cancilla, the military police commander of the camp of tents and 8-by-8 feet wooden "isolation booths."

"I think it's very unreasonable," Cancilla responded when told some prisoners complained of inhumane treatment. He said he had no knowledge of alleged beatings.

Kenrick (CQ) Radix, a former Grenada Cabinet Minister who criticised the U.S. invasion, was detained 20 hours after he was accused of agitating a crowd. He called the facility "a pigpen" after his release early Saturday. However, he conceded that treatment was reasonable at the camp.

But some of the 95 detainees freed today grumbled about the Americans.

"They treated us very harshly. It was extremely rough," said John Joseph, a member of the Grenada People's Revolutionary Army. "For punishment they make us lie down for an hour with soldiers standing over us with M-16 marching rifles."

Another detainee, who didn't want to give his name, said a detainee had been harassed by a female military police officer and that another had been kicked in the back by a soldier. An estimated 60 to 100 detainees remained at the facility today. At least 15 army officers, former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and former Cabinet Minister Selwyn Strachan are being held at Richmond Hill prison.

Cancilla said a total of 1 120 people, most of them Cubans since shipped to Havana, have been "processed." U.S. officials said 1 800 members of the Grenada People's Revolutionary Army and militia turned themselves in under an amnesty programme. Most were allowed to return home.

Those brought here were divided into four categories ranging from "assassin types" to militia members, Cancilla said. "At the beginning, some were very unco-operative, to the point of being combative. The next morning, I called a camp meeting. I gathered them around with my fullhorn and told them what was expected of them, what they were here for. I told them the soldiers weren't here to intimidate them, just to provide security," Cancilla said.

He said camp rules require that the detainees remain in their tents at night, stay away from the concertina wire and the five manned watchtowers, and that no more than four people may assemble together at one time.

Cancilla described the detainees as "very co-operative," and said they have been fed three times a day, with meat, rice and eggs, and food left by the Cuban construction workers and soldiers.

"They're eating better than us," Cancilla said.

He said the prisoners are taken 20 at a time to the beach off the facility for daily swims, and that a water tank with hose provides shower facilities.

The detainees were given I.D. bracelets with numbers and those with intelligence information all were interviewed by U.S. military intelligence officers. Those believed to have sensitive information were put in isolation booths, Cancilla said. The detainees released today first received a briefing from a U.S. army captain who handed each a "green card" which stated they had been interrogated and processed and shouldn't be picked up again if they "refrain from anti-government activities."

The captain, whose name wasn't available, told the released men that the cards were important for their own protection. He urged them to "participate in the Grenada Government" and to come forward with any information they obtain about possible remaining Cuban and Grenadian resisters or arms caches.

"The Americans are here to do a job," he said. "With your help, we can get it done and leave."

Radix against detention by US officials in Grenada

One of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's closest associates said Saturday his 20-hour detention by the U.S. military was standard procedure for occupying forces, and he didn't like it.

"I am a student of history and in the historical experience of occupations.....it is the natural and logical thing to do," Kenrick Radix said in an interview at his parent's home.

He was released Saturday morning, a U.S. military spokesmen said Radix had been picked up for questioning on orders of Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's Governor-General, after local people accused the former Cabinet Minister of Spreading "ill will."

Radix, who was Bishop's Minister of Industrial Development, displayed a green card identifying him as someone who had been questioned by U.S. forces. The card said the individual named should "refrain from participating in anti-government activities."

"It's my freedom of speech, that is what it comes down to," he said.

Radix was jailed Oct. 13 after leading a protest against Bishop's house arrest by a hard-line faction of the Marxist Government. Bishop was killed by soldiers on October 19 in a military coup.

Radix escaped from jail after the Oct. 25 U.S. invasion and took refuge in the Cuban embassy until November 5.

He publically criticsed the invasion as illegal intervention and called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

Radix said the two U.S. officers who "apprehended" him Friday afternoon "expressed their concern" about his comment.

He said they told him he had been accused by three witnesses of political agitation in front of a crowd last Tuesday in St. Georges, "They had very specific information about my comings and goings," Radix said.

The officers who questioned him at the U.S. military headquarterts also asked him if he knew of any meetings among former Grenadian soldiers or New Jewel Movement members. "I told them I have been staying at home, recovering from the terrible experiences I've been through," he said. The New Jewel Movement was Bishop's political party.

Radix said he spent the night in a makeship prison near the Point Salines airport and was freed at 8 a.m.

He said he was treated well during the detention, but when he was arrested, his personal possessions were thrown on the ground and he was ordered to pick them up.

Radix said he had been received by officials of the former Carter Administration when he was Grenada's representative to the United Nations, and added: "I've been to the White House and now the U.S. pigpen."

Advocate Nov. 14, 1983

Grenada's day of thanskgiving

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday, (AP) — Thousands of Grenadians packed churches yesterday in a national day of thanksgiving to praise the U.S.-led invasion and to pray for the dozens of people who died in the Grenada crisis.

Inside the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, the organist played "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" as a U.S. army helicopter chopped noisly just above the church.

"It's been very much like this all over the island for the last three weeks," said Monsignor Cyril Lamontagne, gesturing towards the hundreds filling the cathedral's pews. "We are a religious people and after the whole tragic affair, we must believe that it could have been worse if not for God's intervention.

Scattered gunshots were heard in this harborside capital during the morning, but Maj. Douglas Frey, spokesman for the U.S. army here, claimed he knew nothing of the shooting and would only say there had been no casualties on the Island in seven days.

In their sermons Sunday, ministers and priests at the Roman Catholic, Methodist and Anglican churches offered thanks for the U.S.-led "rescue" that began October 25 and resulted in the roundup of the short-lived army junta and the ouster of Soviets and Cubans from this Eastern Caribbean island.

"We give thanks for this intervention that rescued us," Lamontagne said in a prayer.

An honour guard from the multinational Caribbean force that participated in the invasion planned a march to the cathedral for an evening ecumenical service presided over by heads of all the island's churches.

The Grenadians' reception continued to be warm. Churchgoers stopped to shake hands with U.S. soldiers early Sunday. Some Grenadian youths were wearing T-shirts showing U.S. and Grenadian flags and saying, "Thank You America" on them.

But there has been some criticism from former government officials who see the U.S. occupation as opportunistic adventurism by a government that had distanced itself from slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop after his leftists colleagues seized power in a 1979 coup.

Kenrick Radix, former Minister of Industrial Development and one of Bishop's closest friends, was freed early Saturday after 20 hours of detention. Radix, who denied charges he had been agitating a crowd, said two U.S. intelligence officers who questioned him expressed concern about his criticism of the invasion and his call for a U.S. withdrawal in testimony last week to a U.S. Congressional fact-finding delegation.

Frey said he didn't have figures on how many other such detainees there were. He said 90 former members of the Grenada People's Revolutionary Army and militia were set for release yesterday, leaving "roughly" 60 to 100 more detainees at the makeshift Point Salines airstrip facility.

More US troops leave Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday, (AP) — The U.S. army pulled another 700 troops out of Grenada, lowering the total to 2 300, as Grenadian and U.S. foreign aid officials put their signatures to the first part of a US$3 million emergency reconstruction aid programme.

U.S. army officials announced yesterday that a battalion from the 82nd Airborne Division flew home to Fort Bragg, N.C., Friday, continuing a reduction in U.S. forces which at one point had numbered about 6 000 after the U.S. led invasion of the island on October 25.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Grenadian officials signed a road-repair agreement that starts off a $3 million programme of aid, one third of which will be spent on health programmes.

Ted Morse, Deputy Director of the U.S. Agency For International Development mission in Barbados, said this package was intended only for immediate reconstruction, and that officials were still looking at the island's long-term needs to determine what other aid is needed.

The US$3 million package will be spent this way, he said:

US$1 million on health projects, an area in which the departure of Cuban doctors has left a gap. They formerly staffed popular rural health centres.

—535 000 dollars for electric power projects.
—570 000 dollars for water supply projects.
—185 000 dollars for education, another area in which the departure of Cubans has left a cap.

A U.S. spokesman, speaking anonymously, said it was very possible that Peace Corps volunteers would be brought in for up to nine months to fill the jobs of 32 secondary school teachers from what he called "the east bloc".

During the four and a half years in which the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his leftist New Jewel Movement ruled Grenada, the Cuban teachers had arrived to fill slots often vacated by Grenadians moving abroad.

UWI Library

Advocate Nov. 14 1983

Invasion strains Caribbean unity

(By Keith Grant)

The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, at the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), has strained 10 years of dedicated efforts to build regional unity in the Caribbean.

The 13 past and present British colonies that make up the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) have struggled hard jointly to improve their economic and social lot, but the Grenada invasion has exposed underlying tensions.

Until October 25, the day troops landed, CARICOM was still able to maintain its commitment to trade integration despite sharp political differences between its members.

But the Grenada affair has split the organisation and it is hard to see it meeting again for some time to come, if at all. Jamaica's Prime Minister Edward Seaga is already proposing a new group that would exclude Guyana.

"CARICOM is in abeyance," Guyana's President Forbes Burnham said last week, after bitterly attacking the invasion.

The military intervention in Grenada has thrown the strategic importance of tiny Caribbean islands into sharp focus.

When Barbados, along with St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua and Dominica, established a regional defence pact last year, the news hardly rated attention outside the area.

Yet Dominica had faced three invasion attempts within nine months during 1981, and only last August St. Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton denounced what he said was Libyan subversion in his and other Eastern Caribbean islands.

The United States began to take Caribbean stability seriously last year, when it allocated $350 million to the area and submitted trade and investment plans passed by Congress a few months ago.

But U.S. aid was not universally welcomed in the Caribbean, and left-wingers in Grenada criticised it for discriminating on political grounds.

Jamaica's pro-U.S. Government received $300 million in bilateral aid from Washington over the past three years.

Strains in CARICOM became evident at a heads-of-government meeting in Jamaica last November. The meeting was dominated by an unsuccessful attempt by Jamaica and Barbados to force Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to hold elections.

Now that United States troops have taken over the island, some of the countries that invited them in want the troops out as soon as possible and a purely Caribbean peacekeeping force to maintain order during an interim administration.

Officials said a new group replacing CARICOM was unlikely to be straightforward, and some western Caribbean nations might not go along with a grouping on the lines suggested by Seaga.

CARICOM members such as Belize and the Bahamas, neither of which supported the invasion, have been put in a difficult position by last month's events.

Belize opposed the Grenada landing, in view of its own territorial dispute with Guatemala.

The Bahamas, which only last July became CARICOM's 13th member, is unlikely to go along with a new club of Caribbean countries closely identified with U.S. policy, officials said.

A break-up of regional trade integration efforts would only have the effect of making small, economically vulnerable islands heavily dependent on U.S. assistance, the officials added.

"It will take several months for the relevant studies on a new organisation to be made, by which time the uproar will probably have died down," one CARICOM official predicted.

Cuba mourns for its dead

By COLIN McSEVENY

..Cuba yesterday declared five days of mourning as it prepared for the return to Havana of about 24 Cubans killed resisting the American-led invasion of Grenada.

The bodies were due to be flown to the capital, yesterday, (2200 GMT) after identification in the eastern city of Holguin where they were flown, along with a number of Grenadian dead, Saturday.

A government communique did not give the exact number of Cuban dead but earlier official lists of the missing indicated it could not exceed twenty-four.

National mourning will last until a mass rally is held this evening in revolution square in which president Fidel Castro is expected to speak.

The communique said the people would pay tribute "to their heroic sons who died as they worked in international solidarity with the people of Grenada, resisting the brutal aggression of imperialism towards that brother country."

..All workers in the Havana area apart from those in essential services will be given time off to attend the rally, which is likely to attract hundreds of thousands of people.

The monument to national hero Jose Marti in the revolution square will be open for the public to pay its last respects to the dead, the first Cubans killed in open combat with American troops.

All places of public entertainment will be closed until Tuesday, when the national mourning will be replaced by three days of official mourning during which flags on public buildings will fly at half mast. Schools will also be closed.

The funeral rally will climax almost three weeks of bitter denunciations of "Yankee imperialism" and tributes to the resistance of the Cubans on the island which was invaded on October 25.

..More than 750 Cubans, mainly construction workers and military trainers, were on Grenada, formerly ruled by a leftist government closely allied to communist Cuba.

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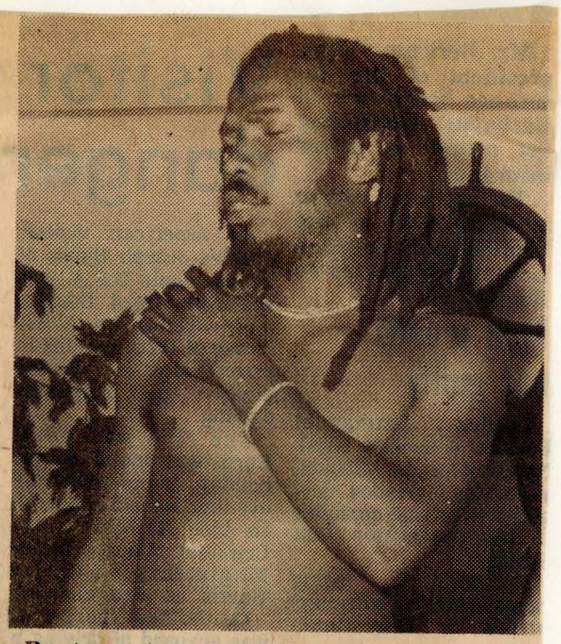
Advocate
Dec. 15, 1983



Rastaman, Winston Crowe, a former People's Revolutionary Army member, displaying the bullet wounds on his body. "This is communism in the Caribbean," "Rastanana" is saying as he shows the wounds to reporters at a press conference at the Barbados Hilton yesterday.

Warning for W.I. people

Grenadian, Mr. Kenneth Budhlall, one of the men who commandeered the March 13, 1979 coup in Grenada that ousted the Sir Eric Gairy regime and brought Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government to power, yesterday warned Caribbean people to beware of the communist elements in their midst.

Mr. Budhall was speaking at a Press conference at the Barbados Hilton at which some of the people who suffered the atrocities of the PRG spoke of their detention.

The conference was organised by Dr. Stanley Cyrus, a member of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and the other men present were Layne Philip, who was sentenced to death for what the PRG said was his part in the June 1980 bombing at a rally in Queen's Park, Winston Crowe ("Rastanana") who was shot on at least three occasions while in prison, Barry Joseph and Emannuel Charles.

Mr. Budhall said he was a member of the communist party that helped to overthrow Gairy.

Mr. Budhall spoke of an occasion when St. Lucians arrived in Grenada and he was told by Bernard Coard that they were there to play football.

"They had no football gear", Mr. Budhall said, "they were taken to a place called Oakville for Guerrilla training"

"What was happening in Grenada was too alien to us..the systematictorture that some of my people received was alien to Grenada..", Mr. Budhall said.

Winston Crowe, former member of the People's Revolutionary Army, which went out of existence soon after the PRG itself fell, said the first people in Grenada to challenge Bishop were the Rastafarians. It was this for which he was imprisoned.

He said that elections were promised in six months after the PRG came to power but after four years nothing happened. He stated that the PRA men shot him on three occasions with Russian-made guns while he was in protective custody.

"There was no human rights in Grenada. Everything was like the 'Wild West'," "Rastanana" said.

Layne Philip and Barry Joseph were on a hunger strike while in prison to protest against torture and other atrocities.

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Advocate NOV. 15, 1983

● P.M. defends Grenada action

Adams: We are no U.S. puppets

ADV. NOV. 15 1983

Barbados' Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Adams, has made it clear that the intervention in Grenada by Barbados, Jamaica and other islands affiliated to the Organisation of East Caribbean States was no action "by a group of puppets following the dictates of a superpower" that wanted to get its own way.

Indeed, the Prime Minister said there was no doubt that the response to the Grenada intervention had shown that if there was any group of people on earth who were attached to freedom and to parliamentary democracy it was the people of the Caribbean.

Mr. Adams was speaking at a "gala" reception at the plush Sandy Lane Hotel last Sunday, organised by the Committee of Friends for Freedom to honour the roles played by the United States and Barbados in the rescue operation in Grenada.

He said that some people had regarded the intervention as a fight against communism. But Mr. Adams pointed out that what they were fighting against was intolerance.

"Indeed, we were not fighting against anything, we were fighting for something. When we took the decision to be prepared physically to intervene in Grenada, we were not taking those decisions on the basis that they were popular decisions.

"We had no way of judging in advance public opinion or the attitudes of the Opposition or the views of churches. We took those decisions because we thought it was right that the people of Grenada after five years should be given a chance to return to democracy," Mr. Adams told the large gathering.

"None of us here this evening has ever been in any country where there has been so great an outpouring of support since the Second World War as there has been for the Grenada operation," Mr. Adams said to heavy applause.

He called it a measure of the unreality of world politics that at the United Nations the operation should have been condemned by ignorance, prejudice, hypocrisy, and dishonesty in the way it has been.

The Prime Minister expressed some disappointment over the way big countries and international bodies treated Caribbean territories "as though we are nothing."

He noted that it was what the President (U.S. President, Ronald Reagan), said to Britain's Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher; or whether Canada's Prime Minister, Mr. Pierre Trudeau was informed; or what happened in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) that was important.

"Not what happens to us little democracies trying to restore security and democracy in the region," Mr. Adams said.

Mr. Adams wondered how those who spoke out against the intervention initially felt when they heard that the churches in Grenada were yesterday holding a Thanksgiving Service for the Forces of the United States and the Eastern Caribbean in Grenada; when they saw a photograph of an American soldier standing next to a wall with a graffitti on it "God Bless America" or when the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) took a poll and found that 91 per cent of the people in Grenada were in favour of the intervention.

Mr. Adams suggested to the United Nations and European countries "who feel they must analyse events in the Caribbean and if the Caribbean exists only as an appendage to other countries," that they sit back and take stock of their attitude towards the matter.

"Politics, even international politics, is about people and you cannot go far wrong if you do what the people want and what the people say they want," Mr. Adams said.

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Advocate Nov. 15, 1983

Coard denies any involvement in coup

Former Deputy Grenadian Prime Minister Bernard Coard has denied any involvement or connection to events on "bloody Wednesday" when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet Ministers and an unspecified number of Grenadians were killed.

The denial was relayed through Barbadian attorney-at-law Deighton Rawlins who said he spent 30 minutes yesterday with Mr. Coard. Mr. Coard along with his wife, Phyllis, and other members of the People's Revolutionary Government and Army are being held at the Richmond Hill Prison. Mr. Rawlins is a practising attorney in Barbados.

He said he had been contacted by Coard's mother (Mrs. Flora Coard) and brother (Floyd), who are living in California to look into the welfare of Bernard whose split with Mr. Bishop triggered the bloody military take-over in Grenada and which led to an intervention in Grenada by combined United States and Caribbean Forces.

Mr. Rawlins who travelled to Grenada on Sunday and met with Coard yesterday has since reported his findings to Coard's California-based relatives.

Rawlins said that when he told Mr. Coard he was being blamed for the troubles in Grenada, the former Deputy Prime Minister replied:

"This isn't fair. From the time I resigned, I was out of the picture."

"He told me he was not at Fort Rupert that day (October 19) and he had remained out of the matter from the time he had tendered his resignation," the attorney-at-law said.

Rawlins also said that Coard told him he was involved in the Revolution which deposed the then administration of Sir Eric Gairy (on March 13, 1979) but he was not connected to the aspects of killing people or turning the guns on Grenadians.

He was also surprised that his wife, Phyllis, was being held in detention but was of the opinion it was for her own protection. Rawlins said he was told she was five months pregnant.

He (Coard) accused the Americans of trying all ways to get former members of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) implicate him," and he has given me instructions to contact two Jamaican lawyers who with myself will be retained on his behalf."

The Barbadian attorney said Coard looked well; hadn't lost any weight, showed no signs of ill-treatment and generally "he is full of high spirits and does not see the events as the end of the revolutionary process in Grenada even if he does not participate."

But he complained that after being picked up by the Americans he had been flown around for 45 minutes in a helicopter without doors, and expressed the view he could have fallen out."

He also told Rawlins he was held in solitary confinement aboard the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Guam for eight days, and claimed the Americans were propagandising the events in Grenada.

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McIntyre to return shortly

Economist Alister McIntyre is returning to Grenada shortly to lead the interim government that will run the island until elections can be held, Government sources said in St. Georges yesterday.

The source could not say when McIntyre, 51, would arrive. He went to New York last on Thursday for discussions with his bosses at the United Nations about leave from his US$100 000 post as Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

Uncertainty over Grenada

WASHINGTON, Monday (AP) — The Organisation of American States meets here this week with an official predicting that Grenada is likely to be discussed but may not be represented in the wake of the U.S.-led invasion of the tiny Caribbean island nation.

"We don't know whether anyone will come," to represent Grenada in the OAS General Assembly meeting opening Monday, Val McComie of Barbados, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation, told reporters last week.

Grenada's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, has closed the embassies established by the island's former Marxist government and ordered the ambassadors to return to Grenada.

Although Scoon has begun forming a provisional government to serve until elections are held, McComie said, "so far, we have not received any indication from the Governor General or anyone" as to who would represent Grenada at the meeting.

The invasion of Grenada has prompted concern among Latin American members, and discussion of the military intervention is likely to take precedence over financial topics currently on the agenda.

Barbados Advocate WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983

Coard's complaints

Barbados and the Caribbean area should pay deep attention to the report about former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard who is said to be "full of high spirits and does not see the events as the end of the revolutionary process in Grenada even if he does not participate."

Mr. Coard's physical condition and attitudes were reported by Barbadian attorney at law Mr. Lemuel Rawlins who visited the Spice Isle and spent half an hour last Monday with the former Deputy Prime Minister at Richmond Hill Prison where he is being held along with his wife, Phyllis.

Mr. Rawlins said that he had been contacted by Coard's mother and brother who live in Florida, United States, to look after the prisoner's welfare. Coard has instructed Mr. Rawlins to contact two Jamaican lawyers who will be retained with the Barbadian attorney on Coard's behalf.

According to Mr. Rawlins Coard has denied any involvement or connection to events on "Bloody Wednesday" when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, members of his Cabinet and several Grenadians were killed.

The attorney at law also said that Coard told him he was involved in the revolution which deposed the then Prime Minister Eric Gairy (on March 13, 1979) but he was not connected to the aspects of killing people or turning guns on Grenadians.

Coard, a known hard line Marxist, resigned from the Cabinet of the People's Revolutionary Government when the Grenada story broke that Maurice Bishop had been placed under house arrest for failing to comply with a Central Committee decision that he share leadership with Coard. Coard's specific role was to advance the revolution while Bishop was to continue programmes related to the people where he had popular support.

Because of his hard line stance and reputation as an organiser, Coard was believed to be the brains behind the plot that erupted so tragically for Grenada and the rest of the Caribbean even though he did keep an extremely low profile as the dreadful events unfolded. He was captured in the course of the armed intervention by United States forces.

Mr. Rawlins was able to report that Coard looked well, hadn't lost any weight and showed no signs of ill-treatment. He did, however, say that Coard complained that after he was picked up by the Americans he had been flown around for 45 minutes in a helicopter without doors, and expressed the view that he could have fallen out. And he is also said to have reported that he was held in solitary confinement on board the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Guam for eight days, and claimed that the Americans were propagandising the events in Grenada.

Mr. Coard has the right to a legal trial and to be represented by counsel. He has the right to complain about unsatisfactory treatment. He has the right to express his opinions even though he is being detained for his suspected part in the viciously criminal events that bathed Grenada in blood and threatened the security of the Caribbean area.

But the system he espoused for Grenada and the rest of the Caribbean denied these rights to the people on whom he would foist his totalitarian regime, and it smashed any dissent. His eight days' solitary confinement was irksome. What of the detainees who had been locked up without trial for four years?

He complained of propagandisation by the Americans. Why were telephones cut off and the only voices permitted on the Grenada radio those of the People's Revolutionary Army just before the intervention?

The aim of the Communist bloc is world domination and the experiences of Cuba and now Grenada demonstrate dramatically that the Caribbean area is a target for the spread of the Marxist disease. The events in Grenada should serve as a lesson as to how ruthless the system is and what little value it places on human life.

And Barbados and the rest of the Caribbean had better believe that the efforts to spread the "revolutionary process" will not be halted by the setback in Grenada. We have only scotched the serpent not killed it.

We must be aware that Marxist agents and sympathisers are in place all over the region spreading their doctrine, sowing the seeds of Communist doctrine, and undermining the societies on which they fatten like parasites. Democracies should take a leaf out of the Marxist book — the system cannot thrive if it is taken for granted. It must be nurtured and fought for, and guarded against assault by hostile opponents. The same applies to democracy.

Advocate Nov. 16 1983



A spokesman for the Barbados Defence Force which participated in the Grenada intervention, said yesterday that a number of the captured Russian AK-47 rifles are to be mounted on mahogany plaques showing a map of Grenada and will be presented to a number of people involved in the operation as momentoes.

Prime Minister of Barbados, Mr. Tom Adams, was the first person to receive one such memento.

The presentation was made to Mr. Adams by Brigadier Rudyard Lewis who led the Combined Forces of Jamaica, Barbados and the OECS States in the Grenada operation.

Brigadier Lewis is seen above (at right) assisting Mr. Adams in holding the mounted AK-47 rifle aloft for viewing by those present at the Sandy Lane function.

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B'dos, Trinidad row 'bits of straw . . .'

Verbal exchanges (between those who hold the reins of Government in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago) are "no more than bits of straw on the ocean of amity between two neighbouring countries who have been blessed with being economically the best-off countries in the Third World."

These are the words of Barbados' Prime Minister, Mr. Tom Adams, reacting to criticism in the House of Assembly yesterday on the way he handled a matter between himself and former Trinidad High Commissioner to this country, Mr. Basil Pitt.

The matter concerned the October 25 rescue mission to Grenada.

Opposition MP, Mr. Branford Taitt, felt that Mr. Adams had behaved in an undiplomatic way when he reportedly called Mr. Pitt a "downright liar."

Mr. Adams asked Mr. Taitt if, in the interest of objectivity, he had ever heard in history of an ambassador distorting a conversation between himself and the head of a Government.

The Prime Minister said relations between Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago in many ways like relations between husbands and wives and wives and husbands.

He said there was need for a little quarelling to clear the air, and added that Mr. Taitt had chosn to take up the cudgels for Mr. Pitt in the same way that another Opposition MP, Dr. Richie Haynes, had taken up the cudgels of the former People's Revolutionary Government in Grenada.

"We have had a unfortunate political rift relating to an act of policy which I believe was supported by the public of Trinidad in the same way it was supported by the public of Barbados," the Prime Minister said.

He said several thousand jobs in Barbados could be related to sales to Trinidad in the same way that several hundred jobs in Trinidad could be related to trade with Barbados.

Advocate Nov. 16 1983

• France under attack

PM: Steps taken were right ones

Prime Minister Tom Adams last night emphasised that the steps taken in going into Grenada were the right ones that had the support of the public and will be endorsed by history.

And he launched a stinging attack on France which joined a number of countries at the United Nations in condemning the action by the combined United States and Caribbean forces in going into Grenada on the rescue mission.

Mr. Adams opened debate in the House of Assembly on the action taken following a bloody military take-over and the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet colleagues and an unspecified number of Grenadians.

The Opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) also supported the action.

Mr. Adams said that since the Second World War France had intervened and stationed troops in independent countries by invitation to support or put down local Governments.

The Prime Minister who is also Minister responsible for Defence and Security said despite that, France could not respect the position of the Governor-General of Grenada Sir Paul Scoon who was the only legal authority in the country.

He said also that those countries that claimed they had no information on the planned action had only themselves to blame. He stated that if Britain for example had respect for its former colonies in the Caribbean it would have listened to Prime Minister John Compton (of St. Lucia) and himself.

"They had only themselves to blame if they did not know what was going on", Mr. Adams told the House.

Mr. Adams said the West European states who originally did not endorse the action were now saying they did not have all the facts at the time while he said he had no quarrel with the Latin American and the African states.

Mr. Adams told Parliament the operation carried out was successful and it was welcomed in the Eastern Caribbean and in Trinidad and Tobago, and even some countries recognised Grenada was a wrong "that had to be righted."

In relation to the matter not being raised in Parliament the Prime Minister said that there was no requirement that a military operation had to be brought to Parliament since it could not be exposed neither could it be risked by having a fact-finding mission.

"This type of operation cannot be handled in that way," he said.

Mr. Adams said the issue was not whether one liked Mr. Bishop's Government or its successor or whether one wanted to please a third country.

"The wider issue is that the people of the Eastern Caribbean have a liking for freedom and democracy", he said.

He added that it was a grave and serious error for the countries of the world to believe that the Eastern Caribbean states were like other third world countries.

UWI

Advocate Nov. 16, 1983

DLP backs Grenada action

The Opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) last night joined the ruling Barbados Labour Party in a rare show of parliamentary unanimity to approve Barbados' participation in the U.S-led invasion that crushed a leftist Marxist junta in Grenada and set the stage for restoration of elected government.

Deputy Opposition Leader Erskine Sandiford told the House of Assembly that the party threw its full support behind a government-sponsored resolution condemning the conditions which led to the crisis and approving Barbados' action in responding to a request for help from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

This followed Prime Minister Tom Adams 70-minute narration, broadcast "live" on radio of the events leading up to and during the crisis.

Sandiford strenuously rejected charges that the DLP was silent on the issue and read out his party's statement made since October 19, calling for international action to rescue Grenada from the scourge of dictatorship.

It was on the afternoon of October 19 that Grenada's Prime Minister and other members of his Cabinet were murdered by soldiers at the height of a power struggle with a hardline Marxist faction of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) led by ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, now under arrest with others.

While the DLP supported the Government, Mr. Sandiford said however that the opposition was not satisfied with the way Government had handled all of the matter pertaining to the crisis and how it has been dealing with others issues arising from Barbados' action. — (CANA)

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1983 Barbados Advocate 50 C

Interim Gov't members sworn in

Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon yesterday bowed our ceremonially as the sole legal authority in the island following the swearing in of five members of the nine-member Interim Government charged with the responsibility of returning law and order to the country.

Members of the Interim Government were expected to hold their first working session yesterday.

The swearing in ceremony took place at the official residence of Sir Paul. It followed the topplings of a military council set up after the army seized power from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM).

In a 32-minute ceremony, Chief Justice Archibald Nedd on the invitation of the Governor-General swore in the Grenadian-born Director of the Guyana-based Commonwealth Youth Council Nicholas Brathwaite to serve as the acting chairman of the new Government.

Brathwaite, who will be responsible for Health, Education, Community Development, Youth and Sports in the Interim Government, is to be in charge of the administration until the arrival of Grenadian economist Alister McIntyre who has been invited by Sir Paul to chair the new government.

Mr. McIntyre, who is the current Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), is expected to arrive in the country soon to take up the post.

Among the members of the Interim Government who were sworn in were Dr. Dames De Vere Pitt, responsible for Construction, Housing, and Environmental matters as well as Science and Technology, and former school headteacher Christopher Williams, who was not assigned a portfolio by the Governor-General when he announced the council last week.

The other two members who took the oath of office were Raymond Smith, who is responsible for Telecommunications, Information and Postal Services and the sole female member Joan Purcell, charged with looking after Labour, Employment and Women's Affairs.

The members of the council who were not sworn in include Dr. Pat Emmanuel, the spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Arnold Cruickshank — Agriculture, Natural Resources and Industrial Development, and Dr. Allan Kirton — Civil Service and the Secretariat of the Council

The remaining members of the council will take the oath of office shortly after their arrival here from their overseas based jobs.

Chief Justice Nedd yesterday also swore in retired British Foreign Service Legal Expert, Anthony Rushford as legal advisor to the interim government, a post which carries no voting powers.

Sir Paul, in bowing out as the sole legal authority on the island, said "I shall like to take this opportunity to make it quite clear that the role of the Governor-General as Her Majesty's representative is primarily a ceremonial one, and I shall act in the spirit of the constitution in accordance with the advise of the chairman and members of the council."

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Soviet official warned Grenada

WASHINGTON Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — Captured Grenadian documents released on Sunday state that a high Soviet official told the island's Marxist leaders the United States would try to "make things difficult for progressive changes" but could not "turn back history."

The description of a Moscow meeting last March attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union Nicolai Ogarkov was contained in documents seized after U.S. troops invaded Grenada 19 days ago and released by the State Department.

The documents were the second batch to be released detailing Grenada's ties with the Soviet Union. Cuba and other Communist nations and its efforts to fit Grenada into a Marxist-Leninist mould.

The description of the Moscow meeting was written by Bernard Bourne, Minister-Counsellor at the Grenadian Embassy in Moscow who attended along with Grenadian Chief of Staff Major Einstein Louison.

"About the situation in the world, Marshal Ogarkov pointed out that the United States would try now and in the future to make things difficult for progressive changes in all regions and continents," the report said.

"The Marshal said that over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada and a serious battle going on in El Salvalor.

"The Marshal of the Sovie Union stressed that Unitd States imperialism would try to prevnt progress but that there were no prospects for nperialism to turn backhistory."

The report said Ogarov told Louison that the Soviet Union would contibute to raising the readiness of Grenada's armd forces.

The captured documents included a long list of Grenadian requsts for Soviet Militry aid specifying, in additn to fuel, trucks and clothing, "mini-microhones and accessoes for bugging purpes" with a specilist to train an operave to use them.

Anher document detaia co-operation and exchge plan between Grenda's New Jewel Movient, headed by the le Maurice Bishop andhe Cuban Commu Party.

The report, by the Cuban Party's Central Committee, said the two organisations shared opposition to "imperialism, colonialism, neo-Colonialism, zionism and pacism" and would co-ordinate their positions at international events and conferences.

The Cuban party agreed to provide training for Grenadians in a variety of skills, including making billboards and posters and as press cartoonists.

It also promised to provide "a specialist in the workwith the religious people for exchanging experiences of the work of the party on this sector."

Other documents released today tell of dissatisfaction with the attitude of school students towards the revolution and what was called the growing influence of the church and religion among students.

The Party's Central Committee called for political education for all primary school students and help for the Ministry of Education in purging reactionary principals from schools."

Call for better defences

HOLGUIN, Cuba, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Defence Minister Raul Castro said yesterday that Cuba must build more bomb shelters and fortifications in case of attack by the United States.

"Grenada has shown that we must continue to prepare our defences against the most powerful and treacherous enemy", Castro told a rally in honour of the 13 Grenadian dead who were brought to this eastern city with the bodies of the 24 Cubans also killed during last month's American-led invasion of the island.

He said the defence network of the country had to be better protected "in that way the Americans would be obliged to land and battle with us and we would beat them."

The defence minister, younger brother of President Fidel Castro, said: "Even more bomb shelters and gun positions are needed throughout the country." He gave no details about the plan to increase the defences.

'Grenada criticism only diplomatic sophistry'

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (CANA) — Dominica's Ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS), Franklin Baron, has branded as "diplomatic sophistry" the widespread international condemnation of last month's United States-led military intervention in Grenada.

"Grenadians are being security counciled, Monroe doctrined, OAS treated and the cause of the Grenadian people — the ones who live on the island from day to day, who now.....come at last to a beautiful dawn of hope — is either side stepped or ignored," Baron told the current OAS General Assembly here last night.

He added: "Over 90 per cent of Grenadians have endorsed the action and who must have the final say in this matter but the people of Grenada themselves?"

Dominica played a leading role in mounting the October 25 operation which ousted an ultra-leftist military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup six days earlier. Several national organisations in Grenada have dubbed the invasion a "rescue mission."

"In recent days, I have seen within international organisations a rare combination of hypocrisy, ideological bias, and myopic impugnement of other people's reputations," the Dominica diplomat said, adding: "Let me serve notice here and now that these are not conducive to peace and harmony and can no longer be tolerated."

US paying to repair roads

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Wednesday (AP) — Grenadians will be paid to make "square potholes out of round potholes" as part of U.S. efforts to get people back to work on this tiny Caribbean island.

Jim Dandridge, a spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission here, said US$157 000 was being turned over to the Construction Ministry. This figure is in addition to US$145 000 given to Grenadian officials last week.

The money comes from US$700 000 targeted for road repairs under a US$3 million aid programme announced last Friday. The money will be used to patch and resurface the island's narrow, winding and deeply potholed roads.

Dandridge said 150 unemployed Grenadians have been hired and began repairing roads on Monday. The money turned over today will create 200 more jobs.

UWI Library

Advocate Nov. 17 1983

'U.S. Army violates Grenadians' rights'

ST GEORGES' Grenada Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — U.S. searches of houses, roundups of suspected leftists and the establishment of camps for detainees have violated the human rights of Grenadians, according to the head of American forces here.

Major General Jack Farris told Reuters in an interview that Grenadians were still supportive of the October 25 U.S.-led invasion of their island home, but could soon get tired of searches of their cars and homes by U.S. troops.

Farris said that the U.S. forces' main objective was still to round up suspected members of the now-disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, which served the former government ousted by the invasion.

"We pick 'em up and we take 'em down to a detainment camp where we interrogate them and we keep 'em there long enough to cross reference their interrogation with all the others," he said. Adding that if the cross reference aroused suspicion of crimes against the people, the detainees are held.

U.S. spokesman James Dandridge has said that the Americans would today dismantle the detention camp they had some 10 miles (16 km) east of the capital.

The last of the 148 prisoners detained in the camp were to be released by last night, and at least 40 have been transferred to the Richmond Hill Prison in St. Georges.

During its three weeks of operation, the camp has processed and detained some 1 100 political and military prisoners, holding many in 10-cubic-foot boxes in the sweltering tropical sun for interrogation and detention.

Dandridge said roundups and interrogation of Grenadians would continue but would most likely be done at the prison.

"When you do all this there is an effect on civil liberties and human rights. I am very sensitive to that...so what we need to do as fast as we can is get all these people in, get them interrogated and get them back into society or up to the prison," Farris said.

He said hundreds of U.S. forces were combing the countryside looking for what he believes are up to 30 Cuban resistance fighters who did not leave the island when hundreds of others were deported by the Grenadian Government.

He said that until the Cubans were routed from the island, and the rest of the FRA renegades can be captured, the 2 300 U.S. forces remaining here cannot leave the island.

He said other criteria must be met as well as before there can be a U.S. pullout.

These include a functioning police force and government, which Farris said could take anywhere from 40 days to four months. Other military sources said it could take up to one year.

Political and other military sources, however, said that the longer the United States remained on the island the greater the chances the Grenadians would turn against the U.S. presence which they have overwhelmingly supported so far.

"I think that support will continue until they perceive there is no more threat...no more sniper incidents or reports of Cubans-..then I think they will get tired of being stopped and having their cars and homes searched.

"That is why I want to get on with getting these thugs rounded up and stopping these searches and getting theisland back to a normal state, where we don't have to use emergency powers violating people's human rights," Farris said.

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'All troops will be out before Xmas'

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — The White House said today all American combat troops would be out of Grenada before Christmas, although some instructional units, medical personnel and construction crews may remain behind.

Because of the planned troop withdrawal and a belief that no more hostilities were likely on the island, White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the administration saw no need for further congressional action under the War Powers Act.

Under the Act, U.S. troops cannot remain in a combat area or where hostilities are likely to break out for more than 60 days unless congress gives its approval.

Congress invoked the Act after the U.S-led invasion of Grenada on October 25. The 60-day period expires December 24.

Bahamas rejects Sir Paul's authority

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (CANA) — The Bahamas said here today it rejected the constitutional authority assumed by Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, in the aftermath of last month's U.S-led military intervention on the former leftist-ruled Caribbean island.

Foreign Minister Paul Adderley, in an address to the current General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS), said the Bahamas could not accept "the legal aberrations" invoked to give credibility to the new Government in St. George's which, he said, has no constitutional legitimacy.

"The occupying forces in Grenada have made possible and are presently enforcing by the authority of their arms a one man proxy executive authority based on unprecedented constitutional convolutions," Adderley said.

Following the October 25 invasion of Grenada by American and Caribbean forces to crush a military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup six days earlier, Sir Paul emerged as the sole constitutional authority on the island as the leaders of the ousted Government, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, had been killed in the army take-over.

On the basis of his authority, the Governor-General has appointed an interim administration which will run Grenada until general elections, slated for next year, are held.

The Bahamian Foreign Minister called for the prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada and said that "only those civil authorities who understand best the application of common law and know what habeas corpus means (should) remain to assist the de facto Government of Grenada in a speedy return to constitutional Government."

Adderley said that unless there is greater acceptance of the ideological plurality of the Caribbean region, including both island mainland states, the area will be plagued by military conflict, international friction, and political instability.

Advocate Nov. 17, 1983

Brathwaite: Grenada has made no progress

Mr. Lloyd B. Brathwaite, Minister of Housing, says that Grenada had not moved forward "one quarter of an inch since Sir Eric Gairy left."

Sir Eric was ousted in a coup on March 13, 1979, and was succeeded by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who met his death last October following a counter coup said to be inspired by his deputy Bernard Coard and army strongman General Hudson Austin.

Both Coard and Austin are now imprisoned following the intervention of multi-national forces from the Caribbean and the United States.

Mr. Brathwaite was on Tuesday supporting a Resolution in the House of Assembly, which gain support from both sides for Government's position to spearhead the intervention and return Grenada to the path of democratic rule.

The Housing Minister said Grenada had not moved forward because the Government there was too busy reading the Communist manifesto and about Marxism and Leninism.

"This is not what the Caribbean want, we are loking for an identity," he said.

Mr. Brathwaite further stated: "I am not here to praise or bury Bishop. He was the making of his own undoing. He that, lives by the sword shall die by the sword"

Stating that the New Jewel Movenent were equal devils to (Sir Eric) Gairy and his mongoose gang, the Minister said they dd not carry the country forward and there had been great cause for concern at "the storehouse of armaments found there."

He also wondered if these arms would have been used to train Grenadians to defend themselves or to conquer the Caribbean lands.

UWI Libraries

Advocate Nov. 18 1983

UK trying to see how it can assist

By Trevor Yearwood

Britain is considering the possibility of helping to improve conditions in Grenada in the aftermath of a United States-led invasion of the Caribbean island, a spokesman for the British High Commission in Bridgetown, Martin Rickerd, said yesterday.

Whatever decision is made will be based on the reports, recently sent to Whitehall, of a team from the British Development Division in the Caribbean that visited Grenada, according to Rickerd.

The mission, led by division head Ken Wolverton, looked at the state of the economy, roads and buildings and the police force, whose duties and infrastructure, said Rickerd, may "have fallen by the wayside over the years."

"Ministers in London are now studying the reports from the British Development Division's team that visited Grenada," Rickerd said. "Obviously, they are keen to take a decision as soon as possible."

U.S. and Caribbean troops invaded Grenada last month after the military in St. Georges had taken over from leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Some buildings, including a radio station, a mental hospital, and an army barracks, were damaged. But there has been no official report on the extent of the overall damage caused by the fighting.

The British mission that visited Grenada two weeks ago and stayed for several days, comprised Wolverton, regional police adviser Michael Baugh, economic adviser Nick Bailey and engineer advisor Terry Pike.

Rickerd said: "Grenada's Governor-General (Sir Paul Scoon) has asked for assistance from lots of people. We have said that we will consider any request for assistance sympathetically."

The Governor-General is also said to have asked for help in restructuring the police force.

Still no word on Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday (CANA) — No decision has been made on Grenada's participation in next week's Commonwealth summit in New Delhi, Acting Chairman of the island's Interim Government Nicholas Brathwaite has said.

Last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada is likely to be one of the main topics for discussion at the week-long conference starting Wednesday.

Brathwaite hinted that Grenada may not be able to attend for financial reasons.

He said that were the island to be represented in New Delhi, the person to go would be Alister McIntyre, asked by Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon to head the Advisory Council.

McIntyre was yesterday said to be still considering the offer. He is currently Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

"If he's (McIntyre) back and we are advised by the Ministry of Finance that the money is available and the council thinks it would be a good thing for us to be represented, certainly a decision would then be taken," Brathwaite said.

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..BEIRUT; A United States Marine M-60 tank of the incoming 22nd Mau passes through "Charlie Battery" as members of the 24th Mau watch yesterday morning. As part of the turnover of marines, mainly equipment was brought ashore yesterday, and in the next few days about 1 800 men will change positions. (UPI Radio Photo).

Advocate Nov. 18.

PRA forced teenagers to fight US troops

By DAN SEWELL

GRAND ROY, Grenada, Thursday, (AP) — Two Grenadian teenage militiamen who were killed by U.S. troops had been forced at gunpoint to put on uniforms and fight, their survivors say.

Although the families of Godwin McEwen, 18 and Cleveland "Papa" Phyllip, 16, weep when they recall the loss of their loved ones, they credit the Oct. 25 invasion of this Caribbean island with saving other lives.

Mrs. Denise McEwen remembers the moment vividly, saying in creole English. "They (other members of the militia) came on Sunday morning for him. They call him 'chicken'. Godwin didn't want to go. Then a guy comes with his gun pointed at Godwin and says: "Chicken say dress (get dressed) and come to Gouyave."

Gouyave is another town near Grand Roy in northwestern Grenada.

"He didn't want to go. They forced him. I was crying. He said: "Mommy, not to cry," recalled Mrs. McEwen, whose son Godwin was one of five Grenadians from this region who relatives say were killed on Oct. 25.

"Papa didn't want to go. They forced him to go. We were afraid, he never had any training or anything. They come and got him and put him on a transport," said Roger Phillip, 19, whose brother Cleveland was killed alongside McEwen.

The older brother was a member of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), but had been sick and was staying with his grandmother when the invasion began. He avoided combat.

"I was lucky he said.

His younger brother and the McEwen youth were members of Grenada's Militia. U.S. military authorities have said that most members of the militia, estimated at 2,000 or more, refused frantic calls to arms on the day of the invasion.

Two other militia members from this tiny village were killed. They were identified by relatives as Steven "Blackie" McEwen, Godwin's cousin, and Daniel Lawrence, 28, residents in the larger, northwestern fishing village of Gouyave, about three miles up the winding, potholed road from here, said they know of two hometown PRA soldiers who were killed."

One was known as "Norman Bain" but that was said to be an alias. His last name, several people said, was Carter. The other was a PRA officer known as "Kung Fu." Friends identified him as Davis Hoston, 32. They said he had been in the army since its formation after Socialist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop seized power on March 13, 1979, in a coup which overthrew the constitutional Government of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy. Bishop was overthrown and executed by Marxist-influenced military officers just six days before the U.S.-led invasion.

Hoston's body was buried by the La Qua and Sons Funeral Home in St. Georges.

"It was terrible, you know, We heard the explosions the day, Oct. 25. Then two days later, someone come and say 'your son's dead, you know." I had such a healthy son. It's shocking. I went days sleepless, couldn't eat," Mrs. McEwen said.

Hoston and the four Grand Roy victims were all killed defending the Radio Free Grenada transmitter just north of St. Georges. The U.S. forces bombed and strafed the station — which also had studios that were bombed south of St. Georges — early in their strike, apparently to cut communications between the army junta and the people."

But those interviewed around here didn't criticise the U.S. invasion that claimed their loved ones.

"We say thanks to them. We lost those we loved, but a lot more of us could have been killed if they (U.S.) hadn't come," said Mrs. McEwen.

She said there will be a memorial service for the four Grand Roy victims on Dec. 4 at the Catholic Cathedral here.

U.S. military authorities in Grenada have been unable to compile an accurate list of Grenadians killed since the invasion began. The figure they have given is 21, 18 of them mental home patients and three members of the PRA.

But the La Qua Funeral Home says it buried two PRA soldiers, a civilian who lived below the mental hospital, and one mental patient.

Leslie Bailey, Director of the Ottway Funeral Home, said he buried 19 of the patients killed when the U.S. inadvertently bombed the mental hospital, and 13 "John Does."

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Task force spurring on private sector

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday (AP) — A White House Task Force visiting here today seeks to encourage private enterprise to do what 4½ years of socialism had failed to accomplish: keep this tiny island-nation away from bankruptcy.

The visit is the first of a series of international efforts to assist the recovery of a country described as "flat broke".

Jay Morris, deputy administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development, or USAID, heads the eight-member, fact-finding team which will hold three days of talks with government officials and private businessmen.

Other members include representatives of the U.S. State and Commerce Departments, the Overseas Private Investment Corp, the Export-Import Bank and the Peace Corps.

Ted Morse, deputy director of AID in the Caribbean region, said U.S. private investors and businessmen had already submitted 200 requests for information about business, investment and trade opportunities in Grenada.

In addition, more than 100 private and voluntary social organisations in the United States have offered their services in the recovery efforts already under way, he said.

Task Force members were meeting with government officials to help establish the country's private investment policies, Morse said. After conferring with businessmen here, they will return to Washington to report their findings.

"Obviously, this economy is going to take off...on the dynamics of the private sector" to provide jobs, salaries, investment, tourism and other business opportunities, Morse said.

USAID has already committed $3 million for economic and social rehabilitation in Grenada, invaded by a U.S.-Caribbean military force on October 25 to eliminate the Marxist-influenced military junta headed by Gen. Hudson Austin, the army commander responsible for the overthrow and execution o socialist Prime Minster Maurice Bishop.

The United States had cut Grenada out of its aid programmes during the Bishop yeas and had excluded te country from President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, which provides outright grants and trade and investment incentives for Central America and the Caribbean.

Now U.S. officials say $3 million is a small fraction of the assistance needed for restoration and development programme for such an economically devastated country.

"Our analysis of the budget shows they are flat broke," Morse said.

Endorses invasion

STRASBOURG, France, Thursday (AP) — The European Parliament today endorsed the U.S. invasion of Grenada as a necessary step towards the restoration of democracy on the island.

Supporters of the resolution backing the intervention rejected the comparison between Grenada and the invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union as "grotesque distortion of facts."

The Parliament is the elected, largely advisory body of the 10 European Common Market nations.

More Grenadians believed to be dead

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday, (AP) — The death toll of Grenadians killed during the US-led invasion of this tiny Caribbean island appears to be more than double what was first reported by U.S. officials.

The figures increased substantially yesterday as 12 to 15 bodies were returned from Cuba and funeral homes and families of the dead reported more dead.

The U.S. military had reported Saturday that 21 Grenadians were known dead, 18 patients at a mental hospital inadvertently bombed by the U.S. forces and three People's Revolutionary Army soldiers who "died of their wounds."

The U.S also reported that 42 Cubans were killed and the same number of bodies shipped to Cuba for identification. However, the Cuban Government has indicated it received only 37 bodies. Raul Castro, the brother of Fidel Castro, said Tuesday 24 Cubans were among the bodies and 13 Grenadians were being returned to Grenada.

Jim Dandridge, spokesman for the U.S. diplomatic mission here, said he had heard "12 to 15" bodies were coming back from Cuba late yesterday, aboard a U.S. military transport plane that was to pick up the bodies from a Cubana Airlines plane landing in Barbados.

Dandridge said U.S. authorities have not been able to make an accurate tally because of the large number of "john doe" bodies at two downtown funeral home here.

"We don't know what category these people fall into," Dandridge said. He added that he couldn't account for the apparent discrepancy between the total number of bodies shipped to Cuba and the 13 coming back to Grenada. If only 24 of the 42 were Cuban and the rest Grenadian, there should have been 18 returned to Grenada instead of the 13 reported by Castro.

Leslie Bailey, director of the Ottway Funeral Home, which is under U.S. contract, to handle the Grenada war dead, said he was told to expect 15 bodies.

Dandridge said some of the unidentified bodies in the funeral homes may be from the Oct. 19 bloodbath when the Revolutionary Army opened fire into a crowd which had just freed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from house arrest. Bishop and others were subsequently executed. The slayings resulted in the U.S.-led invasion six days later.

"However, I've been told the figure (of Grenadian war dead) will change, probably substantially higher," Dandridge said.

Bailey says he buried 32 war dead, 19 of them from the mental hospital. The others were 13 "john does," most of them members of the PRA.

"We found them along roads, in the ditches, in the forests..." he said.

Thomas La Qua, of La Qua and Sons Funeral Home, said he had buried a mental hospital patient named Charles Carter, "whose parents wanted to give him a good funeral and could afford it," two Grenadian soldiers killed in action and a man who lived in a home below the mental hospital who was also killed by a U.S. bomb.

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• Pontius Pilate-style execution

Two ex-Ministers: Coard's the culprit



COARD

BY DAN SEWELL

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Friday (AP) — Two former Cabinet Ministers of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop say his overthrow and execution was a calculated betrayal by his Marxist Deputy, Bernard Coard.

Bishop's downfall ultimately led to the U.S.-coordinated invasion of this tiny Caribbean island on October 25.

The two former Cabinet Ministers say Bishop was the victim of a Brutus-like betrayal and a Pontius Pilate-style execution.

They call Coard's contention that he had nothing to do with Bishop's execution and the short-lived army junta that seized power "an absolute and complete lie."

"He conceived the whole thing. He orchestrated the whole thing. He told the actors when to enter and when to exist," said Kenrick Radix, former Minister of Industrial Development and Fisheries.

"He was giving the orders. Nothing was done until he said so," added George Louison, former Minister of Agriculture.

Radix, who was arrested for leading a protest rally on October 15 demanding that Bishop be released from house arest, and Louison, who resigned on October 18, were in prison when thousands of people marched to Bishop's official residence and freed him.

The army later opened fire on the crowd and subsequently executed Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, two other Ministers, and four other Bishop supporters.

Coard, a Marxist intellectual who served as Deputy Prime Minister, is believed to have engineered Bishop's house arrest. Selwyn Strachan, Minister of Information and Mass Mobilisation, announced on October 14 that Coard had replaced Bishop as Prime Minister. Coard then announced his resignation, saying he wanted to quash rumours he was plotting to assassinate Bishop.

Coard, captured with Strachan by U.S. Marines five days after the invasion, told a visiting attorney this week he had nothing to do with the Revolutionary Military Council which seized power upon Bishop's death.

"This isn't fair. From the time I resigned, I was out of the picture," Coard was quoted as saying by Barbadian Lawyer Deighton Rawlins. Rawlins said Coard promised that he would eventually prove his innocence.

Louison and Radix, interviewed here late Thursday, laughed out loud at Coard's story.

"It was just him and Selwyn Strachan making all the decisions. The soldiers would chant: "Central Committee, orders received, orders obeyed." They chanted this immediately after Maurice was executed," Louison said.

Radix said Coard's resignation was "tactical." The attorney noted, though, that "a legal link" will have to be made between Coard and the army's actions. But he said he was certain there would be enough willing witnesses.

"I know the animal. After the crowd rescued Maurice, Coard left his home and established his headquarters at Fort Frederick," said Radix, who said he saw some of the action from his cell at nearby Richmond Hill Prison. He said he saw Coard, Strachan and Liam James, an army lieutenant arrested with them by the Marines, arriving together the day Bishop was killed.

Later, Lt. Col. Ewart Layne emerged from Fort Frederick and told the troops, they were on "red alert," and called for the three armoured personnel carriers that rumbled to Fort Rupert and opened fire on the crowd, Louison and Radix said.

Louison said he and Whiteman had been negotiating with Coard and Strachan for Bishop's release.

"We met with them Sunday, Monday and Tuesday (October 18). We told them they had already destroyed the party, and they were going to destroy the revolution. They tried to win us back. They told us we had a fundamental role to ply in the revolution," Louison said.

The two said they believe that Gn. Hudson Austin, the army commander who became chairman of the army junta, had been loyal to Bishop until he saw that Bishop's days were through.

"He was an opportunist," Louison said.

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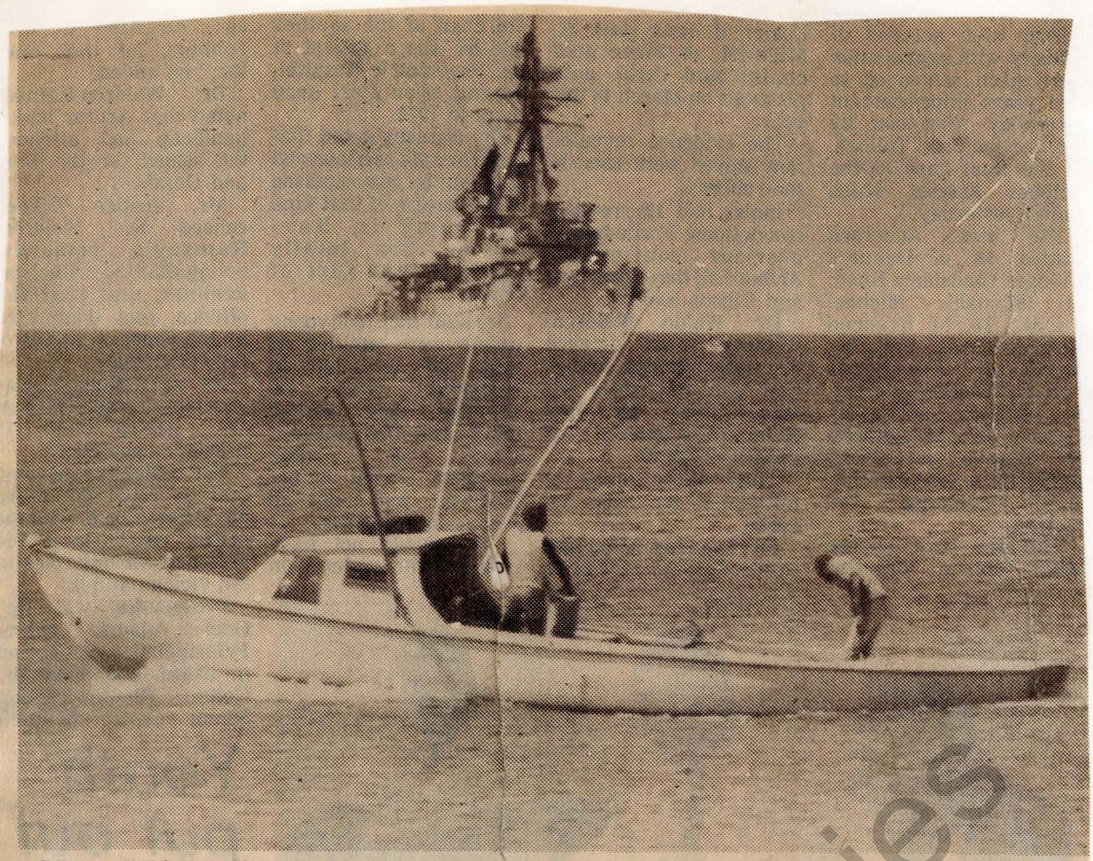

..ST. GEORGES, Grenada: A United States Navy warship, looms in the background as local fishermen leave the Melville Street fish market for their morning catch. All U.S. combat troops are expected to leave by Christmas, but over 2 000 non-combat troops will remain Grenada (UPI Radio Photo).

Specialists can't identify bodies

U.S. specialists have not been able to identify four bodies, thought possibly to include that of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, found in a common grave on Grenada, an official said yesterday.

"Our forensic team had to give up," said the U.S. official, who asked not to be named. "The bodies were partly dismembered and apparently there was nothing to work with."

The State Department said last week the remains of three males and one female were found buried near the Calivigny military base on Grenada's south coast.

There had been reports witnesses saw the bodies of Bishop and other leaders buried there after they were killed in a military takeover October 19.

General Hudson Austin, who headed the military government, announced four leaders had been killed: Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft and Housing Minister Norris Bain.

There were reports in Grenada the bodies had been burned and then buried but the official in Washington had few details yesterday other than that a U.S. forensic team had been unable to identify the bodies.

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Independence is priority — Hughes

WASHINGTON, Friday (CANA) — Grenada, where the United States intervened to topple a military junta, still needs American assistance — but not at the expense of its political independence, respected Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes has said.

Hughes made the comment while addressing members of the U.S. House Subcommittee on western hemisphere affairs here yesterday. Committee Chairman Michael Barnes had invited Hughes to address the body.

Hughes said: "The Americans are seen as the emissaries of God, having come to relieve us." He added: "We want your help, but we don't want it at the expense of becoming your satellite. What I am saying is: "Please help, but be careful."

Hughes, a veteran journalist who reports for the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) and other western media was jailed by the junta shortly after the army took power in a coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Hughes was freed after U.S. and Caribbean troops invaded Grenada last month to topple the military and restore elected government.

Hughes told the congressional hearing that one of the casualties of the leftist Government whichhad ruled Grenada from March 1979 was freedom of information, with independent newspapers such as the "Voice forced to close.

The Voice was closed in 1981, after publishing a number of reports critical of the government, but this Saturday will be rolling off the printing presses, making what Hughes said is the beginning of a free press in the small Caribbean island. The independent Torchlight newspaper was closed in 1989, and the Catholic Focus, published by the Catholic Church, in 1980.

Hughes said that "if we had a free flow of ideas and information" the repression and turmoil of the past years could have been prevented. Unfortunately, he said, freedom of information "was not the style of the regime we had."

Trinidad-born democratic member of the subcommittee, Mervyn Dymally, an outspoken critic of the U.S. action in Grenada, asked Hughes what authority the U.S. army had to conduct search and seizure operations on the island.

Hughes replied: "I am not in a position to argue the legal point of the operations. I just see the U.S. Army continue what they came to do. It's a cleaning up operation. We need military action to establish normality."

Chairman Michael Barnes, a Democrat, who called the U.S. operation 'justified' after a fact-finding tour to the island, said he was "surprised" that the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, had claimed the power to ban public meeting and censor the press.

Hughes explained that these powers are not automatically in effect, and that publication of the 'voice' is evidence of a free Press.

Asked how long the US troops ought to stay, Hughes said they should stay until security was restored and the Caribbean forces could take over.

Hughes said Grenada needs more industry, adding, "unless we have employment, we'll have disaffection. "He recommended that an airport that was being built with Cuban and other assistance be completed, and that a strong statement be made. Saying that Grenada is a safe place for tourists.

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Barbados Advocate Nov. 19, 1983

'A chance to help Grenada'

GEORGETOWN Guyana Friday (CANA) — Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson said today the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference starting in New Delhi next Wednesday "could provide an opportunity for analysing the Grenada situation and determining how the Commonwealth could contribute to the future of the Spice Isle."

Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize and Bahamas disagreed with Barbados, Jamaica and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Countries (OECS) which provided troops and police to back the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last month to oust a left wing military junta that seized power in a bloody coup.

Asked whether he saw the recent developments in Grenada, particularly the U.S.-led Invasion a politically divisive issue at the summit, Jackson said he could not say.

"There will be different criteria set by different people and I don't know whether out of this will emerge a consensus position," he added.

The foreign Minister said Guyana's position on Grenada would be informed by the stand already taken. "We are against the invasion. We think the foreign troops should be withdrawn and that there should be no government imposed by the invading forces," Jackson said.

He also said the summit might also discuss the unilateral declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriots in the northern half of Cyprus.

He said the Delhi summit might consider ways and means of strengthening the operations of the United Nations Security Council to deal with the breaches of, and threats to the security of small states.

The Guyana delegation to the summit is expected to leave on Sunday and will be led by President Forbes Burnham.

The Government has so far declined to give the size of the team although unofficial sources said it would be 102.

Advocate Nov. 19 1983

An ill wind in the Caribbean

Barbados Advocate
Nov 19, 1983

By Rudolph Hinds



"The only alternative to co-existence is co-destruction" — Jawaharlal Nehru.

Now we know that a number of Caribbean countries which were involved in the recent military action in Grenada stand to benefit from Grenada's ill-wind.

The just-published **World Bank Annual Report 1983** points to an "ill wind" of international recession which buffeted the economies of Caribbean countries during 1982 and which, we observe, has continued to blow into 1983.

The World Bank Report notes for example, that real per capita growth rates for the Caribbean were lower in 1982 than in 1981; and, that for Barbados, Belize, Guyana and Jamaica they were negative.

However, there was some hope, the Report suggests. While the early months of 1983 appear to indicate the beginning of a mild upturn the Report said, it will be quite some time before these economies recover.

Nearer home, the Central Bank of Barbados' Review of the year to September 1983 is noteworthy.

The Bank has announced that the expansion of economic activity in Barbados has been concentrated in the tourism sector where the number of visitors to September 1983 was 5.2 per cent more than it was a year ago. This, the Review explained was entirely the result of strong growth in the US market (57.4 per cent).

Another report **Caribbean Tourism** Vol.III No. 3 October 1983, published by the CTRC, gave mid-year returns for travel in 1983.

The best statistics for the Caribbean were for Grenada: a 17.8 positive percentage change for stopover arrivals for 1983 over 1982—January to June.

Of the 23 countries surveyed, the best six statistics were: Grenada, 17.8 per cent; St. Kitts-Nevis 16.1 per cent; Jamaica 16.0 per cent; Antigua and Barbuda 14.0 per cent; St. Maarten 12.4 per cent; Anguilla 10.7 per cent. Barbados with rank 12, has statistics of 5.2 per cent.

Statistics for cruise ship passenger arrivals January to August for 1983 compared with 1982 placed Barbados tenth, with 70 378 passengers and a 1 per cent change over 1982.

Grenada's comparison was minus 7.1 per cent. The CTRC report noted that the position for cruise ships was mixed; with Dominica up 362.2 per cent for January to June; the Bahamas up 28.3 per cent for January to August; and, St. Vincent and the Grenadines up 23.2 per cent for January to June.

The CTRC did not identify the country of origin of stopover visitors to Grenada; but it may reasonably be suggested that some Cubans and Eastern bloc visitors were inputs in the Grenada statistics.

However, it now seems certain that Grenada's loss (even though temporary), of economic growth in the tourist sector will be a distinct gain to destinations like St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados and St. Lucia among others.

We are not suggesting that there was a definite economic goal which countries sought in the struggle for Grenada. But the statement of Plessey of England that Point Salines was to have been an airport for civilian transport and tourism, must conjure up phantoms to rival other airport owners and their tourism industries.

Moreover, given the reports of inconvenience and poor connections through Grantley Adams International, we would expect that Grantley Adams would lose airport landing fees to a completed Point Salines.

Then there has been the suggestion that the offshore medical school which was located in Grenada was likely to re-locate in Barbados. It will certainly bring some economic good to any country in which it is located.

Newsweek carried a story about offshore medical schools recently (1983-11-07), which should be interesting reading for the Barbados Medical Association, if not the Government.

Writers Jean Seligmann and Dianne H. McDonald point to a 1980, US Government Accounting Office Study of foreign medical schools which looked at the St. George's University school. We find the conclusions enlightening.

Newsweek noted that about 18 000 Americans who apply to medical schools yearly in the US are rejected; and, to meet their needs, new American-administrative schools have been established on a number of Caribbean islands, including Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Grand Turk and Grenada.

Perhaps as we move into the 21st Century, we shall see, relocating from the metropolis, even more such schools as they join the runaway shops, offshore banks, shipping companies and captive insurance organisations.

And the competition for their accommodation, we expect, would be much keener than it is today. Seligmann and McDonald noted for example that Montserrat had made an early bid to take all the offshore medical school students displaced from Grenada.

At least, Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers has anticipated a refugee problem arising out of the Grenada crisis it may be argued; and has called for visas for Grenadians entering his country.

We read his decree in those terms when it was first announced. Perhaps friendly rescuers will announce their immigration policies for Grenadians at this time. Or, is it still Caribbean persons first and other nationals thereafter.

The 1983 World Bank Report paints a still gloomy picture for Caribbean economies. It says: "The mini economies of many Caribbean countries possess limited resources, both human and financial. As a result, they must rely on export expansion and diversification of their economic base to obtain long-term economic viability. External assistance is required in relatively large amounts."

Every Caribbean Finance Minister and Prime Minister must know that passage like John 3:16. Mr. Chambers knows that too, having succeeded one of this region's greatest economists and philosophers.

His country's financial difficulties with those of Mexico and Venezuela have contributed to the economic stagnation of the OECS countries and to some extent, Jamaica and Barbados. The World Bank Report notes that those difficulties have cut sharply into flows of aid to Caribbean countries.

The answer obviously is a CBI that guarantees aid and trade even if it is a placebo. The alternative is of course, Professor Friedman's and the IMF medicine.

Advocate Nov. 20 1983

Grenada and Sir Paul's scoop

(By Terrence Coppin)

GRENADIANS must be the most couped-up people in the Eastern Caribbean, and we wonder whether it will ever be different for them. Five years ago they were cooped-up, perhaps wisely for their own safety, during the days of the terror imposed by the Mongoose Gang under the Eric Gairy Administration.

Then in March 1979, Maurice Bishop and his New Jewel Movement (NJM) comrades, some of whom had survived attacks of the Mongoose, carried out a spectacular coup against the rest of Grenada during the time when Gairy had flown the coop. Thereafter, Bishop's and the NJM's revolutionary rule of Grenada by an effective one-party state further cooped up the Grenadian people.

Recent statements to this effect came from several Grenadians who claim that during the days of Bishop's People's Revolutinary Government they could not safely speak of or act out their feelings about their rights. The PRG had suspended the Grenada independence constitution and effectively ruled by Party edict.

More recently, in October 1983, the already cooped-up Grenadians found themselves further couped-up as the PRG's Army command-but-one, namely General Hudson Austin, rebelled against his commander. Or so it seems!

It might have been that his commander, Bishop, had been replaced by a decision of the ruling Party's ruling group, and that Austin was responding to the order of his new commander. We are told that the NJM executive committee had met and voted Bishop out of the leadership position — palace coup!

Perhaps even, as claimed by Grenada Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, there was a vacuum of authority in the country and General Austin saw that he had no effective superior in Grenada. In which case General Austin, by announcing his Revolutionary Military Council government after eliminating Bishop and the PRG, would have moved to fill the vacuum "in defence of the revolution".

Yet in the midst of all this reorganisation of the management of the Grenada coop, we witnessed the counter-coup of counter-coups! During the days following October 24 we learned of this classic coup, which can be called the Governor General's coup.

Sir Paul Scoon has been the head of state of the constitutional monarchy of Grenada for close on five years. He lived through the Mongoose terror, perhaps cooped-up, and also survived the coup against the Gairy Administration by remaining Governor General.

However, for the past four and a half years he had been a Governor General without acknowledged Governor General's powers — he did not appoint a Prime Minister or Government according to the Grenada independence constitution. Yet Maurice Bishop was Prime Minister of Grenada while Sir Paul was Governor General.

Thus Sir Paul had been a head of state who had no identifiable authority over or in his state, for the PRG had suspended the law which gave Sir Paul a country to head. It can be said that the state which Sir Paul headed was a suspended nonentity as far as Bishop, the NJM, the PRG and many other Grenadians were concerned.

Without any identifable power base, Sir Paul was a head with no sustaining body. One could have reasonably asked the question — how many divisions has the Governor General?

It seems that in eliminating Bishop's PRG and taking governmental power to itself, General Austin's Military Council thought the Governor General harmless because he had no divisions. Consequently, they did not directly challenge Sir Paul's position as head of state of the constitutionally defined Grenada.

In fact most of Grenada — military, paramilitary, and otherwise — seems to have underestimated Sir Paul. As events have turned out, Sir Paul had several divisions available and ready to assist him in asserting his authority as head of the Grenada state and coop.

After Austin and his Army had eliminated Bishop and the PRG, the Prime Minister of Dominica, and then the Prime Minister of Barbados, informed the world that Sir Paul had invited several Caribbean governments to assist him (Sir Paul) in the peaceful reordering of Grenada. Citing a vacuum of authority in the country, Sir Paul filled the governmental space with the aid of forceful divisions from the armed forces of the United States and neighbouring Caribbean states.

Sir Paul's invitation to foreign troops to help him in the government of Grenada goes beyond his constitutionally agreed authority, which limits him to government of the country with the consent of the elected Government. In the absence of elected Government, Sir Paul has moved, foreign military divisions and all, to assert full authority over Grenada by means not much different from the powers that preceded him.

We cannot fail to note the fact that Bishop's coup replaced the rule of force compliments of Gairy's Mongoose Gang by the rule of force compliments of Bishop's PRA. Then came the rule of force by Austin's RMC, followed by the rule of force by the Governor General's invited divisions.

Apart from this rule by force, the Governor General's coup has far-reaching implications for government by constitutional monarchy within the British Commonwealth. The British, I would venture to say, are acutely aware of this. Their national struggle over centuries has been one of opposition to the vesting of the royal head of state with full powers such as those exercised by Sir Paul in the name of Queen Elizabeth II.

The British have fought against absolute monarchy in the person of Charles I during the 17th Century. Then shortly afterwards they waged similar struggle, though less bloody, against the apostasic Catholic-leaning Charles II. Their future now presents a Charles III for the Commonwealth, who seems likely to inherit full governmental authority in Grenada, and with the help of foreign troops.

If the Governor General's coup in Grenada is perpetuated by the present constitution, then the world will have accepted that full governmental power rests with the British and Commonwealth monarch, especially in a situation of vacuum. Also, elections will then present government by the people's representatives only as long as the monarch permits, at his pleasure and compliments of the "divisions."

In restoring "democracy" to Grenada, the Barbadians will have to face a new meaning in their constitution: the Governor General will have been given the power, by this precedent, to act in his own discretion. Mr. E. W. Barrow, take note!

Advocate Nov. 21, 1983

The tragedies of Grenada

Topic for Today
by E.L.C.

RING the alarum-bell! Murder and treason! ... Shake off this downy sleep, death's counterfeit, and look on death itself! Up, up, and see the great doom's image! ... As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites, to countenance this horror!

For we have been sleeping, thus giving courage to these murderers in the name of that contradiction in terms, political pluralism. If such downy sleep was excusable four and a half years ago, it certainly was not when, more recently, the tocsin had been sounded with the house arrest of Maurice Bishop and the events immediately following.

Had we acted than by making our positions perfectly clear, who knows? — the perpetrators of these dastardly murders may have thought twice, forewarned of the dire consequences. Instead the silence gave consent to press on to the tragic end.

Convinced that the regional repercussions would be confined to vague protests, they seized the opportunity not only to get rid of Mr. Bishop, but to despatch all those around whom opposition was likely to coalesce.

The murder list is formidable, and reveals, better than anything else could do, the basic ruthlessness so essential to authoritarian aspirations: former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Unison Whiteman; former Minister of Education, Ms. Jacqueline Creft; former Minister of Housing, Mr. Norris Bain; President of the Bank and General Workers' Union, Mr. Vincent Noel; and President of the Agricultural Workers' and General Workers' Union, Mr. Fitzroy Bain. With other names likely to be added as murder stalks the land, led by the People's Revolutionary Army of Thugs (PRAT).

Whether we have truly been shaken from our downy sleep, it is too early to tell. Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, is "horrified at these brutal and vicious murders;" the Leader of the Opposition Errol Barrow is equally deeply shocked and "demands that the perpetrators of this vicious crime against the people of Grenada should not go unpunished."

Will they now join forces in the face of this threat to Caribbean peace and unity to carry such punishment to the criminals and thugs? With the greatest regret and reluctance, I very much doubt it. They did little more than dither, delay and dally when the events preceding this bloody occasion were set in train. At the very least, strong expressions of disapproval would have been in order from both sources.

And now it is Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny, lay thou thy basis sure, for godness dares not check thee!" These vicious deeds, to continue in **Macbeth** vein, were well described therein "Not in the legions of horrid hell can come a devil more damn'd in evils" than they.

While it worries me that nothing will bedone, and that my many friends in Grenada will now undergo the tortures of authoritarianism for many more years to come, it also saddens me to see so many well-meaning people, including newspaper columnists, stumbling about in mental confusion, prattling about the defects of the Westminister model; praising the remarkable benefits of Socialism, despite its authoritarianism; and explaining away Mr. Bishop's misfortunes by reference to the "Julius Caesar Syndrome."

The fact is that Socialism, as practised in Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba and Grenada, means a government constitutionaly esablished, not by the will of the people, but by a revolutionary group seizing power. This power is then retained by vesting it, not in the people, but in a political party, the Communist Party. This Party consists of a smal minority of the people, and so there is no government of the people by the people for the people under the system.

There are less than 20 million members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union out of a total population of some 275 million. Less than ten per cent. The result of such Party control should be obvious even to naive intellectuals with misty vision.

What has happened, and what will happen in any country which adopts this system of rule by a closed-shop clique, is that power no longer rests with the people, flowing from the bottom upwards, but is harnessed in the grip of the top echelons of the Party, seeping downwards as reward for good services.

These services are not necessarily services to the country, but very often services rendered to the hierarchy either politically or personally. The result is a system of government by corruption, a gangster state which must make the Godfathers of the Mafia green with envy.

The trouble is that political dreamers who have not come up against the realities of authoritarianism (as they now have in Grenada), place their faith in the material achievements seemingly possible under a government which does not have to bother about the next elections. These material achievements can undoubtedly be impressive, but hospitals, schools, roads, strong defences, are seldom accompanied by food aplenty, and never, never by that feeling of freedom which marks a democratic society.

One final observation: Army Commander Hudson Austin accused Mr. Bishop of not accepting Party Council decisions. It seems strange to me that no less than five other Ministers should be mown down with Bishop, surely giving the lie to Austin's claim.

But I am not surprised. That is the way authoritarianism works. It is the way it is bound to work. The only way. Those who recommend such systems must themselves be suspect.

Advocate Nov. 21, 1983

Barbados Advocate Nov 21, 1983

Atmosphere in Grenada still tense, says CUT

A five member team from the Caribbean Union of Teachers (CUT) has just returned from a fact finding mission into Grenada.

In a release on Friday, CUT noted that even though efforts are being made to normalise the situation, the island is still in a state of shock and the atmosphere is still fairly tense.

On the question of education, teachers and schools the union said that the environment was not very conducive to learning. It realised that some schools were still being used by the military, school attendance was low, and children were still being distracted by helicopters and other military hardware around.

The CUT is urging ne authorities in Grenada to hurry up the normalising process so as to recreate a true learning situtions for the childrer of Grenada.

The CUT fears hat if this is not done son the childfen of Grenda will be at a disadvatage in the coming 'O Level examinations. The union also caution that there could be rampant unemployment problems if the situatior should go unchecked.

The CUT net with Sir Paul Scoon, Major Douglas, the Grenada Union of Teachers and other officials in Grenada. The CUT will continue to monitor the educational situation.

UWI Libraries

Advocate TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1983

Fear and intolerance

Roman Catholic Bishop Anthony Dickson has drawn attention to the dangers we face by what he sees as growing intolerance in the country and the region as a whole. In a sermon delivered last Sunday at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bishop Dickson warned that there was an atmosphere of violence growing out of people's reaction to views that did not coincide with theirs.

He also warned that it was "dehumanising and unjust" in an environment where persons were being jeered at, mocked and abused because they dared to think differently, and went on to suggest "....this intolerance....borders on the denial of freedom of thought and expression.

Bishop Dickson is usually very pertinent in his social commentaries. He is once more on the right track. What we found of even greater interest than his warnings about intolerance was his observation that "we promote peace and hasten the completion of the Kingdom (of God) when we learn to appreciate the existence of a plurality of views; when we learn to respect the other and his right to hold a point of view and responsibility to express it; when willingly and with open minds we enter into dialogue with the other with a view of seeking truth."

What Bishop Dickson has said applies on all sides to those who comprise this "plurality of views." And since his sermon was partly inspired by developments in Grenada, we are forced to draw attention to the fact that it was partly the failure of the decision-makers to tolerate other views during "the revolution," that led to violence and death in that country.

People were detained because they were regarded as a threat to the "revolution." People were tortured because they were seen as a threat to the "revolution." On and on it went. We can even assume that Maurice Bishop was eventually killed because he held different views from some of the others who formed "the Central Committee". The intolerance is seen all along the line.

It is to this background that we now come to the growing intolerance in our own society. At the root of it all is fear.

The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) feared if it allowed freedom of expression that the "revolution" would be undermined. It well might have been. But that is not the type of "truth" that the "revolution" was willing to face. It did not allow this type of dialogue. This is why we have to be clear in our minds that when we demand freedom of expression it must be stressed that it has to come from all sides. If some are tolerant and others are intolerant when they make the decisions we will not come anywhere nearer to the "truth." All we have is fear, with those on one side doing to the others what they did to them in reversed circumstances.

What has happened in Grenada has driven fear into the hearts of many people in Barbados and in the wider region. We might not have yet reached the stage where men's hearts failed them for fear, but people have been frightened by the possibility that what brought so much grief to Grenada could do the same in other parts of the region. People, therefore, see themselves not as being intolerant, but as defending and protecting themselves against those who would destroy their way of life or what they hold to be "truth."

The same fear is leading the superpowers to arm themselves to the teeth with nuclear weapons in the belief that only the possibility of a nuclear tit for tat can prevent the world from being plunged into a nuclear holocaust.

Those who support this policy find it hard to accept the views of those who demonstrate against nuclear arms. The demonstrators see their "truth" in the possibility that the whole of civilisation as we know it, can be wiped out if there is no halt to nuclear arming. The pro-nuclear arms groups see their "truth" in what they regard as protecting themselves against people who are prepared to destroy them if they do not produce bigger and more deadly nuclear arms. On all sides there is fear. And fear can force men to interpret "truth," not in an atmosphere of give and take but in terms of dogma because they believe their very lives depend on it.

Advocate NOV. 22 1983

Teachers know of no plan for Grenada recruitment

Local teachers' unions have said that they are in the dark regarding any efforts to recruit Barbadian teachers to serve in Grenada.

According to reports in another section of the press one week ago, a "recruitment drive" was expected to get under way for "Barbadian teachers" to fill some of the gaps in the secondary schools in Grenada.

USAID in Bridgetown was reported as being in charge of assisting Grenada's Ministry of Education in filling some of its immediate needs which were due to the exodus of a number of Cuban and Russian teachers following the US-led intervention.

However, president of the Barbados Union of Teachers (BUT), Mr. Victor Hutchinson, said yesterday he had no knowledge of the effort, and the BUT had not been contacted or consulted on the matter. He added that his only knowledge of the effort was from local Press reports.

A spokesman for the Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union (BSTU) echoed Mr. Hutchinson's words, noting he was not aware of any local teachers being invited to participate in the venture.

The BSTU spokesman further added that if Government wanted teachers for Grenada, they would first have to circulate their request to all of the schools or write a letter to the unions. Nothing of this sort, he said, had been done.

The Ministry of Education was also in the dark on the matter, and a spokesman said an effort of this nature would first have to go through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before reaching the Education Ministry.

Meanwhile, President of the Caribbean Union of Teachers (CUT), Mr. Ronald Clarke, who was a member of the CUT fact-finding mission to Grenada last week, said the five-member group had talks with Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon last Tuesday on the situation.

The CUT president said it appeared from their talks that the Governor General's intention was to recruit Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) teachers from England, and possibly from other voluntary organisations. Mr. Clarke noted that when the question of recruiting West Indian teachers was raised by the team, Sir Paul had replied that they were welcome to apply, but they would be scrutinised very carefully.

Yesterday, heads of the United States Peace Corps in the Eastern Caribbean met at the Collymore Rock Headquarters with the Regional Director, Mr. Louis Del Rio, and it was expected that the recruitment of Peace Corps teachers for Grenada was among the topics discussed.

Ad. NOV 22, 1983

UWI Libraries

GHA welcomes the Grenada liberation

The Grenada Hotel Association has issued an official statement in support of what it calls 'the liberation of Grenada'.

The statement, which has been circulated to the leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Barbados, Jamaica, and the United States; the Caribbean Hotel Association; the Caribbean Tourism Association; the Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre; the Eastern Caribbean Tourist Association; the American Hotel and Motel Association; and all hotel associations in the Caribbean region, says the GHA viewed with increasing concern, since March 13, 1979, 'the erosion of freedoms of the Grenadian people and the infringements of human rights.'

The Association further charged that the indiscriminate murder of a large number of unarmed civilian men, women and children, engaged in peaceful demonstration on October 19, by units of the People's Revolutionary Army, at Fort Rupert was a violation of the people's right to life and public assembly without precedent in the history of Grenada.

The Association said they supported the intervention in, and liberation of Grenada by concerned Governments in the Caribbean and by the United States.

The Barbados Hotel Association, on receiving the communique from their Grenada affiliate, have pledged their full support in the rebuilding process, particularly as it affects the future viability of Caribbean tourism.

Advocate Nov. 22, 1983

US business team end Grenada talks

A delegation from various business Agencies in the United States flew out of Barbados yesterday, after spending two days of talks with Grenadian businessmen, on ways to help their country's economy.

Headed by Mr. Jay Morris, Deputy Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The delegation also spent two days in Barbados for talks with business agencies.

The nine member body will have the responsiblity of reporting back to President Ronald Reagan, on its conclusions in the Spice Isle. None of the delegation's findings was available to the press.

Speaking during a press conference at USAID's Bridgetown headquarters, Mr. Morris stated that the infrastructure of Grenada would be the Federal Government's main area of reconstruction, especially in the important areas of water and electricity.

He said that after private sector talks in Grenada, the delegation felt that the island's private sector leadership was ready to go to work to develop their economy.

He added that Grenada's infrastructure had been damaged by neglect, from four years of near totalitarian rule by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Other members of the delegation were Jay Dehmlow (U.S. Department of State) Mr. Luis Del Rio (Peace Corps), Mr. Bill Markin, (U.S. Trade Representative office), Mr Michael McKone (OPIC) Mr. Martin Schor (OPIC), Mr. Larry Theriot (Commerce), Mr. James Holtaway (Director, Office of Caribbean Affairs, USAID), and Mr. Peter Bitner (Chief, Private Sector office, USAID).

It is expected that private sector businessmen from the United States will soon visit the strife torn country for talks with the interim government officials and various members of the business sectors.

Mr. Morris further stated that Grenada's chances of receiving aid from the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) plan initiated by President Reagan had increased considerably and seemed excellent, since the country looked to be returning to democracy.

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Advocate Nov. 24 1983

Russian troops in Grenada: Canadian

A Canadian visitor to Grenada said yesterday there were Russian troops on the streets of St. Georges last Wednesday, the day Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his colleagues were killed.

Mr. George Korzeniecki and his wife Barbara fled from Grenada last Friday during relaxation of the 24-hour curfew imposed by the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) which is running the country.

Mr. Korzeniecki said that among the armoured cars, personnel carriers and soldiers, he saw the Russians.

Queried as to whether he saw any Cuban troops as well, he declared:

"As far as we could tell it wasn't Cuban at all, it was Russian."

The Canadian said that there were celebrations in the streets following the release of Mr. Bishop.

He said that the former leader was taken to hospital to be treated from cigarette burns inflicted on his body during his detention, the Canadian said too that from reports Mr. Bishop had not been fed.

He stated that Mr. Bishop was due to address the people and from reports he was going to tell them he did not wish to sign a statement which indicated that the island was to go Communist.

He insisted that Mr. Bishop was unarmed, so were his followers, it was a peaceful march, and there was no provocation.

However, with the arrival of the troops and army vehicles, the troops began firing and many people jumped from the walls of Fort Rupert. In one incident he said he saw a child about to jump off the wall but had both legs blown off by gunfire.

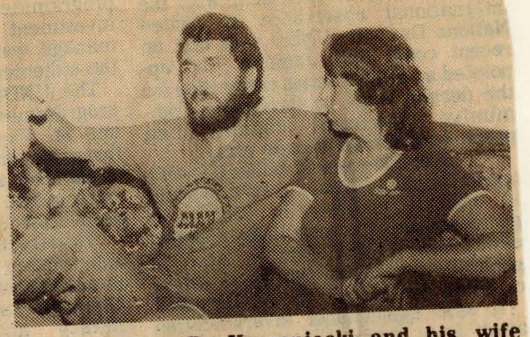
He described the events as "horrifying" and something he will never forget.

They had chosen Grenada because of the peace and tranquility that the country seemed to portray.

But they had to flee the island after spending two weeks in a stay that was supposed to last 21 days.

In explaining their departure from Grenada, Mr. Korzeniecki said that boats were chartered to take visitors to islands of choice, and they travelled to Union Island before arriving in Barbados.

They are due to leave here this week.



Mr. George R. Korzeniecki and his wife Barbara relating the events of the "Bloody Wednesday".

A mother's wish

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, (CANA) — The mother of slain former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has complained that efforts to retrieve his body from the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) now in power in St. Georges have proved futile.

Mrs. Alimenta Bishop was quoted by the Trinidad Sunday Guardian yesterday as saying that the council, set up after her son was toppled, was uncooperative.

"I am so shocked at what has happened," Mrs. Bishop told the paper, and I am trying to bear up, my friends have been very kind and I spoke on the phone with Maurice's wife, Angela, in Toronto and their two children, John and Nadia."

According to Mrs. Bishop, her sons two children were "both very upset as they loved their father dearly."

The paper stated that Mrs. Bishop stated that she had little hope of getting her son's body for several days had passed since his death.

According to the paper, Mrs. Bishop said there were unconfirmed reports that the bodies of those killed last Wednesday had already been burnt or buried in a mass grave.

She stated that La Qua Funeral Home had been acting on her behalf with officials going back and forth to army headquarters trying to get information about her son's body and those of others killed with him last Wednesday.

La Qua, she added, was being told over and over to "Come back later".

Mrs. Bishop told the Guardian that she wanted to have a memorial service but was not sure whether the army would permit it. In any event, she would have to await until the curfew was lifted, today, she said.

"In the meantime, I am praying a lot and asking God for strength. I loved my son very much and nothing can take away from me the memory of his bravery, first of all when he stood up to the violence of (former Prime Minister Eric Gairy)". Mrs. Bishop said.

Mrs Bishop told the paper that following Bishop's arest she was allowed to visit him twice.

She stated that on one occasion she took him a packet of nuts which he handed over to the soldier guarding him. "He even tried to make a joke about 'feeding the guards well', remarked Mrs. Bishop.

She said she noticed marks on the former Prime Minister's face and commented on this but he brushed aside her queries, telling her not to worry.

"He suggested that I should not stay too long as I was getting upset", said Mrs. Bishop. She added that by Monday when she saw her son her fears for his life had increased.

"He knew he was going to be killed", she said, "and told me that if 'I have to go as my father before me, so be it'. He said 'I can't live with myself and be compromised".

According to Mrs Bishop, Maurice Bishop "dedicated his life to helping the people of Grenada and he lost his life doing just that."

Diplomats receive assurance

Grenada's new military rulers, who placed restrictions on flights and slapped a shoot-to-kill curfew on the island last week, yesterday told American and British diplomats that foreigners would be allowed to come and go from today, according to state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored in Barbados.

The assurance was given as the military, which took power last Wednesday in the midst of feuding between moderates and hard line Communists in the then ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) prepared to reduce the curfew hours and reopen government offices today.

According to the radio, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), Major Leon Cornwall met yesterday with John Kelly, the British High Commission representative in Grenada, David Montgomery, Deputy British High Commissioner based in Barbados, and Mr. Kenneth Kurze, counsellor from the United States Embassy in Barbados.

"At the meeting it was agreed that those U.S. and other foreign citizens who want to leave Grenada for whatever reason would be able to do so from tomorrow following normal procedures," RFG said.

"Major Cornwall assured the British and American diplomats that any of their citizens who wished to return to Grenada in the coming weeks would be welcomed.

"In the meantime, Pearls Airport will be opened for normal commercial flights from tomorrow. The manager of LIAT airlines said the airline would resume normal scheduled flights as from tomorrow."

The Military Council announced that as from today the daytime curfew would be lifted. During the week, however, the curfew would continue at nights from 8 p.m. until 5 a.m.

The RMC advised that people should be careful to be inside their homes from 8 p.m. In addition the RMC stated that all work places would be reopened at 8 a.m. today.

UWI Libraries

Advocate NOV. 24 1983

'They plan to invade us'

GRENADA'S new military rulers last night flashed a series of frenzied announcements on the state-controlled radio warning of an impending invasion last night by Caribbean and foreign soldiers and called up the militia for "immediate" duty.

Said the announcement, broadcast repeatedly: "Member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, along with Barbados and Jamaica this afternoon (Sunday) took a decision to send military forces to invade Grenada and to call on foreign forces also to invade our country.

"The decision was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas and Belize. However, some islands have already sent armed forces to Barbados as a jumping off point for this invasion of Grenada and units from Jamaica and Antigua are on their way to join them.

"At this time a warship is only seven and a half miles from Grenada, well inside our territorial waters. An invasion of our country is expected tonight."

The ruling Revolutionary Military Council said the Grenadian people were "prepared to fight to the last man and woman to defend our homeland, though it is "equally prepared to hold discussions with any of these countries in order to find a peaceful solution."

Call to resume work

The ruling Military Council in strife-torn Grenada yesterday advised workers at the international airport, now under construction in southern Grenada, to resume work this morning—when a curfew is to end, state-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced.

The radio, monitored in Barbados, said workers should also report for work at the usual time at the Ramon Quintana Plant, where asphalt is made for work at the airport's site.

The runway, control tower and other main infrastructure of the US$71 million international airport, being built to boost the island's tourism industry, is due to be officially opened on March 13 next year. This is the date of the leftwing New Jewel Movement's coup which ousted the Eric Gairy Administration five years ago.

Cuba is providing US $33.6 million as well as workers to help build the airport. The Reagan Administration has suggested that it could be used by the Cubans for military purposes.

Diplomat: It's calm, tense

Grenada yesterday was "calm, tense and pretty volatile," a British diplomat said after an overnight stay on the island.

David Montgomery, Deputy High Commissioner in Barbados, was in Grenada with a U.S. Embassy official, Ken Kurze, to check on the well-being of British and American residents and tourists.

There were no reports of any foreigners being harmed, the officials told reporters when they returned to Bridgetown.

"The situation in Grenada, with a 24-hour curfew which so far as I could see was virtually 100 per cent observed, is calm, tense and pretty volatile," Montgomery said.

Kurze said he hoped to have by today "a pretty good idea of exactly how many American citizens would like to come out."

There are an estimated 1 000 Americans in Grenada, more than 500 of them students at the medical college near the capital, St. Georges.

Kurze stressed that "as of now we have not recommended to them that they leave or that they leave at any particular time."

Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council tonight confirmed that 24-hour curfew, enforced since a military coup Wednesday, would be lifted today, and people were urged to report for work tomorrow morning.

A nightime curfew, from 8 p.m. to 5 a.m., would come into force for the rest of this week, the military said in a communique read over Radio Free Grenada, monitored here.

Burnham dissents

Port-of-Spain Trinidad Sunday (CANA) — GUYANA President Forbes Burnham says today's Caribbean Community Heads of Government majority decision to immediately suspend army-ruled Grenada from the 13-nation integration grouping following a bloody coup there last week, was not binding on member states.

Burnham, who headed one of the 12 CARICOM delegations here for a two-day meeting to coordinate a response to the military takeover in Grenada said he was the lone leader opposing the move.

"It's not binding because in the first place it is not a decision of CARICOM, because one of the constituents of CARICOM was not invited — Grenada," said the Guyana head of state.

"Secondly, even if it were a CARICOM decision, the fact that Guyana was opposed to any suspension or expulsion makes any majority decision worthless in terms of the CARICOM Treaty which on an issue like this cails for unanimity."

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Advocate NOV. 04, 1983

US convoy nears Grenada

..A U.S. Navy convoy neared troubled Grenada yesterday to protect 1,000 American citizens there.

..Radio Free Grenada, the government-owned station monitored in Barbados said the 15 U.S. ships were headed toward the island.

.."The ships are expected today (Sunday)," the broadcast said. It asked why the ships were coming when "only 50 to 60 foreigners want to leave."

..In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman who declined not to be identified said "An official announcement about ships moving to Grenada has not been officially announced." He then declined to confirm or deny the report.

..Mr. Mike Morgan, a spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Barbados said about one-half of the 1 000 Americans on Grenada were students and faculty members at St. Georges University School of Medicine.

..Morgan said about half of the other 500 Americans lived in St. Georges and the others were scattered across the island. The others were tourists, retirees, and some who had voluntarily decided to work for the Bishop Government.

..Two U.S. diplomats were sent into Grenada on Saturday to determine the safety of Americans there. Two more, Gary Chafin and James Budelt, travelled to the island yesterday.

UK ship on way

LONDON, Sunday (AP) — Britain is sending a destroyer to Grenada if needed to evacuate British citizens from the Caribbean island, the Defence Ministry said today.

A ministry statement called the move a "prudent precaution".

The destroyer Antrim and its accompanying tanker, RFA Pearleaf, were being sent from the Spanish naval port of Cartagena, where they had been docked. the statement said.

Some 350 British nationals, most of them longtime residents, are believed to be on Grenada.

UWI Libraries

Advocate Nov. 25, 1983

McIntyre out

Bdos Adv. 25 11 83

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday (CANA) — Members of Grenada's interim Advisory Council regret that economist Alister McIntyre is unable to take up the chairmanship of the council, Attorney-General Anthony Rushford said today.

Rushford was reacting to the announcement in New Delhi earlier today by Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal that McIntyre is ill and could not accept the offer to lead the interim administration. McIntyre needs four months medical treatment, Ramphal said.

Those held in Grenada

Bdos Adv. Nov. 25, 1983

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday (CANA) — Former government leaders, civil servants, soldiers and trade unionists are among the 47 people detained following last month's U.S-led invasion, according to the list of detainees just released here.

The list is headed by former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, an ex-Government Junior Minister and former army general Hudson Austin, who are widely believed to have masterminded the October 19 military coup.

Also held at Richmond Hill Prison are Selwyn Strachan, the former Minister of Information and National Mobilisation, and 13 soldiers who with Austin were on the short-lived 16-man military council ousted by U.S forces.

Bodies over to Grenada

Barbdsn Adv. Nov. 25, 1983

ST. GEORGES Grenada Thursday (CANA) — U.S. military officials yesterday handed over the remains of four bodies to Grenada authorities who said they would carry out their own forensic examination.

U.S. experts had given attempts to identify the badly decomposed bodies, one of which was suspected to be that of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop killed in an army coup last month.

Grenada Attorney-General Anthony Rushford said he had instructed the Commissioner of Police to carry out an inquest aimed at identifying the remains, which were discovered in a common grave in southern Grenada three weeks ago.

"There is a real question of identifying the bodies because of the mutilated and decomposed state of the bodies," Rushford said.

He said a forensic expert would be arriving here shortly to assist in the investigation.

No agreement on Grenada at summit

Barbados Adv. Nov. 25, 1983

NEW DELHI Thursday (CANA-Reuter) — Commonwealth leaders failed to agree today on a joint stand over Grenada after a slashing African attack on Caribbean supporters of U.S. policy.

The Commonwealth summit delayed final action to assess detailed reasons given by six Caribbean member nations for joining last month's U.S-led invasion of the island.

Caribbean leaders pleaded with other Third World countries to drop plans for a Commonwealth statement calling for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. and other foreign troops, conference sources said.

Despite the sharp African attack, officials said the 48-nation summit was likely to take a moderate line, avoiding outright condemnation of the invasion while restating support for non-intervention as basic policy.

The summit was told the five-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States had agreed on the need for a regional security force and wanted help from other countries in setting it up, a Commonwealth spokesman said.

A final decision on how to deal with the Grenada question will be taken when the Commonwealth leaders go to Goa on India's west coast tomorrow for a weekend of informal talks.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe led what was described as a bitter attack on the Caribbean supporters of the invasion during a heated 4½ hour debate solely devoted to Grenada.

They accused the U.S. and its allies of breaching international law and of setting a precedent they said could be exploited by South Africa in launching an invasion of neighbouring black African states, officials said.

One unidentified African leader told the closed-door meeting: "You will be throwing us to the lions."

Commonwealth officials said Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica and St. Lucia vigorously defended their role in the invasion. St. Vincent, another Commonwealth island which also took part, is not attending the New Delhi meeting.

Calling the invasion a rescue mission, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica and other leaders said an arms build-up by Grenada's former Marxist Government was "horrifying" and represented a threat to the region.

"Please try to understand. We had no alternative," one of the Caribbean officials told the summit.

The Caribbean leadrs said the people of Grenada were overjoyed over what had happened. U.S. forces would probably leave the island within 60 days after the invasion, they said.

Grenada, also a Commonwealth member, was unrepresented at the summit, which opened a seven-day session on Wednesday.

Commonwealth officials said British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke offered help to enable Grenada to overcome its problems.

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Advocate

NOV. 25 1983

Barbados Advocate 25/11

Doctor asked to leave Grenada

BY ROBERT BLOCK

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, (CANA-Reuter) — Regina Fuchs, a West German doctor, came to Grenada almost two years ago after specialising in the treatment of tropical diseases. She worked in a government health clinic which saw more than 1,000 patients a month.

But after the U.S-led invasion of the island, she was asked by local authorities to leave for being what a government spokesman said was a "potential security risk."

Fuchs, 35, said she was jailed for several days, put in solitary confinement and interrogated for hours on her past life, all by U.S. officials before she was asked to leave Grenada.

Fuchs described for reporters the ordeal, which she said underlined the U.S. role here in police activities.

According to military officials, 36 foreigners have been "asked" to leave Grenada by the country's Governor, Sir Paul Scoon, with the understanding that if they did not go they would be deported.

One military official said the foreigners were told to leave because they were believed to be "subversives".

"I had not been involved in any politics. I was not a member of the militia. I was not a member of the army or anything like that, so I really would like to know why (I was asked to leave)," Fuchs said.

U.S. and Caribbean forces invaded Grenada last month following a bloody power struggle within the country's ruling left-wing party which killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and many of his supporters.

After securing the island, U.S. and Caribbean forces rounded up numerous people in a search for former members of Grenada's army and militia and political activists.

Fuchs said that she had decided to stay in Grenada to help provide medical care as half the country's physicians left after the military intervention.

On October 29, four days after the invasion, Fuchs said she was stopped by American soldiers while making her medical rounds north of the capital.

After being forced to sit at the roadside for several hours, she was taken to a military camp at Point Saline, just east of the capital, and accused of having treated Cubans at the clinic where she worked.

Fuchs denied to reporters that she had treated Cubans because they had their own doctors living in Grenada.

She said she was questioned further about travels marked on her passport, including trips to Cuba, Kampuchea and East Germany. The interrogation lasted several hours and she was then allowed to return home.

The next day, she said, she returned to work in the Government's medical clinic near the capital's busy market place.

She had come to Grenada under contract to the island's former left-wing Government after completing studies in Britain on tropical diseases. West German diplomats in the Caribbean described her work as excellent.

On the morning of November 12, Fuchs said, she was visiting a friend's house when two American and three Caribbean soldiers pulled up in a jeep.

They politely took her aside to say she was wanted for an interview in town. She agreed to go, she said, but asked to stop by her home for a change of clothing. The soldiers agreed but, when she arrived there, several other U.S. soldiers had broken into and were searching it.

"They did it although they knew where I was all the time and could have come and got me," she said.

Fuchs was then taken to a building in downtown St. Georges where she asked that the European Economic Community representative on Grenada be told of her detention.

Six hours later, she said, she was taken to Richmond Hill Prison, on a cliff overlooking the capital, where political and military prisoners captured by the occupying forces were held. All personal belongings except for a comb were confiscated and she spent the rest of that day and the next in a small cell.

Around noon two Americans, a man in civilian dress and a woman in uniform who identified themselves only as Ed and Nancy, began to question Fuchs about her life since childhood.

"They asked me about my political affiliations.....asked me where I was born, what my parents did and other things relating to my life," she said.

Fuchs repeated her request to know why she was being held and for the EEC representative to be advised. She was told they were in "no position" to answer her requests.

Pressuring them on why she was being held, they said there was still sniper fire in the area and they accused her of hiding Cubans in her home.

The accusations and interrogations continued on the succeeding days, she said.

On the fifth day, she was released from the prison, she said.

She was accompanied home by a Jamaican officer who told her that she had 48 hours to leave the country.

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Advocate NOV. 27, 1983

Peace Corps may return to Grenada

Sunday Advocate Nov. 27, 1983

BY ROXAN KINAS

The United States Peace Corps may soon send volunteers back into Grenada after a near two-year lapse in activity with that country.

Towards this end, Peace Corps Director for the Eastern Caribbean, Mr. Tom Fergusson, is off to Washington D.C. today for talks with Peace Corps officials on the matter.

The move to reintroduce volunteers into Grenada comes after a formal request from that country's Minister of Education was made to Peace Corps regarding the recruitment of teachers, Mr. Fergusson said.

The Barbados-based Director said yesterday that the Inter-American Regional Director, Mr. Louis Del Rio, was in Barbados last week, and while here, he and regional Peace Corps staff visited Grenada to survey the situation and meet with local officials.

Mr. Del Rio returned to Washington last Wednesday, and though no concrete decision was made, it was decided to extend the discussions with top officials in Washington regarding the reintroduction of volunteers.

Mr. Fergusson noted that requests came from other departments for volunteers in areas of agriculture, health and other related fields. He added that after the Grenada visit, talks among regional Peace Corps officials continued in Barbados throughout the week.

The Eastern Caribbean Director said the week-long trip to Washington will result in a decision regarding the future of Peace Corps in Grenada, and he added the matter did not involve teachers only, but all "standard" Peace Corps activities.

The last Peace Corps volunteer left Carriacou nearly two years ago and since then there has been no activity between the organisation and Grenada.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the British Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) organisation is moving towards re-entry into Grenada as well, and a source said plans were already set for the move. It is also understood there was at least one VSO member in Grenada at the time of the political outbreak, and although evacuated, the VSO personnel have since returned to the island.

UWI Libraries

Advocate NOV. 27 1983

Action left to courts

Sunday Advocate NOV. 27, 1983

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) — Grenada's interim Government will not hold a public enquiry into last month's bloody military coup and prefers to let the courts deal with the ringleaders, Attorney-General Anthony Rushford said today.

Rushford, the British-born legal advisor to the government, said a public probe of the October 19 army takeover at this time "would prejudice the fair trial of anyone who participated in those events and who may be subject to criminal prosecution."

Some 47 people have been detained in Richmond Hill prison and Rushford said they were under investigation for their role in the coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ministers and several other people died.

Among the detainees are former Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard whose power struggle with Bishop set off a chain of events leading to the coup and the U.S.-led invasion six days later. In Richmond Hill too are General Hudson Austin, who headed the short-lived military junta and a host of politicians, soldiers, and supporters of the former New Jewel Movement Government.

Rushford said it may be difficult to find a jury to give a fair trial to those who might be charged. "When they come to be tried with a jury or not but no decision has yet been taken on that," he said in an interview.

Rushford said that the findings of the police investigation of the detainees would be passed to the Director of Public Prosecutions who would then take a decision on what further action should be taken. Justice should take its course, said the ex-officio member of the government.

He denied that detainees are being held in Richmond Hill without having been served detention orders. "There is absolutely no truth in these reports," Rushford said.

The orders were made on Monday under powers giving the interim administration the right to detain people deemed a threat to national security.

Marines take one soldier

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday (AP) — U.S. forces surprised a meeting of six armed Grenadian soldiers near the Point Salines airstrip, a spokesman said today.

One soldier was captured last Friday afternoon, but the other five escaped in a van. Spokesman Capt. George Wright said no shots were exchanged.

"Based on information provided by local Grenadian residents, U.S soldiers in the Point Salines area found a PRA (People's Revolutionary Army) meeting going on inside a house.

"The meeting was disrupted. One man who fled on foot was apprehended, and he provided the names of the other five. Efforts are being made to apprehend them," Wright said.

Wright said all six were armed, wearing pistols and ammunition belts.

Thursday: Sunday Advocate Nov. 27, 1983.

Adams:Grenada won't dominate

Barbados Prime Minister Mr. Tom Adams, is confident that the Grenada issue will not dominate the Commonwealth Summit which opened in New Delhi India yesterday.

And he has a suggestion how any contention on the Grenada question can be avoided — "by talking about it as little as possible."

Mr. Adams' comments came as a number of Caribbean States at the Summit said they would seek a broad agreement over the invasion of Grenada and the country's future.

They told Reuters they sought what they called a demilitarisation of the island and a return to democracy. Every effort would be made to avoid open dissension at the summit, they added.

George Chambers, Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, one of the countries critical of the U.S-led intervention, said the emphasis at the summit should be to avoid acrimony and concentrate instead on Grenada's long-term future.

He welcomed the role of Alistair McIntyre, Chairman of an Advisory Council, which is to run the island until elections are held.

Chambers said he had spoken to McIntyre by telephone at the weekend. He described McIntyre as someone sensitive to the problems faced by Grenada in the aftermath of the invasion.

St. Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton and Kennedy Simmonds, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of St. Christopher and Nevis, said events which led to the invasion prompted fears for the security of other small Caribbean states.

They said they believed a Regional Force was needed to prevent internal subversion and the introduction of East-West tension into the Caribbean.

Grenada voices its disappointment

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Saturday, (AP) — AUTHORITIES expressed disappointment Friday that the man chosen to head the Grenadian Interim Government, Dr. Alister McIntyre, had been prevented by medical reasons for taking the job.

The U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, which McIntyre serves as Deputy Secretary-General, reported that he would not be coming to Grenada because of medical reasons.

McIntyre, a 58-year-old Grenadian, was named on November 15 by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to head a nine-person Interim Government that will run the island nation until elections can be held within six months to a year.

"His illness is a matter of sorrow to myself and my colleagues. All of us are very disappointed," said Tony Rushford, a British constitutional law expert who is serving as Acting Attorney General and a non-voting member of the Council.

Scoon, who was recognised by the United States and the Caribbean nations which invaded this tiny island on October 25 as the nation's sole constitutional authority after the October 19 execution of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, is expected to meet with the Council to seek a replacement for McIntyre. Meanwhile, Nicholas Brathwaite, a career educator, will continue to serve as Acting Chairman.

Rushford said he felt that the Council, which had been delaying some major decisions until McIntyre's arrival, would now move ahead with Brathwaite serving as Acting Chairman.

"It's had a somewhat inhibiting effect. If you're waiting for the chief, you reserve certain questions until the chief is coming. Any inhibition there may have been removed," Rushford said.

Advocate NOV. 27, 1983

Focus stays on Grenada

November

GRENADA continued to dominate the news for most of November.

The month opened with efforts to get the situation in the island back to normal. Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon made a call for the re-opening of schools, shops and offices following the two-week political crisis which led to the United States led invasion.

In a national day of thanksgiving on November 13, thousands of Grenadians packed churches to praise the intervention and to pray for the dozens of people who had died in the crisis.

Sir Paul announced the formation of an interim administration to lead the island until elections were held in about a year's time. It would be headed by Grenada-born economist Alister McIntyre.

However, up to press time, McIntyre had not yet decided whether he would resign from his present job as Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Prime Minister Tom Adams was quoted as saying that he could not see any situation whereby Barbadian soldiers would serve alongside Guyanese in any peacekeeping force in Grenada, following Guyana's strong criticism of the invasion and it's tabling of a resolution in the United Nations condemning the action.

During the Parliamentary debate on Barbados' participation in the invasion, Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Lionel Craig, announced that a group of Caribbean states participating in the peace keeping operation in Grenada planned to expand their joint defence force to include a standing army , headquartered in Barbados, and to be trained and partially equipped by the United States.

Early in November, an official Barbados Government statement said that permission was granted to 107 fourth semester medical students from the Grenada-based St. Georges medical university to continue their studies in Barbados.

However, the plan drew immediate opposition from the Barbados Association of Medical Practitioners (BAMP) which said the announcement was contrary to a previous Government statement that it would not allow the St. Georges School to operate in Barbados.

BAMP added it had been reliably informed that plans to allow the school to settle in Barbados were being discussed even before the crisis had developed in Grenada.

In another Grenada-related event, Guyana-born editor of Caribbean Contact, Ricky Singh, had his work permit revoked and was ordered out of Barbados. No reasons had been given for the revocation but Singh had written a number of articles expressing his strong opposition to the U.S. led intervention.

In other news during the month, Senator O'Brien Trotman was appointed as Barbados' new Minister of Health to replace Dr. Don Blackman who was sacked from the post in September by Prime Minister Tom Adams.

The National Advisory Commission on Education announced it had completed its study of the Common Entrance Examination and a draft report would soon be presented to the Minister of Education.

The Barbados Workers' Union opened its new headquarters "Solidarity House" at Harmony Hall, St. Michael. The complex was officially opened by Sir Hugh Springer, the first General Secretary of the union.

Declaring that electrical explosions were occurring in the operating theatres of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, BAMP said there was a need for safety consciousness in that institution.

It was pointed out that the hospital and most of its equipment were nearly 20 years old, and one could expect an increasing number of mechanical breakdowns and more explosives ones.

Towards monthend, Government said it would take a minority equity share in a new local company now being set up to run the island's external telecommunications services from next April 1.

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Advocate NOV 27 1983

Progress Edition

Grave concern over Grenada crisis

October

Events in Grenada dominated the headlines during October.

The trouble in Grenada crept slowly into the news. On October 14, a Caribbean News Agency (CANA) report out of St. Georges stated that Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has resigned in the latest move in what seemed to be a confused situation regarding the leadership of the New Jewel Movement, which formed the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of the island.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's whereabouts were unknown but there were unconfirmed reports that he and some of his ministers were under house arrest.

One day later, the Jacqueline Creft and Norris Bain — and two trade union leaders, Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, and 11 other persons had been killed after provoking a battle with Government troops.

It was also announced that a 16-member Revolutinary Military Council had been formed as the new Government of Grenada headed by Austin. A four-day 24-hour "shoot-on-sight" curfew was imposed.

The shootings were condemned worldwide as murders and leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States gathered in Barbados to consider what steps to take.

On Friday, October 21, the United States Defence Department announced that it had re-routed some

damaged the office of the Chief Marshal and Deputy Chief Marshal in the Court Process Office. Arson was suspected.

Transport and Works Minister Vic Johnson emphasised that the 55 mph speed limit on the new Spring Garden highway would remain. He said that with the installation of traffic lights on the highway, this would make it safer for motorists and pedestrians.

Also during October, Opposition spokesman on finance, Dr. Richie Haynes charged that the accumulation of millions of dollars from the unemployment levy at a time when workers have been losing jobs was "nothing short of a national scandal and a deplorable act of exploitation of the workers."

He added that the regulations under the scheme were specifically designed to disqualify the majority of persons who had lost their jobs.

Dr. Haynes further stated that in addition to those regulations the administrative machinery "for dealing with the few who qualify for this benefit was so cumbersome that many unemployed persons prefer not to subject themselves to this form of humiliation."

On October 7, quick action by LIAT's management helped to prevent what could have been a major snarl-up of their operations in the Eastern Caribbean, following a sickout by virtually all of the airline's air hostesses.

The airline was forced to stop all flights using its larger Avro HS748 aircraft and request the assistance of other airlines serving the area.

It also advised all passengers, wherever possible, to delay flights by one day.

The industrial action was to protest the contractural obligation that LIAT air hostesses retire at age 35.

On October 11, Trade and Industry Minister Bernard St. John tried to reassure local manufacturers that there was nothing unduly worrying about the new measures introduced by the Trinidad and Tobago Government to control its foreign exchange outflow by the introduction of new regulations.

Following a meeting with the manufacturers, Mr. St. John said the introduction of the new regulation would have an "irritative" effect, but there was nothing, so far, to show that the plans announced by Trinidad would interfere with Caricom trade.

Prime Minister Tom Adams announced that Barbados had passed another of the International Monetary Fund's tests. He added that since entering IMF programmes, Barbados' foreign exchange reserves had doubled, inflation was halved, and there was a 20 per cent increase in Government revenue in the first six months of this financial year.

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Advocate NOV. 28 1983

• Newsmen move into Grenada

US planes attack, rescue nears end

By Albert Brandford
(CANA Staffer)

POINT SALINES, Grenada, (CANA) — American fighter planes using 20mm cannon yesterday evening strafed an army camp in south western Grenada in the mopping up stages of a three day old multinational military operation to restore law and order to the strife-torn island.

U.S. Lieutenant Colonel Frank Akers told newsmen allowed on first official trip to the island since the operation began Tuesday that Cuban and Grenadian soldiers were holed up in the army barracks about four miles from the new international airport at Point Salines.

Col. Akers said the joint American-Caribbean forces had secured an eight miles radius around Point Salines and were continuing to push northward last night.

The Army Colonel, who heads the tactical operations centre of the U.S. 82nd Airborne Rangers said the liberation forces were "pretty much in control" in Grenada, having virtually secured the capital, St. Georges yesterday.

Seventeen bullet proof attried journalists from a dozen Caribbean and international news organisations were taken on tour of a large eight-building military complex captured from the Cubans yesterday.

Col. Akers said about 200 Cubans were taken at the camp which also contained an enormous stockpile of weapons and ammunition bearing Soviet and Cuban markings — enough he said to equip 8 000 to 10 000 men.

"This was a significant logistical complex which gave the lie to the claim (by Havana and St. Georges) that the Cubans in Grenada were merely a day-labour work force," said Major Jim Holt executive officer of the 82nd Airborne batallion.

Cuba had hundreds of workers in Grenada to help construct the Point Salines Airport which was due to be officially opened in March next year. At least 600 Cubans have already been taken captive.

The American officials could give no casualty figures.

One British journalist who slipped in by boat early this morning spoke of seeing four bodies at the state-owned Radio Free Grenada, which was demolished he said. Several burnt out Russian-made cars were outside.

Tour guide Commander Hilton said the shell had caused some damage to the official residence of the Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, who had to be rescued by the American forces Tuesday night when the building came under fire.

The army headquarters, Fort Rupert, along with the military post at Fort Frederick had been taken, he said. The Richmond Hill Prison had also been secured and all its detainees freed by the people, Commander Hilton said.

Commander Hilton said the whereabouts of Grenada army chief, General Hudson Austin, who headed the ruling Revolutionary Military Council after the coup were unknown.

There was no word of Bernard Coard, the hardline Marxist ideologue and ex-Deputy Prime Minister, whose leadership feud with the more moderate Bishop triggered the political strife that precipitated Tuesday's invasion.

Major Holt said that in the three-day-old operation the Cubans had put up "super intense" resistance, whereas soldiers of Grenada's Peoples Revolutionary Army often dropped their weapons and ran on the approach of the U.S. Marines.

There was no indiscriminate killing by the American forces, Major Holt said.

More American students who were studying at the U.S.-owned St. Georges University School of Medicine were airlifted out of Grenada this evening. The marines said they rescued 224 of the U.S. students yesterday.

"It has been a nightmare", said one student who was among a group of 200 surrounded on campus by Cuban and Grenadian troops earlier in the operation.

The Caribbean force is guarding the hundreds of Cuban detainees and Grenadian refugees at the make shift command centre set up at Point Salines.

Advocate NOV. 15 1983

Bodies of 24 Cubans arrive

HAVANA, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — The bodies of 24 Cubans killed fighting the American-led invasion of Grenada arrived here yesterday to be received, by President Fidel Castro in an emotional ceremony at Havana's international airport.

The coffins, draped in the national flag, were carried down from the airliner by six army pallbearers as virtually the entire Cuban leadership looked on to the strains of solemn military music.

The Cuba dead, described here as "heroic sons of the nation", were flown from the eastern city of Holguin where, along with 13 Grenadians, they arrived from Grenada last Saturday for identification.

Five days of mourning have been declared and the bodies will lie in state in the Revolution Square in Havana for the public to pay its last respects.

The funeral will take place today as Castro addresses an expected million-strong rally in the huge square.

Almost all factories and services will halt in the capital today to heed the call to gather at the square where Castro has spoken so many times in almost 25 years of power.

The Cubans killed on Grenada were the first ever to die in direct combat with troops from the United States, Cuba's arch enemy since Castro took over the country in 1959.

The rally will climax almost three weeks of tributes to the resistance of the 750 Cubans on Grenada at the time of the invasion and bitter denunciations of "Yankee imperialism."

The Cuban "internationalists" formed part of the close political and economic ties forged between the two countries during Grenada's four years of leftist rule which was ended by the invasion.

Regular radio and television programmes have been cancelled and replaced by documentaries about communism and patriotic music.

Austin gave Cornwall post

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — Disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) officer, Major Leon Cornwall, was recalled from his post as Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba in September to take up a key position within the armed forces as chief of its Political and Academic Department, according to a copy of a letter discovered today at Fort Rupert, formerly Army Headquarters here.

Cornwall, who was a leading figure in the recent bloody political upheaval in Grenada, took up the appointment on September 19, exactly one month before the army seized power but an announcement was only made on October 6 in a letter to all PRA units from army General Hudson Austin.

Austin led the short-lived military junta after the coup. Cornwall was a member.

Sources within the former ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) said Cornwall's appointment was part of the plot by ex-Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, to unseat the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The copy of the letter, discovered by a CANA correspondent read:-

Ministry of Defence
Fort Rupert
St. George's
October 6, 1983.

To: All units of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces

"Please be informed that Major Leon Cornwall has been appointed chief of the Political and Academic Department of the armed forces effective September 19.

"Major Leon Cornwall is a member of the Central Committee of the N.J.M. and enjoys the full confidence of the Party and Government."

Signed by:------- General Hudson Austin
Secretary of Defence
and Interior.

Castro to address rally honouring dead

HAVANA, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — Cuban President Fidel Castro is expected to address a funeral rally of one million people today to honour 24 Cubans killed resisting last month's American-led invasion of Grenada.

Most of Havana and the surrounding province will stop work to allow as big an attendance as possible at the demonstration in the capital's historic Square of the Revolution.

"The President is virtually certain to speak," said one Cuban official, reflecting the unanimous belief that Castro will use the funeral ceremonies to pay tribute to the Cuban dead and attack "yankee imperialism."

The bodies, their coffins draped in the national flag, were brought back to Havana yesterday and received by the entire Cuban leadership in a solemn ceremony.

Tens of thousands of people began filing past the coffins last night as they lay in state at the base of the monument to national hero Jose Marty in the brightly-lit square.

Officials said the dead would be buried at the Mausoleum of Revolutionary Heroes in Havana's main cemetery shortly after the rally.

Five days of mourning have been declared and all public places of entertainment as well as schools and colleges in the capital closed.

Past demonstrations of this kind have attracted more than one million people and observers pointed out that today's rally would honour the first Cubans killed in combat with soldiers of the United States, the arch enemy of this communist island.

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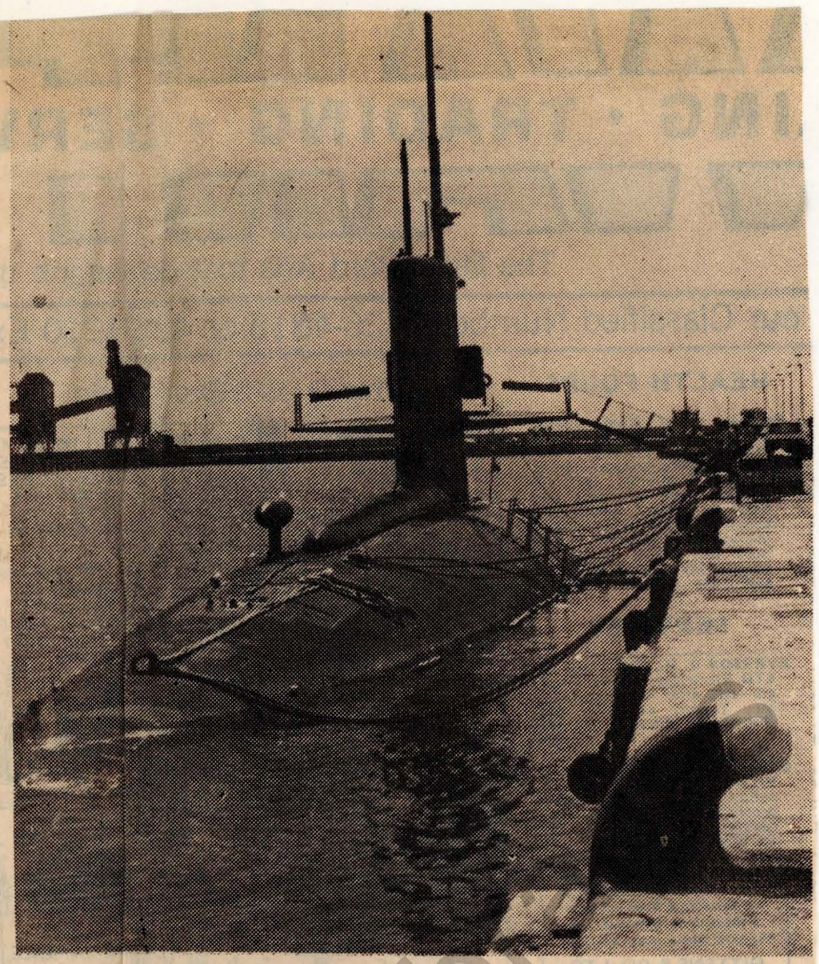
Advocate NOV. 15, 1983



The nuear powered submarine USS Skipack is currently in the Bridgeton Harbour on a one-week rest andrecreational visit. The ship, whi is under the command of Commander Charles E. Ellis, has a complement of 12 officers and 88 men. The submarine is part of the American task force involved in the Grenada operation, and is expected to leave the harbour today.

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Advocate NOV. 15, 1983

Sir Eric is likely to run again

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Monday, (CANA) — The signs have gone up "vote Gairy, Russia no" as Grenadians contemplate general elections for the first time in seven years.

Whether Caribbean governments like it or not, Sir Eric Gairy seems likely to return to lead his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) in the elections promised by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon within a year.

Sir Paul appointed a nine-member Advisory Council, to be led by economist Alister McIntyre, to run the country until a vote is held.

Sir Eric, 62, was Grenada's Prime Minister when Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup in 1979. Bishop was himself killed in a military coup last October 19.

Six days later U.S.-led troops invaded the island to remove the military rulers and prepare the way for elections — and the opportunity for the flamboyant Sir Eric to challenge for a position of power he clearly relishes.

Already the opening shots of the road to elections are being fired. The Grenada National Party (GNP) of former Chief Minister Herbert Blaize issued a statement saying it was "willing, ready and able to lead Grenada back to good government."

Grenada's partners in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which gave the call for U.S. help in the invasion, have labelled Sir Eric a 'political undesirable' and said he would not be welcome in Grenada at this time.

But Sir Eric still has many followers in Grenada as evidenced by the slogans appearing on walls around the state inspite of the smears on his reputation over the years.

Gairy's secret squad, the so-called Mongoose Gang. Sir Eric is a firm believer in the phenomenon of unidentified flying objects and used his speeches in international forums to push the UFO cause.

The Bishop Government said it wanted to charge Sir Eric with murder and fraud. It is not clear if this would stand in the way of Sir Eric's comeback from exile in the United States.

Of the other political contenders, the NJM, official opposition at the time of the coup, may be stained by events of the last month. But some of its members may have emerged relatively unscathed politically.

The most visible representative of this faction is Kenrick Radix, 42, a barrister and former Minister of Fisheries and Agro Industries, but he declined to state his political future.

"Some elements of the NJM party lost contact with the people," he said, "and I didn't want to fall into that trap. Before I make any decisions, I want to know what the people want."

Radix is said to have some popular support because he led a demonstration demanding Bishop's release from house arrest five days before he was assassinated. But Radix lacks charisma.

The NJM had pronounced itself strongly against the "Westminster type" system of elections under which the general elections will be held, thought it had contested elections under the system in 1976.

A third party to be considered is the GNP of Herbert Blaize. Blaize is regarded as a statesman in Grenada but his party does not have the organisation which was developed by GULP and the NJM. Nor does Blaize have the flamboyance of Gairy or the charisma of Bishop. At 65, he may not have the health to mount a serious challenge.

GNP has already announced its intention to run in the election. In a press release, the party pledged to work towards establishment of parliamentary democratic institutions. The general secretary, Gloria St. Bernard, said the GNP is "willing, ready and able to lead Grenada back to good government."

Whyte. Whyte has had a varied political career. Originally, he was a member of Gairy's GULP but resigned because, it is reported, he was overlooked by Gairy as a candidate for a general election.

Whyte them formed the United People's Party under which banner he joined with GNP and NJM to fight the 1976 general elections, winning a seat for himself.

Six months after the coup of March 1979, he was arrested and detained by Bishop's Government. It was alleged that he was involved in a plot to assassinate the NJM leadership.

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ESTABLISHED 1895 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1983



MISS CHARLES

Charles sorry US being criticised for invasion

ROME Wednesday (AP) — Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles of Dominica said today she was disturbed by criticism of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and insisted, "we were right."

"I'm just sorry that they (the United States) have taken so much vilification, especially since they were reluctant at first to help us," she told a Press conference, "But, I know we were right."

Dominica provided 40 paramilitary policemen to the invasion force that also contained forces from five other East Caribbean nations.

The Prime Minister, in Rome on a six-day private visit, met with President Sandro Pertini and Foreign Minister Giulo Andreotti, explaining the Caribbean situation. She is scheduled to meet with Pope John Paul II on Saturday.

After I told them our situation, I got the feeling they understood a little better," she said. "He (Pertini) didn't say that it was all right and the slate is clean I just think they understood."

The Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) along with Jamaica and Barbados, approached U.S. officials on Oct. 21 after they decided immediate action was needed in Grenada to insure the safety of their own countries, she said.

"They didn't say yest at first. We had to go to them several times," said the Prime Minister, who is serving a 12-month term as chairman of the treaty organisation.

"The United States seemed to be the place to go for help. Canada had a new ambassador whom I hadn't met yet. I knew that France wouldn't send troops in," she said.

The bombings in Beirut that killed more than 200 U.S. Marines on October 23 increased the doubt that the Americans would help, she said.

Miss Charles said she was certain the United States would not have invaded Grenada if the six Caribbean nations had not asked for its help.

"They were worried about their students, but they did not have actual plans," she said.

"The world calls it an invasion. It was really a rescue mission," she said. "If there was no action at that time, I'm sure the whole island would have been taken over by Cuban military. The arms build-up was out of proportion to the number of people who lived there."

More than 600 Cubans and 30 Soviet advisers and engineers were found on the island as well as about 100 armoured vehicles, 100 000 hand grenades and 4 million rounds of ammunition.

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Advocate Nov. 17 1983

• Limited rights for prisoners

Detainees now in Gov't hands

ST GEORGES Grenada Wednesday CANA-Reuter) A new law went into effect here today that gives full legal responsibility for all political and military prisoners to Grenada's caretaker Government and provides some limited rights to the prisoners.

Anthony Rushford, legal advisor to Grenada's interim Government, said that the Government which was sworn in yesterday was assuming "full responsibility for all detainees."

Previously, U.S. and Caribbean forces were placed in charge of prisoners they rounded up in their search for members of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA).

The PRA served former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was killed in the bloody power struggle that paved the way for the U.S. and Caribbean forces' invasion here three weeks ago.

The U.S. troops were in charge of holding suspects in a makeshift detention camp that had housed 1 130 detainees just east of the capital.

All remaining 148 prisoners at the camp, which is being dismantled, were released yesterday. At least 40 were sent to Richmond Hill Prison where they await formal charges by the Grenadian Government which could come in the next month, government spokesman said.

U.S. spokesmen said that detention and interrogation of Grenadians by U.S. officials would continue but that all detainees would be held at the prison.

Rushford, however, said that U.S. forces could only pick up suspects after being ordered to do so by the Advisory Council.

He added that if the council ordered the detention of an individual, under the new law the prisoner would be entitled to legal representation before the council and later a special tribunal, to be set up soon, which would review the case.

Grenadian police still had the right to detain individuals on suspicion without a warrant but could only hold them for a maximum of three days, whereas before they could be held indefinitely, Rushford said.

"This is still, under the circumstances, something of a police state, but before it was more of a free for all," Rushford said.

"This (the new law) does not mean that everything is going to settle down and that no one will be picked up," he added.

In other developments, U.S. Ambassador to Grenada, Charles Gillespie, today was to sign an agreement with the local Government for the second half of a $700 000 road repair project which will provide jobs for hundreds of unemployed Grenadians.

Last week, the U.S. signed an agreement for a $145 000 project to repair a six-mile stretch of road near the capital and which employed 120 Grenadians who can be seen labouring with picks and shovels on roads near the capital.

The money is part of a three million-dollar grant package to the Grenadian Government from the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID).

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Advocate NOV. 24 1983

Grenada's future in dou bt

BY PETER KIERNAN

MIAMI Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — Whether the footprints of U.S. soldiers on Grenada's beaches will be washed away in the region's political currents or leave a permanent impression on its future is under dispute.

Some experts see the invasion as a dangerous precedent that may encourage other countries of Caribbean and Latin America to resort to force to settle some of their numerous squabbles.

"By violating the principle of non-intervention, we have opened up a whole pandora's box", warned Helen Safa, director of Latin American studies at the University of Florida.

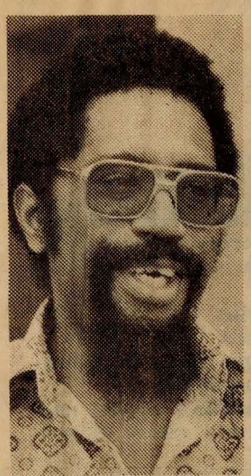
Although the context was different, she noted that many Latin countries had territorial disputes that the U.S.-led action, by ignoring the principle of non-intervention — a cornerstone of the Organisation of American States — could encourage them to settle by force.

She noted that the countries least critical of the U.S. move were the ones with their own territorial ambitions, and those most vociferously opposed were the objects of those ambitions.

For example, tiny Belize, looking apprehensively over its shoulder at Guatemala, opposed the action, Trinidad, embroiled in an off-shore oil rights dispute with Venezuela, refused to sanction the invasion and now is studying its future within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

William Perry of Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International studies noted the extremely mild public response of Brazil to the invasion.

A small neighbour, Suriname, sent its Cuban diplomats packing, leaving the country firmly in Brazil's orbit.



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"In fact,' said Perry, "we expected a chorus of ritualised invective, but it was surprisingly mild."

The Latin leaders who did voice objections "did so with so many winks over their shoulders that they migh have been suffering frm a nervous disorder."

At last week's OAS meeting in Washington, 10 ministers supported the U.S.-le move, 10 either remined neutral or expressd only the mildest reservations, and seven spok out against it.

"The Unitd States was treated admirably this time," sai the U.S. Ambassador to the OAS, William Milendorf.

Politica scientist Cynthia MClintock of George Washington University was not so sanguine, and noted that Latin countries have in recent years become more critical of the United States.

"But now there is an economic crunch," she said, making it unwise for them to antagonise the United States, with its strong influence over the International Monetary Fund.

While the invasion could possibly produce greater tensions within the western hemisphere down the road, she said, a more immediate effect may be on Havana-Moscow relations.

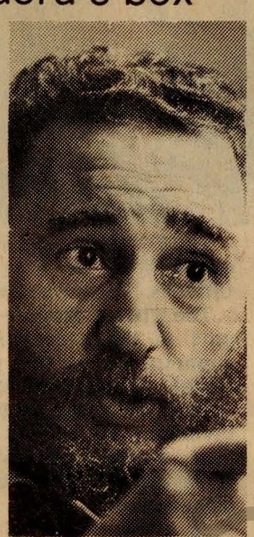
The Soviet Union and Cuba have always been at odds over policy in South America and the Caribbean, she said. "The Soviets want less activity and the Cubans more."

The Soviets are more inclined to view the region as Washington's sphere of influence, while Cuba has encouraged revolutions since 1959, she said.

The invasion is viewed widely as a propoganda, if not military, defeat for Havana. By extension, it is an acute embarrassment for the Soviets, who many experts believe are having an increasingly hard time keeping Fidel Castro in line.

The Director of Soviet Studies at the University of Miami, Carl Jacobsen, dismissed any suggestion that the events on Grenada that led to the invasion bore any suggestion of Soviet complicity.

> 'By violating the principle of non-intervention, we have opened up a whole Pandora's box'



FIDEL CASTRO

Indeed, the assassination of Maurice Bishop and takeover by Army Commander Hudson Austin "defied assertions of Soviet manipulation," Jacobsen said.

"Moscow might well favour one party faction over another, but she would never support the precedent of a military takeover of the party."

The assassination might end up being more than a mere embarrassment to the Castro Government.

Within the Caribbean, analysts agree that events on Grenada undermined Havana's influence in the region and severely damaged the leftist political parties of its island nations.

Neville Duncan, head of the department of government at the University of the West Indies in Barbados, said in an interview that the Bishop Government was "already in a very bad light."

Then came the assassination which "created deep disappointment and disillusionment in an area with deep-rooted democratic sentiments."

Duncan added that popular support for communism and revolution had already been on the wane in the islands as a result of the perception that socialist systems, such as individualistic varieties attempted by Bishop and Michael Manley in Jamaica were economically bankrupt.

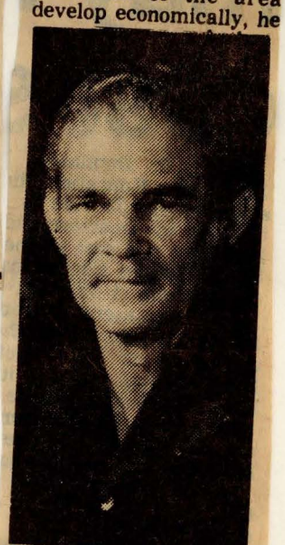
As for the effects of the Grenada story on the CARICOM alliance, "it is just one crisis on a long list of crises," Duncan said. "It just heated up the atmosphere a little."

Georgetown's Perry agreed that the organisation of 13 regional countries was not very stable, anyway.

He believes the underlying problem is the members' basic political instability.

"Parliamentary systems are a veneer in terms of public support," he said. "The system is certainly not indigenous and is in danger of going on the endangered species list."

Until many of the countries of the area develop economically, he



MICHAEL MANLEY

foresaw some of them degenerating into "some sort of relative barbarism, such as we see in Haiti."

Leaders such as Bishop who tinkered with the parliamentary system to speed progress run an extreme risk, he said.

help

Advocate NOV. 24 1983

• Airport still in balance

Grenada to get US$15m in aid

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — The Reagan Administration today unveiled a US$15 million (Bds$30 million) aid package for Grenada but said further studies were needed on whether to complete the Caribbean island's airport started by the now ousted Cubans.

Jay Morris, deputy administrator of the Agency for International Development (AID), said the aid would be used for economic support, road reconstruction, social services, public health, agriculture and other purposes.

Together with nearly $3.5 million already earmarked for the island the aid for the current financial year will near the $20 million formerly provided by East Bloc nations. Morris said Congress might be asked for more.

He disclosed the aid plans at a news conference following his return earlier this week from Grenada, which was invaded by American troops a month ago amid the chaos that followed the murder of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He said his aid team had recommended a feasibility study on further construction work at the airport which was being built by the Cubans at Point Salines.

Morris echoed administration claims that the controversial airport, now being used by U.S. military aircraft, had been a potential strategic threat in the Caribbean. Grenada had claimed it was needed for the tourist industry.

But Morris said the airport construction was not accompanied by "infrastructure" needed for tourists such as additional hotel rooms and an eight km access road for which there were no design plans or funding.

He said there was a "potential market" for completing the airport but said he did not know what it would cost. The Bishop regime had "looted" the economy to build the airport, he said.

Morris said the best prospects for economic growth were tourism and agriculture but under the Marxist Government 40 state enterprises had made free market operation difficult.

Morris said the level of the planned U.S. aid for Grenada — whose population had fallen from 110,000 to 85,000 — was in line with aid to other islands in the area. The American aid is expected to be supplemented by British and Canadian money.

The $15 million in aid was voted by Congress which took the money from unspent pa... assistance to Syria.

McIntyre to return

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Wednesday (CANA) — Economist Alister McIntyre is definitely returning to Grenada shortly to head the interim government appointed by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon two weeks ago, acting chairman, Nicholas Brathwaite has said.

Mr. Brathwaite however could give no further details to CANA.

Looking again to Grenada

Mr. Giles Bullard, British High Commissioner to Barbados said yesterday that it will be a great day when Grenadian police officers again participate in training courses at the Regional Police Training Centre.

He was speaking yesterday at the 78th Passing Out Parade of recruits at the centre, and said that he hoped police officers from Grenada would return to be trained soon.

Mr. Bullard told the 60 recruits from Barbados, Montserrat, Anguilla, Turks and Caicos, St. Vincent and the British Virgin Islands that in islands where the principle of parliamentary democracy prevailed, the rule of law and its just enforcement were fundamental to their way of life.

"Recent events in the Caribbean will have brought home to you the value of an efficient and impartial Police Force to safeguard the lives and property of the people," he said.

He warned the young policemen that in order to exercise their responsibility as police constables, they would require high moral standards, a fine exercise of judgement and an exceptional degree of initiative and discretion.

He said: "These are exacting qualities for anyone to have to live up to but they are as valid for the police officers in the Caribbean as they are elsewhere in the world.

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Advocate

Compton: US unfairly criticised for invasion

NEW DELHI, India, Wednesday (AP) — The Prime Minister of St. Lucia said today that the United States had been unfairly criticised for the invasion of Grenada, and rejected calls for a Commonwealth security force on the island.

John Compton said Eastern Caribbean countries had requested the October 25 invasion and were disappointed the U.S. Administration had come under international attack for it.

"The American intervention was the only recourse" to check a Cuban military buildup on Grenada, he told reporters during a reception at the 48-nation Commonwealth summit meeting.

"They got the Cubans out," he said, "but if the Cubans had another 14 hours to prepare, it would have been a different story. They had enough men and equipment to put up serious resistance. There would have been many civilian casualties."

The Prime Minister of Barbados, Tom Adams, told reporters the Americans were regarded as heroes by the Grenadians and "have never been considered a threat to the nations of the Caribbean."

Barbados and St. Lucia were among the six Eastern Caribbean nations that participated in the invasion, which followed the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and the takeover by a leftist military junta.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, hostess of the summit, said in her opening speech today that independence had been "threatened or interfered with" in Grenada. She called for "immediate and appropriate action under the auspices of the United Nations" to end foreign intervention.

Margaret Thatcher has criticised the U.S. invasion, but the British Prime Minister did not mention it in her speech today.

There has been talk here of setting up a Commonwealth peace-keeping or security force on Grenada once U.S. forces withdraw. The Commonwealth Secretary-General, Sridath Ramphal, said last Tuesday that no decision would be made unless and until Grenada makes a request.

"I must know that if Grenada wishes help in the area of maintaining law and order and stability in the run-up to elections, then the Commonwealth can respond and we must be able to say so to a credible administration."

But Compton said the Commonwealth has no business getting involved in Grenada now.

"We in the Caribbean can deal with it," he said. "We don't want any more colonialism."

Compton said a Regional Security Force and a beefed-up Grenadian Police Force would be enough, and the Americans are welcome to stay in the meantime.

"The Americans are there to protect our security," he said, "we want time to make our own arrangements."



COMPTON

Soldier killed by accident

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Wednesday (AP) — A U.S. soldier "clearing his weapon" accidentally killed a fellow soldier today, the commander of U.S. forces on Grenada said.

It was the first U.S. death here since the first five days of the U.S.-led October 25 invasion, when 18 Americans were killed.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Army dental technician and a private doctor from New York were injured when a dump truck carrying U.S. Army medical personnel and a seven-person team of private medical volunteers plunged into a 40-foot ravine on the outisland of Carriacou. The two weren't injured seriously, but were flown by a army "Medevac" helicopter back to Grenada for treatment.

Maj. Gen. Jack Farris, commander of U.S. forces here, said a soldier "was coming back from an operation of some type and was clearing his .45-caliber weapon and shot another soldier in the chest."

"It's a dumb mistake," Farris said.

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Advocate

Grenadians like it so — Minister

A Canadian Methodist Minister, currently working in Barbados, has said that Grenadians would be willing to fight a civil war to maintain the freedom they now had.

The Rev. Norman Pettersson, who two weeks ago visited Grenada, now recovering from a bloody political turmoil, said the mood in the Spice Isle today was one of "nervous thanksgiving."

The Methodist Minister met with officials of the Grenada Council of Churches, of which the Methodist Church is a member.

He said that a woman, Mrs. Cromwell, who died in hospital in Texas a few days after the People's Revolutionary Army attacked her house with sulphur bombs, was buried in Grenada on Thursday, November 17.

Mrs. Cromwell, who was a Methodist, had been flown by the United States Government to Texas for treatment in the "burns unit" of a hospital there.

When the PRA attacked her home she and her husband refused to come out.

On the question of whether Grenadians would want back Sir Eric Gairy, the ousted constitutionally-elected Prime Minister, the Rev. Pettersson said the people of the Spice Isle regarded Sir Eric as a symbol of one kind of oppression.

"There are some people willing to fight for him and others willing to die fighting against him," the Canadian Methodist Minister said.

The Rev. Pettersson said the man who could have been Prime Minister before Gairy, after Britain handed over Grenada for Independence, was a quiet, unassuming man and people blamed him for not being more aggressive. He was referring to Mr. Herbert Blaize.

According to him there were now about five political parties in



MR. PETTERSSON

Grenada, but most of these parties said they had weakened by the activities in their country within the last 10 or 15 years, from the time Gairy gained power.

"There is no party at this stage that has been outlawed in Grenada," Rev. Pettersson noted.

The clergyman said: "There is no doubt in the minds of the people of Grenada that the arrival of foreign troops in their island on October 25 was an act of God. While there we hear the saying 'when God cannot come, he sends'."

The Grenada Council of Churches has set up a fund to be used in two areas.

Rev. Pettersson said the money would be used to help former detainees, those held by the former People's Revolutionary Government, to re-establish themselves. This would include allowing craftsmen to purchase tools, since many of their families were forced to sell their tools while they were in prison because they needed money.

The fund will also go towards the re-education of children, particularly those at high school level.

The Methodist Minister said it was not widely known that many people, Cuban and Grenadian, who were wounded in combat after the arrival of the foreign troops, have been flown to the U.S. for specialist treatment.

"These people were treated with the greatest of kindness and care by the American people," he noted.

Rev. Pettersson said that the after-combat scene in Grenada demonstrated quite clearly that the attack by the American and Caribbean Forces "was a very comtrolled kind of attack."

NDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1983

Pamphlet hits at appointment

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — A pamphlet has appeared in the Grenada capital, St. Georges, criticising the decision of Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, to appoint University of the West Indies (UWI) Research Fellow, Dr. Patrick Emmanuel, to serve on the island's Interim Government.

The pamphlet, whose publishers are unknown, questioned the allocation of the Foreign Affairs portfolio to Dr. Emmanuel who it said, has been banned from entering a number of Caribbean countries, including Trinidad and Tobago.

"What kind of thing is that", the publication asked.

The document also said attempts were being made to bring back to Grenada two expelled foreigners who, it claimed, were agents of the KGB (the Soviet Intelligence Service). The two were employed by the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The two are believed to be among 36 foreigners who were asked by the Governor-General to leave Grenada shortly after the U.S.-led intervention last month. The 36 worked in various professional capacities for the former Maurice Bishop Administration which was ousted in a military coup on October 19.

The pamphlet is the first known public attack on the two-week old caretaker Administration which will govern Grenada until general elections are held next year to return the island to elected rule.

The pamphlet charged that "Communist elements" in the new Government were planning to seek the withdrawal of the American and Caribbean Forces which participated in the October 25 intervention.

"We, conscious Grenadians, would like to remind them of people's power," it said. "In order to make a request of the sort, every Grenadian has to be consulted first of all."

The pamphlet also accused former Premier Herbert Blaize, the leader of the Grenada National Party (GNP), of giving over the island to former Prime Minister Eric Gairy and the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM).

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Advocate Nov. 10 1983

'Uncle Gairy was so nice to the people'

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Sir Eric Gairy: Nothing would more embarrass the Caribbean leaders who called for the U.S. intervention than his return to power. But it appears Gairy, a political leader for nearly three decades, enjoys solid support among old-timers and peasants nostalgic for "Uncle Gairy".

"He was a very nice man. He worked years for us, then these young fellows chased him out and really nearly ruined our country," commented Anna Jones, a 65-year-old vendor downtown.

Gairy, 62, was a working-class hero who led the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) and headed government here from 1967 until his ouster March 13, 1979. His latter years were marked by reputedly widespread corruption and repression led by a paramilitary force he dubbed the "Mongoose Gang."

He used his first United Nations General Assembly address to call for international study of unidentified flying objects. He wore ribbon-covered uniforms or black tails in public and offered prayers thanking God for himself.

After the coup, ceremonial gowns, animal skulls, books on the occult and pornographic materials were found at his home.

Gairy, who has been living in the United States, made a surprise visit to Barbados in August. After three weeks of his Press conference, Barbados immigration officials escorted him to a plane for New York. Other Caribbean nations refused to admit him.

After the U.S. invasion, he claimed that he should be installed as Prime Minister, since he won Grenada's last elections in 1976. That won't happen, but he seems certain to run.

Bishop said there were murder and fraud charges against Gairy but it seems unlikely that there would be any such prosecution against him now.

—Grenada National Party: The traditional Opposition from 1956 until the emergence of the left-oriented New Jewel Movement. The party was more conservative and middle class-oriented than Gairy's populist party.

Herbert Blaize, one-time Premier of Grenada, returned quietly to his law practice on the island of Carriacou after the coup. The low-key politician may not have the health to return to politics, friends say.

Another GNP leader, Leslie Pierre, was imprisoned in 1981 after helping publish a newspaper. He has indicated he is more interested in starting a new newspaper than entering politics.

—United People's Party: Another conservative party. Leader Winston Whyte was jailed in 1979 after he tried to organise political opposition to the new government. Freed after four years on Oct. 26, Whyte left the island for medical treatment and this week visited Jamaica and thank Prime Minister Edward Seaga for his role in the military intervention.

"If I am called upon (to run), I would be remiss not to," Whyte said.

Whyte indicated he wanted to join with the Grenada Democratic Movement.

—Grenada Democratic Movement: Formed last May, the exile group opened offices in Trinidad, Barbados, Washington, New York, Toronto, London and Venezuela. Members published news releases and held Press conferences criticising the Bishop Government.

Its membership, estimated at a few hundred, is a mix of intellectuals, businessmen and early members of the Bishop Government who were exiled for disloyalty. Its president is Dr. Francis Alexis, a law professor, and vice president is attorney Reynault Benjamin.

—Grenada Movement for Freedom and Democracy: An apparently smaller exile group formed this year in New York by attorney Michael Sylvester. Sylvester drew threats of libel from Grenada's Government when he described several members as "communists" in a June Voice of America interview.

He also said he would support the use of a mercenary force, if necessary, to oust Bishop. In recent days, he has commented about alleged Marxist influences in the Grenada Democratic Movement.

—Other ex-detainees: Noel and other well-known detainees such as Teddy Victor and Tillman Thomas could emerge at the head of a new party, or, like Whyte, join the Grenada Democratic Movement.

Noel was a London friend of Bishop and was the new government's first Attorney General. He split when "Marx and Lenin raised their ugly heads."

He calls himself a leftist, but he favours a free-market economy and said he would seek a treaty with the United States for establishment of a U.S. military base here.

Victor helped found the Joint Effort for Welfare, Education, and Liberation (JEWEL) in 1971, that evolved into the New Jewel Party. He criticised the transformation of his grassroots movement to a texbook Marxist party.

He was jailed in 1979, sentenced to two years for illegal possession of weapons, then never released.

Thomas was a law partner of Bishop who acted as counsel to the new government. He joined in founding the Grenada Voice in June 1981, and was jailed. Here's a list of the possible candidates:

—Bishop's survivors: If there is an heir-apparent, it is Kenrick Radix, a childhood friend of Bishop who studied law with him in London and was best man at his wedding. Radix held a variety of posts in the Bishop Government.

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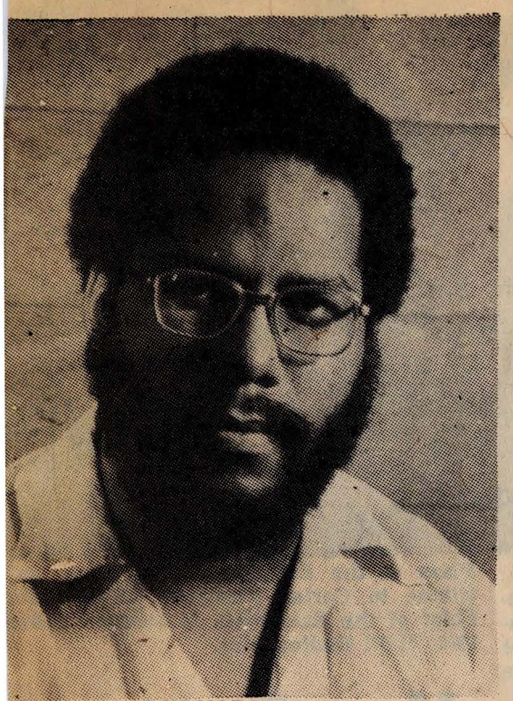
Advocate Nov. 10 1983

Detainee's jail ordeal



BERNARD COARD

'After two and a half years behind bars I'm having difficulty adjusting to freedom'

GOUYAVE, Grenada, Wednesday, (AP) — He is having trouble adjusting to freedom after 2½ years as a political detainee. But Lloyd Noel, a former Attorney General and friend of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, has resumed his activism in Grenada.

"It's a bit strange. At night, I can sleep only two or three hours. I wake up, expecting to hear doors being slammed and locked. I just lie there and listen to my family sleeping.

"I haven't been away from my house yet. I'm still finding my feet," said Noel, 48, imprisoned July 11, 1981, in a dismal six-by-nine cell where he spent 22 hours a day until he was freed October 26, the day after the U.S. invasion of this Caribbean island.

A steady stream of visitors calls on Noel, many urging him to take part in the political campaign planned within six months to a year.

Noel is "not averse" to the idea, but added: "This experience has made me more conscious of my mother and family (wife and two teenaged boys), and I want to canvass their views carefully."

His finances are in shambles,he said, and he want to get his legal practice going again.

Meanwhile, Noel has organised a political project of sorts. Angered after the United Nations General Assembly's lop-sided vote against the U.S.-led invasion, he and friends are attempting an island-wide poll.

The responses thus far have been virtually 100 per cent in favour of the invasion, leading Noel to suspect that Grenadians who oppose it are afraid to speak out — a natural reaction after years of repression, he said.

Noel studied law in London with Bishop, and joined in the New Jewel Movement formed in 1973 by Bishop and other young, well-educated Grenadians to challenge the regime of Sir Eric Gairy.

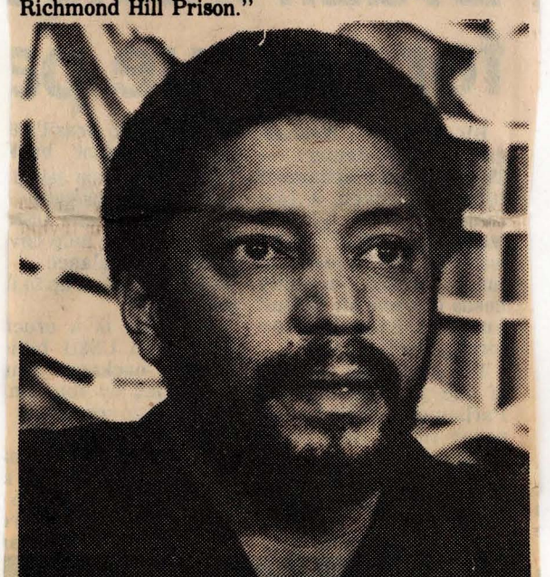
After their March 13, 1979, coup d'etat, Noel was named Attorney General. But he was alarmed by the new government's immediate march into the Soviet-Cuban camp and toward a Marxist-Leninist model.

"We had always read Marx, and talked about Marx, but that's not what we sold to the people. We told them we wanted social justice. And we never had elections. We were not the same animals the people had supported," Noel recalled.

Noel had already resigned from the party's Central Committee, and in 1980 quit the government. He became an active opponent of the policy of detaining suspected political opponents indefinitely without trial, and Noel filed definat Habeas Corpus writs.

He wrote a column for several regional newspapers criticising the government's plans to restrict the traditional out-migration of Grenadian youths to the United States and other more prosperous countries.

"Maurice stopped talking to me after that. And I began to realise there was room waiting for me at Richmond Hill Prison."



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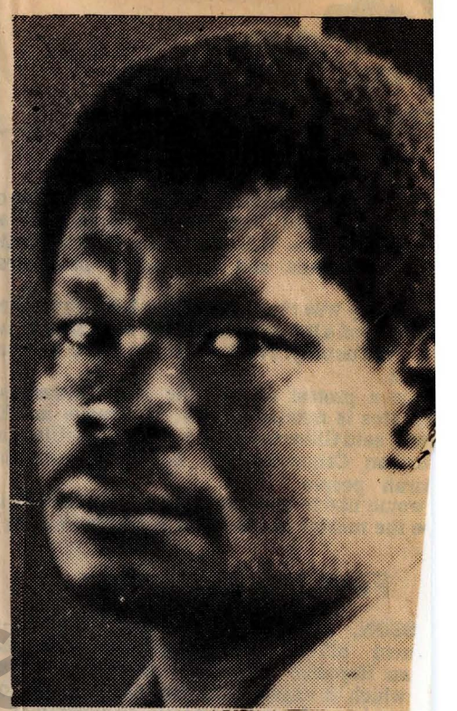

HUDSON AUSTIN

In 1981, he joined with 25 other activists, journalists and businessmen to publish the Grenadian Voice, an attempt to restore free press to the island. Noel was imprisoned a month after the newspaper's first and only issue.

He was never beaten or directly abused, he said. But the "psychological and emotional" punishment was intense.

He and other detainees — there were more than 70 when the prison was liberated two weeks ago — were allowed one hour out in the morning for bathing and fetching water, then another hour in the afternoon for exercise outside.

"The only way I could see the sun was through 34 tiny holes at the top of my cell. I counted them everyday."

His family could visit twice monthly. "We met through a cage. We could touch fingers through the wire, but not hug or even shake hands."

No visits were allowed on holidays.

The diet "was terrible", with bread and milk for breakfast, canned pigfeet from Cuba for lunch and fish or chicken wings for dinner. Noel did daily push-ups in his cell and played soccer or makeshift cricket during exercise breaks.

A dedicated Roman Catholic, he read his Bible through "four or five times" and spent hours each day praying and meditating. And the prisoners, allowed to borrow freely from an extensive library, held nightly discussions.

He and the eight to 15 other prisoners in the cell block could see each other's heads at the tops of the wooden cell doors.

"We had church services every Sunday. One of us would play the priest. Each night, we had four hours of discussion, from 7 to 11 p.m. we took turns choosing the topics — politics, communsim religion, family life."

The indefinite detention took a frightening turn October 19, the day Bishop was slain and the army declared martial law. Noel and 19 other well-known detainees were moved to an underground block called "Jonestown". It was for condemned prisoners.

They were "left to die" when prison guards fled October 26 as U.S. forces assaulted nearby Fort Frederick.

"We were right in the middle of the firing. Guns were going off continuously. I felt like there was a gun cocked at my head."

Locked up without food and surrounded by darkness and the overwhelming stench of their unemptied buckets, the prisoners were afraid to break out. "We felt they were out there waiting to shoot us down."

Finally, inmates of the main prison broke out and came to their rescue. Noel was back at his home, in this northwestern fishing village, the next day.

He has "no bitterness. I had decided long ago I would forgive Maurice Bishop. I was saddened by his death.

"My experience only made me stronger in my conviction that I had done the right thing. You cannot take away rights.

"And it's the same for Bernard Coard and Hudson Austin (who led the counter-coup). They can't be held without trial. If they are, I will be speaking out against it."

Advocate NOV. 10, 1983

Invasion highlights Cuba's role

LONDON, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — By smashing Cuba's influence in tiny Grenada, the United States has disrupted only one area of activity overseas by the Soviet Union's most active ally.

Cuba's involvement, widely seen in the West as supporting Soviet strategic aims and underpinned by Soviet aid, extends into Africa and the Red Sea area.

Havana has more than 38 000 troops — one-quarter of its regular armed forces — supporting revolutionary governments in seven or more countries, mostly in Africa, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London.

It amounts to one of the biggest and most widely spread military networks in foreign countries, except for those of the two superpowers on the territory of their allies and special cases such as the big Soviet force in Afghanistan, Israel's and Syria's troops in Lebanon and Vietnam's in Kampuchea.

Most of Moscow's Warsaw Pact European allies have no men under arms abroad, preferring aid projects to military involvement in the Third World as a way of spreading influence.

East Germany, the most active pact ally overseas after the Soviet Union, has about 2 300 men abroad spread over nine countries, according to the London Institute.

Cuba'-s biggest presence is in Angola, where an estimated 25 000 Cuban trooops are backing a Marxist government.

In U.S. and South African eyes, the Cubans remain the chief stumbling block to an independence settlement for South-African ruled Namibia (South West Africa).

They intervened in Angola during the country's 1975-76 civil war and stayed to help the government tackle an insurgent campaign backed by Pretoria. Angola is a base for Namibian guerrillas who have waged a bush war against South Africa for 17 years.

In a stand backed by Washington, South Africa insists that the Cubans must withdraw from Angola before it will allow a Namibian independence plan to proceed. Angola and other black African states reject this linkage.

Havana's second biggest African force is in Ethiopia, where an estimated 11 000 Cuban troops intervened as part of a Soviet -sponsored operation in 1977.

Some 2 000 Cuban troops are stationed in other African countries, including Congo and Mozambique, with a further 300 in South Yemen, according to the institute.

Closer to home, Cuba's involvement in Grenada since assassinated Marxist Premier Maurice Bishop came to power in 1979 was only one plank in its "internationalist" policy.

Cuba is the main supporter of the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, supplying arms, thousands of military advisers, training and other aid, and is said by Washington to be backing left-wing insurgents in other Central American countries.

The United States saw Cuba's activities on Grenada as part of a Soviet-sponsored plan to establish a communist military base in the Eastern Caribbean.

After the October 25 U.S.-led invasion of the island, President Reagan set Grenada firmly in an East-West context, calling it "a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy."

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea had agreed to provide Grenada, under signed agreements, with arms and military equipment worth $37.8 million.

Washington was concerned that the tiny Spice Island could be used as a staging area for subversion of nearby countries and for interdiction of shipping lanes in a crisis.

"Cuba could have used Grenada for the transit of troops and supplies to Africa, and the island could have served as a staging post for supplies sent to Central America from Eastern Europe and Libya," Dam said.

Western military analysts believe Cuba's role in Africa forms part of strategic planning by its dominant Soviet ally, although Cuba is not a member of the Warsaw Pact. But they agree President Fidel Castro has some freedom of movement in deciding where he is ready to deploy Cuban forces.

Even critics of Reagan's "broad brush" view of the world, which sees Soviet allies as acting largely at Moscow's behest, condede that Havana is unique in its readiness to maintain large contingents of trooops abroad in pursuit of a common cause.

Some western diplomats regard Moscow's role in the partnership as predominant because it has poured vast sums of military and economic aid into Cuba since the 1959 revolution and, in effect, foots the bills for Cuba's overseas operations.

"It started with the Cubans financially supported by the Soviet Union and the onlv way they can pay Moscow back is by sending troops round the world," one said.

Western governments estimate Soviet aid equals more than one-quarter of Cuba's gross national product, totalling some $4 billion last year, or $11 million a day.

A leading American professor of Soviet affairs, Jiri Valenta, says Havana could not sustain its military commitment in Anglo and Ethiopia without substantial Soviet help.

"The Soviet leadership determines the limits of Cuban options in Africa," Valenta wrote in a study of the alliance.

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Advocate NOV. 10 1983

Grenadians say thanks

The Grenadian community in Barbados has said it is eternally grateful to the Governments who sent "military rescue forces" to their homeland to save the people of Grenada from what they termed "a brutal dictatorship."

At a meeting held at the Bethel Auditorium last Saturday afternoon which was attended by a large number of Grenadians resident here, a resolution was unanimously passed thanking the Governments concerned for their support.

A multi-national "rescue mission" comprising forces from United States, Barbados, Jamaica and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States moved into Grenada two weeks ago following the brutal murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Cabinet colleagues and numerous other Grenadians. The resolution reads:

"Noting the complete breakdown of law and order prevailing in Grenada since October 19, 1983. Observing the brutal mass murders committed in Grenada on the said October 19, 1983 by the dictatorship terrorising Grenada and realising that tyranny and fear ruled in Grenada on and immediately after October 19, 1983, and conscious of the fact that sovereignty resides in the people and not in Governments,

"We the Grenadian Community residing in Barbados, assembled in Bridgetown, Barbados on November 5 1983, give our unanimous support to, and endorsement of, the multi-national intervention organised by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and involving Barbados, Jamaica and the United States of America.

"We see this intervention as an act of liberation and not an invasion, as witnessed by the jubilation of the Grenadian population and the warm greetings extended by them to the liberation forces.

"We therefore resolve to extend our grateful thanks to the Governments of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Barbados, Jamaica and the United States of America, supported by the peoples of the Caribbean generally for participating in the liberation mission, thereby rescuing the people of Grenada from the clutches of a brutal dictatorship."

Meanwhile, the Barbados Association of Professional Organisations while expressing sympathy with the people of Grenada has stated that its member organisations are willing to give any technical assistance they can offer.

The professional Organisations members are: the Barbados Association of Professional Engineers, Barbados Bar Association, Barbados Dental Association, Barbados Land Suveyors Association, Barbados Association of Medical Practitioners, Barbados Pharmaceutical Society, Barbados Registered Nurses Association, Barbados Institute of Architects, Barbados Town and Country Planning Society and the Barbados Valuers Association.

Grenada may come up at meet

NEW DELHI, India, Wednesday, (AP) — Grenada will be a major topic of discussion at the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting here later this month, an Indian official said Wednesday, even though the small Caribbean island nation may not be represented at the week-long conference.

"I have no doubt that Grenada will figure in the discussions" of the Commonwealth leaders, said Natwar Singh, secretary in the External Affairs Ministry and the man in charge of arrangements for the conference.

Four of the 44 member nations — two in Africa and two in the Caribbean — have not said if they plan to send representatives to the week-long conference beginning on November 23, Singh said at a news conference.

He declined to identify them, but when asked specifically about Grenada, conceded that, "Grenada has not replied yet" to its invitation.

Troops from the United States and six Caribbean nations invaded Grenada on October 25 following a bloody coup by the military there in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others were killed.

Asked what position host India would take at the conference if the question of a Commonwealth peace-keeping force for Grenada is raised, Singh referred reporters to his Government's statement of October 26, that said the invasion was "unjustified" and urged the "immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada so that it can manage its own affairs in freedom."

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi later personally opposed the idea of a Commonwealth peace-keeping force for Grenada.

"The presence of U.S. troops has taken the matter beyond the purview of the Commonwealth," and it would be better if the United Nations dealt with the Grenada crisis, Mrs. Gandhi said on November 2.

The Grenada Situation



..Red Cross officials (centre) supervise the signing of documents as the last of the Cuban prisoners are aboard a Cubana Airliner at Grantley Adams International Airport on Tuesday. Cuban Ambassador to Barbados Ivan Cesar Martinez signs while U.S. Air Force Brigadier-General Richard Meyer (right) looks on. (UPI Radio Photo).

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Advocate NOV. 10 1983

Leaders want Grenada file closed

BONN, Wednesday (CANA-Reuter) — British and West German leaders have decided that U.S. intervention in Grenada should be seen as a closed issue in the interests of Western unity ahead of planned deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe, British sources said today.

The U.S.-led invasion was criticised by some U.S. allies, and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she advised President Reagan against going ahead with it.

The sources told reporters that deployment and U.S.-Soviet nuclear talks in Geneva were a key topic at talks last night between Thatcher and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Thatcher, accompanied by her defence and foreign ministers, is visiting Bonn as part of regular six-monthly consultations between London and West Germany.

But preparations in both countries for possible deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles next month, plus recent events in the Middle East and Grenada, have added importance to the talks.

According to the British sources, both governments agree that the Grenada invasion, which jolted their normally close ties with Washington, should be put behind them.

This was necessary, the sources said, in order to close NATO ranks before the Western alliance carries out its plan to deploy Cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles in Europe failing a U.S.-Soviet Arms Limitation Agreement in Geneva.

Both Britain and West Germany say that if the Geneva talks fail, as appears increasingly likely, they will deploy the US missiles from next month despite strong opposition in their parliaments and from highly vocal anti-nuclear movements.

The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada two weeks ago was seen in London and Bonn as an untimely boost for opponents of the missiles who charge that the U.S. is an aggressive, unheeding ally capable of launching a limited nuclear war in Europe.

The state of public opinion on the issue was an obvious topic for Thatcher and Kohl, the sources said, but gave no details.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher agreed the West must keep talking to the Soviet Union, but also go ahead on schedule with missile plans, the sources said.

The sources would not discuss reports of a final U.S. offer being about to be tabled at Geneva. Such matters were normally handled by NATO's special consultative group, which meets in Brussels later today, they said.

According to the sources, both sides also discussed Lebanon but not the speculation that the U.S. might take military action there in retaliation for the killing of 230 U.S. soldiers in the Beirut bomb attack last month.

British media reports that Thatcher would seek Kohl's help in forestalling any such U.S. retaliation were pure imagination, one source said.

The two leaders also discussed the war between Iraq and Iran, the sources said, adding that the accent in more talks later today was likely to be on the problems of the European Community budget, to which Bonn and London are the biggest contributors.

UWI Archives

Noel uncertain about future

BY ALISTER HUGHES

(CANA) — Former Attorney-General and Director of Public Prosecutions in Grenada's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), Lloyd Noel, who spent the last two years in jail as a political detainee of the PRG is uncertain about his political future.

Noel, who is being mentioned as a strong contender in the promised general elections, said here today that, until he has assessed "what the interim Government is doing, what foreign Governments are doing and what Grenadians are thinking", he will not decide whether or not he will enter the political arena.

"My options are open", he said, "but they are open to the extent depending on what I hear or read between the lines as the weeks and months develop. That will determine where I go and how I go there."

Noel said he has been a "political animal" for too long to sit on the sidelines when general elections are held and this means that, if he is not involved in the campaign, he will not be in Grenada.

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon has promised elections within a year following the October 25 U.S-led invasion to restore democratic rule after a military coup. An interim Government to prepare for elections will be announced tomorrow.

I would not like to see myself failing to make a contribution" Noel said, "and, if I can make a contribution for the people of Grenada, for my family, for the friends who suffered with me, then I would certainly want to do it. But I hope Grenadians will understand that I must consider my family and my mother, if not first, then with equal priority with my other commitments and obligations to my country."

Noel said if he contests the general elections, it will be on a platform "left or centre" but he rejected the Marxist ideology of the New Jewel Movement from whose central bureau he resigned in 1977 and from whose People's Revolutionary Government he resigned in 1980.

"I would expect that wherever I put my feet again or lean my head," he said, "we would have to be very clear on a truly democratic institution bringing forth what I would call social justice rather than Marxist socialism."

Noel said if concern for the poor and oppressed were associated with being "left" then he is a "leftist" but he emphasised a difference.

"My base", he said, "comes not because of Marx but because of Christ. I see (Him) as the saviour rather than Marx."

Noel said he had always considered Bishop a brilliant lawyer, a man of high intelligence and, until he realised otherwise, a dedicated Grenadian acting in the interest of his people's social, political and economic advancement.

"I am afraid, to my bitter experience, that that image has been tarnished by the years after March 13, 1979 and now, in retrospect, I realise he was more committed to an international fraternal movement than to a Grenadian domestic scenario," he added.

Noel was a member of the leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM) since it was created in 1973 but resigned from the Central Bureau in 1977. After the March 13, 1979 coup which brought the party to power, he acted as Attorney General but resigned in 1980 from the People's Revolutionary Government because of undisclosed "differences of opinion" with Bishop — differences he still refuse to disclose.

"I like to feel I kept my side of the bargain which he agreed with me at the time," he said, "and, now he is not here to reply, I am not going to take advantage of that situation. I will say we disagreed ideologically and leave it at that."

Maurice Bishop Memorial Fund needed—Minister

A Maurice Bishop Memorial Fund should be set up to preserve the memory of the slain Grenadian Prime Minister, a British Methodist Minister has said.

The Rev. David Haslam said he will be making a similar recommendation to War on Want, a British charity of which he is vice-chairman. War on Want supports a number of small-scale development projects in Grenada.

Haslam made his remarks Tuesday night after a six-day fact-finding mission to Grenada where U.S. troops invaded on October 25 to remove a military-junta which six days earlier had staged a coup in which Bishop was killed. Bishop himself came to power in a coup in March 1979.

"We should be considering at War on Want and some of the other (aid) agencies some kind of Maurice Bishop Memorial Fund in order to preserve his memory. We should also obtain a detailed account of the events of the last four and a half years in Grenada, particularly those of the last few weeks. It is very important for historical purposes that they are gathered as soon as possible", Haslam said.

He said it was clear that the majority of Grenadians supported the military intervention but said this should be seen in the context of the terrifying experiences they had had in the previous days.

Haslam who was accompanied on his trip by two British Members of Parliament returned to England Tuesday night.

"We felt many of the agricultural, health and education programmes started by the Bishop regime were very much welcomed by the people and they hoped they will continue. One of the things we shall try to do when we get back is to try to mobilise British aid agencies to help continue some of those programmes," Haslam said.

Meanwhile the Methodist Church in Grenada has disagreed with aspects of a controversial sermon delivered by Haslam last Sunday at the St. George's Methodist Church.

Haslam described Cuban aid as among the most principled in the world and said if Britain and America had given Grenada five per cent of what the invasion cost, the upheaval of the past few weeks would not have occurred.

Minister at the St. George's Church, The Rev. Philip Poncee described Haslan's sermon as "a political speech." Poncee referred to the support of the Methodist Church in Grenada for the "rescue mission" of the American and Caribbean forces.

Poncee said Haslam had described himself as a "socialist minister" but he thought Haslam saw the world through "rose coloured spectacles."

Poncee said Haslam had been given the facts about the situation in Grenada and the way Grenadians welcomed the rescue mission. These facts he had before he delivered his sermon and, if he wished to deliver a minority view, it was his democratic right to do so, Poncee said.

"The only thing I am sorry about is that he used a pulpit entrusted to my pastoral care for that opportunity to exercise that right", he added. (CANA)

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Advocate NOV. 12 1983

6 322 rifles seized in Grenada—US Army

MARC D. CHARNEY (A.P.)

U.S. Army spokesmen say invading troops on Grenada confiscated 5 million rounds of ammunition, 29 tons of TNT and 6 322 rifles — at least three rifles for each soldier believed to have been in the island's army.

Capt. David Boggs, a spokesman for the U.S. Army Command on Grenada, said Thursday that the captured rifles included AK-47 models, the standard issue for Soviet bloc infantries.

The size of the People's Revolutionary Army, Grenada's military force under pro-Cuban Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, has been estimated at 800 to 2,000 men. However, Bishop, who was slain October 19 during a coup, had talked of raising a militia of 20,000.

U.S. officials say Bishop later scaled the size of his envisioned militia by half, but admit they have no estimate of the size of Bishop's standing army or of the militia at the time of the invasion. But they say some 1,800 army soldiers and militiamen have surrendered.

In 1981, U.S. diplomats in the Caribbean estimated the standing army at 2,000 members.

The Reagan Administration, trying to win support for the U.S-led invasion of the island October 25, said after the operation: "We have discovered a complete base of weapons.....which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

U.S. intelligence had not detected the arsenal before the invasion, which the Reagan Administration said was undertaken to protect U.S. citizens on the island from a radical Marxist military junta which seized power.

Many of the rifles were found in caches or warehouses near the Point Salines Airport being built by Cubans. President Reagan had claimed the new runway would be used by Soviet and Cuban warplanes. Cuba said its people were there to develop the island, not occupy it.

On October 28, Reagan said the arsenal was big enough to "supply thousands of terrorists."

The other rifles were taken from captured Cuban and Grenadian soldiers, the army said.

In the confiscated arsenal, according to Boggs, were 5 million rounds of ammunition, 111 machine guns, 13 anti-aircraft guns, 65 mortars, 68 rocket-propelled grenades and 29 tons of TNT. U.S. troops blew up part of the explosives Thursday.

The soldiers also continued searching for resisters believed to be hiding in the rolling hills and volcanic ridges southeast of St. George's, the capital. Army officials say a handful of Cuban or Grenadian snipers fired at U.S. troops on Tuesday and Wednesday.

U.S. officials said Thursday that 220 Grenadians are in custody on the island, most of them soldiers and politicians of the short-lived military Government.

They include Gen. Hudson Austin, head of the Revolutionary Military Council that took over after Bishop was killed, and Bernard Coard, who led a power struggle against Bishop within the Marxist ruling party.

The island's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, proclaimed a state of emergency Nov. 4 that authorises preventive detention and lets security forces make arrests without warrant.

Associated Press photographer Bill Haber saw 50 to 100 Grenadians looting an unguarded warehouse Thursday. The warehouse, near the Point Salines Airport, contained crates marked "Cuban products." Children carried off canned milk and adults took fencing and sacks of rice, Haber said.

U.S. forensic experts were trying to identify the burned skeletal remains of four people — one reported to be Bishop — found Tuesday in a garbage pit at an army training camp.

In London, a British television network ran an interview with a Grenadian nurse who said she heard what might be Bishop's last words.

"My God, my God, they have turned the guns against the people," The nurse recalled Bishop as saying in his final moments. "The bullets were just coming and the place was in chaos and some of the people were praying," she told Independent Television News as she described what happened when Bishop and a mob of supporters marched to army headquarters.

According to the network, after the shooting stopped, Bishop was placed against a wall and shot, as were three of his cabinet Ministers.

The network said the nurse asked not to be identified. (AP)

Number of casualties in invasion still unknown

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday (CANA-Reuter) — More than two weeks after the U.S. and Caribbean forces invaded Grenada, neither force knows the number of Grenadian troops killed in fighting to take the island.

"I assume that U.S. troops buried Grenadians under combat conditions but we don't have that information confirmed yet," U.S. spokesman James Dandridge told reporters.

The only non-U.S. casualty figures the United States has given have been for the number of Cubans it said were killed in the aftermath of the October 25 invasion.

U.S. military officials said there were 42 Cubans killed. Other military sources said that many of those assumed to be Cubans were actually Grenadian People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) troops and said the United States wanted to list them as Cubans to try to show the stepped-up role the Cubans had in Grenada.

Before leaving the island at the request of Grenadian Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon earlier this week, Cuban diplomatrs said there were only 25 Cubans unaccounted for and they were presumed to be dead.

Major Allan Douglas of the Jamaican Defence Forces and the second-in-command for the Caribbean peace forces said that Red Cross records confirmed the Cuban diplomats information.

Douglas said that the Red Cross showed 761 Cuban construction workers, soldiers and diplomats returned from the total of 786 Cubans that their records showed had been living in Grenada.

The Commander of U.S. troops in Grenada, General Jack Farris, said the other day that there were as many as 50 Cubans and PRA members still loose on the island forming a "subversive base."

Farris said that U.S. troops were combing the island looking for the renegades as well as arms caches.

On Thursday the UnitedStates exhumed 30 bodies of what they said were the 42 Cubans killed in action. The other 12 bodies were unearthed today and all were scheduled to be sent to nearby Barbados where they would be examined by Cuban forensic experts for positive identification.

Some military sources said they thought 25 bodies would be identified as Cubans and the rest would turn up as the first Grenadian casualties.

The information from the forensic study in Barbados could shed light on how many Cubans still remain on Grenada and what role the PRA took in defending their homeland from the invading troops.

Some 6 000 U.S. troops and several hundred Caribbean forces landed here last month following the violent fall of the left-wing Government of former Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody power struggle.

Previous information provided by Caribbean forces said that no Grenadian PRA members had been killed in the fighting and the armed Cubans on the island as military advisers and construction workers because of Grenada's closest ties to Cuba, defended the island against the American and Caribbean troops.

Douglas said that he believed that some Grenadian soldiers did fight and die, but added that there was good evidence to show that many PRA members had started to desert the service after Grenadian General Hudson Austin had Bishop and many of his supporters shot and killed in what has become to be known as "the bloody Wednesday massacre."

Douglas said a blackboard listing at Fort Rupert in the capital showed that on October 21, two days after Bishop was killed, there were 15 army members absent from duty.

"That is an alarming figure of absenteeism in any army and leads me to believe that many PRA soldiers were deserting before the invasion," Douglas told Reuters.

Since then about 200 PRA and Grenadian militia members have been rounded up and detained by U.S. and Caribbean forces, at a special camp at Point Salines, southeast of the capital.

Tourist's Cuban looks got him arrested

BY PETER SEARES

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday (CANA-Reuter) — When an American patrol picked up a swarthy-looking character at gunpoint on suspicion of being a Cuban revolutionary they didn't realise they were arresting David Williams, 44, of Hackney, East London.

"I know I look dark, I've got a long mustache and my hair's a bit curly. I suppose I look like a Cuban," said Williams who wears a gold earring in one ear.

Williams, who is a packer of record albums for a company near his home and is visiting Grenada with his Trinidadian girlfriend, was picked up at gunpoint in the centre of town on Thursday.

He was handcuffed behind his back and tossed in the back of a jeep.

Crowds gathered, believing he was a Cuban prisoner, and police had to clear a path to the police station.

"I was walking along and they pointed a gun at me," said Williams. "They asked me for identification and I had nothing. Just a letter. "That's not good enough," they said, "come with me." They marched me and my girlfriend to the jeep and drove us to the station. I kept saying I'm English, I'm British.

"I'm English, I told them. They wouldn't take my word for it. They thought I was Cuban. My girlfriend went with the soldiers and came back with my passport," Williams said.

"At first they said my passport wasn't any good because it didn't have enough information about me, so I had to get my tickets."

Advocate Nov. 15, 1983

Grenada — a long road to recovery

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Monday (AP) — Rusting freighters bringing lumber and carrying away nutmeg again tie up beneath St. George's lush hills, and schoolchildren again file past the docks to class in well-scrubbed uniforms single file.

But overhead, U.S. Army Blackhawk helicopters buzz back and forth as they hunt what the military says is a handful of die-hard holdouts and on the deeply pitted roadways below, U.S. military police armed with automatic rifles block the roads to check drivers' identities against a list of sympathisers with the previous government.

As fighting slacked off to nearly nothing in Grenada last week, the island got a provisional government and an outline of its first installment of post-invasion U.S. aid.

But this uncertain little country has a long way to go before rebuilding its sense of normalcy.

Physical damage from the invasion three weeks ago is relatively slight, with several government buildings and military instalations, along with a mental hospital bombed by mistake, the main casualties.

But telephone service is crippled in much of the island with two exchanges — one of which took a direct hit — still out of service. There is no service at all in large areas of the southeast, where most tourist hotels are.

Several of the plushest hotels have been taken over by the U.S. military or other U.S. officials. Coils of concertina wire and sandbagged guard posts now confront visitors to the Grenada Beach Hotel, which has become U.S. military headquarters, or the Ross Point Inn, the temporary U.S. Embassy.

There is wide agreement among Grenadians that an international class jetport begun by Cuban construction workers but denounced in Washington before the invasion as a potential military base would benefit tourism and the economy. But U.S. officials, even while agreeing readily to other aid projects, have refused to make a commitment so far to complete the airport.

The nutmeg industry, responsible for at least part of the livelihoods of more than one-quarter of the islanders, does not know what will happen to an agreement with the Soviet Union for the sale of 500 tons a year — a fifth to a quarter of the whole crop. Still, nutmeg shipments to Western Europe have resumed and so has harvesting, after a brief disruption.

Educators worry about the impact of losing some 30 Cuban teachers who had replaced Grenadians who moved abroad in the secondary schools. In the countryside, at rural clinics, the country must also replace some 18 Cuban doctors. The numbers, however small, are significant in this society of just 110 000 people, and USAID officials said last week they are trying to fill the gap in both areas. They and Grenadian officials are also expected to try to lure some of the expatriate Grenadian professionals back.

A major element in this uncertainty is Grenada's tortured political history. From before independence in 1974 to his overthrow in a coup in 1979, the eccentric Sir Eric Gairy held power through a band of thugs dubbed "The Mongoose Gang." Next came Maurice Bishop, and his young leftist New Jewel Movement, which established one-party rule without elections. Bishop, in turn was toppled and assassinated when a more radical faction in his government took over last month.

Now, Grenadian officials are planning elections only after a transition period in which new political processes can be set up and Nicholas Brathwaite, named as acting chairman of the island's Advisory Council — a kind of provisional government — says that "one of the first considerations of the council should be to work out a timetable for elections," probably within a year.

But he also said that elections should take place after foreign troops are no longer needed. "My understanding is that the security forces would be off the island before the elections are held," he said. U.S. military officials are not predicting when that might be and say a security threat still exists even though only 10 to 60 holdouts are believed to be in the countryside.

The first installments of U.S. aid did not have to wait so long.

Last week, Ted Morse of the U.S. Agency for International Development, spelled out how $3 million in U.S. rehabilitation aid will be spent — $1 million for health services with the rest divided among road, power, water and education projects. He said AID was also studying Grenada's needs for additional long-term aid. Yesterday, the first installment of the rehabilitation money was to be used for hiring some 120 Grenadians to work on road repair.

With their highways narrow, twisting and deeply potholed, Grenadians universally site road repair as one of the island's greatest needs. "That's one of the big priorities," agrees Blaine Jensen, an AID official, "to get to work on some of the roads here, using local labour.....a way to put a lot of people back to work (including) a lot of the benigh PRA (People's Revolutionary Army) people who are out of work."

Bishop's appeal was particularly strong among the young, and his government used to claim it had reduced unemployment — a crucial issue throughout the Eastern Caribbean — to as low as 10 per cent. But the World Bank in 1982 estimated it at 30 per cent and U.S. officials have often said the creation of the PRA was one way that Bishop was able to give hundreds of youths jobs. "I would guess," said Jensen, "that there's 50 per cent unemployment here."

Whatever the statistic, the problem is obvious in the steamy streets alongside St. George's waterfront or on country lanes where knots of idle young men often gather.

In the nutmeg industry, a major earner of foreign exchange alongside tourism, director Robin Renwick of the Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association said he has "no idea" what will happen to the Soviet commitment to buy 500 tons of nutmeg a year. But he said this year's shipment has already been made and the Soviets may well remain major customers because they had been even before the advent of Bishop's Government. In any event, he said, an AID official had already paid him a visit to gather information and he hoped that U.S. spice companies — normally more interested in Indonesian nutmeg — might become interested in Grenada's variety.

The island's growers, Renwick said, were generally "more than elated and more than happy" about the U.S. invasion here because they expect it to reverse what Renwick called an accelerating trend of forced leasing which had already put about one-third of the island's 25 to 30 large private estates under government management.

New Era

Britain may join the forces in Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — The British Military is considering joing U.S. and Caribbean forces on Grenada taking charge of a special police training programme, Military sources here said.

The high-ranking Military sources who asked not to be identified said the British would train and advise the Grenadian Police Force in an intensive three to six month programme either here or in nearby Barbados.

They would instruct local police in search-and-seizure procedures, weapons and communication training and would form a special paramilitary force for counterinsurgency purposes, the sources said.

The Grenadian Police Force was weakened during the past four years by Grenada's previous left-wing Government which placed more emphasis on the development of an army and popular militia to maintain law and order. The sources said that last week a British security liaison officer visited Grenada and spoke with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

A spokesman for the Governor-General's office said the officer offered assistance to the Grenadians but he did not know if any decision had been made yet to send British military personnel to Grenada.

Grenada is a former British colony which gained its independence in 1974.

There has been some ill-feelings and criticisms here of the British for not joining the U.S. and Caribbean forces invasion of the island to oust a group of hardline Marxist military officers who came to power in a bloody power struggle which killed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and many of his supporters.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sharply criticised President Reagan for the U.S.-led invasion three weeks ago.

U.S. officials here said they would welcome the British military presence on the island and the police training programme.

"I hope they come (because) we can't get out of here until someone gets on with that job of training what has got to be left here and that is a police and a paramilitary force," Major General Jack Farris, Commander of U.S. Forces on Grenada, told Reuters.

Presently, Jamaican and Barbadian police officials are advising, training and rebuiling the Grenadian Police Force as the U.S. forces are prohibited from assisting foreign police forces by law.

However, the U.S. is working with the local police on a limited scale with U.S. Military Police walking beats with Grenadian patrolmen and helping them in house-to-house searches for arms caches. "We want to get the Grenadian authority figure back up front where it belongs," said one U.S. officer. "We should be keeping a low profile and handing more things over to the Grenadians." he added.

Grenadians have overwhelmingly accepted the U.S. presence here on the island but have frequen. complained of abuses of authority by Caribbean forces who have assumed most police responsibilities, particularly in the capital, until the Grenadian force can be readied.

Over the weekend, in an apparent attempt to stem these ill feelings, U.S. military vehicles mounted with loudspeakers circled the island calling on residents to fully co-operate with the Caribbean Peace-keeping Forces.

In other developments, spokesmen for the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces said today that they had captured the last remaining member of Grenada's Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) who was on the loose.

They said they captured Second-Lieutenant Rayburn Nelson yesterday and handed him over to U.S. authorities for interrogation.

Nelson, one of 16 military and political leaders who ruled Grenada following a power struggle and Bishop's death, was the last RMC fugitive.

Advocate Nov. 6 1983

WYNSLO PHILLIPS, 'Advocate' staff writer, tells of

Grenada in the aftermath of fighting....

Scars of war and hope for future

The undertaker, flanked by his two assistants, stood beside the bonnet of his hearse and peered hesitantly into the thick undergrowth.

Vehicles, both military and civilian, passed in a steady stream alongside the large grey and black cadillac with its rear door wide open, while less than 100 yards away a platoon of fully armed American soldiers stopped and briefly examined each vehicle travelling along the road in either direction, opening hoods and trunks, examining passes and other documents, and sometimes ordering all passengers out for a more thorough inspection.

The road led to Point Salines, the location of the uncompleted Grenada International Airport, and headquarters of the United States armed presence in Grenada.

The undertaker's presence was in response to a report from residents in the area that there was a body in the bushes "beginning to smell."

Whose body it was; how it got there; what was the cause of death? These were questions which nobody seemed able to answer, or perhaps even cared about, given the number of deaths and the events that have occurred in Grenada over the past two weeks.

Further along the road there was a number of wooden houses, built by the former Sir Eric Gairy Government to accommodate a Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) cultural event.

At first glance, some of the wooden buildings seemed to be in an advanced state of dilapidation — sidings torn and apparently termite infested, galvanised roofting twisted and bent, some support structures broken and leaning, until one, with a shock realises that those holes and other damage were made by bullets.

These buildings housed a police station and, apparently some Cuban construction workers and were the target of American helicopter gunships on the morning of Tuesday, October 25, when almost 2 000 United States military personnel, backed up by just over 300 troops from Barbados and five other Caribbean nations, undertook the operation to oust the Revolutionary Military Council of Grenada from power, and restore democracy in Grenada.

Closer to the new airport, in a middle-class recently-developed area, white clothes and plastic bags fluttered from windows, antennas and other strategic points even after American military officials had announced a cessation of hostilities and had begun a pullout of their forces.

At the airport itself, the observer might notice what could or couldn't be considered a significant point. The area where journalists and other civilian personnel were brought in and taken out was in front of the partially completed terminal building.

However, this area is separated from the rest of the airport by a low hill, on the other side of which could be heard the roar of American jet aircraft preparing for take-off or just landing. Helicopters could be seen flying in or out. It was clear that even when the airport was put into commercial use this would be an area of the sprawling complex which could be off-limits to the ears and eyes of the curious.

No unauthorised civilian vehicles were permitted to come close to the arrival area and the Americans provided a fleet of mini-buses for transportation to the Grenada Beach Hotel about half-mile from the airport. This hotel is being used as a press centre by military officials and also as a departure point for St. Georges' by taxi or private vehicle.

Evidence of an assault by the Americans was provided by the sight of a bullet-ridden mini-van which stood in the driveway, surrounded by taxi-drivers and curious Grenadians.

Heavily armed American marines kept a wary watch on the area.

The road to St. Georges is pitted with potholes making one realise that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) appeared to be not only unconcerned with general elections but also about road repair.

However, political slogans abound, some crudely painted on almost every convenient roadside wall, exhorting the people to "support the revolution" and "be more productive."

Just outside of St. Georges', a large professionally executed billboard read, perhaps ironically — 1983, The Year of Political and Academic Education.

St. Georges has more or less returned to normal with stores and offices carrying on their business and pedestrians and motorists hurrying along to their various destinations or pausing to briefly exchange words or greetings.

American military vehicles, their occupants heavily armed, intermingle with civilian traffic, while helicopters of various sizes and shapes constantly flitter overhead hardly eliciting an upward glance.

High in the deep blue cloudless sky, a pair of Hercules C-130 military transport aircraft seem to be practising intricate aerial maneouvres, weaving and dipping on thermal currents like black birds.

In a corner of the Nutmeg Restaurant, on Young Street, former PRG Minister of Agriculture, George Louison, sat sober and bright eyed, voluminously talking to all shades of the media.

There was always a question about the leadership of the PRG, he discloses. Bernard Coard was responsible for the crisis, he states. Coard and his followers gave the order to execute Bishop and the others, he claimed.

"Yes, I know the names of those who did the actual executions," and he provided the name of the leader of the squad.

What happened to the bodies, he is asked.

"The 24-hour curfew was used to cover up their disposal and there are two theories about the disposal, one that they have been buried at sea and the other that they were buried in a mass grave, Louison replied.

Will the New Jewel Movement take part in the promised elections? This question is sidestepped.

Will the NJM still maintain its socialist philosophy? "Yes, "he emphasised, "we are based on socialist principles."

Do you support the American-led intervention? he is asked.

There is hesitation although we were sure he had been asked this question countless times.

"No, "he does not support foreign intervention but, in his own words, "Grenada, without intervention would have been in for a period of severe repression."

Later in the day, surrounded by armed American marines and members of the Caribbean Multinational Forces, Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, praised the Americans for their intervention and announced that within one week he would be appointing an interim administration, a move which would lead to elections anticipated within one year's time.

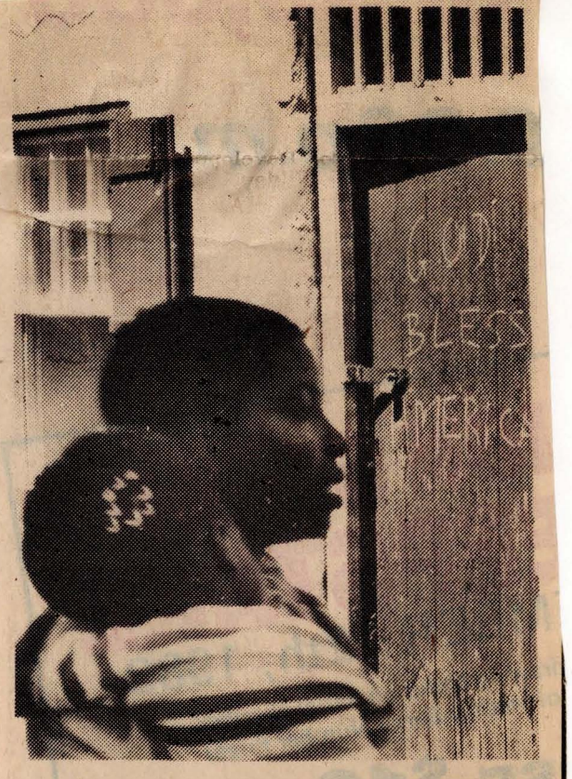
Prior to Sir Paul's brief announcement, the Commander of the United States forces in Grenada, U.S. Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf III, told American newsmen that the intervention was "an act of self defence."

Nobody questioned the remark.

Speaking at a Press conference in a requisitioned guest house in the heart of St. Georges', Assistant Under-Secretary for Caribbean Affairs in the State Department in Washington. Richard Gillespie, promised that the United States would soon be maintaining a significant diplomatic presence in Grenada.



..The road to Point Salines, Grenada, near where US Forces have set up their headquarters is heavily guarded. US soldiers are seen here questioning occupants of vehicles using the road.



There has been much criticism outside of the Caribbean about the United States led "Rescue mission" into Grenada almost two weeks ago where a militant leftist Revolutionary Military Council had seized power. Even within the Caribbean Community there has been some unhappiness about the military mission by the US supported by Barbados, Jamaica and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. However, the Grenadian people, who were subjected to a reign of terror following the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and many other people, have welcomed the intervention forces. In this Willie Alleyne Associates photo, this Grenadian woman passes one of the many signs now written around the St. George's area which openly states: "God Bless America."

UWI Libraries

Advocate NOV. 10 1983

Lecturer: BWU seen as fourth estate

The Barbados Workers' Union is being seen more and more as the fourth estate, says University economics lecturer, Frank Alleyne.

According to Mr. Alleyne, apart from the economic dimension, any analysis of the thrust of the union outside of collective bargaining will be important. He said that, more and more, those who hold power are becoming suspicious of organised labour. He drew as examples, Suriname and Grenada where trade union leaders had been executed in recent times and said that such happenings were not accidental.

"Those who want power see the trade unions as a more important force than organised political force. That is why you, the Barbados Workers' Union, are under attack," Mr. Alleyne told his audience of workers at a panel discussion at "Solidarity House", the new headquarters of the BWU, on Monday evening.

The discussion was on "One Hundred and Fifty Years of Development since the passage of the Emancipation Act." Other panelists were: noted Barbadian novelist, George Lamming and Dr. Keith Hunte, acting Principal of the Cave Hill Campus of the UWI. Robert Morris, Head of the Research Department, BWU, was the moderator.

"Women's Affairs, especially as they relate to Workers", the second in the series of two panel discussions, was held last night at Solidarity House.

Mr. Alleyne said that there could be no analysis of the past 150 years of change without seeing the Barbados Workers' Union as an advocate for, and articulating on behalf of, the working class. He charged that governments were becoming unhappy about a number of things the trade unions were doing, but principally because the Unions were demonstrating to workers how democratic institutions should be run.

Mr. Lamming looked at the importance of the BWU in the context of the post emancipation period in that it was built from the sub soil. He said that this could not be said of other institutions like the bar, the schools, or the judiciary. He spoke with contempt of the so-called educated persons of African heritage in Barbados who speak of celebrating 200 years of Harrison College or 300 years of Parliament. "Who are the 'we' when they say that 'we are celebrating' Harrison College or Parliament when there were no black people in those institutions, at that time," he asked.

"But when workers in Barbados say that we are celebrating 42 years of the Union you know who are the 'we' of whom they are speaking," he said. Mr. Lamming said that even after 150 years Barbadians were still suffering from distorted self-perceptions.

Dr. Hunte looked at the 150 years since the passage of the Emancipation Act and questioned whether, indeed, that the Act had brought about profound changes for the working class of Barbados. He showed how there had been little change in the depressed wages paid to the workers in the period between emancipation and the coming into being of the trade owbnership, which the Barbadian ownership, which the Barbadians workers (unlike the peasant class in the other territories) did not possess, was synonymous with political rights in this country. He added that the change in the economy which reduced sugar from being the principal generator as well as the movement of the people from the country to the city, as the development of a community,m outside of the shadow of the plantation, were important shapers in the development of organised labour.

Dr. Hunte said that it was because we saw the labour movement as the one institution which was able to speak for the workers with an authentic voice, we had reason to hope that, whatever the political arrangement, there would be continuing efforts to bring about that freedom that had so long evaded us.

He emphasised that one of the major achievements of the trade union movement over the period, is that it was able to invest the worker with human dignity, and had forced employers to respect that dignity.

ESTABLISHED 1895 Advocate THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1983

Sir Paul names administration

By GEORGE WORME

Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon yesterday named distinguished economist Alister McIntvre to lead an interim administration as a first step in returning the island to elected government following the U.S.-led invasion two weeks ago.

Sir Paul named nine members of an advisory Governing Council which he told reporters would make preparations for general elections "so that the Grenadians people would be free again to choose their Government."

He also said priority would be given to drawing up contingency plans for a security force that could maintain law and order after the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

McIntyre, 51, will take up his post when given leave from his present position as Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sir Paul said.

At the United Nations in New York, informed sources said McIntyre would visit the U.N. tomorrow to discuss giving up his job. The sources said there was no possibility of secondment for McIntyre, who is said to have a salary of US$100 000.

The Grenada-born economist is a former Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (1974-77) and has also worked for the Institute of Economics and Social Research at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica. Nicholas Brathwaite, 58, of the Guyana-based Commonwealth Youth Programme will be acting chairman pending confirmation that McIntyre will be able to serve.

Other members of the Advisory Council are Dr. James Devere Pitt, director of the Grenada Science Council, Dr. Patrick Emmanuel, Senior Research Fellow at the Cave Hill campus of the University of the West Indies, Dr. Allan Kirton a Permanent Secretary in the office of Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Miss Joan Purcell, the local director of the Canadian Save the Children Fund, Christopher Williams a former school principal, Ray Smith, former tellecommunications adviser to the Grenada Government and Arnold Cruickshank, a senior manager in the agricultural division of the Caribbean Development Bank.

Brathwaite later told reporters that Cuban charges that the interim administration would be a puppet of the United States were misguided. "This council will not be a puppet of anybody. This council will certainly be independent," Brathwaite said.

McIntyre was given responsibility for finance, economics, trade, planning, security and electoral matters in the distribution of portfolios. Brathwaite was named to Health, Education, Youth and Community Development and Sports.

Cruickshank was given Agriculture, Natural Resources and Industrial Development, Pitt was made spokesman for Construction, Housing and the Environment. Emanuel is responsible for Foreign Affairs, Tourism, and Civil Aviation, Kirton was appointed to the Civil Service portfolio.

Purcell, the lone woman, would have responsibility for Labour, Employment and Women's Affairs and Smith, Telecommunications, Information and Postal Services. Reid was appointed without portfolio but was designated the head of the council.

Sir Paul said his non-political administration consisted of people with technical and administrative experience "who are known to be concerned about Grenada's development and the welfare of the people in general."

He said that the council would be collectively responsible to him. "One of the main tasks of the council would be to make all necessary preparations for the holding of general elections so that the Grenadian people would be free again to choose their own Government."

Elections were last held in Grenada in 1976. A coup led by Maurice Bishop removed the Sir Eric Gairy Government three years later. Bishop was killed October 19, in a military coup which precipitated the U.S.-led invasion six days later to remove the army and restore elected Government.

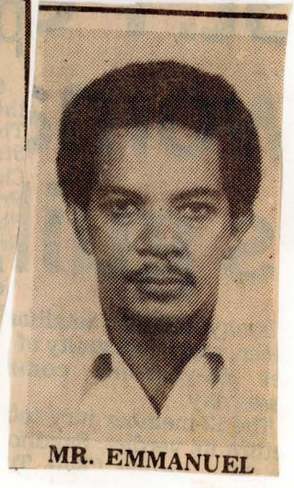
Sir Paul, recognised as the only legal authority of the island since the military intervention, said future elections can be scrutinised by the international community.

"We must be ever watchful as we seek to grasp firmly through freedom and democracy. It is important within the shortest possible time, we should live and work in a situation where security supports takes the form of a police operation that would increasingly come under the command of a Grenadian or West Indian Commissioner of Police," Sir Paul said.

He said plans were already under way to build an efficient and effective police service "free of politics"



MR. McINTYRE



MR. EMMANUEL

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Advocate NOV. 5, 1983



..Chairman of the delegation travelling to Grenada, Thomas Foley speaking to the Press yesterday. Seated are members of the delegation.

US officials on Grenada fact-finding mission

BY JEWEL BRATHWAITE

A broad-based delegation of top United States officials flew out of Barbados yesterday to Grenada on a fact-finding mission to that island.

The Congressional delegation headed by representative Thomas S. Foley is made up of 14 congressmen.

At an airport news conference shortly before the delegation left the island, Mr. Foley said the visit to Grenada was to answer some quetions about the 133 square-mile island.

These were: what conditions were like in Grenada before the intervention; what happened during the intervention; whether United States troops should immediately withdraw; and future prospects including the likelihood of free elections by Grenadians.

Mr. Foley said the idea was not to return with a policy judgement but rather "to increase our knowledge as to the facts".

Mr. Foley stated that there had been a "slim trickel of information" coming out of the country since the intervention and there reminded contradictory and conflicting versions on a number of issues. One of these he said related to the size of the Cubans on the island.

According to him: "We are not going to able to come back and have a complete factual analysis of every disputed issue in Grenada, but we do feel it will be possible to have a greater consensus and a sense of what is the reality on a number of issues."

He emphasised that the delegation was not there to organise aid since members did not have that authority. He did say that members will be holding discussions with labour and church leaders, and individuals in the country.

The delegation is made up of members of the House of Representatives, Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Intelligence.

The delegation which flew out yesterday was one of three expected to visit the island which is gradually returning to normal following a political crisis which led to the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and reportedly 17 other persons, and a, subsequent military intervention to restore order.

A second delegation headed by Senator John Tower, Chairman of the Seante Armed Services Committee, is due in Barbados today before travellling to Grenada tomorrow. The members will return to the U.S. tomorrow night.

The third delegation headed by Mark Siljander is due to visit Grenada today, Members will return to the U.S. on Monday.

Advocate NOVEMBER 6, 1983

'Prolonged need for US troops

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Saturday (AP) — The Chairman of a U.S. Congressional Fact-finding Delegation to Grenada said Saturday that it is possible American troops might be needed on the Caribbean island "into the next year."

Representative Thomas Foley, a Washington Democrat, said the American presence might be required to enable the Grenadian Government to establish full control over the island and move towards elections.

Foley, who arrived in Grenada on Friday saying U.S. troops should be removed as soon as possible, told reporters that in meetings with Grenadian officials and citizens he found they desired the American troops to stay for a longer period.

Reagan Administration officials said following the Oct. 25 U.S.-led invasion that they expected U.S. troops would be withdrawn within weeks. But Assistant Secretary of State Anthony Motley said Saturday in Grenada that it would be "dumb" to set a firm time limit.

The 14-member bipartisan Congressional delegation, nine Democrats and four Republicans, met Saturday with Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, who told the Congressmen that he favoured American troops remaining as long as possible.

Sir Paul who is the Queen's representative in Grenada, has been recognized by the United States as the legitimate Government on the island following the invasion. Scoon's call echoed similar sentiments from Grenadians for continued military presence on the island.

Two Republicans on the trip, representatives William S. Broomfield of Michigan and Dick Cheney of Wyoming, also suggested that U.S. troops not be withdrawn precipitously.

"I think we'll have a (military) contingent here for at least a few months," Cheney said, adding that he favoured leaving between 500 and 1 000 U.S. troops for that period.



ST. GEORGES' Grenada — Members of the Grenada People's Revolutionary Army stand in line at the soccer field yesterday to voluntarily register with the Multinational Armed Forces. After giving their names and addresses, they were released pending futher investigation. [UPI Radio Photo].

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● Sir Paul names team by Wednesday

McIntyre tipped to lead Grenada



SIR PAUL



MR. McINTYRE

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Saturday (CANA) — Former Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary-General Alister McIntyre, now Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development (UNCTAD), is tipped by diplomatic sources to lead the short-term non-political administration in Grenada.

However, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon said today: "I have not named anybody yet. To start with, I will name seven to nine people".

Sir Paul said he would name an interim administration by Wednesday. He was meeting today with trade union leaders and representatives of service organisations.

Meanwhile, limited international telephone links with Grenada were restored today and commercial flights are to resume next week, as Sir Paul pressed on with forming a provisional Government, in the aftermath of an army coup and subsequent U.S.-led invasion nearly two weeks ago.

Officials said that the small Pearl's Airport to the north of Grenada will be reopened on Monday. William Otway, manager of LIAT, the main airline with scheduled services to the island, said preparations were being made for a first plane to fly in from Trinidad, continuing on to Barbados the same day.

He said he was only awaiting authorisation from the Director of Civil Aviation in Antigua.

Sir Paul also met today with visiting American Congressmen and told them he wants U.S. troops to stay on the island as long as possible.

"I would like to keep them as long as possible and I've been saying that to everybody", he said. The Congressmen said Sir Paul had indicated it should be at least a matter of weeks before the American troops departed.

Only two days ago, Sir Paul told reporters that the U.S. troops "are not to stay here one day longer than necessary."

U.S. Forces on the island today continued to withdraw troops and, according to U.S. government spokesmen, the number will drop to 3 000 by Monday.

But search-and-destroy missions were continuing. Late yesterday five more prisoners were taken and four new arms caches were found containing 16 mm mortar tubes, mines and anti-aircraft ammunition, U.S. military spokesman Major Douglas Frey said. The nationality of the new prisoners was not given.

No figures have yet been released by the Americans on the number of Grenada casualties since the invasion began, although spokesmen for the two funeral homes in St. George's said a total of 35 bodies had been received so far.

The evacuation of Cuban prisoners continued today, with another 300 due to fly out of Grenada on a miliatry C-130 transport. The last ones would be out by Monday, U.S. spokesman said.

A first batch of 100 Cuban prisoners, not counting the 57 wounded and 10 doctors who flew out Wednesday, were taken out yesterday evening to Barbados, from which a Cubana Airlines plane flew them to Havana.

More Grenadians lay down arms

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Saturday, (CANA) — More than 850 ex-Grenadian soldiers and members of the militia have turned themselves in to the U.S.-led Multinational Force under an amnesty announced by Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, it was officially reported today.

The state-controlled Radio Spice Isle (it's the successor to Radio Free Grenada) monitored here, today said the Grenadians gave themselves up yesterday and were very co-operative in revealing locations of hidden caches of arms and ammunition.

The radio station which replaced Radio Free Grenada, destroyed during last month's intervention to oust the military junta and resolve a political crisis, said soldiers who did not report prior to the amnesty's 4 p.m. (2000 hrs GMT) deadline would be considered deserters and "dealt with accordingly."

The multinational forces have established a centre at Queen's Park playing field in Grenada's capital city, St. George's to which former Grenadian soldiers and members of the militia are to report.

Grenadian committee

The Grenadian community in Barbados has appointed a five-member committee to look after collecting funds and finding out the needs of Grenada following the U.S-led military "rescue mission" of their homeland.

The committee elected last night during a meeting at the Bethel Auditorium Bay Street comprises Ms. Hyacinth Cooke, Tony Gibbs, Arnold Cruickshank, Bertrand Mahy and Allan Batson.

The meeting which was well attended also mandated the committee to liaise with Grenadian authorities, when the Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, appoints a non-political technocrat Government.

Meanwhile, members of the Grenadian community here are expected to turn out in large numbers today at the St. Michael's Cathedral where a service for that country will be held. Governor General Sir Deighton Ward and Lady Ward will head the congregation.

UWI Library

Mrs. Bishop: I was told of murder plot

The mother of slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has said on television here that a week before his death she was told in confidence of a plot by political colleagues to murder him and blame it on the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The visibly shaken Mrs. Alimeta Bishop told the staterun CBC TV, that four days after Bishop flew home October 8 from an official visit to Eastern Europe, the late Education Minister Jacqueline Creft told her: "they have arranged to have a meeting (the same day) at the fort or somewhere and have him killed and put it on (the) CIA."

Mrs Bishop was recounting events that led up to the Prime Minister's October 19 slaying by the military at the height of a power struggle inside the ruling leftist New Jewel Movement.

Said Mrs. Bishop: "When the people heard the talk was exposed, they got very angry.. (Army Commander General Hudson) Austin and (Major Christopher) Stroude came rushing to my home. he didn't knock or say anything. He just came in and say where you got this rumour from...it's not true...

"And they tried to make people believe... it was a rumour Maurice (was) speading and they tried to turn it around and say Maurice was the one that wanted to kill (his deputy Bernard) Coard and some kind of confusion like that."

Mrs. Bishop said when her son returned from his visits to Czechoslovakia and Hungary and a 36-hour stop-over in Cuba, he found himself locked out of his official residence.

"I found (this) very unusual as it was the first time it ever happened," but she said, he did not show any signs of worry then out of concern that she might get upset.

"He always tried to hide things from me because he didn't want me to get depressed. When he is sick or he is unhappy, he tried to keep it from me," Mrs. Bishop said.

Shortly after the news broke on October 14 about the leadership tussle between Bishop and Coard, the Deputy Prime Minister resigned to make it "absolutely clear," as he put it, that he was not involved in the assassination plot.

Bishop's senior bodybuard, Cletus St. Paul was arrested October 12 in connection with the alleged rumour.

Bishop was placed under house arrest until his release by about 3 000 supporters the following Wednesday when he was executed later by the People's Revolutionary Army.

Creft and four other aides died in the melee.

Mrs. Bishop indicated that it was out of this concern that Bishop did not inform her about the wrangle between Coard and himself over the leadership of the Government and the NJM.

"...whenever I told Maurice I heard so and so, he would always say all that is talk. He never encouraged it at all." she said.

Mrs. Bishop said her son was planning to hold elections "at one stage" of his four and a half years of revolutionary rule but "...Coard didn't really want that."

"...even with the detainees (picked up for various reasons by the Government., Coard wanted to kill them," she told the CBC-TV interviewer.

Mrs. Bishop said after her husband was gunned down in political distrubances against the rule of deposed leader Eric Gairy, she had begged her son to quit the political scene and concentrate on his law practice.

"...he told me he couldn't live with himself if he didn't continue," she said.

"I always feel if he had stayed near to me when his father died and worked as a lawyer and forget about politics, he might have been living today and make me feel happier."

Mrs. Bishop described her late son as "good fellow", without greed for wealth and having love and concern for the poor. She said she disapproved of "some" of his leftist ideology.

"(But) we were happy with how he helped the poor and the interest he took in building the schools and all kinds of things like that. What I was very happy about is knowning we were getting the airport," she said. (CANA).

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MONDAY:

Sanctions off of Grenada

The organisation of East Caribbean States has agreed to lift today sanctions it imposed a week ago on member state Grenada, where the army had seized power in a bloody coup, OECS chairman Eugenia Charles has said.

The decision, taken at a three-hour OECS heads of Government meeting last Saturday night followed last week's crushing of Grenada's new army regime by U.S.-led multinational military forces.

The sanctions had included a ban on flights through Grenada by the regionally state-owned airline LIAT and curtailment of the issuance of new currency notes to the island by the East Caribbean Central Bank.

The OECS states had also agreed not to sit in any regional fora with the Grenada military junta, led by army Chief General Hudson Austin.

Miss Charles said the meeting, also attended by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and Tom Adams of Barbados countries which with the OECS co-ordinated the U.S. military intervention — agreed to lend whatever assistance possible to Grenada to restore law and order and parliamentary government.

The leaders were briefed on the then fourday old operation by the commander of the United States invasion force navy vice Admiral Joseph Metcaf, the Dominica Prime Minister said.

"We had a briefing from the military what happened, about the arsenal they found...cases and cases of guns.

..They haven't finished counting them yet. They found four million rounds of ammunition...and they were very pleased that we took the action we took at the time we did," Miss Charles told CANA.

Papers found

American forces on Grenada have uncovered secret documents showing that the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea had entered into military supply agreements with Grenada's leftist military government, a top U.S. official said yesterday.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam said the information was contained in a "treasure trove" of documents that have come to light *since the American-led invasion of* Grenada last Tuesday.

Appearing on a televised interview programme, Dam said the alleged Soviet agreement with Grenada called for the shipment of Russian military equipment through Cuba.

He said he was unable to disclose information derived from other captured documents because officials are still analysing them and "we don't want to misrepresent what they say."

Under questioning, Dam said there is no plan to invade Nicaragua, but added, "I have no idea what may be in some drawer in the Pentagon."

Asked the same question on another programme, undersectary of State for Political Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger said the invasion of Grenada has no implications for Nicaragua.

Austin held

General Hudson Austin, head of a short-lived military council set up after Grenada's army seized power on October 19, was captured yesterday as American forces continued mopping up operations against soldiers backing the junta, government sources here reported tonight.

"We have got information he has been captured," a member of the group monitoring the situation in Grenada reported. "It has been confirmed."

Austin, 45, was named head of the 16-member Revolutionary Military Council set up after soldiers killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ex-Cabinet ministers and two trade union leaders.

Austin and an undertermined number of Cubans and Grenadians were reported by official sources here to have continued fighting U.S. forces since last Tuesday when President Reagan sent them to the island to restore peace.

TUESDAY:

Blackett backs Grenada action

Roman Catholic Priest, Father Harcourt Blackett, has said he could not condemn the action of intervention taken on behalf of the Grenadian people since they were imprisoned within their own country and found themselves in a situation where they were helpless.

Father Blackett Vicar General at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, said he saw the action as showing concern for one's neighbour.

"Not to intervene would have been seen as turning our backs on the Grenada populace," Father Blackett maintained.

"What I am beginning to be skeptical of is a genuine attempt to rescue a stranded people becoming an occasion to carrying on ideological war," he said.

He said he got the impression that what was a "high wind last week" was now developing into a hurricane and warned that if it did, it would be far worse than Hurricanes Allen or David.

"I say this because I can see forces which have no real concern for people using this opportunity to wage ideological battle. It is for this reason that I believe that individual churchmen and groupings of churches by condemning the action have left so many people in doubt as to where they really stand," Father Blackett said.

He urged that the Church must always show her preference for human beings, that she must always speak about people and to people.

Radix objects

Kenrick Radix, one of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's closest friends, yesterday criticised the U.S. invasion of Grenada and said he didn't know whether Bishop's followers will form a new political party.

"I think President Kennedy said: 'the torch is passed,' but I don't know, that might just be rhetoric," Radix said about the prospects of carrying on for Bishop.

Radix spoke to several reporters over a fence at the Cuban embassy, where he has been in refuge since Oct. 26, the day after the United States invasion. He has since tried to leave the embassy but has been stopped by U.S. soldiers guarding the facility.

WEDNESDAY:

First Cubans flown home

The first 67 Cubans to leave Grenada since last week's U.S.-Caribbean military intervention there flew home yesterday via Barbados and Washington announced a US$3 million aid package to help rebuild the battle-scarred Eastern Caribbean island.

The Cubans—57 wounded in the fighting and 10 doctors who worked in Grenada—were airlifted by the American military to Barbados, where they were transferred to an International Red Cross chartered DC-8 jetliner for the four-hour non-stop flight to Havana.

Swiss-based Red Cross officials who spent most of Tuesday in Grenada registering the wounded Cubans, said some of them were seriously injured and needed emergency surgery. Eleven were on stretchers.

Andrew Pasquier, International Red Cross director for Latin America, told reporters here there were more than 600 other Cuban prisoners still in Grenada.

He said the main obstacle to returning the bodies of Cubans killed in the military encounter was the lack of proper identification.

Takes supplies

The Barbados Red Cross Society is still receiving supplies of non-perishable food stuff and baby foods, nipples and feeding bottles to send to Grenada.

An official of the Red Cross said yesterday that the Swiss plane chartered by the International Committee of the Red Cross to take the supplies down to the "Spice Isle" could not be accommodated in Grenada and so they "were just waiting."

The plane has been parked in the hangar of the Grantley Adams International Airport for three days until yesterday afternoon when it transported injured Cubans en route from Grenada to their homeland.

Back to normal

Shops, schools and offices in Grenada reopen again today following the U.S.-led invasion last Tuesday and the disturbances of the previous week.

This has been announced by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

In a radio broadcast Saturday, Sir Paul said he would announce a new interim administration in a few days. It would not include any politicians.

An 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew remains in force until further notice, Sir Paul said.

He announced disbandment of the army and urged armed soldiers and members of the militia to give up their weapons . Sir Paul said they would be safe in doing so.

Red Cross plane

The International Red Cross has chartered a Swiss airplane to airlift supplies from Barbados to strife-torn Grenada.

It is expected that the supplies will leave here today.

The plane is also to repatriate Cuban casualties and wounded to Cuba when it leaves Grenada.

Prisoners held by the United States forces in Grenada will be shipped home abroad a British vessel.

The entire evacuation plan is to be supervised by the International Red Cross, but will not begin until some sporadic sniper firing is brought to an end in Grenada.

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A policeman directing traffic at the top of Halifax Street in downtown St. George's, Grenada, as life returns to normal after the fighting there. [Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates]

Grenadians worry about tourism future

BY ROBERT BASLER

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday (CANA-Reuter) — About two years ago a public relations firm was hired to draw attention to a Caribbean island almost no one had heard of — a lush, little place called Grenada.

Today, one bloody coup and one U.S. invasion later, the name recognition problem has been solved, and Grenada is now the best-known island this side of the Falklands.

The people in the tourism business, Grenada's second largest industry after agriculture, worry about the effect their sudden celebrity will have. They wonder whether holiday-makers seeking tropical paradise will think of choosing an island out of the headlines.

Moreover, they realise that when the last U.S. soldier has gone home, the country's enormous tourism problems, headed by inaccessibility and limited hotel rooms, will still be as serious as ever.

"Everyone in the world now knows about a place called Grenada," says Jane Belfon, Director of the Ministry of Tourism here. "Before the few people who had heard of us thought we were in Spain."

In its efforts to publicise the island, Grenada's public relations agency used a strategy of education, placing advertisements in tourism industry publications and offering subsidised trips to familiarise tour agents and travel writers.

They were rewarded by glowing reviews, and Belfon says that for the first seven months of this year tourism was up 17 per cent over the same period last year.

Grenada had hoped to attract 33 000 stay-over toursts year—a big increase over last year's 25 000 but still nothing like a capacity crowd.

Never in its history, Belfon, said has Grenada been filled with tourists, even in the boom days of the 1970s before energy problems, airline troubles, and before political turmoil, which gave some travel agents the idea that the country might not be safe.

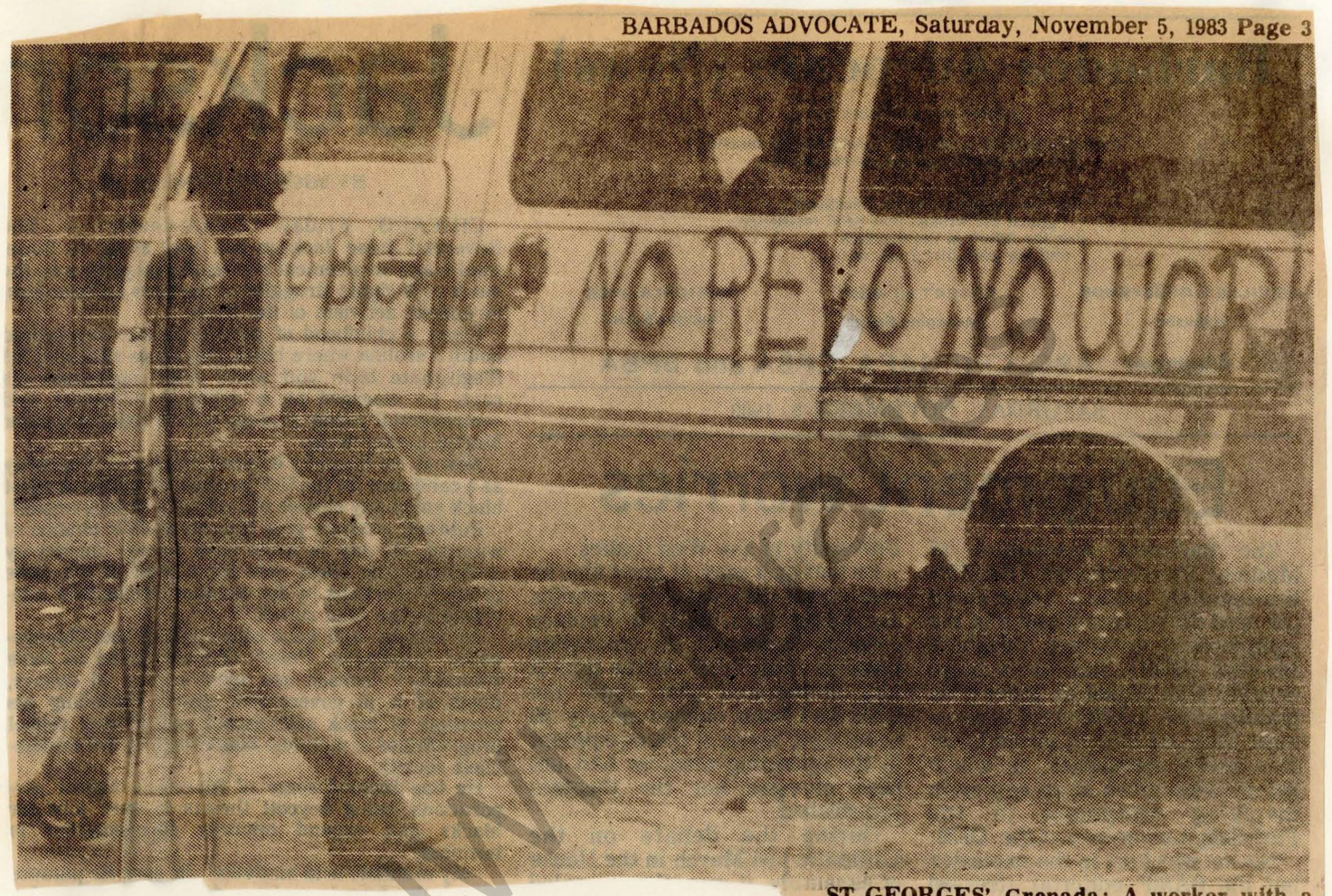
The leftist experiments of Grenada's New Jewel Movement attracted a peculiar brand of tourist, the academic who wanted to witness the country's social change firsthand... Indeed, one liberal New York travel agency began selling Grenada tours along with its other packages to Cuba, Hanoi and other leftist meccas.

But mainstream tourists remained wary, until the island's recent promotional efforts.

Grenada's tourism problems were compounded by intertwined deficiencies. The island is not easy to reach, served only by a few daily flights by 48-seat prop planes which land at the small Pearls' Airport, a gruelling hour's drive from St. George's.

To get more tourists, a larger, closer airport was needed, and islanders were pinning their hopes on the large landing strip on which hundreds of Cubans were working at the time of the October 25 invasion

Now, that strip at Salines, is filled with U.S. military arcraft, and Belfon says there has been no commitment to finish it.



..ST GEORGES', Grenada: A worker with a machete passes by an island bus, last Thursday, that was sprayed painted the day after Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed. It reads No Bishop, No Revo, No Work' (UPI Radio Photo).

UWI

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Rescue mission defended

Minister of Education, Miss Billie Miller, has defended Barbados' decision to intervene along with other Caribbean countries and the United States in Grenada following the "politican crisis" in the Spice Isle.

Miss Miller who recently addressed the 22nd Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in Paris gave the conference the rationale behind the combined "rescue mission".

Conference sources said that Barbados, Jamaica and United States along with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) were faced with a deliberate and vicious attack from the representatives of Cuba, the USSR and Guyana.

The sources added that the Guyana delegation went out of its way to make life difficult for the Caribbean delegates, and undermined the position of some Caribbean states at the UNESCO meeting.

The Trinidad and Tobago delegation also spoke out against the Grenada intervention.

In response to a motion by Miss Miller the conference observed a minute's silence in honour of the memory of Jacqueline Creft, the former Grenada Minister of Education who was killed on October 19.

CCC supplies for Grenada

The Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches yesterday sent a large shipment of medical and other emergency supplies to Grenada while the local Salvation Army is seeking supplies of food and clothing to send.

The CCC said a ship of 37 000 pounds of medical and other supplies were sent to the Spice Isle. The shipment had arrived in Barbados early yesterday from New York aboard a CARICARGO jet. The medical supplies will be for the Princess Alice hospital while the clothing, foodstuffs, camp beds and tents are for the Conference of Churches of Grenada for its programme of rehabilitation of the Grenadian population.

The local Salvation Army said it had received a request for emergency supplies from its counterpart in Grenada and was therefore appealing to the Barbadian public for food supplies

U.S. troops to leave soon

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (AP) — The 3,000 American troops still on Grenada may be withdrawn from the Caribbean island in two or three weeks, U.S. Navy and Army commanders told a congressional committee today.

"We've virtually achieved all our objectives" militarily and are trying to find the proper balance between the security and civilian needs to be addressed, Adm. James D. Watkins, the Chief-of-Naval Operations, told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Watkins said the main effort now is to ferret out remaining pockets of Cuban and Grenadian forces and weapons caches that may be in the hilly, jungle-covered interior of Grenada.

The army chief-of-staff, Gen. John Wickham, added that "we don't have to leave a nacent insurgency there" and that is why painstaking efforts are being made to comb the difficult terrain. He said he had "no problem" with Watkins' estimate of a pullout in two to three weeks.

The 3,000-man force is about half the peak number of U.S. troops, airmen and sailors, involved during and immediately after the October 25 invasion, which was precipitated by the overthrow of the Government of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by hard-line Marxists.

Under questioning, Watkins said the lack of good "human intelligence" on the size of the armed Cuban forces on the island caused what some commentators have called an overly high commitment of American troops.



PETITE CALIVIGNY, Grenada: U.S. army soldiers carry body from mass grave here on Tuesday. Three to four badly burned bodies were removed near a former PRA military camp. Officials suspect that the remains of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop may be in the mass grave, stemming from the October 19 massacre. Turn to Page 9. (UPI Radiophoto)

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URDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1983

Radix doubtful about future

BY DAN SEWELL

Kenrick Radix, one of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's closest friends, yesterday criticised the U.S. invasion of Grenada and said he didn't know whether Bishop's followers will form a new political party.

"I think President Kennedy said: 'the torch is passed,' but I don't know, that might just be rhetoric," Radix said about the prospects of carrying on for Bishop.

Radix spoke to several reporters over a fence at the Cuban embassy, where he has been in refuge since Oct. 26, the day after the United States invasion. He has since tried to leave the embassy but has been stopped by U.S. soldiers guarding the facility.

Radix said he fled from Fort Frederick where he had been imprisoned Oct. 15 after leading a rally protesting Bishop's house arrest.

He said the Cuban embassy was the nearest place to the prison for him to find sanctuary, "Now I regretfully find myself a prisoner of the U.S. army," he said. He said he expected to be released when the Cuban prisoners at the embassy were moved to be returned to Havana.

"My first concern is getting home. My father is in the hospital and my mother is alone," said Radix, who was Minister of Industrial Development, Fisheries and Justice. He formerly served as Grenada's ambassador to the United Nations.

He said that the invasion was a violation of international law and contended that the economic and diplomatic sanctions announced earlier by Caribbean governments would have been sufficient pressure on Grenada's army junta to bring the island nation's chaos under control.

Asked why Grenada's citizens had cheered the arriving U.S. forces, Radix said: "I think that in the confusion, someone from mars would have been welcome."

Radix said the army kept him in "a dungeon" with Agriculture Minister George Louison, airport manager Bob Evans and Coca-Cola bottling plant manager Tony Monroe.

Radix said he overheard soldiers talking Oct. 19 about Bishop's murder, "I thought back to the 14 years of struggle we shared, and when we were roommates in London. We were friends since we were six or seven years old," Radix said.

He blamed Bernard Coard for "betraying the revolution for purely personal reasons, for his personal ascendancy to power." He also contended the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council was "a front" for Coard. Radix said the split had nothing to do with party position and dismissed U.S. speculation that Cuba or the Soviet Union had engineered it rather than the fact that Coard was just more radical.

"The Pentagon needs to reprogramme its computers," he said.

During his time in detention, Radix said, a soldier asked him what his reaction would be if it was decided he too should be executed. "I said it would be okay," Radix said.

Radix, who said he viewed the U.S. invasion from his cell, said he escaped with several others when soldiers abandoned the fort.

He said he has been passing his time writing poetry and plans to write a book about the Grenada revolution.

Asked if he would return to politics, Radix replied: "That's the million-dollar question."

"Maurice Bishop was the most exceptional leader our country has had. He will be remembered for working for the people."

He said the Point Salines Airport, which was being built by Cubans amid American contentions it was to be a military airport rather than a commercial one, "even if the Americans finish it, must be alled Maurice Bishop Airport."



..POINT SALINES, Grenada: A United States soldier from the 82nd Airbourne Division takes a quick nap at the airport here. The airport was the scene of much fighting last week between US paratroopers and Cuban forces when the paratroopers launched a predawn rescue operation in Grenada. (UPI Radio Photo).

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'No letter from G-G before invasion'

Caribbean countries were not in possession of a letter from Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon requesting military intervention before multi-national forces landed on Grenada Oct. 25, Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday.

But Seaga said it was 'known from unimpeachable diplomatic sources that he (Sir Paul) wished our intervention.'

Seaga told reporters that the planning of the invasion took place against a serious time constraint and it proceeded partly on the basis that Sir Paul approved the action.

The Jamaica Prime Minister said that he was handed Sir Paul's formal letter when he visited St. Georges last Sunday. The text of the letter had already been released by the Barbados Government.

Seaga revealed that Sir Paul and Lady Scoon had to lie flat in their home from 6 a.m. on the day of the invasion (October 25) until 5 p.m. the next day.

When freed by U.S. marines, Seaga said Sir Paul was led away under a hail of fire.

The Jamaica Prime Minister said that one of the plans that had been looked at during the planning stages was a mission to 'rescue' Sir Paul.

But said he did not know of the plan, disclosed by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, an American official suggested going into Grenada to rescue the late Grenada Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop from under house arrest.

Mr. Bishop was killed October 19 in a military coup.

Seaga dismissed the United Nations General Assembly denunciation of the invasion, and said that the discussions there had set aside Article 8 of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States OECS treaty which gave OECS states the right to call for such action.

"Much of the debate has been around rather than to the point," he said.

Talks on Grenada

The Grenadian Community in Barbados will be holding a meeting for all persons concerned about Grenada at the Bethel Auditorium today at 5 p.m.

The meeting will discuss the current Grenada situation with a view to see what special areas could be given assistance and in what way this could be done.

All Grenadians are asked to attend, especially those recently arrived.

'UN has role in Grenada'

UNITED NATIONS — Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal said today the United Nations had the primary role concerning Grenada , with the Commonwealth acting in a supporting capacity.

"The Commonwealth, as part of the international community, must try to serve the U.N., help the U.N., supplement the U.N.'s efforts, fill any gaps that might exist,' he said.

"That is the framework in which we see the whole question of the Commonwealth's role. We are not looking for a role. We will want to be ready to respond if this is ultimately the wish of Grenada."

Ramphal was speaking to reporters after attending a closed-door meeting of U.N. Ambassadors from Commonwealth countries that he said focussed mainly on the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting scheduled for New Delhi later this month.

Regarding Grenada, he said he told his colleagues there "should be no question in anybody's mind that he United Nations has primacy.

Asked about possible Commonwealth help in arranging elections in Grenada or providing a security force for the island, hesaid: "It didn't get to that stage. We were talking in very general terms."

He did say, however, that in response to a request for technical assistance from Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, two Commonwealth administrative and legal officials had been made available.

Ramphal, who had an appointment with U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar later today, said he was returning to London on Monday and had no plans to go to Washington or Grenada (CANA-Reuter).

20 policemen for Grenada

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Friday (CANA) — Twenty more Vincentian policemen have left here for Grenada to join the multi-national forces now restoring law and order on that island, it was officially announced.

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THE GRENADA SITUATION

'Pure luck saved me from execution'

BY REUDON EVERSLEY

George Louison, who until a military coup here two weeks ago was Grenada's Agriculture Minister, says he has it on good authority that leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five colleagues were executed by the army and only "pure luck" had saved him from a similar fate.

Louison, who with Cabinet colleague Kenrick Radix had been detained by the security forces just before soldiers opened fire on Bishop and a large crowd of supporters at the army headquarters, Fort Rupert, said the killings had been ordered by ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his backers on the Central Committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement NJM.

"Bernard Coard and the rest of the central committee who I am 100 per cent sure ordered the killings, must be tried," he declared." Those were involved must be brought to a court of justice and the penalty must be imposed.

"The soldiers were given special orders from the Central Committee. The squad was led by a captain called Lester Redhead...and about three or four other soldiers. They were shot with light machine guns," Louison told CANA.

Louison said that as far as he could ascertain about 90 people were killed in the melee.

It was a bitter leadership feud between the moderate Bishop and the hardline Marxist Coard that triggered the political upheaval here, climaxing with the killing of Bishop. Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and trade unionists Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain on October 19 and the subsequent seizure of power.

Louison, who was in Richmond Hill Prison until U.S. and Caribbean forces intervened here October 25 to quell the strife, said there were orders to execute former Industrialisation Minister Kenrick Radix, three others and himself detained in the maximum security wing if the battle with the invading forces had become too intense.

"On several occasions, there were plans to execute me. They had left word that once the war had become too intense, those of us in that cell block should have been executed," the ex-minister said.

Along with Louison and Radix in the block of Richmond Hill Prison, overlooking this capital city, were Louison's brother, Einstein, Chief of Staff of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) and Cletus St. Paul, the late Prime Minister's top personal security officer, according to Louison.

The Agriculture Minister, who opposed the proposal for Bishop to share leadership with Coard because it was "scientific" and had "no theoretical justification", said the Coard faction of the Central Committee had been prepared for a military solution to the crisis.

The presence of Bishop at Fort Rupert Army Headquarters with an estimated 3 000 crowd on the day of his death was the "perfect excuse" to put the plan into action, Louison said.

"There was a distinct wing of the Central Committee that wanted a military solution. That I'm clear of because I discussed it with them. I mentioned it to them and I struggled with them on it," Louison said.

Louison said he understood Bishop's presence at Fort Rupert after he had been freed from house arrest by a large crowd of supporters, was to make a broadcast to the nation and to make some overseas calls "probably to the press" and "I would think he was looking for the safest place...because he had none of his security."

Louison said he did not have "a concrete picture" of what happened to the bodies of Bishop and his colleagues, which were never handed over to their relatives.

But he added there were two theories — they were buried in a mass grave or had been dumped at sea.

Louison said while he does not support the United States-led intervention here, had the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) remained in power, Grenada would have been in for a period of "severe repression."

Louison, who first served as Education Minister after the NJM seized power in a 1979 coup, said Coard, his wife Phyllis and People's Mobilisation Minister, Selwyn Strachan, were the real powers in the country after the bloody military take-over, though Army Chief, Hudson Austin, was thrust in the forefront as head of the RMC.

"The people who really commanded the power in the post Maurice period were Bernard Coard, Phyllis Coard, and Selwyn Strachan but none of them could have faced the people," he said.

"Austin was the only one who is still known among the Grenadian people...In terms of the struggle of the party...over the years (against deposed Prime Minister Gairy)."

Louison said the NJM's future in the political life of Grenada would have to be studied. There was a question mark over his own political future, he said.

The former minister said he would co-operate with whoever Grenada as the new authorities in Grenada, on condition that they continue the programmes started by the PRG in the areas of education, housing, health, and the completion of the new international airport at Point Salines.



..GRAND BACOLET, Grenada: Leslie Cruickshank, 44, speaks on his front porch last Thursday about, how as a commander of 50 men in a local militia, he was a man of influence. Now he counts himself fortunate to be a survivor. During the invasion last week, Grenadian soldiers forced him to carry an AK47 rifle, but he soon deserted and refused to fight the Americans. (UPI Radio Photo).

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Tourism blow for Grenada

BY JEWEL BRATHWAITE

Grenada's tourist industry, the country's number one foreign exchange earner, has taken a beating with the unrest in that island during the past three weeks.

Director of Tourism Ms. Jane Belfon said that the viability of the industry in the future will certainly depend on the type of planning which goes into it and the type of tourism planned for the island.

Since 1979 the People's revolutionary Government in Grenada has been paying particular attention to this vital sector through increasing the annual budget for promotion from EC$40 000 to EC$1.3 million this year. The country also got assistance from the organisation of American States (OAS).

A new international airport was also on stream, and so far this year the industry has recorded a 17.7 per cent increase following a decline last year.

However, the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues, an invasion by foreign forces, partial destruction of one of the leading hotels in the country and a halt to work on the airport have been viewed as major setbacks for the industry.

The events have brought a virtual halt on cruise ships to the island and in the process taxi drivers, ferrying around journalists investigating the situation in the country.

Vendors who sell their souvenirs to visitors are also out of business. More than 1 800 Grenadians are employed in Tourism sector.

Tourism accounts for about 40 per cent of the island's Gross Domestic Product and the other major money earners are nutmeg, cocoa, and bananas.

Ms. Belfon is a former employee of the Barbados based Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre (CTRC).

Relating the type of tourism she would like to see in Grenada, Ms. Belfon said she did not believe the country should have casinos, nude beaches, restricted beaches or huge hotels, as efforts to push the industry in the island.

"I do not believe we should have these things in Grenada if we are to have a successful tourist industry," she said.

She said the country had the ability to develop a thriving tourist sector since the infrastructure was already there, and based on the recent events people might just want to find out more about the country.

She also spoke of the areas which the previous PRG Government had put emphasis to chart the industry. Some of these was to bring unused hotels back into business, create rest houses in the Grand Etang area, and have locals play a more meaningful role in the tourism industry.



..Ms. Jane Belfon Director in the Ministry of Tourism. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).

Reagan: Goals achieved

WASHINGTON — President Reagan said yesterday U.S. troops had successfully achieved its goals in Grenada and he foresaw no circumstances that would compel him to intervene with military force elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Reagan also brushed off a vote by the United Nations General Assembly on Wednesday to deplore the invasion of Grenada, saying: "It didn't upset my breakfast at all."

Answering reporters' questions in the White House briefing room, he said the General Assembly frequently had ranged itself against U.S. interests and policies.

He discussed Grenada wehen he named former Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld as his new Middle East envoy.

The President repeated a statement Wednesday night by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that hostilities in Grenada had ended and U.S. forces would start to withdraw. Reagan said the situation on the island was stable and all U.S. objectives had been achieved.

He said the landing of U.S. Marines and army Rangers on October 25 was an act of "liberation" not an invasion.

He reacted angrily to a reporter's suggestion that the U.S. action on Grenada was similar to the Soviet Union's 1979 military intervention in Afghanistan and that Washington had lost the "high moral ground" in its confrontation with Moscow.

Reagan's announced reasons for the Grenada move were to protect the 1,000 Americans on the tiny Caribbean island and to restore democracy after a coup by the Revolutionary Military Council, described by U.S. officials as Marxist extremists.

Reagan said later the presence of hundreds of armed Cubans and weapons and documents seized by U.S. troops proved that the Soviet Union and Cuba intended to turn the island into a bastion to spread violence throughout the Caribbean.

Coll Libra

• Resistance ends in Grenada

Interim Government in a week — Scoon

By Robert Basler

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — The Governor-General of Grenada yesterday promised he would announce an interim Government for the country within a week, and would hold elections open to all Grenadians within a year.

Sir Paul Scoon, who the United States has referred to as the sole constitutional authority on Grenada, said that organised resistance to the U.S. invasion of his country of 10 days ago had ended.

Appearing eager to show that he was in firm control of Grenada, Sir Paul met with reporters to outline plans for the island's future. He stressed that Grenada's development was largely up to Grenadians with help from other Eastern Caribbean countries.

He said he was not consulting with Americans on the formation of his new Government. But at the same time, Sir Paul reiterated that he had requested U.S. help in overcoming Cuban forces and Grenadian troops which had taken over the tiny island in a bloody military coup last month.

"As far as the Grenadians are concerned, this was a rescue mission," he said. "It was a mission of liberation."

As Sir Paul spoke, American troops were pulling off the island yesterday.

Flights of C-141 transports began airlifting troops of the 82nd Airborne Division from Pt. Salines Airport on Direct flights back to the division's headquarters at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

At the same time the commander of the U.S. forces, Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, turned over his command to a lower ranking army officer, Major General Edward Trobaugh.

The scheduled troop departures will leave about 3 000 American soldiers on the island, military officials said.

Scoon made no prediction of how long they would remain but said, "they are not to stay here one day longer than necessary."

Scoon earlier this week broke off relations with the Soviet Union and Libya and diplomats from those countries were leaving yesterday, military sources at Grenada's unfinished airstrip said.

At his news conference, Scoon said he hoped Cuban diplomats, too, would be gone soon. Although he did not break off relations with Cuba he has ordered all but one Cuban diplomat off the island.

Scoon said that at a future point Grenada's diplomatic relations with other countries would be reviewed.

Flanked by portraits of Queen Elizabeth and other British royalty, Scoon met reporters in the dining room of his hilltop residence in the Grenadian capital.

He stressed that he was not a politician but "first and foremost a representative of Her Majesty."

Scoon said he was in the process of meeting Grenadian religious, labour and business leaders in his efforts to put together an interim Government which will run the island until the elections.

He said the country might be ready for elections within six months and "certainly within the next year."

The Governor-General said no group would be prohibited from contesting the election, including the New Jewel Movement, which four years ago ousted the Government of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Scoon said the contribution of the multi-national force from seven Caribbean countries who aided in the invasion had been important and he needed the help of Grenada's neighbours in rebuilding the country.

He said a trial was "a possibility" for military officers and government officials involved in the coup that ousted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and who was killed a short time later.

The leading figures in the coup have been arrested and are believed being held by the Americans.

Speaking about the elections and period leading up them, Scoon said: "I hope to see public opinion alive again.' (CANA)



Grenadians in the marketsquare. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).

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..HAVANA, Cuba: Under the watchful eye of a government guide, far left, a group of international Pressmen interview a Cuban man in Hermanos Ameijeiras Hospital in Havana last Thursday, one day after his arrival from from Grenada. (UPI Radio Photo).

Cubans: We were caught by surprise

BY COLIN MCSEVENY

Out of an early yesterday morning thunderstorm came the roar of planes circling overhead, a rain of explosions and a stream of U.S. troops that caught Cubans on the Caribbean island of Grenada totally by surprise.

A confused scene of the first hours of the U.S.-led invasion emerged Wednesday night from the accounts of Cubans who survived what they described as fierce land and air attacks.

"I realised something was happening when the noise of planes circling was heard above an early morning thunderstorm," said Angel Lopez, a 34-year-old agricultural specialist who was working near the airport where American troops landed last week.

"They landed virtually on top of us and though I managed to fire about 50 rounds I didn't see any Americans hit," he said from his bed in Havana's Hermanos Almajeiras hospital.

His eyes still heavily bandaged, Lopez said he was captured after being dazed by bomb blasts and cut by shrapnel. He saw at least one of his workmates lying dead at the edge of the tarmac. "Many others had been hit but not killed," he added..

"Explosions were going off all around us and we didn't stand a chance against the Yankees as we only had light arms while they used mortars and fighter planes," he said.

Lopez was among 57 Cubans wounded in Grenada who were flown home yesterday. The bodies of an estimated 40 Cubans killed in the action and more than 600 prisoners are still in Grenada.

Most of the wounded, interviewed in the hospital, said they had been overrun within 12 hours of the invasion.

They said they went without food for 36 hours after being captured but conditions improved when Red Cross officials arrived last Monday.

Lieutenant Emilio Montoya, one of the 40 Cuban military personnel Havana said was on the tiny East Caribbean island at the time of the attack said he was only able to fight for a few hours before a bomb blast caught him on the shoulder.

"The Americans captured me as I was being treated by our medical staff," he said.

He said there were only a few Cuban Army instructors on Grenada and added that most of the resistance came from Cuban workers who were building the airport and members of the Grenadian militia.

He said he had heard that some of his friends had been approached by their American captors to defect to the United States but that no such suggestions were made to him.

"The first five days were spent in a kind of concentration camp where he had cover from neither the sun nor the rain," Montoya said.

Most of the injured told reporters that the speed of the October 25 landings and the ensuing confusion caught them by surprise. Most said the American troops fired first while others said it was impossible to be sure in the chaos.

None admitted to any fear though they said they were glad to be home.

"We did what we could to defend ourselves and the Grenadian Revolution but there were so few of us it was impossible to hold out for long," said Luis Angel, a young construction worker.

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Reagan honours dead US soldiers

CHERY POINT, North Carolina — President Ronald Reagan, who came to this marine air base to honour American servicemen killed in Lebanon and Grenada, said yesterday that he is prepared to use force again "to prevent humankind from drowning in a sea of tyranny.

America's responsibility to preserve and pass on liberty "is not without cost," Reagan said in remarks prepared for delivery to marines and their families. "But let no terrorist question our will, no tyrant doubt our resolves. Americans have courage and determination, and we must not and will not be intimidated — by anyone, anywhere."

Before delivering his brief address at the Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station, Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were to attend a memorial service for the dead servicemen at nearby Camp Lejeune. Joining them were the Ambassadors of Lebanon and the United States . European partners in the multi-national Peacekeeping Force in Beirut.

Camp Lejeune is the home base of the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit, which counted among its members nearly all the 230 men killed in the suicide truck bombing of the unit's Beirut headquarters Oct. 23.

"I came here today to pay homage to the heroes of Lebanon and Grenada," Reagan said. "We grieve along with the families of these brave, proud Americans who have given their lives for their country and for the preservation of peace."

But he warned, "If this country is to remain a force for good in the world, we will face times like these, times of sadness and loss. But, in such times we must draw together and console ourselves with the understanding that our country stands tall among nations and is carrying a heavy responsibility."

"America seeks no new territory," Reagan insisted, "nor do we wish to dominate others. Yet we commit our resources and risk the lives of those in our armed forces to rescue others from bloodshed and turmoil and to prevent humankind from drowning in a sea of tyranny."

Cuba calls on UN to help diplomats

UNITED NATIONS Friday (AP) — U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has received a request for help in safeguarding Cuban diplomatic personnel in Grenada and has scheduled a meeting with U.S. ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick on the subject, a spokesman for Perez de Cuellar said last Wednesday.

The spokesman, Francois Giuliani, said the request came from Cuban Forign Minister Isidoro Malmierca and was conveyed to Perez de Cuellar late last Tuesday night by Cuban U.N. Ambassador Raul Roa. He did not elaborate.

US tourists are worried

American tourists planning Caribbean holidays have expressed concern that recent events in Grenada would spill over and endanger other holiday spots, members of the U.S. tourist industry said today.

"We've gotten quite a few inquiries from those heading to all the Caribbean Islands, even those as far away from Grenada as the Bahamas," said Carol Walsh a spokeswoman for Thomas Cook, one of the nation's largest travel agencies.

But given assurances that events on Grenada were "containable," most proceed with their journeys, she said.

She added that "from a touristic standpoint" the Grenada invasion came at "an opportune time" since autumn is a comparatively slow season before the peak holiday period.

At least one company, however, did report a substantial loss last week because of the U.S.-led invasion. Bob Van Ost, head of the New Jersey-based Caribbean Sailing Yachts Inc., said he lost almost 25 per cent of his business last week.

He had eight cancellations out of the 35 yachts he rents to regularly cruise the 65-mile stretch between St. Vincent's and Grenada, one of the southern-most island in the Antilles.

LVA Libraries

Priest now comforts former jailers

BY DAN SEWELL

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (AP) — The same religious leader who ministered to the political detainees of the past government is now visiting those who had put them there.

"It's funny to see how the role has changed. These guys I used to see are out and the guys who put them there are in," said Archdeacon Hoskins Huggins, head of the Grenada Anglican Church.

Huggins had visited the estimated 220 political detainees jailed by Grenada's former leftist Government every Friday. The remaining 90-plus still in jail after the October 25. U.S.-led invasion of this Caribbean island were freed the next day.

The occupying U.S. and Caribbean forces, under the auspices of the Grenadian Government, currently are holding 47 people, most of them army leaders or members of the radical faction that toppled slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

"People ask me: "Father, why do you go to these people? My answer is that I am a christian, and these are my brothers and sisters who need me now," Huggins said.

He said he had visited most of the detainees, but had not yet seen Gen. Hudson Austin, commander of the army and leader of a short-lived radical junta. He said he hoped to see Austin tomorrow.

He said he had visited most other members of the junta and also Bernard Coard, the deputy Prime Minister accused of engineering the counter-coup, and his wife.

"They've been very friendly," Huggins said. He said Coard in particular was "delighted to see me." He explained that he had taught Coard his catechism 25 years ago and had baptised his youngest son just three and one-half years ago.

"He was very cheerful, but complaining, He said he didn't know why he was being held there. He told me he had resigned from government, et cetera."

Coard had told a Barbados Attorney earlier that he had nothing to do with the events that led to the execution of Bishop and others.

Huggins said he had also visited Mrs. Coard. He said he had not asked her if she were pregnant, as Coard had told his attorney earlier.

Huggins said he had not taken any confession.

"I have not taken a Bible. I haven't tried to convert them. Right now I want to try to help them, take messages to their families, anything I can do to show them the love of Christ," he said.

Huggins yesterday hosted a special service for the former detainees. The ex-detainees gave public prayers, sang songs and one delivered the sermon.

"The best thing for me is to see how these men have grown in the Lord. These had been tough political men," Huggins said.

"But they really set an example. I tried to cheer them and encourage them. But toward the end. I wept like a baby most Fridays. They were the ones who encouraged me."

Nearly 100 former detainees attended the service.

"I even saw some of the rastas (Rastafarians, a marijuana-smoking Caribbean cult) who came to say thank you to Jah," he said.

The sermon was delivered by Winston Whyte, a conservative politician who spent four years in prison. He left the pulpit in tears as he finished.

Among the visitors were Maj. Gen. Jack Farris, commander of U.S. forces here, and U.S. and Caribbean diplomats.

Leslie Pierre, a former detainee and newspaper publisher, introduced the American and Caribbean officials, to loud applause from the congregation.

Afterwards, Farris said that U.S. officials were hoping that the British Government will take over training and building of the Grenada police force.

Farris said he had met with British Police experts sent here, and he indicated that the rebuilding of the police force may determine when the last U.S. troops can be withdrawn.

He said a handful of scatteered resisters remained, and that it was important thatthe public have trust in their own police force, which he said had become "politicalised and radicalised."

He said Federal law prevents the United States from arming and training forign police forces, but added: "My encouragement was for the Brits (British) to take over. We can'do it, but the Brits are very good at it. Everyday admres the British police. They don't even have to carr guns."

Grenada future still uncertain

By DAN SEWELL

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday (AP) — Life on this tiny spice island is returning to its old, slow-paced simplicity after a national nightmare of curfews and executions culminating in the October 25 U.S.-led invasion.

But as American troops prepare to pull out, the Interim Government has seemed hesitant about filling the void and some Grenadians are expressing concern that the nine-year-old nation is slipping back into a neocolonial pattern. Some worry about over-dependence on the post-invasion bonanza of U.S. aid. Others favour a permanent American military presente here.

There are no curfews or sounds of automatic weapons fire now, and only a few military check-points still operate. Young people pack the discos to dance to pounding reggae music, while oldsters and children fill the wooden theatres showing ancient Hollywood action films. Banana boats steam out of the scenic harbour carrying loads of fruit to England. West Germany, English and North American tourists are trickling back to the beachfront hotels.

But myriad problems cloud the future of the sun-splashed island. And most Grenadians are counting on Washington to solve them.

"There is very distinct danger that the people might begin depending too much on American largess. I'm already seeing some signs of it. It's important that Grenadians work hard to (do) their own rebuilding," said Leslie Pierre, editor of the Grenadian Voice, an independent newspaper that resumed publishing this month, more than two years after Pierre and other principals were jailed by the leftist government of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, Queen Elizabeth II's representative in this Commonwealth-member nation, was called on to form an Interim Government after the short-lived army junta that toppled Bishop was ousted by the invasion. But the nine-member council he appointed November 15 has yet to undertake any substantive policy-making.

The council's designated chairman, Dr. Alister McIntyre, never took over and finally announced November 25 he was remaining at his United Nations job in Geneva because of illness.

Scoon and the council must now decide how to replace McIntyre. Some observers say the council must soon establish itself publicly to have any credibility.

The largely ceremonial office of Governor General is itself a vestige of British colonialism. Cuban President Fidel Castro, whose widespread influence here disappeared with Bishop, has called Scoon a "puppet of imperialism," and some Grenadians are uneasy about his newly found power.

"He never had any credibility before. He collaborated with the past government by failing to do anything. He was just there, enjoying the niceties of government house," said Teddy Victor, a grassroots political leader imprisoned by Bishop four years ago.

The most public council member thus far has been its only non-Grenadian, British constitutional law expert Tony Rushford.

"It's a dicey kind of legal position," Pierre said of the Government. "But they are the government right now. If they tread too softly, just attempt a kind of holding action, they won't be doing their job. There are a lot of areas that require immediate attention."

Meanwhile, politicians representing virtually every ideology are lining up for elections, but the growing feeling here is that a campaign would be emotion-charged, possibly violent, and that Grenada isn't ready for elections.

"The country is still in a state of trauma. The next six months should be confined to dealing with the social, economic and security problems we face," said Herbert Blaize, the Premier in 1962-67, before independence, who plans to again seek office.

A U.S$3.5 million emergency grant from Washington has helped create nearly 1 000 jobs, most digging up the potholed roads for resurfacing. But to the chagrin of the estimated one-third of the labour force already unemployed, the United States has given job preference to members of the People's Revolutionary Army, giving them "productive use in society," said spokesman Jim Dandridge.

U.S. diplomats here suspect Grenadians may have unrealistic expectations about the extent of peaceful assistance they will receive. An often-heard analogy at the Ross Point Inn, a picturesque motel that serves as the American embassy, is to "the mouse that roared," a comic novel about a tiny country that declared war on a super-power so it could receive reconstruction aid.

Grenada received a total US$40 million in east bloc aid last year. The departure of 16 Cuban doctors and dentists decimated the health care system, while the schools suffered the loss of 27 Cuban and Soviet teachers. U.S. officials are talking to the Peace Corps and private volunteer organisations about replacing them.

A total US$30 million in aid has been approved for Grenada in the next year, but half will go to the multi-national Caribbean peace-keeping force that is to take over security duties from the Americans. The remaining US$15 million will be swallowed quickly, most going for what regional USAID director Ted Morse called restoring liquidity to the government and banks after four and one-half years in which the leftists borrowed and spent beyond their means.

Many Grenadians also seem to count on the Americans to complete the international airport at Point Salines, which the United States proved had capability by landing planes and troops there during the invasion. Morse said there are "no plans" to complete the airport, considered essential here for improving the island's backward tourism industry. Cuba had provided most of the funds and labour for the US$71 million project.

U.S. officials point out that east bloc spending on Grenada was far out of proportion to its size, and that the United States has a whole string of traditionally friendly—but economically pressed—islands in the region to keep happy.

Several also expressed doubt that Washington will maintain high interest in Grenada after the political and security situation is sorted out.

They are hoping that Canada and Britain, which refused to join the invasion force, will move in now to relieve the United States of some of the economic development problems here.

The U.S. military is also hopeful about indications the British may take over the task of rebuilding Grenada's police force, which was politicised and lost most of its authority in the past Government. President Reagan has set a December 24 deadline for withdrawal of the 1 200 combat troops that remained as of Thanksgiving, and military officials would like to have the 1 900 support troops out as soon as possible.

But Maj. Gen. Jack Farris, commander of the U.S. forces here, cautioned that they won't leave until he's sure "we won't have to come back in to clean something up. That would be foolish."

The only American death here since the first week of the invasion was an accidental shooting by a fellow soldier, and the four "attacks" on U.S. troops in the last three weeks all resulted from accidental encounters.

Farris said about 30 "hard-core" PRA soldiers are unaccounted for, and that some "marxist-leninist bullies" also present problems. Only 47 leaders of the army and the radical group that toppled Bishop have been imprisoned, but Farris believes the Caribbean force—now numbering 395 members from eight countries—and the police force will eventually be able to control the situation.

He said the handful of Cubans that remain have Grenadian wives or girlfriends. Army "psychological operations" jeep loudspeakers promise Cubans they can take their Grenadian wives homewith them, and that the Governor-General has agreed to consider residency requests.

Advocate Dec. 6, 1983

Rushford quits post in Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)

British constitutional lawyer, Anthony Rushford, appointed on October 15 as legal advisor and Attorney-General in Grenada's new interim Government, today said he had resigned and was leaving the island.

Rushford, whose appointment here was through the Commonwealth Secretariat, said he had informed the British High Commissions representative here of his decision. He indicated that the resignation stemmed from a rift between himself and Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

"I have known many Governors-Generals around the Caribbean and I have never known a Governor-General to behave like Paul Scoon, he said. "I have never known a situation where a Governor-General appoints himself saviour of his people, calls in foreign armies and then does very little to bring about the restoration of constitutional civil government, which I consider my main task."

The interim Government was appointed after American-led military intervention in Grenada led to the toppling of a military junta that has seized power from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

It is expected to be in place until general elections are held here sometime next year.

Rushfords resignation came as the members of the interim Government went into the third day of a meeting to draw up their programme for running the country.

Rushford, 61, was once an advisor to the British Government. He was responsible for drafting Grenada's 1974 independence constitution, suspended in 1979 when Bishop took power in a coup, but now partly back in operation.

'Police but no troops'

UNITED NATIONS, Monday (CANA-Reuter) — The Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, George Chambers, said today his country was ready to consider providing police for peace-keeping duties in Grenada, but he ruled out sending troops.

He was replying to a question at a press conference on whether Trinidad and Tobago would participate in a Caribbean or Commonwealth peace-keeping force pending a return to normal life in Grenada, invaded by the United States and six Caribbean states following a recent coup.

"It depends on what you mean by a peace-keeping force," Chambers said. "If you mean will we consider putting, say, policemen in there, yes we will. If you mean will we consider putting military personnel in there, we will not," he said.

"For the preservation of internal law and order in Grenada, yes, we will participate."

In response to a question about prospects for obtaining oil for his country's refineries following the depletion of local supplies, he said: "We have been talking to Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria about the possibility of acquring crude under some arrangements with them."

UWI Library

Advocate Dec. 6, 1983

US doubtful about Grenada airport

POINT SALINES, Grenada, Monday (AP) — The United States, which inaugurated the airstrip here with its October 25. invasion, still is skeptical about whether this tiny island needs a massive international airport.

It's been estimated it would take about US$10 million to US$15 million to complete the airport, but U.S. State Department officials say there are no plans to provide Federal money for it. Washington has committed US$18.5 million in economic assistance, but officials say that will go to paying off debts run up by the past leftist government and for improving the pothole-packed island roads.

Ted Morse, regional Director for the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Jay Morris, the Deputy Aid Director who headed a White House task force here last month, said U.S. officials hadn't ruled out aid for the airport. They said they don't consider it a priority.

That's not what Grenadians want to hear.

"The airport project had been the one single issue on which all Grenadians are united. It is vital. It is critical to our economic development," said Richard Menezes, Chamber of Commerce president.

"There would be shock, dismay and alarm it any country were seen to be standing in the way of (the airport,)" said Ray Smith, the Telecommunications and Information counselor in Grenada's interim government.

A U.S. diplomatic source here, speaking on the condition he not be identified, acknowledged another reason for U.S. reticence. "After all the propaganda on both sides, it's a little difficult for us to just come right in and finish the airport."

President Ronald Reagan last March charged that the new airport was intended for Soviet-Cuban military use, sparking a claim by the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop that a U.S. invasion was "imminent." U.S. officials rediculed Bishop's contention that the airport would turn around Grenada's backward tourist industry, saying the island couldn't fill the few hotel rooms it had.

'Seaga's move based on action in Grenada'

By Kernan Turner

KINGSTON, Jamaica (AP) — The invasion of Grenada has contributed indirectly to the concentration of unprecedented political power in the hands of one man in Jamaica.

With general elections less than two weeks away, Prime Minister Edward Seaga's conservative Jamaican Labour Party is virtually assured of becoming the country's first party to win all 60 seats in Parliament, thus silencing parliamentary opposition from former Prime Minister Michael Manley's socialist international-affiliated People's National Party.

The prospect of one-party rule in Parliament has caught everyone by surprise, even Seaga. Some people view the situation with alarm.

"The exclusion of the PNP (People's National Party) from the country's Parliament is a threat to stable politics in Jamaica," said Carl Stone, a political scientist without ties to either party whose accurate opinion polls encouraged Seaga's successful power play.

Seaga's decision to hold snap elections on December 15, two years before they were scheduled, was influenced by a surge of popularity resulting from his support for the Grenada invasion.

It was Manley's decision not to contest the elections which assured Seaga of a one-party Parliament.

Since the Jamaican parliamentary system allows unopposed candidates to win elections in their constituencies (districts) without any balloting, 54 of Seaga's party candidates were elected automatically on nomination day last Tuesday. Elections will be held in the other six constituencies, but no one doubts the ruling party's candidates will easily defeat their opponents, who are independents or members of tiny parties with negligible support.

Manley says he didn't field candidates because the election will use an outdated voters list which opens the door to massive fraud. Although Manley denies it, it is generally believed that he didn't contest the elections because he was not prepared for them. He had been leading Seaga in opinion polls since the fall of 1982, but fell behind when the Grenada crisis began in October.

Stone puts it this way: "The JLP (Seaga's party) wanted an election date that minimised its chances of losing the support built up over Grenada, while the PNP (Manley's party) could not face the starter as its jockey was out of shape and overweight and not ready to ride."

"The country is bigger than both JLP and PNP, and a way has to be found to climb back from the edge of the political precipice we now face," Stone said in a column published in the daily Gleaner newspaper.

Seaga made a snap decision to hold elections, announcing on November 25 that he would dissolve Parliament and giving only four days to name candidates for the 60 constituencies and only 15 days to campaign.

Seaga blames Manley for precipitating the elections by demanding Seaga's resignation as Finance Minister after he announced a 77 per cent devaluation of the Jamaican currency and revealed that Jamaica had failed to meet performance criteria established by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in exchange for loans.

Seaga said the resignation call undermined his leadership and forced him to seek a new mandate from the people to continue with his economic belt-tightening.

Ironically, Manley's decision not to field candidates kept Seaga from getting a clear expression of public support.

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ESTABLISHED 1895 Barbados Advocate —WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1983

IMF suspends Grenada facility

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has suspended a US$14.1 million extended fund facility with Grenada in the face of grim economic projections, the caretaker Government here reported.

The suspension of the aid programme under which Grenada was expected to draw down approximately EC$3.2 million last November was disclosed after the Government ended a three-day review of the economy.

A statement issued after the three-day meeting did not explain why the funds programme had been suspended, but the IMF usually orders a halt when economic performance tests are not met.

The so-called Advisory Council of Grenada was set up after American-led military intervention toppled a junta that had taken over from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

It said it had examined the state of Government's finances and had found an overall projected unfinanced deficit of EC$9.6 million to December 31, 1983. Seven million dollars of this was attributable to the period January to October, 1983, the council said.

Fiscal arrears amounted to $5.1 million, partly representing "outstanding contributions" to regional and international organisations.

Among these are the University of the West Indies (UWI), the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), the Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).

The arrears also represented outstanding claims for goods and services supplied by local merchants, commodity boards and parastatal organisations.

According to the statement: "This grave liquidity situation inherited by the council evidently arose from the maintenance by the former regime of current and capital expenditure at unsustainable levels, leading to the accumulation of massive arrears."

The interim Government said it had asked the IMF to immediately send a team to Grenada to review the programme.

The Government also said it was estimated that the recurrent revenue would fall short by approximately EC$4 million following military conflicts last October, when Bishop was executed by soldiers, the military seized power, and U.S. troops moved in to restore peace.

It also said that 1 500 to 2 000 people were dislocated and not gainfully employed because of the disruption of the Government's programmes and projects.

The outstanding public debt as of November 30, 1983 amounted to EC$136.49 million — a domestic debt of 32.95 million dollars and an external debt of EC$103.53 million.

The Government said it was concerned over the extent of Grenada's "outstanding indebtedness" to regional and international organisations.

"In order, therefore to enhance the Government

Radio again by weekend

ST GEORGES Grenada Tuesday (CANA) — Grenada is moving to have its national radio facilities back in operation by weekend following the destruction of the state-owned Radio Free Grenada (RFG) during the October U.S.-led military intervention, a government official said today.

Ray Smith, spokesman for information in the three-week-old interim Government, said the national radio station, to be called Radio Grenada, would operate from a single newly refurbished studio in St. Georges' on 990 kilohertz (KHZ) using a 20-kilowatt transmitter belonging to the U.S. military. "Our target period is the end of the week and later this week, the precise date and time will be fixed," he told reporters.

Smith said the Government was hoping to commission a second studio shortly which would be used for production purposes.

It was also moving to have the national radio station back on its second frequency of 535 Khz medium wave shortly, the Grenada government official added.

50 CENTS (IN BARBADOS)

Gov't House denies rift

ST GEORGES Grenada Tuesday (CANA) — Government House, office of Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, today denied there had been a rift between him and legal advisers to the interim Government, Anthony Rushford, who announced his surprise resignation yesterday.

"There has been no rift between the Governor-General and Mr. Rushford," a spokeswoman for Sir Paul told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

"We don't know what prompted Mr. Rushford's decision to resign. The Press around the world has it but the Governor-General has not received a letter of resignation from Mr. Rushford," she added.

Rushford, a retired British constitutional lawyer who was appointed on November 15 as Grenada's new Attorney-General, left the island immediately after announcing his resignation to reporters at the St. James Hotel here.

His services were made available to Grenada by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London.

Informed sources here said Rushford's decision to quit was "a major blow" for the interim Government for which a leader is still to be found to replace economist Alister McIntyre who has so far not been able to take up the job because of illness.

Acting head of the Government, Nicholas Brathwaite, told CANA last night he would be discussing the issue with Sir Paul.

of Grenada's creditworthiness in the international community, Council directed the Ministry of Finance to prepare and submit to the respective institutions an appropriate repayment programme for settlement of the indebtedness over a period of 12 months ending December 31, 1983," the statement read.

The Government also said that it was instituting an immediate study of all government programmes and projects so as to "determine which of them should be continued, restarted or closed in the public interest and the staff absorbed or redeployed accordingly."

UWI Library

Advocate Dec. 9, 1983

Grenada wants students home

ST GEORGES Grenada Thursday (CANA) — There are 216 Grenada nationals studying in Soviet bloc countries and the island's new authorities are trying to contact them, with a view to their possible early return, an education ministry sources said today.

The Grenadians are studying a wide range of professional skills in Cuba, East Germany, and the Soviet Union on scholarships secured by the former leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), overthrown in a bloody military coup October 19.

Most of the students — 184 in all — are in Cuba where 113 are pursuing courses at University level and the remaining 71 at middle level institutions.

Eighteen are in East Germany and 14 are in the Soviet Union.

Grenada's three-week-old caretaker government, installed following the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention, said this week urgent steps were being taken to reach the students through an unnamed 'friendly' country.

Twenty-three students are studying medicine in Cuba — the largest batch for a single subject. Next in line are the 21 who are doing courses in economic planning followed by 14 who are studying various branches of engineering. All of them are at Cuban institutions.

The other Grenadians in Cuba are pursuing courses in over 40 subjects areas including infant education, pharmaceutical science, veterinary medicine, dentistry, journalism, agronomy, cane cultivation, athletics and dancing.

12 detainees to be freed

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday (CANA) — Twelve detainees, including five former members of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), are earmarked for release from Grenada's top security Richmond Hill Prisons within the next 36 hours, high level security sources said tonight.

The sources told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) all that was left to be done was for the release orders to be signed by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"None of the big names is included in the 12," the sources said, apparently in reference to Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and members of the short-lived military junta that seized power in the bloody October 19 coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was assassinated.

The authorities said a total of 47 persons have been detained by the security forces in the aftermath of the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention that ousted the 16-man junta.

The sources declined to give the names of those expected to be released later tonight or tomorrow.

Official tells why Rushford resigned

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday, (CANA) — Tardiness by Grenada's new interim government on a number of personal requests from its former British-born legal advisor Anthony Rushford, including that he be made a Queen's Counsel, may have influenced his decision to resign on Monday, an official source here said today.

The source, who declined to be identified, said Rushford had also requested that he be allowed to practise at the local bar and that diplomatic passports be provided for both his wife and himself.

"It is not known if slow action on his requests was responsible for his decision to quit," the source told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Rushford announced his sudden resignation to reporters on Monday citing differences between himself and Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon.

He left the island the same day and up until last night, according to the source, Sir Paul had not received a letter of resignation from the retired British constitutional lawyer.

Government House, office of the Governor-General, has denied there was a rift between Sir Paul and Rushford whose services to Grenada were provided through the London-based Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CTFC).

Scoon favours coup enquiry

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday, (CANA) — Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon said tonight he favoured an enquiry into the bloody military coup here seven weeks ago when soldiers opened fire on civilians killing several of them.

"We.....need to have a full enquiry into the events of the massacre.....on October 19", said Sir Paul in a radio broadcast to bring the nation up to date on the latest developments since the U.S.-Caribbean intervention to remove the army junta which had seized power.

The Governor General, who emerged as the island's sole constitutional authority in the wake of the army's slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half of his Cabinet, also announced that charges would shortly be laid against some of the 47 people detained in connection with the turmoil.

"And the guilty must be treated according to the law," Sir Paul declared in his 27-minute statement.

UWI Libraries

Advocate Dec. 9, 1983

'IMF terms not breached'

ST. GEORGES Grenada Thursday (CANA) — Grenada has not breached the terms set by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), for a US$14.1 million balance of payments support loan and has not been "formally notified" by the agency why the arrangement has been suspended, a top Finance Ministry official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said Grenada had not failed economic performance targets set by the IMF and does not receive the latest drawdown of US$3.2 million which was due on November 15.

"We don't know why they have suspended (the arrangement. We met all the requirements and as far as we are concerned, what they have done is illegal," he told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), deposed in a military coup on October 19, signed the three-year Extended Fund Facility (EFF) agreement with the IMF last August. The first drawdown of EC$3.2 million was made the same month.

Grenada's three-week-old caretaker Government, installed following the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention, announced the suspension of the programme on Tuesday as it reported on the "grim" state of the country's finances

"They (the IMF) have not given us the November drawing. They say the Government has changed and want to come into the country (for discussions)," the Finance Ministry official told CANA.

He said IMF officials were not saying that the loan agreement was "Suspended" but that it has been "interrupted" or placed "in limbo" pending discussions with the new authorities.

He could not say when a team from the IMF's Washington headquarters would arrive here for these discussions. He also declined to spell out the conditionalities attached to the present arrangement.

The IMF said in August that the programme called for "restraint," in both wages and employment in the public sector and a recovery in exports and tourism, Grenada's number two revenue earner.

The agency also said that the loan was intended to reduce Grenada's financial imbalances, strengthen the balance of payments position, and build up the country's foreign assets.

The caretaker Government, which will run Grenada pending the election of a new administration next year, said the withdrawal of the IMF funds had served to compound the "severe liquidity position" it inherited from the PRG.

Rushford tells why he quit

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Thursday, (CANA) — British legal expert Anthony Rushford who resigned in a huff last weekend as adviser to Grenada's interim Government said here yesterday he left because constitutional provisions he put in place there were not working.

Rushford, whose services were made available by the London-based Commonwealth Secretariat to help Grenada return to constitutional rule following an October 19 bloody military takeover and subsequent U.S.-Caribbean invasion, stormed out of Grenada on Monday for St. Vincent and left here yesterday for Antigua-Barbuda.

The Briton told reporters here before leaving: "(the) main reason that prompted my resignation is that although I established as much of the (Grenada) Independence Constitution as possible and a special interim Constitution for the interim Government which have to be read together, and which are published and are law in Grenada, those things are not working.

"There is no adequate and effective civil Government in Grenada, or at least if there is, it certainly wasn't there when I left."

Rushford's comments followed a report from St. George's that he announced his resignation after Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon expressed displeasure about the number of Press briefings the legal expert was holding without first seeking the prior approval of the Grenadian authorities.

Sir Paul, who following the army's execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, found he was the only constitutional authority on the island, had been spearheading moves to return Grenada to constitutional rule.

The Grenada Constitution was suspended by the former Bishop regime after the leftist New Jewel Movement seized power in a 1979 coup.

Rushford had been an ex-officio member and Attorney-General in the interim Grenada Government set up to pave the way for the holding of general elections next year.

He said yesterday his integrity had been threatened by the fact that the constitutional arrangements were not working. He did not elaborate.

Rushford said he had not yet decided whether he would immediately return to London. He took up duties on November 2.

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● White House: Beating Christmas

US troops leaving Grenada Monday

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON, Saturday (AP) — U.S. COMBAT troops will be home from Grenada by Monday, 11 days ahead of President Ronald Reagan's deadline, but about 300 military policemen, logistics specialists and technicians will remain on the Caribbean island, officials said.

Pentagon officials and a White House source confirmed the move today after an official at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, said some of the 1 700 U.S troops would be returning this week.

"We said they'd be out by Christmas. This beats Christmas," said a White House source who spoke on the condition that he not be identified by name. Reagan's spokesman had said the troops would be home by December 23.

The last of the combat troops, deployed on the island two days after the start of the U.S-led invasion that ousted a Marxist regime, will leave Grenada on Monday aboard C-141 aircraft for Fort Bragg, the White House source said.

Jerry Steelman, a Fort Bragg public affairs specialist, announced on Friday that 1 000 members of the 82nd Airborne Division would return to North Carolina on Monday and that the remaining 700 servicemen would be flown home in small groups by Friday. The 700 were said to have provided support for the combat troops.

"The infantry soldiers, those who did the fighting, are coming back," Steelman said. "Those who are left will be performing civil duties. They'll include military police, signal corps units, and workers in different types of civilian projects."

The White House source said "a sufficient residuai element will remain in the country to provide support and augment the security elements of the Caribbean peacekeeping force."

The source said Reagan plans "to inform our Caribbean friends of our plans, to reassure them that along with the Caribbean peacekeepers there will be sufficient forces" to protect the island's security. An international force is being assembled to serve as a peacekeeping unit on Grenada.

"We will be part of the force, which will keep law and order, and we will assist that force while the Grenadian Police Force is being recruited and trained," the source said, adding that establishing the local force "will take time."

Advocate Dec. 13, 1983

AD. Dec. 13 1983

Grenada tries to rebuild

By Nat Carnes

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday, (AP) — After this tiny Caribbean island's leftist revolution was shattered by a bloody coup and ended by the Oct. 25 U.S-led invasion, an interim council is trying to steer Grenada back to constitutional government.

It is a tortuous job for Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, a quiet man, formal in both appearance and approach. As the representative of Queen Elizabeth II in this Commonwealth-member country, Scoon was recognised as the only constitutional authority here after the invasion scattered the radical junta that had seized power six days earlier.

The nine-member advisory council he appointed must fill the void left by Maurice Bishop, the charismatic Prime Minister executed in the Oct. 19 coup.

Bishop himself had come to power by overthrowing the corrupt government of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy on March 13, 1979.

Since then, Bishop had been leading the island's 110,000 inhabitants in a direction they may not have fully understood — but they followed the man, if not the ideology.

Theresa McDonald, a 40-year-old mother of six, expressed the feeling of many Grenadians. "I don't know what was in his heart, but I loved him as a leader," she said.

Bishop enjoyed much the same broad, popular support as Cubans gave Fidel Castro when he toppled military dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959.

He enjoyed Castro's friendship as well, and entered into a long-term aid agreement with the Cuban President that included the building of a controversial 9,000-foot airstrip at Point Salines, on Grenada's southwestern tip.

Scoon stayed on during the Bishop years, "in the wings," with little to do. He said he was sustained in the belief that "the state would go on and the monarchy would give us (Grenada) stability."

And it was Scoon who got word out that Grenada needed help.

"Once the Prime Minister was murdered, I felt we would be in for a lot of trouble. I knew the country would not accept a new regime. Maurice Bishop was so popular."

Without going into specific detail, Scoon said in an interview that "I gave the alarm through diplomatic channels. There was a lot of diplomatic movement here after Bishop's death."

Scoon said he took action because he did not like the political direction in which Grenada was being taken. "There is no doubt in my mind that Bishop and (former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard) Coard were both Marxists," Scoon said. "Perhaps one (Coard) was more deeply Red than the other. We had all the trappings of a Socialist state."

Two other prominent Grenadians and a U.S. diplomat shared that view.

Bishop Sydney Charles, Grenada's highest ranking Roman Catholic churchman, said "Bishop was moving Grenada to a Socialist, Leninist state without understanding the implications. I believe he wanted to turn back" at the end.

Jerry Romain, the former manager of Radio Grenada, called Bishop "a revolutionary, a Marxist and a frightened man." Romain had been in jail almost continuously since the March 1979 revolution until his release by U.S. troops.

He said he had been jailed without charges "a preventive measure. They were afraid I might tell what I knew about their politics here."

Charles A. Gillespie, given the rank of ambassador by President Reagan to handle U.S. affairs in Grenada, called the island under Bishop "a clear-cut Marxist-Leninist state."

But Cyba-s remaining diplomat in Grenada had a different view of Bishop's Government.

Grenada was "in a revolution, making social progress, but I don't know if it would have ended up as a socialist state. I just don't know.....that's another matter," said Gaston Diaz, first secretary at the Cuban Embassy here.

Leslie Seon, a journalist and now special advisor to Grenada's office of Procurement, said Bishop had started to establish the government structure of a socialist state.

"The Party, the New Jewel Movement, had the power, followed by the NJM Central Committee and the Cabinet," Seon said. "Anyone in that group had the power to hire and fire."

Now the interim council must try to restore constitutional government and prepare Grenada for its first elections since the 1979 revolution.

But the council's chairman never arrived in Grenada to take control, and its acting attorney-general resigned.

In a radio broadcast on Dec. 8, Scoon formally announced that Alister McIntyre would not return home to chair the advisory council.

"Mr. McIntyre is not well," Scoon said in an interview the next day at Government House, a colonial structure perched on a hilltop overlooking St. George's Bay. He said McIntyre was undergoing medical treatment in Geneva "for an eye problem."

But Cuban diplomat Diaz rejects the illness story.

In an apparent recognition of the workload problem, Scoon said Braithwaite will announce "any necessary changes" in ministerial duties after Christmas.

Advocate Dec. 18, 1983

Grenada wants rift in Caricom healed

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday (CANA) — Grenada hopes that the current division in the Caribbean Community (CAIRCOM) over the U.S.-led invasion of the island can be healed, Chairman of the interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite said.

"We hope we can help heal the wounds, but the fact remains that it is difficult for us to take the initiative. It has to be a combined effort..." Brathwaite said in an interview.

We are hoping that countries, which initially, indicated that they would not recognise the interim government will have a change of heart and realise that the people of Grenada are the ones who experienced a relief as a result of the action," Brathwaite said.

Seven CARICOM states provided troops and policemen for the invasion but four others opposed military intervention. Guyana, one of those in opposition, went further and said it would not recognise any government that emerged after the invasion.

Brathwaite said his provisional administration had not made any contact with the CARICOM Secretariat in Georgetown.

"But we have sent out a communique to all regional organisations like CARICOM and to international organisations and to governments indicating to them that the Advisory Council had been established and is now in control of the government and asking them to provide the opportunity for resumption of nornal relations." he added.

Brathwaite said he respected the right of anyone to aruge the 'legal niceties', of the invasion but he feels the reality of the situation is that Grenadians believe there is a new hope for the future political and economic aspects of their lives.

"We do hope," he said, "that now that Grenadians have reflected this new hope that countries will rethink the position they had taken earlier and will resume normal relations with the interim administration."

Regarding the resumption of foreign aid Brathwaite said the U.S. and Britain had provided post-invasion aid packages, the European Community had resumed its aid programme to the island, and Venezuela will shortly be sending a mission to St. Georges.

"I think from now on that the momentum will increase with respect to donor countries and agencies coming to our assistance." he added.

Invasion coverage a blessing for B'dos

Barbados is taking full advantage of the extensive media coverage it received during the Grenada intervention to promote it worldwide as the ideal tourist destination.

This is the word from Director of Tourism Mr. Patrick Hinds who said yesterday that press coverage of the Grenada situation gave Barbados worldwide recognition with no household in North America not having heard something of Barbados in recent weeks.

Mr. Hinds said during an address to graduating students of a public relations course yesterday: "It is the intention of the Barbados Board of Tourism to take advantage of the platform of familiarity that media coverage has provided us with and to emphasise the major positive values of Barbados as a tourist destination of potential visitors."

The Tourism Director told the students that while Barbados suffered some negative associations with the military intervention, effective public relations strategy could convert a potentially catastrophic situation into one of great achievements in terms of the development of tourism.

He said that a large scale public relations exercise such as this one offered guidance to the kind of problem which the students as practising public relations people could be expected to deal with, but on a smaller scale.

He told them that public relations would mean long working hours, using initiative and being able to get along with people. He told them that they must be able to identify public relations opportunities and have the ability to orchestrate, organise and communicate. They should also maintain personal integrity both in their personal and professional lives, he said.

Mr. Hinds said, however, that it was his view that the success of any public relations practitioner depended on his or her creative ability..."he or she must be able to respond instinctively to critical human situations in new and imaginative ways," he said.

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Advocate

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1983

US combat troops pull out

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday (CANA) — The U.S. today completed the withdrawal of combat troops from Grenada with the commander expressing confidence that the security of the island would be maintained.

"My guidance all along has been don't leave and have to come back. And I don't intend to do that," Major-General Jack Ferris told reporters as he watched as an estimated 1 000 paratroopers board six C-141 army transport planes.

Today's pullout, 11 days ahead of the December 23 deadline set by President Reagan, leaves about 1 200 American soldiers, made up of Military Police and support troops. By Thursday, the figure will be down to 300, Ferris said.

He said his counterpart in the Caribbean peace-keeping force had agreed that there would be sufficient remaining forces to maintain the island's security.

Ferris said there may be a handful of Cubans still holding out in the hills. "We have run down about 100 or more leads and we haven't found one (Cuban) as yet. They are not much of a threat.'

He saw the greatest threat to Grenada's security being posed by former activists of the deposed leftwing New Jewel Movement now detained at Richmond Hill Prisons.

"The main threat to this island is the radicalised movement which is up there in Richmond Hill Prisons," Ferris said.

He added: "If I did not think the force remaining here was not sufficient to protect the people from the kind of bullies you are talking about, I would not be taking these soldiers out of here."

He was responding to reporters queries about fears that NJM members and soldiers of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army could help to stir up trouble after the Americans leave.

Among the former NJM leadership at Richmond Hill are Ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, two former ministers and the 16-man Revolutionary Military Council that ousted the NJM in a bloody coup and ruled for six days before being removed from power by a U.S.-led invasion.

The departing Americans, all members of the crack 82nd Airborne Division, left amid shouts of jubilation.

"It feels great to be going back home to see the family," said Lieutenant John Ragsdale from the State of Connecticut.

"The thing I remember most was the warm reception we got down here from the people of Grenada. (It)... was just tremendous," he added.

Like Lieutenant Ragsdale, his counterpart David Boya from Ohio, a sturdy man in his early 30s and with a glowing smile was happy to leave but promised to come back to meet new friends and to get a bit of sunshine.

"I'm glad to be going back. I probably will come back. I like it here. It was good time. Nice island,' the whole thing... it made my four whole years in the army worthwhile," he told CANA.

Ferris praised the men under his charge. "The performance of American soldiers during the operation here has been the best I've ever seen," he said.

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Advocate Dec. 5, 1983

'McIntyre may take up post'

NEW YORK Sunday (CANA-Reuter) — Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers said yesterday he believed United Nation's official, Alister McIntyre, would head an interim Administration in Grenada despite reports that he is turning the job down for health reasons.

Chambers, told a news conference: "I think he has been persuaded not to regard what he thought as serious as so serious as not to take up his job."

The Grenada-born McIntyre is the Deputy Secretary-General of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) based in Geneva.

Chambers said: "I think he is going to assume the leadership. That is my information as of now."

The Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister said his Government was not invited to participate in the U.S.-led force which invaded Grenada in October after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop died in a far-left military uprising.

Chambers has said he opposed the use of force in Grenada and thought the issue should have been settled through negotiation by the 13-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM) of which he is the current chairman.

Of differences of opinion in Caricom over the invasion, Chambers said he thought discussion at the New Delhi Commonwealth Conference had "begun treatment of the wounds."

He said of the conference: "I think everyone recognised that what is required in Grenada is not recrimination or bitterness but urgent reconstruction. Commonwealth countries said they would be ready to assist if requested by the Administration when it is in place."

Chambers has been attending the Caribbean Basin Initiative trade exposition in Miami and on Monday meets U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

24 Grenadians are unaccounted for

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — Grenada's newly established Missing Persons Bureau says 24 people are unaccounted for in the aftermath of the recent political crisis here.

Captain Joseph Dubois, an official at the bureau, set up by the International Red Cross, said that 12 of those missing were said by relatives to have disappeared during an October 19 coup staged by army chief General Hudson Austin, who headed the short-lived Revolutionary Military Council.

Troops loyal to the council fired on a large crowd at army headquarters, Fort Rupert and an undisclosed number of people were killed, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, several members of his Cabinet and prominent labour leaders.

Captain Dubois said those deemed to be missing do not include Bishop and his Cabinet colleagues even though their remains have not been positively identified, following the discovery of four bodies in a pit.

He said the list of missing included nine members of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) and four school children.

The soldiers are believed to have been killed during the October 25 American-led military intervention to oust the coup leaders.

The school children were reported missing after the shooting at Fort Rupert.

US offering $$ rewards

St. Georges, Grenada, Sunday, (AP) — UNITED STATES military forces in Grenada which have begun offering cash rewards to civilians who provide information leading to the recovery of illegal arms and ammunition have recovered nearly four dozen guns in five days.

The weapons consisted of 38 pistols, four small sub-machine guns and four AK47 automatic rifles, along with nine hand grenades and more than 500 rounds of ammunition.

News of the new scheme came from Major John Prescod, Second in Command of the Caribbean peace keeping force, which with the Americans, is helping to maintain law and order here following a bloody coup last October 19 that saw the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his colleagues.

The reward being offered for a functional rifle or pistol is EC $264 each, as well as EC $1 320 for information leading to the capture of any Cuban found to be still in hiding on the island.

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ESTABLISHED 1895 Advocate MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1983

Memorial mass for Bishop

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday (CANA) — Close to 1 000 people, ranging from toddlers to an elderly woman hobbling on a walking stick, filled the 19th Century Roman Catholic Cathedral here last night at a memorial mass for the late Grenada Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and three Cabinet ministers killed in a military coup last October.

Heading the attendance at the 90-minute service were relatives of the deceased, Bishop's former political colleagues including ex-Agriculture Minister George Louison and Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix, and at least two members of the interim government.

Roman Catholic Bishop Sydney Charles said the bloody coup, the climax of a bitter power struggle between factions in the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM), was an 'awful tragedy' and he urged Grenadians to hold on to God for hope.

"...God loves us. God cares for us. So this is a message of hope," he said.

"God turns evil into good and for those that love God, everything turns to good," Charles added.

Bishop is alleged to have been executed by soldiers of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) along with Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and trade unionists Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain.

Several other people were killed at army headquarters on October 19 when soldiers opened fire on Bishop's supporters. Some estimates have put the still undetermined number of dead at up to 100.

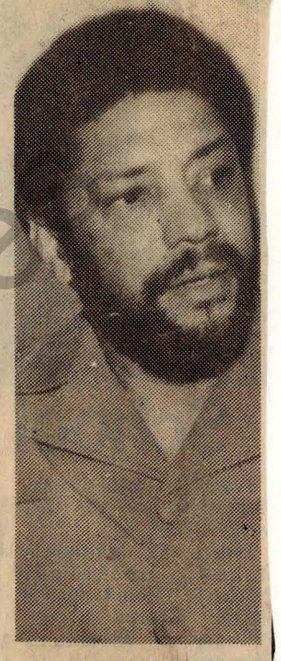
The killings took place hours after Bishop was freed from house arrest by a large crowd of supporters.

His violent death led to the intervention here on October 25 by U.S. and Caribbean forces to oust a 16-man military junta that had seized power.

The suspect coup leaders, including ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and Army Commander, General Hudson Austin, are detained at the maximum security Richmond Hill Prison, overlooking the valley where the cathedral of the immaculate conception is situated.

"It (was) alright," said Mrs. Aliment Bishop, mother of the Prime Minister, in a comment to CANA after the mass. "I would have liked if they had said a eulogy but it was alright."

The whereabouts of the bodies of Bishop and his colleagues remain a mystery.



MAURICE BISHOP

UWI Library

Advocate Dec. 5, 1983

W.I. media coverage of Grenada 'unfair'

KINGSTON Jamaica Sunday (CANA) — Controversial Guyanese journalist Rickey Singh, who has just lost his Barbados work permit, Saturday night questioned whether fear or incompetence accounted for what he called the inept Caribbean media coverage of the October 25 US-led invasion of Grenada.

Singh a frequent critic of the Reagan Administration, accused the regional press of helping to set the stage for Washington's action through unfair coverage of Grenada during the four-year regime of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, executed in an October 19 military coup that triggered the intervention six days later.

He partly blamed the October strife in Grenada on the Bishop Government's choking of legitimate channels for dissent.

Singh, is the editor of Caribbean Contact a monthly regional paper published by the Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC).

Last month, after articles by him in both Contact and the Barbados Nation criticising the invasion, which the Tom Adams Government helped to mount, his work permit that was due to expire in 1985 was revoked and the journalist ordered to leave by December 3.

Speaking at a Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) sponsored seminar on professionalism and professional standards for journalists, the Contact editor said there were myriad inconsistencies, distortions and 'lies' adduced by the United States and the Caribbean countries that took part in the invasion to justify their action.

And he said it was left "largely to the media in North America and Europe to inform Caribbean citizens about some of the more significant developments in Grenada before and after the invasion."

"We could not learn about these through our own regional media," he said.

The questioning journalism which came out of publications such as the New York Times and the Washington Post, and American news magazines such as Time and Newsweek, Singh said contrasted "so sharply with what we have to put up with in sections of the regional media."

He cited the Barbados 'Nation' as the exception.

Asked the journalist: "Is it fear or incompetence that has prevented so many sections of our own Caribbean media from demonstrating a capacity to also challenge the accuracy of official statements or to cover the other side of America's war in Grenada?"

He added: "Where fear exists in a society, then, as one Caribbean writer points out, you do not need to regulate censorship. You do not have to put on the statue books legislation that curbs not only freedom of the press, but the wider and more fundamental concept of freedom of expression."

Singh complained that there were far too many occasions in the Caribbean when "either out of fear or weakness to win the favours of the powers that be, the standard of journalism has suffered."

"There are journalists who are afraid to be identified with a minority or radical viewpoint when justice demands such a statement," he declared.

Singh urged Caribbean journalists to be unafraid of regional politicians fear of what they consider advocacy or adversary journalism.

What was really important, he said, was "the social relevance and validity of this quality of journalism and the opportunities it can possibly create for our profession and society as a whole."

He added: "As a Caribbean journalist who has had difficulties with his own and other CARICOM (Caribbean Community) Governments, I stand before you, not as a paragon of virtue, but another victim for the profession.

"My latest sin has to do with my own humble attempts to create opportunities for dissent by personally challenging the assumptions and conclusions of some CARICOM Governments and their involvement with the U.S. invasion of Grenada."

The U.S. said the intervention was to protect its citizens and restore democracy after the military take-over, while the East Caribbean islands along with Jamaica and Barbados who participated said they feared for their internal security.

But Singh argued that the Reagan Administration had long planned the invasion of Grenada, and those who murdered Bishop only provided the pretext for the military action.

"Not only the United States, but not a single government in the Caribbean that has joined the Reagan Administration in the invasion of Grenada, has, to this day, provided any concrete evidence of a threat to its own national security as a result of the PRG's (People's Revolutionary Government of Bishop) politics or by the tragic events that followed," he said.

Some of the region's leading media houses associated with the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA), had helped to set a scene for the invasion of Grenada, Singh argued, by perpetuating the Reagan administration's image of the island under Bishop as a militarised Soviet-Cuban proxy "irrespective of even independent viewpoints within the U.S. itself and from top representatives of the European Community?"

One of these CPBA officials...prided himself on waging a relentless campaign against the PRG because of his own views that coincided with the politics of Reaganism in this region, but which had nothing to do with the Grenadian reality," the Contact editor said.

He said thesere were several lessons to be learnt from the Grenadian tragedy.

"From the perspective of a journalist who believes in having some mechanism for legitimate dissent, who believes in the freedom of expression," Singh said, "one lesson is that had there been in Grenada a media system permitting dissent, however restrained, given the siege mentality in St. Georges, then Mr. Bishop himself may have had a vehicle to transmit to the Grenadian masses some of the problems his once loyal comrades insisted on concealing.

He said too there was a lesson that one had to be wary of "the dangerous logic" of politicians who say they did not believe in "a democracy introduced at the point of a gun then end up doing the same thing in Grenada."

Added Singh: "Grenada's tragedy is today a Caribbean tragedy, a Third World tragedy. It has exposed so many of the weaknesses of our political leaders, our cultural, religious and trade union leaders.

"It has certainly exposed the shortcomings, the deficiencies of too many sections of the Caribbean media.

"In seeing the invasion through the eyes of Reagan's Administration, the region's media, anxious to have the Grenadian revolutionary process out of the way, are allowing too many vital questions, of both a moral and legal nature to fall by the wayside. They are allowing the baby to be thrown out with the bath water," Singh declared.