

Cleaner Oct. 31, 1983



GRENADA REPORT: Prime Minister Edward Seaga reporting on what he had seen in Grenada while on visit there, when he returned at Norman Manley International Airport yesterday.

Beside him is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Neville Gallimore, who was also in Grenada. Mr. Seaga said the Grenadians were overjoyed to see him.

Life in Grenada back to normal

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 31: AFTER ALMOST two weeks of terror for many Grenadians life is due to start returning to normality today.

Government employees are to return to work this morning and schools

are reopening their doors. Stores, many of which were looted or damaged during last week's US-led invasion to oust the left-wing military Junta, reopened for business yesterday.

Grenada Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon says very soon he will be

naming a body of Grenadians to administer the country's affairs and prepare for general elections in another six month's time.

Major resistance to the US-led multinational force appears to have been broken, especially

now that two of the chief movers in the ouster of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Army General Hudson Austin and former Deputy Prime Minister Br. Coard, have been captured by the Army.

Australia, New Zealand differ on Grenada invasion

CANBERRA, Oct. 31:

Differences emerged today between Commonwealth neighbours Australia and New Zealand on possible participation in a peace-keeping force for Grenada.

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said after a Cabinet meeting that Wellington wanted foreign troops withdrawn and was prepared to take part in a peace-keeping force.

However, the Australian government toughened its stand on the U.S. action and Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said Canberra would have advised against intervention had it been consulted. After a Cabinet meeting he said the government did not contemplate Australian participation in any peace-keeping force.

This appeared to harden Prime Minister Bob Hawke's statement last week that while Australia did not necessarily endorse the invasion, it could understand U.S. concern about the area.

Hayden said: "The government wishes to see the current military operations in Grenada ended as soon as possible and the withdrawal of the intervention forces."

"The government finds it hard to justify the use of force, certainly before all other possible courses of action had been exhausted."

CANA-Reuter

Thatcher raps notion about Communism

LONDON:

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has attacked the notion that wherever communism rules against the will of the people, the United States can enter.

The British leader taking part in a radio phone-in programme about last week's U.S. led invasion of Grenada, said she was utterly against communism and terrorism.

Thatcher said the West had defensive forces in order to defend their way of life. And should try to do everything by persuasion.

-CANA-Reuter

50 feared dead in US forces air attack on Hospital

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31:

The Pentagon said today U.S. forces in Grenada conducted an air strike that led to some casualties in a civilian hospital at Fort Fredericks.

A Defense Department statement did not disclose the number of casualties and provided only sketchy details

of the raid, but press reports put the number of dead as high as 50.

The Pentagon said an air attack was carried out against the Fort Fredericks military area last Tuesday, when it was observed that artillery was firing from that position into the Governor General's residence

-CANA-Reuter

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Grenada—

We're going to move out as fast as possible

—US official

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30:

THE PENTAGON said today 16 American servicemen died in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. Another 77 were wounded and three are missing.

Four of the dead had previously been listed as missing in action, a defence department spokesman said.

The toll had stood at 11 dead for the past two days.

The U.S. today also said it would soon begin talks with eastern Caribbean allies and Britain on the future of Grenada, where resistance to U.S. forces who invaded the island last week has all but ceased.

In television interviews today, senior foreign policy officials consistently defended the American takeover of the island last Tuesday and said the remaining 5,000 U.S. troops there would be removed as soon as field commanders were certain the last pockets of resistance had been overcome.

"We are going to move out as fast as we can," Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger said on ABC television.

Eagleburger said America wants to work closely with Britain and with the Eastern Caribbean nations, which Washington said requested U.S. help in combating a security threat posed by the marxist government of the former British colony.

President Reagan has said the U.S. invasion was necessary to protect the lives of about 1,000 U.S. citizens on Grenada, but that when American forces arrived they found plans for establishing a major Cuban military presence on the island.

The invasion of Grenada has prompted concern in Congress about the possibility of direct U.S. military intervention in Nicaragua, in view of similar administration charges of Soviet and Cuban involvement there.

But Eagleburger and Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam today drew a distinction between the situations in Grenada and Nicaragua and denied there were any such plans.

"The administration is not talking about and is not planning an invasion of Nicaragua," Dam said in an interview on CBS television.

But asked if there were a contingency plan for a Nicaraguan invasion, he replied: "I have no idea what may be in a drawer somewhere in the pentagon."

Eagleburger flatly replied "No" when asked if there were plans for a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

"Obviously we are concerned about the situation there, but the specifics in Grenada were different," he said, stressing that safety of U.S. citizens on Grenada was a primary consideration in the decision to invade.

—CANAL-Reuters

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Caribbean News Page

War powers Act invoked—

US Senate sets date for Grenada pullout

WASHINGTON, Oct 28, CANA-Reuter:

THE REPUBLICAN-CONTROLLED SENATE today reaffirmed support for a law requiring withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from Grenada by Dec. 24 unless Congress extends their stay.

The 64-20 vote was not a judgment on the United States invasion of the tiny Caribbean

island but reflected concern that President Reagan, like his predecessors, has refused to acknowledge Congress' war-making powers, several Senators said.

After last night's nationally televised speech by Reagan, designed to rally support for his foreign policy, the Senate erupted in prolonged emotional debate over Grenada and Lebanon.

Unlike House Democratic Leader Thomas O'Neill, who angrily accused Reagan of "gunboat diplomacy" on Grenada, Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd said: "I think our action (there) was necessary but regrettable."

Republican Senate leader Howard Baker acknowledged having doubts about sending marines as part of a multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, but said of the Grenada invasion: "I think it was in the manifest best interests of the country and the future."

The vote on the issue of troop withdrawal from Grenada came on an amendment to a bill raising the national debt limit.

The amendment asserts that the 1973 War Powers Act became operative on Oct. 25, when Reagan sent combat troops to Grenada to rescue 1,000 Americans and restore peace after a coup.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee, in a similarly strong 32-2 vote, yesterday approved the same resolution and the full House is expected to vote next week.

The dual actions set the stage for a White House-Congress confrontation on war-making powers, much like one concerning Lebanon that was resolved last month with a compromise permitting U.S. marines to stay in Beirut until March 1985.

The War Powers Act was passed after the Vietnam War as a check on presidential war-making powers. It prohibits a president from keeping troops in hostile areas overseas more than 60 days without congressional approval.

Congressional action at this time should not be necessary because the law is already on the books. But some in Congress felt compelled to act because Reagan has refused to acknowledge that the law is constitutional and to state he will remove American forces if Congress does not extend their stay.

Before the vote, Jeane Kirkpatrick, for the United States, rejected charges that the intervention in Grenada violated the U.N. Charter. This, she said, justified the use of force to defend freedom, democracy.

"The events in the Caribbean do not comprise a classical example of a large power invading a small, helpless nation," she said, adding that it was a delusion to conclude there was a violation that should be condemned by outraged opinion.

For Britain, John Thomson said the governments that took action in Grenada -- seven small Caribbean states, as well as the U.S. -- were of the highest reputation.

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Jamaica's position on the invasion of Grenada as presented at the UN

Jamaica's case for its participation in the action in Grenada was presented to the United Nations Security Council on Wednesday by Sir Egerton Richardson, Jamaica's Permanent Representative to the United Nations.

Taking part in the debate in the Security Council on the landing of the multi-national peacekeeping force in Grenada on Monday, Sir Egerton said:

"The Jamaican troops are part of a multi-national peacekeeping force, intended to remove the threat to peace and security in the area and at the same time to restore normalcy to the island of Grenada.

"The Jamaican troops are not there to determine what form of government the people of Grenada should decide to have. We are there to assist the people of Grenada to free themselves from a military dictatorship, and to establish conditions within which it might be possible for the will of the people to be displayed in free and fair elections.

"The Jamaican troops will leave Grenada as soon as it is clear that such conditions have been established".

Sir Egerton was responding to statements made in the debate by representatives of other countries which sought to criticise the action of Jamaica in responding to the appeal from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to act in the Grenada crisis.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT of the Jamaica statement:

Jamaica is obliged to request a hearing in this debate because Jamaica is one of the countries which has responded to the appeal of the authority of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to act and remove a threat which the Eastern Caribbean States saw as overhanging their future security for developments from within the regime in Grenada.

I am therefore extremely grateful to the members of this Council for having afforded me the opportunity to be heard.

Mr. President, many delegations have spoken in this debate, but they have commenced from a position in which the government of Grenada, as a member state of the United Nations, is invaded by troops from neighbouring states, and they have therefore attempted to throw the cloak of U.N. respectability around the shoulders of the regime in Grenada. We would ask you to consider before attempting to accept these premises: on what authority are foreign troops at present in Grenada?

Let us begin with the troops of the Cuban government. Who invited them to Grenada? Are they properly there at the request of a legitimate government of Grenada? You know the answer to that question. It is a resounding "No".

The Bishop regime was illegitimate. It had come to power as a result of a coup. It had refused to hold elections in spite of strong pressure from its CARICOM colleagues that the regime should seek to legitimise itself by holding elections so as to be established by the people of Grenada. They decline to do so.

Instead, they concentrated on building up a military force until that force has become strong enough to destroy its political leaders and to place the whole country under siege.

MR. PRESIDENT we next heard about Grenada's problems when differences amongst the ruling cliques in the country began to emerge. We heard rumours that Maurice Bishop and many of his associates were disposed to return the country to some form of legitimacy, and accordingly to establish a democratic government in Grenada. What was the result? Mr. Bishop was placed under house arrest. Having been released by his followers, who challenged the authority of the new military regime, he was wounded, re-arrested, two trade union leaders and other civilians of the country were also executed. But that was not all. The new regime under someone whose name we understand to be "Austin" had placed the whole Grenadian population under a state of siege.

They declared a curfew and made it known that any Grenadian citizen who was found outside of his home after certain hours of the day would be shot on sight.

Mr. President, Jamaica is a democracy. For over forty years or more, we have regularly changed our governments through the use of a ballot box, not with soldiers and bullets. We are members of the CARICOM Organization, as indeed we are members of the Organiza-

tion of American States. But we are aware of the fact that the countries who have asked us to take action are not all members of the Organization of American States. They have their own organization — the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. They are all democracies. They have foresworn the use of armed forces in their international relations. Countries like Dominica have no army. Others have a few policemen to keep law and order — that is all.

Mr. President, you have already heard that the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States have been increasingly concerned about the state of affairs in Grenada; that for years they had looked with grave concern at the accumulation of troops in Grenada — an accumulation which seemed in their view to go far beyond the requirements of international security. When they found that these troops had taken charge of the country, had disposed of its titular head and his associates, they were entitled to be concerned. Any members of this organization who found themselves with such absence of security in circumstances such as these would have been concerned. It was a responsibility placed upon their governments to take action to secure the future of their country.

The Organization of Eastern Caribbean States has a charter. Under article 8 of that charter they are required to take action in a collective manner when they recognise that their security is threatened.

THE AUTHORITY of the OECS met in Barbados on Friday, 22nd October 1983, to evaluate the situation in Grenada arising out of the overthrow of the government led by Maurice Bishop. The authority was aware that the overthrow of the Bishop administration took place with the knowledge and connivance of forces unfriendly to the OECS. The authority at its meeting also took note of the current anarchical conditions, the serious violation of human rights and the bloodshed that had occurred, and sequent unprecedented threat to the peace and security of the region, which was created by the vacuum of authority in Grenada.

The Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States was deeply concerned that military forces and supplies were likely to be shortly introduced to consolidate the position of the regime, and that the country could be used as a staging post for acts of aggression against surrounding states. The Chairman of the Organization accordingly wrote to the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica, transmitting the request for assistance under article 8 of the Treaty, to provide transport, logistic support and additional military personnel so as to assist the forces of the OECS to stabilise this serious situation within the Eastern Caribbean.

clear that they refer to American troops, Jamaican troops, Barbadian troops, and elements in Antiguan troops and other Eastern Caribbean States. No one seen to think that the Cuban troops not engaged in the country are foreign troops. But by whom were they invited? By whom are they now authorised to resist this so-called invasion?

The Jamaican delegation recognises that the Security Council has ultimate authority in these matters. We accordingly urge the Security Council not to call for the withdrawal of the troops until the safety and territorial integrity of the people of Grenada has been secured."

Mr. President, the Jamaican troops, are part of the multi-national peace-keeping force, intended to remove the threat to peace and security in the area, and at the same time to restore normalcy to the island of Grenada. Mr. President, the Jamaican troops are not there to determine what form of government the people of Grenada should decide to have. We are there to assist the people of Grenada to free themselves from the military dictatorship, and to establish conditions within which it might be possible for the will of the people to be displayed in free and fair elections. The Jamaican troops will leave Grenada as soon as it is clear that such conditions have been established.

Mr. President, Grenada as a member of the United Nations is entitled to the protection of the Security Council against the invasion of its territory. It is being suggested that foreign troops should immediately leave Grenada and if one enquires what those who use these expressions have in mind, it is clear that they refer to American troops, Jamaican troops, Barbadian troops, and elements in Antiguan troops and other Eastern Caribbean States. No one seems to think that the Cuban troops now engaged in the country are foreign troops. But by whom were they invited? By whom are they now authorised to resist this so-called invasion?

The Jamaican delegation recognises that the Security Council has ultimate authority in these matters. We accordingly urge the Security Council not to call for the withdrawal of the troops until the safety and territorial integrity of the people of Grenada has been secured."

Five against the invasion of Grenada

The Jamaica Council for Human Rights, the Workers Party of Jamaica, the Jamaican branch of the American Association of Jurists, the Guild of Graduates of the University of the West Indies (Jamaica branch) and the Junior Doctors Association have all condemned the invasion of Grenada by US and Caribbean troops.

The Council for Human Rights in a release Tuesday said it "utterly condemns the invasion of Grenada by the United States in complicity with certain Caribbean countries including Jamaica, as a gross violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country."

"The tragic and reprehensible events which occurred in Grenada during the last week cannot provide any legal or moral justification for its invasion by foreign troops and the claim by President Reagan that it was justified because the other members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States had requested U.S. intervention is a patently false premise since there was not and could not be any basis for suggesting that either the events in Grenada or the ruling body in charge there constituted a threat to any of these countries."

"Equally false is the suggestion by President Reagan that the lives of Americans in Grenada were endangered. This is in direct contradiction of reports from the Americans themselves who are in the island."

"The invasion of Grenada jeopardizes the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the countries in the region and marks the abject acceptance by the Caribbean governments involved of being America's 'backyard'. Such action, moreover, condemns the Grenadian people to greater violence and bloodshed than they have hitherto experienced and, if the invasion succeeds, to an indefinite period of foreign domination."

"Finally the Council denounces, in particular, the involvement of Jamaican troops in a war against Grenadians on Grenadian soil in a matter that does not remotely touch Jamaica's national interest nor threaten our security. We emphatically call upon the Prime Minister and Governor General to immediately recall all Jamaican troops presently so involved."

A statement from the Workers Party yesterday said:

"The Workers Party of Jamaica, along with the families of the Jamaican soldiers and the over 100 Jamaican civilians now in Grenada, is deeply concerned about the fate of the thousands of civilians caught in the invasion of Grenada."

"The Workers Party notes serious reports from all quarters, including the Gleaner, of the continued fierce fighting in the island, but total silence on the Jamaican Government as

to the overall death-toll and the well-being of our citizens."

"The Grenadian Ambassador to the United Nations has spoken of 700 civilians having been killed, while reports from the Pentagon and United States Secretary of Defence, Casper Weinberger, admit to two marines having been killed and the expectation of further American deaths."

"The resistance to the invaders has been far stronger than expected from the Grenadian Armed Forces including thousands of voluntary members of the militia — and indications are that the resistance is continuing according to the United States, which now admits that the original timetable to secure the island swiftly is no longer feasible."

"In light of the above, the Workers Party renews its call, alongside the world community and all shades of international political opinion, for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops in Grenada, including Jamaican soldiers. The Workers Party further demands a truthful up-to-date account of the casualties suffered in the invasion, and particularly of Jamaican nationals."

The Jamaican Branch of the American Association of Jurists said it condemned the invasion of the Grenadian sovereign soil by the Seaga Government together with US imperialist marines and others.

"We condemn this act which is in violation of international law, and constitutes an interference in the internal affairs of that country. It is clear that these governments have seized upon the opportunity to manipulate the internal affairs of the Grenadian people to their own ends," the AAJ said.

"We call on the Seaga Government, the US Government and the other nations involved in this invasion to immediately withdraw their troops."

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The Guild of Graduates said:

"The U.W.I. Guild of Graduates (Jamaica Branch) regrets the tragic events which recently took place in Grenada, culminating in the invasion of that country."

"The Guild wishes that the true aspirations of the Grenadian people will be realised as soon as possible."

A release from the **Junior Doctors Association** said the following resolution was passed at its annual general meeting held Monday:

"Whereas the Junior Doctors Association expresses its dismay, shock and revulsion at the recent bloodshed in Grenada and

Whereas the Grenadian people have suffered a great deal already

Be it resolved that the Junior Doctors Association calls on all parties, including Caribbean Governments and external forces, to seek a peaceful path to the resolution of this crisis and resist the temptation to intervene militarily."

us' call denied

Geoffrey Howe, and Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal today discussed prospects for setting up a peacekeeping force in the former British colony.

Ramphal wants troops from the 48-nation Commonwealth to replace the U.S.-led invasion force and Britain has said it will give sympathetic consideration to any request to provide troops.

Sir Geoffrey, speaking on radio today, restated British reservations about the invasion, but added: "Now it is there, we must all want to see it successfully concluded and peace restored in the island."

Scoon's 'help us' call denied

LONDON, Oct 28, CANA-Reuter:

Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon contacted Buckingham Palace today for the first time since the Caribbean island was invaded on Tuesday, palace aides said.

They refused to say if he talked to Queen Elizabeth, Grenada's head of state, adding only that the Queen was glad he and his family were safe. But the palace denied all knowledge of Sir Paul's reported invitation to Eastern Caribbean nations to move into Grenada. He is Queen Elizabeth's representative on the island.

Since Thursday, Scoon has been reportedly poised to head an interim government on the island and is at the centre of a controversy over whether he had the authority to invite U.S. troops to intervene.

British officials said Britain's Foreign Secretary, Sir

Geoffrey Howe, and Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal today discussed prospects for setting up a peacekeeping force in the former British colony.

Ramphal wants troops from the 48-nation Commonwealth to replace the U.S.-led invasion force and Britain has said it will give sympathetic consideration to any request to provide troops.

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Oct 29 **Fears crisis hurting region's
tourism**

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent,
Oct 28, CANA:

A top tourism official in St Vincent and the Grenadines has expressed fears that the present crisis in neighbouring Grenada may have adverse effects on the tourist industry here.

Director of tourism, Vera-anna Brereton said on a government Information Service (GIS) radio programme here that hotels in the southern Grenadines, as well as on St Vincent had already received cancellation of bookings as a result of the situation in Grenada, where U.S-led invading forces are close to gaining full control of the island from the military.

Miss Brereton said the Ministry of Foreign Affairs here had already been in touch with tourism publications and travel agents in North America re-assuring them that it was safe to come to St Vincent and the Grenadines since the islands had not been affected by the crisis in neighbouring Grenada.

St Vincent is about 64 miles north of Grenada, but the most southerly Grenadine islands — Petit

St Vincent, Prune Island and Union Island are just 15 miles away from the spice isle.

Miss Brereton said she hoped that the steps taken by the Foreign Affairs Ministry would arrest the state of hotel cancellations.

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More foreigners evacuated

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 28, CANA-Reuter:

U.S. forces evacuated 35 more foreigners from Grenada today and some said fighting was continuing in the area between Point Salines and St George's.

"There was a major attack last night in the Grande Anse beach area with helicopter gunships and artillery fire," said Catherina Robson, 24, of London.

Robson said American troops came in this morning and told the evacuees they had to leave quickly because Cubans were believed to be in the area and it was going to be bombed.

Robson, who said she had arrived for a brief vacation just before last week's coup, added that

she had been more scared during the invasion, which began on Tuesday, than during the Grenadian military takeover.

She said the Grenadians seemed frightened because the Americans appeared not to have the island under control.

A West German tourist who identified himself as E. Block said he had been driven to the airport with six other foreigners by a Grenadian civilian today.

British journalist Hugh O'Shaughnessy, who also arrived on today's plane, said that he and other foreign newsmen broke open a jail door yesterday to free Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes from Richmond Hill prison in St George's.

Defending Cuban and

Grenadian forces abandoned the prison yesterday during the final American assault on the capital.

O'Shaughnessy said Hughes was in good spirits after being detained a week ago by the military junta that deposed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He said some people in the jail had been detained since the March 1979 revolution which brought Bishop to power.

A British High Commission spokesman told Reuters there were plans to fly in a Royal Air Force Hercules from Barbados later today. Deputy High Commissioner David Montgomery would be on the plane to supervise arrangements for Britons still on the island.

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CCC gets support for stance on invasion

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 28 (CANA)

The Caribbean Conference of Churches has received backing from the National Council of Churches of the U.S.A. and the British Council of Churches for opposing military intervention in the Caribbean by external forces.

Following is the text of a press release issued by the Barbados based CCC yesterday.

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches received today from the National Council of Churches of the U.S.A. the following copy of a cable sent to President Reagan and other top U.S. officials. The text of the cable is as follows:

"To Rev. Allan Kirton, General Secretary, Caribbean Conference of Churches: this is a copy of telegrams sent to President Ronald Reagan Secretary

of State Shultz and Secretary of Defence Casper Weinberger.

The National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America joins with the Caribbean Council of Churches in viewing the recent intervention in Grenada with deep concern. We are especially alarmed by the injection of our U.S. 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 from Grenada.

Claire Randall, General Secretary National Council of Churches in the U.S.A.

The CCC also received the following cable from the British Council of Churches: "to Revd. Allan Kirton, General Secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches:

The BCC gives its full support to the CCC in its principal opposition to the use of military force by outside nations to solve Grenada's internal political problems. The breach of the U.N. Charter is one more example of unprincipled great power interference in the affairs of smaller nations. We pray that there will now be no further bloodshed. We shall continue to plead for a rapid return to the principles of international law enabling the people of Grenada to determine their own future. If any foreign presence would assist this process, action by the U.N. or the Commonwealth would have our full support.

The people of Grenada, the nations of the Caribbean and the CCC remain in our prayers. May God sustain and guide you and your colleagues.
Philip Morgan
General Secretary of the BCC

Communism with capitalist face in Hungary

By John Dornberg

MUNICH, Oct. 6:

If Yuri Andropov's rise to the top slot in the Kremlin gives cause for cheer anywhere in the Soviet bloc, then surely in Hungary.

Which might seem strange, considering that it was Andropov, in his role as ambassador to Budapest, who played an instrumental role in crushing the Hungarian rebellion against Soviet rule in 1956 and in installing Janos Kadar, a man then regarded by Hungarians as a Judas and traitor, as head of the Hungarian Communist party.

But therein lies the irony. In the 27 years since the uprising, Kadar has won the hearts of his countrymen and is the only leader in Eastern Europe who would probably win a free election if he were to hold one. At the same time, he is probably the only East European Communist party chief who enjoys Andropov's full confidence and support.

This unique situation has enabled Kadar to put Hungary's programme of economic reform into second gear, with the result that Hungary today has the Communist world's fastest-growing economy and the most affluent standard of living. More than that, what is happening there is being lauded throughout the Soviet bloc as a model and example for the other countries, including the USSR itself, to follow.

The only stricture on Budapest, and one which U.S. Vice President George Bush apparently failed to understand on his recent visit there, is that Hungary must strictly toe the Soviet foreign policy line, and must not go off on a political or ideological tangent which challenges Soviet hegemony or the monopoly of Communist party rule as understood and interpreted by Moscow.

Bush was right in asserting that Hungary imposes fewer restrictions on human and civil rights than any other East European country. Which is not saying, however, that those rights are entirely unrestricted. Hungary, too, has a secret police. It merely keeps a lower profile, and does its job with greater discretion and circumspection.

Be that as it may, that started in the 1960s, with the blessing of Nikita Khrushchev, who coined the phrase, as "goulash communism," is now a clear case of "communism with a capitalist face" and proof of the old adage that a "Hungarian is someone who enters a revolving door last but always comes out first."

Consider some of the most recent developments.

Budapest has begun dismantling and reorganizing some of its biggest industrial enterprises and dividing them into smaller firms which compete for market shares with each other in order to make them more efficient. The motto seems to be that "small is better."

Recently this reorganization chopped up the biggest and best known icon of Hungarian heavy industry, the Csepel Iron and Metalworks, with a pedigree going

back to the 19th century, which was decentralized into 13 smaller, independent enterprises operating under the umbrella of a holding company.

The same thing is about to happen to Tungsram, the huge electrical and electronics conglomerate, which exports its products to more than 100 countries around the world.

Private enterprise is being encouraged at every level and in every sector of the economy.

During the past year 13,000 private companies and shops, with more than 60,000 employees, have started up, primarily in the service, crafts and small manufacturing fields. People who go into business for themselves are allowed to employ up to 12 people. Co-operative associations of private companies can have as many as 100 workers on their joint payroll.

Such private firms now account for eight per cent of Hungary's exports.

One of the most unusual schemes calls for the formation of private workers' associations within large state-owned companies. Up to 12 workers can form an association, lease machinery from the company, and produce components or even finished goods which they are free to sell to the company, or elsewhere, at profit. The law of supply and demand is the basic rule of the game. The system has been a boon to efficiency and productivity.

Divesting itself

The state has also been divesting itself of restaurants and smaller hotels which it leases to private operators who are free to make personal profits but must also take the risks of losses. With nearly 15 million foreign visitors annual, one-and-a-half times the country's entire population, tourism is one of Hungary's biggest businesses.

In Budapest alone — population two million — there are now 3,000 privately owned taxicabs whose operators compete with the two government owned cab companies, much to the delight of Hungarians who find the private service faster, cleaner, more efficient and certainly more friendly.

Of Hungary's 3.4 million housing units — apartments as well as single-family dwellings — more than 63 per cent are now privately owned. The Kadar government recently put 340,000 additional state-owned apartments on the market for purchase as condominiums. Increasingly, too, repair and renovation work on state-owned buildings is being carried out by private companies.

Foreign investment and joint ventures are being encouraged. Burger King is about to enter the Hungarian market with a chain of fast food outlets. Budapest's major hotels are, respectively, a Hilton, an Intercontinental, a Sheraton and a Ramada Inn.

But perhaps the most inconoclastic developments have been in banking and capital accumulation.

Hungary already claims to be a kind of "Red Switzerland" because the state-owned savings bank system offers foreign depositors the privilege of secret, numbered accounts with exceptional lucrative interest rates. One does not even have to go to Budapest to open an account. The mailing of a notarized signature from abroad suffices.

Last spring a bond market was established for large state-owned enterprises. They can sell bonds to raise capital for specific projects, plant modernization and expansion. Thus far only other state companies can buy the bonds, which have a 10-year maturity and guarantee 11.5 per cent annual interest.

But by next year, according to Hungarian banking sources, industrial bonds will also to individuals.

There has even been preliminary discussion about selling shares in state-owned companies to the public.

Beauty of Lenin

Amazingly, all these moves toward small capitalism. Private enterprise and a market economy are taking place within the confines of Communist ideology. When challenged that they are deviating from the faith, Hungarian reformers simply quote from the collected works of Lenin. The beauty of Lenin is that he said and wrote so much in his comparatively short life, and so often contradicted himself, that there is an appropriate Lenin citation to fit almost any situation.

But there is something else involved. The kind of "market socialism" now being practised in Hungary, with all of its decentralization, local decision making, criteria of profitability and a niche for the small private tradesman, is in fact consonant with the system Lenin envisioned for Russia in the early 1920s. What happened there after his death in 1924 was the rise of Josef Stalin to dictatorial leadership and the imposition of the highly centralized, command-style economic system which has become entrenched in the USSR and which the Soviet Union imposed on its satellites after War II.

Attempts to reform it in the Soviet Union have run aground on opposition from the vested interests that benefit, and moves to change it in the other countries, for example Czechoslovakia in 1968, led to disaster. That the Hungarians are succeeding is due in part to Magyar luck, in part to Kadar's shrewdness, and also to his "special relationship" with Andropov.

Cleaner

Oct. 29, 1983

No, Mrs. Thatcher

THE EDITOR, Sir:—As a loyal Commonwealth citizen I was truly shocked and disgusted with the stance adopted by Britain in the present Grenadian situation. Considering the recent Falklands "invasion" Mrs. Thatcher's memory must be as short as her gratitude is scant to the U.S. who rescued her and Jamaica which lent it's immediate moral support.

Are the Grenadians any less deserving of external assistance than were the people of the Falklands merely because they have elected to graduate from their previous colonial status? Are the OECS any less entitled to seek external assistance from the U.S. or any other friendly country than Britain was entitled to seek assistance from the U.S. in the Falklands issue? Perhaps if Mrs. Thatcher had offered that clearly necessary assistance, there would have been no need for the U.S. to have exposed itself to the critical tongues of petty people who are willing to sacrifice principle for political expediency whenever it suits them to do so.

Jamaicans who have experienced the cold terror of political situations which could quite easily have ended in circumstances very similar to those in which Grenadians found themselves under General Austin and his gang, can understand the desperate need to know that there are powerful forces in the world which are decent enough and fearless enough to offer assistance to whole populations enslaved by dictators, whether they be in Grenada, the Falklands, Afghanis-

tan or anywhere else.

Thank God for the Britain under Winston Churchill that saved the world from Hitler. God bless the Reagans — and the Seagas — of today for leading their brave armies, in an often thankless fight, to save the world again from the new tyrannies that surround it. The people of Jamaica salute you and our Barbadian and OECS brothers!

I am, etc.,

J. LORD

Kingston

Oct. 26, 1983

Cleaner Oct. 29, 1983

The fantasies of Richard Jacobs a marxist envoy in Moscow

The Grenadian Ambassador to Moscow Richard Jacobs, has been informing foreign correspondents in Moscow that —

A total of 7,000 U.S. troops landed in Grenada, 2,000 in the north and 5,000 in the south. He said that Grenadian forces were containing the invasion and had killed 1,200 U.S. soldiers for the loss of 700 of their own men.

He also said that 9 U.S. helicopters had been destroyed, and that many of the Caribbean forces on Grenada had refused to fight the Grenadians, and in some cases had joined them.

He said that 17 Jamaican soldiers had been killed and 27 had joined the Grenadian side. Jacobs said that he received this information directly in special radio telephone conversation with a military commander in Grenada.

The foreign correspondents are treating Mr. Jacobs' fantasies with extreme scepticism, but at least one B.B.C. World Service report mentioned Jacobs' statement about the 9 helicopters.

Mr. Jacobs is a U.W.I. graduate who won a British Caribbean Rhodes Scholarship. He is an articulate and imaginative Marxist.

One hopes his fantasies were not caused by the fact that since Friday October 21, he has been confined to bed in a Moscow hospital

P.G.

PAGE ONE EDITORIAL

FRIGHTENING!

The discovery of a mighty arsenal in Grenada, suggesting a massive build-up of arms much greater than can be regarded as that small island's defensive requirement, is frightening in its implication.

There is no escaping the conclusion that there was a sinister purpose behind this build-up. Whoever was behind it, — and the evidence points to some of Grenada's external associates — could certainly not have been concerned with protecting Grenada from attack but, rather, with using that ill-starred island as a base for the spread of subversion and terrorism throughout the Caribbean.

Six warehouses piled high with Soviet and Cuban ammunition and weapons, including anti-aircraft guns, mortars and heavy machine-guns, can only have one significance. Such an armoury is massively in excess of little Grenada's needs and is more than the weaponry and armaments of all the Commonwealth Caribbean territories put together.

Many countries have condemned the U.S.-Caribbean invasion of Grenada. But this frightening arms discovery introduces an element of justification far beyond the objective already stated by the leaders of the countries involved in the invading forces.

For the military action taken in Grenada may have saved the entire Caribbean area from an even greater threat than that which was first thought to be posed by the Bishop and Austin regimes.

Oct. 29

Grenada's importance to US said not realised

LONDON: Oct. 26:

It is easy to criticise American action in deciding to invade Grenada - a small island of little more than 100,000 people - and to say the operation is unnecessary, endangering civilian lives, including British and American tourists. But such an attitude shows a total lack of understanding of the importance Grenada has in American eyes since it passed under communist control. The Caribbean along with Central America is the United States' backyard. Radiating from the centre is Cuba, whose increasing involvement in Central America has grown to such an extent that President Reagan has had to meet this challenge by increasing direct and indirect military and economic aid to the Central American republics facing Cuban-backed guerrillas trying to destabilise the whole area.

Now it is asked why we should worry about Grenada. But there has been mounting evidence that the Russians and more precisely the Cubans saw the island as an important strategic asset to be exploited after Mr. Maurice Bishop and his Marxists seized power. Cuban experts and technicians were sent, an air base was being built and the Russians were building up their own mission. Mr. Bishop, rather late in the day, seemed to be anxious to mend fences with the West, thereby losing his life and leaving thugs and Marxist true believers in control. For the United States to have done nothing would have been seen by America's friends in the area as a sign of weakness, particularly as all the Caribbean countries condemned the coup against Mr Bishop.

For too long European countries have adopted a patronising attitude, criticising and dismissing American preoccupation with Central America and the Caribbean. We tend to forget that the Castro regime is actively serving Soviet interests not only in the Caribbean, but in other parts of the world such as Ethiopia. The Russians have made no secret of their belief that Moscow has as much right to have military facilities in Cuba as the United States has in areas neighbouring the Soviet Union, such as Turkey. President Reagan hopes to nip in the bud the dangers of another potential Cuba.

'May Torchlight shine again,' says the Nation

The following is an editorial of the **Barbados Nation** of Tuesday, Oct 25:

"Today is one of the most historic days in the history of the Caribbean.

The people of Grenada, rigidly controlled by a revolutionary Government imposed on them four years ago and more recently terrorized by a small band of semi-literate criminals, have at last been liberated by the military might of a multinational force.

President Forbes Burnham of Guyana has condemned the invasion of Grenada by foreign forces and there must be many, even in Barbados, who will argue that an unfortunate precedent has been set.

We think that the intervention is to be deeply regretted. It is (an) unprecedented action of a sort that we hoped would never have been necessary. Nevertheless, we recognize that it became necessary as thugs took control of the island and held helpless thousands to ransom, killing and threatening to kill.

We are concerned, too, because this precedent threatens the future of CARICOM and will give others excuses in the future to move into foreign territory on the very slightest excuse.

We trust, however, that instead, the forceful stand taken by those who volunteered to go in will drive from our midst the types who would want to exploit our people in the way the St. George's gang did over the past week.

President Reagan has given two reasons for his involvement. First, he had responded to a request from the governments of the Caribbean. Second, he had moved to protect the

safety of his nationals, numbering more than 1,000.

In the particular circumstances of Grenada, military intervention was the only choice. We believe that the people of the spice island, with their long tradition of free democratic institutions had suffered enough. And we believe too that the people of Grenada are greatly relieved by the intervention of friendly forces.

There are many ironies with respect to today's events. The first is that the spanking new airport at Port Saline was built with Russian and Cuban funds only to be first used by the countries which sit on the other side of the ideological fence.

It is ironic too, that the great liberators of Grenada in the persons of Maurice Bishop and Bernard Coard in the end turned on themselves and destroyed a revolution which they created. They have also dealt a blow to leftist movements in the area from which recovery is unlikely in this generation.

What of the future? The most likely scenario is an interim government, supported by combined Caribbean forces. The mandate will be to pave the way for early elections.

The prayers of thousands of Grenadians and countless others around the world have been answered.

We must, all of us, now play our full part in bringing Grenada back into the community of free people.

We look forward to the restoration of law and order and to the recreation of institutions such as the free press.

May the Torchlight shine again and may Radio Grenada be really free!!!!"

Libraries

Chester Oct. 29, 1983

UK did not condemn invasion

The British Government led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did not condemn the invasion of Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean troops. This was stated to the Gleaner yesterday by British High Commissioner Smallman to Jamaica, Mr. Barry Smallman.

Mr. Smallman denied that the alleged condemnation was made by Mrs. Thatcher but said that the British government had had reservations about recourse to military action.

Mr. Smallman explained:

"British Ministers had different views on the appropriate approach to a solution of the Grenada issue. They did not conceal these differences of opinion. But, differences of opinion between allies and friends do not mean condemnation by either side of the perceptions and actions of the other.

"Britain had reservations about recourse to military action — as indeed have many other Commonwealth countries, including those in the Caribbean — but she has never condemned that action nor done or said anything which would hinder it".

Mr. Smallman noted that the British Government's point of view was clearly represented as recently as Thursday by the British representative to the United Nations, Sir John Thomson, at the emergency Security Council debate on Grenada.

Sir John, he said, refused to go along with the majority in condemning military action. The resolution, which was supported by China, France, USSR, Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland and Zimbabwe, was vetoed by the United States. The United Kingdom, Zaire and Togo abstained.

Mr. Smallman said that Sir John Thomson drew the attention of the Council to what he termed "the high reputation of the Caribbean States involved in the Grenada operation", and expressed pride in acknowledging them as full members of the Commonwealth.

Sir John and also expressed Britain's sharing of the objective of the States which he said was "to restore democratic and constitutional government" to Grenada. High Commissioner Smallman told the **Gleaner** that Sir John did not go along with the resolution because he said "it did not take adequate account of the concerns which have motivated the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Jamaica, Barbados and the United States".

This position, Mr. Smallman said, expressed the position of the British Government which continues to support Jamaica in our common concern to establish peace and a democratic government for the people of Grenada".

In referring to Mrs. Thatcher's view, Mr. Smallman said has been claimed that Britain's 'condemnation' of military action stated with Mrs. Thatcher's statement in Parliament on October 25. What did she say?

"We communicated to the United States our considerable doubts about initiating action. We asked them to weigh several points carefully before taking any irrevocable decision to act. We understand

that the view of several Caribbean States weighed heavily and conclusively with the United States. The perspective of those Caribbean States is undoubtedly different from ours, as they are closer to what is happening.

"These were the conclusions of British Ministers before the decision to intervene. They were passed, among others, including considerations of the safety of the British community in Grenada, the position of the Governor-General, and the fact that the CARICOM countries as a whole were divided on the advisability of military intervention. They also had in mind wider considerations and possible world reaction.

"There was no doubt of their depth of condemnation of the recent bloody acts in Grenada which had led to the murder of Mr. Bishop and his Ministers. They were as concerned, and remain as concerned as anyone, to achieve a situation in which the ordinary Grenadian has the opportunity to choose his future freely.

"But the considerations they put to the United States — at short notice, for an approach for British assistance was only received late in the day — were factors which they felt should be considered before any decision was taken. In their view, the advantages of political and economic action should be weighed very carefully indeed.

"Subsequently the British Government while maintaining its reservations has said nothing in the House of Commons, or elsewhere, to hinder the operations in Grenada," Mr. Smallman noted.

Cleaner Oct. 29, 1983

Alister Hughes freed in dramatic encounter with colleagues

5-29
In one of the most dramatic off-field events of the three-day war in Grenada, seven journalists who slipped into St. George's after taking a boat from Carricou and set Grenada's leading journalist, Alister Hughes free from jail.

It was quite by accident that the probing journalists had made their way into the Richmond Hill prison compound. Their curiosity led them to the cells where many people, Hughes included, had been languishing for more than 24 hours with no staff to feed them.

The prison staff had fled after being scared off by gunfire in the region of the prison. They left the cells locked. Hughes and others were trying desperately to break the lock when they discovered that they had been deserted by prison staff and left to starve.

The journalists freed Hughes and two or three others and led them down Richmond Hill to safety and freedom. Hughes was soon re-united with his joyful wife, Cynthia, at their home not far from the prison.

It was two Wednesdays ago that the last voice, bold enough to shout out for freedom in Grenada, was silenced when journalist Alister Hughes was arrested hours after the assassination of Maurice Bishop and others. Confined to a prison at the Richmond Hill prison, Hughes waited for his execution without hope until last Tuesday when word filtered that a combined

(Cont'd on Page 20 Col. 8)

Alister Hughes

Continued from Page 1

American and Caribbean force had invaded the country.

However, he never expected that his release would come not at the hands of American marines or Caribbean soldiers, but the fellow journalists.

LOCAL NOTE: Richmond Hill prison is close to Fort Frederick where the last stages of the fighting took place.

62 Nov 29

Ramphal: It takes 12 men, boat to topple some Carib govts

NEW YORK, Nov 27

The U.S. invasion of Grenada would not have happened if other island states in the area had not been frightened into overreacting, the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth said in a magazine interview published today.

Secretary-General Sir Shridath Ramphal, in an interview with **Newsweek International**, re-issued a call for creation of a Caribbean regional security force to protect the sovereignty of the island governments.

"Grenada wouldn't have happened if other little island states hadn't been frightened into overreacting," Ramphal said in the interview conducted last week in New Delhi, site of the Commonwealth's biennial conference.

"It takes only 12 men in a boat to put some of those governments out of business," Ramphal added.

Asked what action might be taken to ensure the safety of the islands, the Secretary-General said one response could be establishment of a regional security force.

"As far back as 1971 I raised the notion of a Caribbean regional security force which all would contribute to. I suggested they be on call for any government," he said.

Gleaner Oct. 29, 1983

PM: New airport sophisticated military camp

THE NEW AIRPORT which was being built by Cubans at Point Salines in Grenada has turned out to be nothing less than a sophisticated military camp. This was stated by Prime Minister Seaga in a release from Jamaica House yesterday: The release said:

"With the discovery by the United States Marines of six warehouses stocked with Soviet and Cuban arms at the Cuban built Point Salines Airport, Grenada, the truth of what was really being constructed there, with the full knowledge of the Government of Grenada, is at last coming to light.

From what has so far been disclosed there are thousands of crates filled with millions of rounds of ammunition and a large number of other crates of Russian AK 47 sub-machine guns. Heavy artillery capable of firing 2,000 rounds per minute, anti-tank weapons and anti-aircraft installations already embedded in the hillside around Point Salines have been uncovered.

I understand that everything indicates that the warehouses and other discoveries at the Cuban built Point Salines Airport are in fact part of the infrastructure of a major military installation. Civilian propaganda material has also been found.

There is no longer any mystery therefore about what was going on at the Cuban built airport at Point Salines. The airport has turned out to be nothing less than a sophisticated military camp. All the signs and directions are in Spanish, none in English. Facilities are present throughout for the storage of arms and there is no evidence of provision being made for any normal commercial or civilian traffic. The installation is filled with places to hang rifles — even in the

sanitary conveniences.

The six warehouses packed with arms and other discoveries speak more eloquently than any words could of a Grenada that was being converted into a fortress and a base camp for hostile activities against its neighbours and within the region.

What has now been uncovered in Grenada gives the lie to all those who have been protesting against the accusations that the activities of Cuba and the Government of Grenada were not innocent.

It also gives the lie to those who were pursuing the argument that the new Cuban built airport was being constructed with the sole purpose of developing Grenada's tourist industry.

The pattern of events in Grenada's one that is not without relevance to Jamaica and there are many lessons in this affair for us here in Jamaica. I will spell these out on Sunday night at a rally which is being held in May Pen to mark the third anniversary of the election to office of the Jamaica Labour Party which forms the administration of this country".

Grenadian War almost over

The war in Grenada is almost over. Latest reports last night from Grenada indicate that there are very small pockets of resistance outside of the capital, St. Georges. Some U.S. troops are being withdrawn after the build-up in the first four days.

A CANA dispatch said that the United States now has about 5,600 troops in Grenada battling a force of up to 350 Cubans, possibly backed by some Grenadians, the commander of the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island said today.

Admiral Wesley McDonald, in overall command of the invasion launched last Tuesday, told reporters at the Pentagon U.S. strength had been bolstered by the arrival of troops from the 82nd Airborne Division based at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

"There is now a total of over 5,000 troops from the 82nd Airborne Division," he said. The admiral said this brought the total U.S. force to about 5,600, plus about 300 allies from six Eastern Caribbean countries that joined the invasion.

The joint force, initially including 1,900 Americans, stormed into Grenada early Tuesday morning following a bloody coup that President Reagan said had put the roughly 1,000 U.S. citizens on the island in serious danger.

By last night, U.S. strength had reached 3,000, but McDonald said some of these troops were being withdrawn as fresh forces came in.

IN THE FIRST direct clash between the superpowers over the invasion, the Soviet Union lodged a formal protest that one of its embassy staff had been injured in an aircraft attack on its mission in Grenada.

The incident was an added complication to an already-strained situation and western diplomats said it would undoubtedly be exploited to the maximum by Moscow.

The Reagan Administration expressed satisfaction about indications of growing public support in the United States for the operation.

The White House also spoke of U.S. marines meeting little resistance generally and of mopping up last strongholds on the island.

But it acknowledged that several hundred armed Cubans who had fled into the hills could be difficult to dislodge and one official said there was still serious resistance from the Cubans.

President Reagan said the invasion troops had found evidence Cuban had intended to occupy Grenada and had uncovered warehouses stocked with Soviet-made arms. One officer said there was enough to supply all guerrilla forces in the world.

U.S. intelligence sources said however Reagan was wrong in saying the extent of the build-up became apparent only after the invasion.

"We knew they were there," one intelligence source said of combat-trained Cubans.

Cuba itself denied Reagan's charge, saying no more than 800 of its civilian and military workers were on the island.

The Soviet Union, saying the air attack in its embassy in Grenada could have serious consequences, continued its fierce criticism of the United States, saying the vote in the Security Council showed its isolation.

The vote, where 11 of the Council's 15 members voted for a resolution deploring the armed intervention, was thrown out only by a U.S. veto.



ARMS AND THE MAN: A U.S. marine stands guard over one of the stores of arms found in Grenada by the U.S.-Caribbean task force. Boxes of ammunition and guns of Russian and Cuban origin pile high to the ceiling of this warehouse in

St. George's, the island capital, one of seven arsenals discovered by the army of liberation. Evidence points to a build-up of heavy weaponry on the island by external forces.

Cleaned Oct. 29, 1973

Cleaner Oct. 29, 1973

ON GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY

By Vivien Carrington

HOW DO you deal with a bunch of muggers? Read them the law on assault and larceny? Submit tamely? Blast them if you have the chance and the weapon?

It depends on you, and on whether you have any options. Facing the reality of political muggers in Grenada, the CARICOM leaders and the United States decided they had an option—start a little war. Don't get me into a hen-and-egg argument about who first got the idea. It now appears that this week's invasion of Grenada might have happened anyway.

Many of us, I for one, would not have done it. But then most of us did not have the information available to the Caribbean Prime Ministers and the U.S. government. If you believe that the communists do not have KGB agents and/or native spies in Kingston and Bridgetown, in Port-of-Spain and Roseau, then please say hello to the Tooth Fairy for me! And if the CIA didn't plant an agent or so among the students and faculty at the two medical schools in Grenada, then someone was guilty of criminal negligence. That is the real world, and it would be just a matter of time before the U.S. decided that the Grenada arsenal could not be tolerated in this region.

In the late 1970s the 500-odd Cubans here to build schools and micro-dams extensively used VHF and so on. CB radios work over hundreds of miles, and Washington would surely learn of the munitions build-up in Grenada. Mind you, it might be just a few million "hunteeng boolets" for extermination of the Caribbean shark population before Grenada built up its tourist trade! Hogwash. Horsefeathers... (The editor says I am to lay off the animals.)

In the event, we have the fact of armed aggression by some CARICOM states and the "Yankee imperialists" against a sovereign state. This takes us into the realm of international law, territorial integrity, and so on. Dangerous ground indeed. Well, to begin with, international law is unenforceable—which is why the Soviets have taken over Afghanistan with impunity, why nobody can really punish them for the Korean plane disaster. And the United Nations is often a toothless tiger—which is why the U.S. could veto the censure motion against them over the Grenada affair, just as the Russians vetoed the one about the Korean plane. The veto score, by the way, is now U.S. 38, U.S.S.R. 115.

We in Jamaica, Barbados and other Caribbean countries backing the raid on Grenada have opened a can of worms, a Pandora's box, maybe even, as somebody wrote to the editor this week, a "paradox's box"! The region can never be the same again. What's new? The ball game changed when Bishop ousted Gairy; it reached the point of no return when the Grenada extremists first put Bishop under house arrest, then set him up for execution by letting a crowd of 3,000 "release" him, so that he could be shot by "some person or persons unknown" before the execution.

The thugs who wiped out Bishop and most of his cabinet in that way could conceivably pull an Iran on the U.S. on some pretext. Ronald Reagan had no interest in being held to ransom by little Grenada the way Carter was politically destroyed by Iran. Nor was he willing to tolerate Soviet expansionism in the East Caribbean any more than Kennedy welcomed Soviet ICBMs in Cuba.

So we have U.S.-Caribbean aggression, just as we have had Soviet aggression, hard-line communists and die-hard socialists will say. More U.S. gunboat diplomacy. It's the American way. In 1898 the U.S. managed to have their battleship *Maine* blown up in Havana harbour while on a friendly visit. This required the Spanish-American War, and after several years the Yankee imperialists liberated Cuba. In 1915 they contrived to have several American citizens aboard the British liner *Lusitania* when the Germans sank it; this got them into World War I, which they helped to win. In World War II they put their fleet in the way of Japanese bombs at Pearl Harbor, so as to be able to blast Hiroshima.

Since then they have been needling the peace-loving Reds, who gave the world Ulanova and Nijinsky, caviar and vodka, Tschaikowsky and Rachmaninoff. Mind you, they also gave us forced-labour camps, international communism, Molotov cocktails and Russian roulette.

The U.S. for its part, it said on this page, has chipped in with Coca Cola and Hollywood. Plus such trifles as telephones, air brakes, electric lights, the aeroplane, IBM and NCR, digital timepieces, moon landings and Salk vaccine.

So on balance the super-powers are equal. Any U.S. citizen can fearlessly denounce Ronald Reagan in Washington; and any Soviet citizen can fearlessly denounce Ronald Reagan in Moscow. Capitalism is as bad or as good as communism or scientific socialism. Take your pick!

Editorials

THE QUEEN AND GRENADA

The Socialist Labour Party in Britain is making an issue over the question of Sir Paul Scoon's authority as Governor-General of Grenada in relation to the Queen. It appears to us that the British parliamentarians, like many Jamaicans, misunderstand the constitutional relationship between Her Majesty the Queen as Queen of Great Britain and Her Majesty the Queen as Queen of an independent Dominion, which Grenada continues to be.

It is true that the Governor-General of a Dominion in the Commonwealth represents Her Majesty the Queen, but the Governor-General does not have to report to the Queen on any action he intends to take in the exercise of his duties in the Dominion. Hence, Sir Florizel Glasspole, for example, does not have to inform the Queen that he has given his approval to the deployment of Jamaican forces outside of Jamaica.

According to the constitutional practice, Sir Florizel acts in most cases on the advice of the Prime Minister, and it is only in a small number of cases that he is permitted by the Constitution to act in his discretion such as in the case of the appointment of Privy Counsellors. He does not consult the Queen nor is he required to do so when he so acts. So that, in the case of Sir Paul Scoon in Grenada, the constitutional practice would suggest that if Sir Paul Scoon, as is stated by Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, had asked for military intervention, he

would not have had to seek the permission of the Queen to do so. In fact, the evidence suggests that the Queen was not consulted.

As far as the British Government is concerned, that Government does not have anything to do with what a Governor-General of an independent Dominion does. So that if Sir Paul Scoon had indeed told the Queen of his intention to seek military intervention, the Queen would not have been obliged to inform the British Government. All the evidence suggests that Sir Paul Scoon did ask for military intervention in his own discretion. Whether the Grenadian Constitution gave him such an authority is another moot point, but then a chaotic situation developed since March 13, 1979 when Sir Paul Scoon, though remaining Governor-General, was presiding over a constitution which no longer existed, as it had been abrogated by the Bishop Government.

The sooner British parliamentarians realise that the Queen of England is not the same as the Queen of Grenada or the Queen of Barbados or the Queen of Australia, or the Queen of Canada or the Queen of Jamaica, the easier it will be for the constitutional fiction to be understood worldwide. For example, the Queen of Jamaica has no authority to take any instructions from the British Government. Her Government is the Government of Jamaica. It would be the same for Grenada or any other Dominion.

Mr. Hughes

We are glad that Alister Hughes, the independent and fearless journalist of Grenada, is now a free man. He has been freed as a result of the military action taken by U.S. troops and the Caribbean peace-keeping force.

It appears that the Richmond Hill prison, where he and others have been kept as political prisoners, was left unguarded for a whole day as guards had fled in view of the action at nearby Fort Frederick where other political detainees were being held, and which was the scene of some of the heaviest fighting in the Grenadian conflict since

Tuesday, October 25. Some U.S. newsmen who had entered Grenada by boat from nearby Carriacou Island were able to enter the unguarded prison and to help to set Alister free.

We are delighted that the first news on October 20 that Alister who had been held on October 19 by the brutal Military Junta headed by General Austin, had been killed has been proved to be inaccurate. We welcome him back to freedom, and we hope that as soon as the situation is stabilised in Grenada, he will resume sending his excellent communiques to the outside world.

Opinions on this Page, except for those in the editorials above, do not necessarily reflect the views of the GLEANER

Adams tells of plans to rescue Bishop, then free Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 27 (CANA)

ams last night.

"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 government 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 unprecedented event in our islands and a new regime having been recogni-



BISHOP

sed 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 3 or 4 years, the regime of Maurice Bishop, in the words of the *New York Times* began "to drift toward 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, was easy to reconstruct. On Friday October 14, our Foreign Minister 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 tak-

ing 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 en transit 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 has 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



ADAMS

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 possi-

ble 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

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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



COMPTON

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, October 20, 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 re-

The OECS countries in Grenada could not remain as it was and 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 for Barbados. Prime Minister Chambers did not consult me, but summoned the meeting for 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 force. 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.



BURNHAM

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 involve article 8 of their treaty of association and to seek the assistance of friendly countries to stabilise the situation and to establish a peace-keeping 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 peace-keeping body in our immediate area.

I was requested to attend the OECS meeting and issued with an invita-

tion 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.

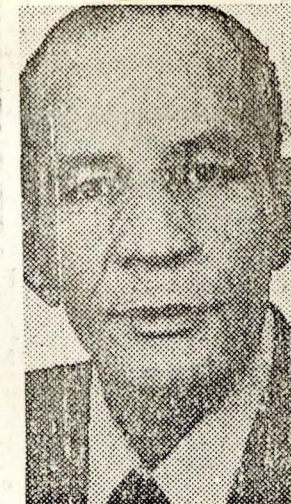
I was then deputed by the OECS, formally to notify Britain and the United States, through their local diplomatic representatives of the decision and to make known our wish for their participation in the multi-national force.

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 U.S.A. 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 22, I saw Prime Min-



CHAMBERS

ister (George) Price of Belize, who indicated that he did not wish to participate and could not, 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 U.S. 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.

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 2.00 a.m. I made contact between 2 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 11.

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

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Adams tells of plans to rescue

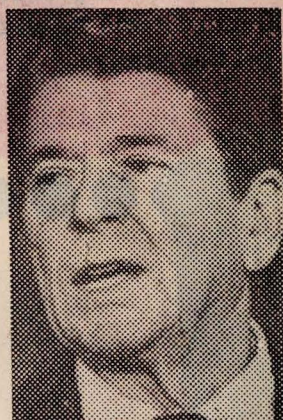
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press, and not by the chairman, that the OECS were seeking support for a military intervention in Grenada, an act of at least indiscretion which led directly to the improvement of the defences of the island.

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

story has of course been the subject of news constantly during the past few days.

On Monday night at



REAGAN

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



SEAGA

enter Grenada to restore order.

Accordingly, the participating countries have had no difficulty in deciding that he should be invited with formal authority as soon as his person should be secured and this was made a number 1 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 to friendly countries to enter Grenada and restore 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



CHARLES

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 an elected government, the first in five years

THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983

U.S. officials say invasion also spurred by new airport

WASHINGTON, Oct 27,
(CANA-Reuter):

American President Ronald Reagan cited the safety of Americans and restoration of democracy on Grenada as reasons for the U.S. landing there, but officials said today an equally vital reason was a long runway being built by Cuba.

Reagan has said the 10,000-foot runway being constructed before this week's invasion would have made Grenada a second Soviet gateway to the Caribbean. The first is Cuba.

Defence officials said the runway on southern Grenada would have provided the Soviet Union with a large landing

strip for heavy transport that now has to fly nonstop to Cuba to deliver military equipment for Cuba and Nicaragua.

Explaining his decision to airlift U.S. Marines and airborne troops to the small island, Reagan said he acted to protect some 1,000 Americans and to oppose the "brutal gang of leftist thugs"

who took power in a bloody coup last week.

But in a nationally televised speech last March, complete with an aerial photograph depicting the Grenadian airfield, Reagan said the landing strip would extend Soviet power in the Caribbean as well as support Cuban forces in Africa.

Defence officials say the airstrip which was being built by the Cuban construction workers who provided most of the armed resistance to the U.S. invasion would have enabled Moscow to increase its pressure on the Caribbean.

Soviet transports now fly into Cuba with arms for Cuba and Nicaragua, the officials noted, but with a landing strip on Grenada, they would have had a refuelling stop and could have brought in heavier loads.

In addition, the Grenada strip would have given them an ideal airfield for fighter operations to extend over Cen-

tral America as well as northern South America, the officials said.

They said it also would have given Cuban planes a stopover point on the way to supply their forces in Angola.

Reagan, in his speech last March designed to elicit Congressional support for his defence budget, called the Caribbean a vital sealane for U.S. oil and other commerce.

Officials also noted that in case of a European war, much of the U.S. reinforcements needed would have to be shipped from Gulf of Mexico ports and through waters within striking range of ships and aircraft based on Cuba or Grenada.

Reagan addresses nation on Grenada landing, Lebanon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, (CANA-Reuter):

The following is a partial text of President Reagan's televised address to the nation on Lebanon and Grenada:

"Some two months ago, we were shocked by the brutal massacre of 269 men, women and children, more than 60 of them Americans, in the shooting down of a Korean airliner.

Now, in these past several days, violence has erupted again, in Lebanon and Grenada...

Many of you are asking, "why should our young men be dying in Lebanon? Why is Lebanon important to us?"

Well, the answer is straightforward: To help bring peace to Lebanon and stability to the vital Middle East. To that end the multinational force was created to help stabilise the situation in Lebanon until a Government could be established and a Lebanese Army mobilised to restore Lebanese sovereignty over its own soil as the foreign forces withdrew. Israel agreed to withdraw as did Syria, but Syria then reneged on its promise. Over 10,000 Palestinians who had been bringing ruin down on Beirut, however, did leave the country.

In the year that our Marines have been there, Lebanon has made important steps toward stability and order. The physical presence of the Marines lends support to both the Lebanese Government and its Army. It allows the hard work of diplomacy to go forward. Indeed, without the peacekeepers from the U.S., France, Italy and Britain, the efforts to find a peaceful solution in Lebanon would collapse...

We have strong circumstantial evidence that the attack on the Marines was directed by terrorists who used the same method to destroy our embassy in Beirut. Those who directed this atrocity must be dealt justice. They will be...

Now then, where do we go from here?

First, we will accelerate the search for peace and stability in the region. This coming Monday in Geneva, President Gemayal of Lebanon will sit down with other factions from his country to see if national reconciliation can be achieved. He has our firm support. I will soon be announcing a replacement for Bud McFarlane who was preceded by Phil Habib (as U.S. special envoy in the Middle East.)

Second, we will work even more closely with our allies in providing support for the Government of Lebanon and for the rebuilding of a national consensus.

Third, we will ensure that the multinational peace-keeping force — our Marines — are given the greatest possible protection.

Beyond our progress in Lebanon, let us remember that our main goal and purpose is to achieve a broader peace in all of the Middle East... a peace initiative for the entire Middle East consistent with the Camp David accords and U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 still offers the best hope for bringing peace to the region...

If America were to walk away from Lebanon, what chance would there be for a negotiated settlement producing a unified, democratic Lebanon? If we turned our backs on Lebanon now, what would be the future of Israel?

If terrorism and intimidation succeed, it will be a devastating blow to the peace process and to Israel's search for genuine security... can the United States or the free world for that matter stand by and see the Middle East incorporated into the Soviet bloc?

What of Western Europe and Japan's dependence on Middle East oil for the energy to fuel their industries?

Brave young men have been taken from us...they gave their lives in defense of our national security every bit as much as any man who ever died fighting a war...

Now I know another part of the world is very much on your minds, a place much closer to our shores: Grenada.

In 1979, trouble came to Grenada. Maurice Bishop, a protege of Fidel Castro, staged a military coup and overthrew the Government which had been elected under the constitution left to the people by the British. He sought the help of Cuba in building an airport, which he claimed was for tourist trade, but which

looked suspiciously suitable for military aircraft including Soviet-built, long-range bombers.

On October 12, a small group in his militia seized him and put him under house arrest. They were, if anything, more radical and more devoted to Castro's Cuba than he had been...

He and several members of his Cabinet were subsequently executed, and a 24-hour shoot-to-kill curfew was put in effect. Grenada was without a Government, its only authority exercised by a self-proclaimed band of military men.

There were about 1,000 of our citizens on Grenada, 800 of them students in St. George's Medical School. Concerned that they be harmed or held as hostages, I ordered a flotilla of ships, then on its way to Lebanon with Marines — part of our regular rotation programme — to circle south on a course that would put them somewhere in the vicinity of Grenada in case there should be a need to evacuate our people.

Last weekend, I was awakened in the early morning hours and told that six members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, joined by Jamaica and Barbados, had sent an urgent request that we join them in a military operation to restore order and democracy to Grenada. They were proposing this action under the terms of a treaty, a mutual assistance pact that existed among them.

These small, peaceful nations needed our help. The legitimacy of their request, plus my own concern for our citizens, dictated my decision. I believe our Government has a responsibility to go to the aid of its citizens if their right to life and liberty is threatened. The nightmare of our hostages in Iran must never be repeated.

Gleaner Oct. 28, 1983

U.S. challenges delegate to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, Oct 27, (CANA-
Reuter):

The United States today challenged the credentials of Grenada's delegate to the U.N. Security Council after the nation's Governor-General said no one was authorised to speak for Grenada here.

In a message relayed by the U.N. Mission of Dominica, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon said "in our present situation no person or group is authorised to speak before the United Nations without the expressed permission of the Governor-General, or until a new ambassador is appointed for Grenada."

Sir Paul said he had given no authorisation to any group "at this time."

Charles Lichenstein, the U.S. delegate, speaking as the Council met to resume the debate on the Caribbean crisis, said Sir Paul's communication raised the question whether "the gentleman now seated at this table with the designation Grenada is properly seated as the representative of the Government of Grenada."

Ian Jacobs, the deputy representative

of Grenada in the Government of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, occupied the seat.

Council President Abdullah Salah adjourned the meeting to confer with Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Earlier today, Caldwell Taylor, who was accredited by the Bishop Government as chief Grenadian delegate, refused to comment on Sir Paul's message.

But he told reporters he had neither resigned nor been dismissed as permanent representative and deputy Foreign Minister.

"I remain on the side of the people, on the side Maurice was on," he said.

Earlier, the sponsors of a resolution censuring the invasion of Grenada by a U.S.-led international force revised their text in a bid to make it more widely acceptable.

Instead of condemning the armed intervention, the revised text would have the Council deeply deplore it, along with the deaths of innocent civilians resulting from the action.

'Cuba aimed to occupy Grenada'

WASHINGTON, Oct 27, (CANA-Reuter):

PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN SAID tonight U.S. troops which invaded Grenada on Tuesday found clear evidence that Cuba planned to occupy the tiny Caribbean island.

Defending his decision to act against Grenada's left-wing revolutionary council, which came to power in a military coup last week, Reagan accused the Soviet Union of encouraging violence on the island and also in Lebanon.

In a televised speech on the turmoil in both countries, Reagan said Moscow "provides direct support through a network of surrogates and terrorists."

U.S. troops who invaded Grenada found a major Cuban military buildup patterned after the Cuban troop presence in Angola and Ethiopia, the White House said today.

The report of Cuban activity on the island came as the Pentagon reported that as of 1100 gmt (0700 edt) eight U.S. servicemen died, eight were missing and 39 wounded in Grenada, confirming earlier evidence that fighting has been tougher than expected.

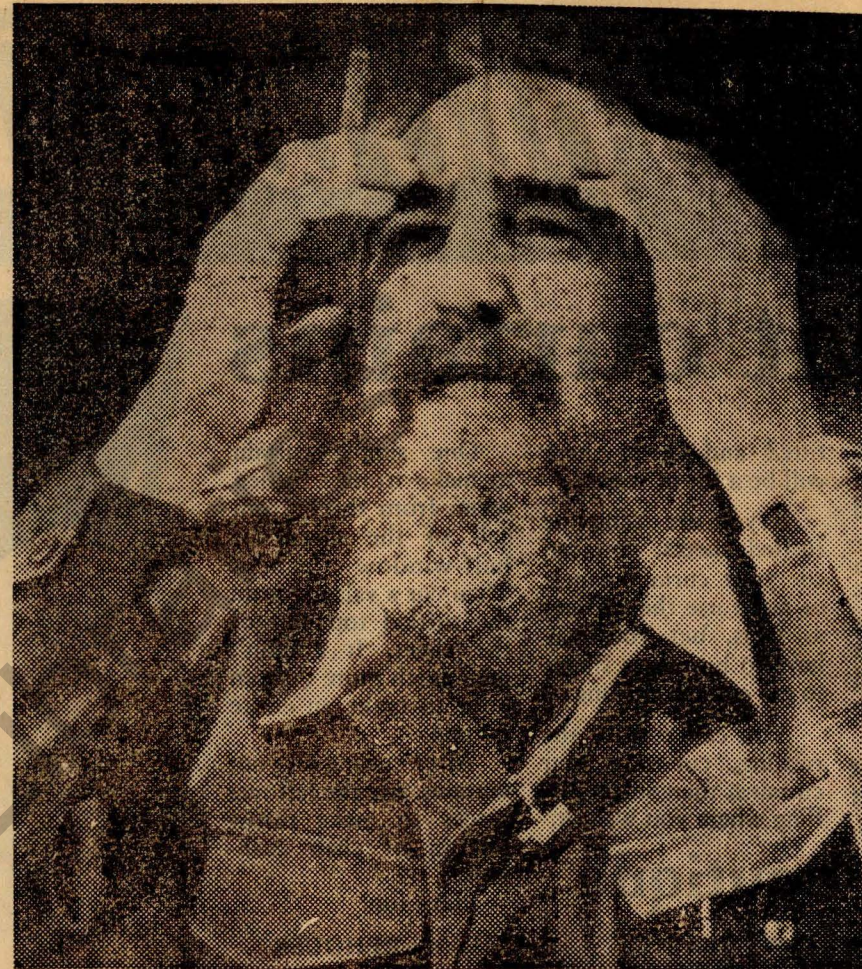
"There was quite an installation of Cubans with armaments. There were more Cubans than we thought and they were more heavily armed than we thought," spokesman Larry Speakes said.

Speakes said that "the Cubans were not the reason" that President Reagan ordered the invasion of the tiny island.

The United States has accused Cuba of exporting Marxist subversion in the Caribbean and Central America and joining the Soviet Union in helping left-wing Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was slain on October 19 after a revolutionary council took power in a bloody coup.

Reagan has frequently called on Cuba to remove its troops from Angola and Ethiopia, accusing Cuban president Fidel Castro of acting as a surrogate for the Soviet Union in its alleged expansionist policy throughout the world.

Speakes said today U.S. troops found more than 1,000 Cubans on Grenada, almost twice the number Castro claimed were there, and these were armed contingents including a combat engineer battalion commanded by a colonel.



CASTRO FACES THE PRESS: Cuban President Fidel Castro in frantic gesture as he answers newsmen's questions regarding the invasion of Grenada by United States Marines and Caribbean forces Tuesday, during a press conference early Wednesday, in Havana.

Havana awaits news

HAVANA, October 27, (CANA-Reuter):

CUBANS TODAY ANXIOUSLY awaited details of casualties suffered by their countrymen while defending a new airport they were building on Grenada against a U.S.-led invasion force.

The authorities here announced last night that "considerably fewer" than 100 Cubans were killed in battles which went on for more than 24 hours after the invasion of the Caribbean island.

No details or names of the missing were given and families interviewed by local media expressed concern for relatives working in Grenada, as well as anger at the U.S. and Caribbean action.

"I am just worried about my parents," said one tearful boy at a Havana boarding school.

It seems clear casualties are not as heavy as suggested by the tone of earlier Cuban communiques which said workers should not surrender "under any circumstances."

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1983

U.S., CARIB TROOPS INVADe GRENADA

A CARIBBEAN peace-keeping force, with support from U.S. troops, landed in Grenada yesterday morning in a drive to depose the military regime in that country and to return it to a condition of normality.

Jamaican troops are taking part in the action, and an official report to the nation was made yesterday afternoon by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, in a statement to Parliament. This followed on earlier report from Jamaica House announcing the landing.

Some resistance was received from Grenadian forces loyal to the military regime, but the latest report reaching Jamaica last night was that the peace-keeping force was in charge of the situation.

A surprise development was the present of Cuban soldiers on the island who offered resistance to the Caribbean force. Twelve Cubans were killed and 22 wounded, and a cache of Russian-built weapons found, the report said.

Messages informing the world of the landing of the peace-keeping force, including the American contingent, were broadcast by President Reagan of the United States, and by Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica, who is chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.), the moving force in the Grenadian exercise.

Colonel Kenneth Barnes, of the Jamaica Defence Force, is Commander of the peace-keeping force, which is made up of troops from Barbados, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts/Nevis, and Montserrat. A detachment of U.S. marines are also taking part in the action.



TELLING THE NATION: Prime Minister Seaga speaking in the House of Representatives yesterday as he reported on the action in Grenada. Beside him is the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, who moved the formal resolution approving of Jamaica's participation in the action.

Editorial

A DRASTIC STEP

The Leeward and Windward Islands in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and Barbados are very close to Grenada. The events in Grenada which began on October 13 with the house arrest of Mr. Maurice Bishop and led to the bloody violence October 19 when Bishop, some of his Ministers and many others were killed, and the whole island put under 24-hour house arrest for four days, put great fear and trepidation in the governments and people of the Eastern Caribbean.

It was inevitable, therefore, that they should have pressed for some disciplining by military forces of the military junta in Grenada, at the Heads of Government meeting in Trinidad on Saturday and Sunday, October 22 and 23.

Jamaica felt impelled to join with the O.E.C.S. countries and Barbados, at their request to take part in a Caribbean peace-keeping force along with U.S. troops to remove the spectre of bloody and cruel military rule from Grenada, and to return it to constitutional government. We note that in his statement on the military operation Mr. Seaga, the Prime Minister of Jamaica, has said that it was designed to restore Grenada to normality with a minimum loss of life, to free the people of Grenada from the terrorism and brutality which they had been suffering, to eliminate the perceived threat of hostility and aggression by Grenada to neighbouring Caribbean states caused by nations unfriendly to the cause of democracy which were at the seat of influence in the affairs of Grenada, and by a determination to enable the people of Grenada to choose their Government freely without the terror of a Gairy or Austin.

In international politics, success gets easy justification, but defeat and great loss of life lead to many explanations and to condemnation. If the Caribbean peace-keeping force and the U.S. troops succeed in restoring Grenada to normality rapidly and with a minimum loss of life, then the quarantining of Grenada which we called for in an earlier editorial would have been effected.

It is not, of course, the first time that Jamaica has publicly given its support to the movement of men and material in support of a cause. But this is the first time that men have actually been sent abroad to take part in a military action.

The main justification for yesterday's action must be the threat to the Eastern Caribbean States which are friendly to Jamaica and consequently the threat to Jamai-

ca's own security from a Marxist government which came to power by a brutal, bloody coup, entrenching itself and thus posing a threat to the whole region. The fact that most of the resistance met by the peace-keeping force has come from Cubans confirms the suspicion that Grenada's Marxist coup was being actively run by Cuba.

Reaction to the action will, of course, vary according to the distance from the area. Those nearest to the area will celebrate it and those farthest away, like the Labour Party in Britain, will condemn it. But it is a Caribbean affair, and as a Caribbean affair one must yield to the opinions of those most involved, though intervention in principle is unhappy and unfortunate, in our view.

On the local scene, it is possible that, as a military strategist has said, there will be some Cuban supporters who will have infiltrated the industrial front, and who will stir up strike actions, go-slows, sick-outs in order to increase a feeling of tension in the society. A reaction to that could be attempts by the Government to reduce freedom of expression. We would warn against this, because one cannot protect freedom by controlling it.

Whatever might be the view about the merits or demerits of any intervention, it cannot be denied that the Government of Jamaica and the Prime Minister have acted with courage, firmness and with sympathy and understanding for the fears and threats to our brothers in the Caribbean, and inevitably in protection of the security and the future progress of Jamaica.

Because, if any section of the Caribbean suffers unrest, then the effect on Tourism, for example, in the whole Caribbean is grievous. For to the visitor, the Caribbean is not only one sea, but the Caribbean islands are at the most one group of people.

We regret that Trinidad and Tobago could not have found it possible to take part in the peace-keeping force. Their excuse that they had to go to Parliament is somewhat thin. 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.

We trust that this drastic step which Mr. Seaga called a bold and historic action will be swift and successful in restoring freedom and democracy to the ill-fated island, with the minimum of bloodshed.

OPINIONS on this Page, except for those in the editorial above, do not necessarily reflect the views of the GLEANER.

Eastern Caribbean was in the mood for war

Oct. 26
1983

The breaking of news here yesterday that a multinational force of American, Jamaican, Barbadian and some eastern Caribbean troops had made a pre-dawn landing in Grenada, may have come as surprise to many. To the people of the eastern Caribbean it was welcomed news.

They have been rooting for action ever since the Grenadian military, with the support of then Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Bernard Coard, stepped into an inter-party wrangle over the direction the country should go under the Marxist-inclined New Jewel Movement led by former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

In the ensuing party fight, the military took control after a bloody clash with supporters of Prime Minister Bishop in which an unknown number of people were killed, among them Bishop and three of his senior Ministers.

The newspapers in the region led the way in calling on the governments to move in and remove the 'butchers of Saint George's' with ringing editorials.

In Trinidad, which lies a mere 85 miles south of Grenada and has thousands of Grenadians residing there, the man-in-the-street feeling is for action. In Barbados, which lies 150 miles west, it is the people and the government in particular that have expressed real fear as a result of the political crisis in Grenada.

ARRIVING IN TRINIDAD on Friday night, I got my first taste of the mood down there. My taxi-driver, on discovering that I was a foreigner, struck up a discussion. He let it be known that he wants no communism in the region and that something must be done.

"I am not weeping for Bishop," he said. "I cannot see why we should allow these people (the military junta) to do these things and get away with it". Proudly he recalled how former Prime Minister Eric Williams had proposed joint administration of the country but

that it was rejected by Prime Minister Eric Gairy who wanted to run the country his own way.

In the streets, everybody was talking about an invasion. The question was: When.

At the emergency meeting of the Caribbean Community Heads of Government in Port of Spain over the weekend it was expected that a firm decision would have been taken on the use of force to oust the military junta.

In Barbados, the gravity of the situation was given serious thought on Friday night when Prime Minister Seaga of Jamaica met with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, along with members of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), and drew up a strategy for the weekend talks in Trinidad.

It was decided then that the OECS States, being unable to take on the militarised machinery in Grenada, should seek assistance from other friendly powers.

IN THE CASE of Barbados, information was that there was a general fear that that country could be attacked from Grenada. As it may have been seen, Grenada needed not much more than an old Cessna aircraft to fly over and drop bombs before launching a naval assault with fast boats.

It was that security fear that influenced Prime Minister Milton Cato of St. Vincent, to send out feelers for possible talks with Commander Hudson Austin, of Grenada, on the normalisation of relations between the two countries. That overture was however quashed by Mr. Cato's colleagues in Port of Spain.

The atmosphere in Port of Spain, and indeed throughout the eastern Caribbean, was one of crying out for action, although, at the political level, Trinidad, which has earned a reputation for sitting on the the political fence, performed as expected.

Prime Minister George Chambers, in explaining Trinidad's position, said that he would have to seek Parliamentary approval for action. In any event, he was against the use of force in resolving the crisis. He was

speaking at a news conference as Prime Minister after speaking earlier as chairman of the emergency talks.

GUYANA WAS THE ONLY country that opposed every form of action, including the use of force. President Forbes Burnham said that his country would only commit troops to a peace-keeping force and in a case where the integrity of the country was being protected, "but never to influence the political direction of a people".

If there were any doubt about the planned invasion, news of which was circulating from Saturday, it would have been dispelled on Sunday. For the press corps covering meetings like these, news comes not from the press briefings but from what people do and how they do it.

News reached Trinidad on Sunday that Col. Barnes, of the Jamaica Defence Force, arrived in Barbados on Friday. A Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) television team in a airplane sortie near Grenada on Sunday spotted two battleships, one 15 miles, the other 60 miles, off Grenada. Then came a false alarm of an American landing in Barbados.

To cap it all, Prime Minister Seaga left at the end of the meeting in a hurry for Bridgetown. The verdict from the press corps: he left to finalise plans with Adams for the invasion.

The assistance of the United States was needed. Air cover, heavy equipment, troop transport and other logistics was needed, which only the Americans or the British, who were contacted, could provide. The U.S. task force arrived. On Monday, helicopters were busy around the airport in Bridgetown, flying off to unknown destinations.

Radio Free Grenada let it known that any invasion would result in the wiping out of families and that Grenadians would fight to the last man and woman.

War was in the air, and the eastern Caribbean was in the mood for a fight.

VINCENT TULLOCH

Gleaner

Grenada invasion arouses Managua

MANAGUA, October 25, (CANA-Reuter):

THE UNITED STATES-LED 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.

Sandinist leaders have repeatedly warned that the Reagan administration was planning direct intervention in Nicaragua and would eventually act at the request of one or more of Nicaragua's neighbours in Central America.

According to the U.S. Government, the invasion of Grenada was launched at the request of the island's neighbours and involved a multinational force.

During a debate at the headquarters of the Organisation of American States (OAS) last month, Costa Rica complained about what it termed aggression from neighbouring Nicaragua. Washington's ambassador at the OAS promptly warned his country could invoke the Rio Treaty.

That pact provides for one OAS member to provide military assistance

for another in case of aggression.

Grenada originally incurred Washington's hostility through Cuban assistance in the construction of an airport the U.S. Government said could be used as a launch pad for aggression.

In Nicaragua, too, Cubans are active in a number of fields ranging from education and medicine to the military.

In the U.S. view, Nicaragua is exporting left-wing revolution to the rest of Central America on behalf of Cuba and the Soviet Union — a charge the Nicaraguans reject.

"This thing in Grenada could well be a test," said a FSLN activist. "If the U.S. succeeds easily in Grenada, it will no doubt feel encouraged to try here as well."

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...Dominican Rep. too

SANTO DOMINGO, Oct 25, (CANA-Reuter):

The Dominican Republic, twice occupied by the United States this century, today condemned the invasion of Grenada and called for a return to normality in the region.

Fulgencio Espinal, acting Minister at the Presidency, told reporters, that the move by a U.S. and Caribbean multinational force was "a deplorable event."

This Caribbean republic, which shares the island of Hispaniola with Haiti, about 800 miles northwest of Grenada was occupied by U.S. forces in 1916 for eight years and in 1965 for a year.

Espinal said in a brief statement the Government hoped for an early return to peace and normality in the region.

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Hughes in detention at Richmond Hill prison

Alister Hughes, the well-known Grenadian journalist, is in detention at the fearsome Richmond Hill prison where political detainees were held by the late Maurice Bishop, and now by his successors, the Revolutionary Council.

The **Gleaner** received confirmation of this from a Lt. John Smith in Grenada, and from Mr. Hughes' relatives in Trinidad. Mrs. Cynthia Hughes, his wife is well, and his brother Leonard who was taken in detention with him has been released. He has resumed his job as General Manager of Hubbard's, according to independent reports to the **Gleaner**.

The Caribbean Press Council has again called for Hughes' release. In a telegram yesterday to General Hudson

Austin, the Council's Chairman, Mr. H. Aubry Fraser said:

"Earnestly request personally and on behalf Caribbean Press Council release Alister Hughes a Loyal Grenadian journalist of integrity well respected by all sides and shades."

The **Gleaner** learnt also that the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights had already acted on a complaint by the **Gleaner's** Oliver Clarke over the detention of Hughes by transmitting the complaint to General Hudson Austin and seeking explanation and remedial action.

It is believed by observers that Hughes is being held to prevent any authoritative independent news from being sent outside of Grenada.

LATE REPORT

First-hand reports on the action said that at 3:30 p.m. yesterday heavy fighting was taking place in two areas. One was in the vicinity of Fort Frederick where the political prisoners are held. The other was around Government House, in St. George's.

All the major initial objectives of the peace-keeping force had been secured. The two airfield, the two medical schools, the power station and the radio station had been taken. All students at the medical schools were safe.

Radio Free Grenada has been transmitting from inside the Soviet Embassy. At the same time, radio communication facilities being used by the U.S. marines were being jammed by a Soviet ship in an undisclosed area near Grenada.

Oct. 26

Grenada

I hear that at the Caribbean caucus in Luxemburg, Europe on Friday, October 7, no decision was taken as to whether Grenada or Guyana should be on the Bureau of the ACP group (African Caribbean & Pacific) for negotiating with the European Community. As it came to me, the smaller territories feared the possibility of Communist Bernard Coard becoming President of the ACP countries during this year of negotiations for a third Lome convention. So they supported Guyana. But Grenada stood firm and Suriname supported Grenada. The chairman, Mr. Hugh Shearer, I hear, had no option but to adjourn the meeting, for though the majority was in favour of Guyana, they wished unanimity. Jamaica's view? Well, as chairman, it was not necessary to state it, I hear.

UK doubts gains from U.S.-led invasion

LONDON, Oct 25, (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 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.

Charter

Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter):

The decision to allow LIAT to charter a 48 seater Avro aircraft for the airlift of Canadians stranded in Grenada was made on humanitarian grounds, Antigua and Barbuda Foreign Minister Lester Bird said today.

Mr Bird said the Organisation of East Caribbean States had approved the decision.

Grenadians fight with stones and cutlasses

MOSCOW, Oct 25 (CANA-Reuter) Grenada's ambassador to Moscow, Richard Jacobs, said today that U.S.-led intervention forces had

been held to the northern end of the island and had not entered the capital, St George's.

The envoy told Reuters he had been contacted by the head of the Grenadian military leadership, Hudson Austin, at 5 p.m. Moscow time (1400 gmt) and told fierce fighting was going on but that government forces were holding out.

"A battle is raging there but it is a people's war, everyone, all the Grenadians are fighting," Jacobs said.

"They are fighting with stones, sticks and cutlasses against tanks and armoured cars. But the Americans will be pulverised, they will be totally destroyed."

Jacobs quoted Austin as saying the intervention forces had occupied two areas including the main airport and the radio station.

"They have not entered the town (St George's) and there is no hope they will," he added.

Castro orders 'no surrender'

HAVANA, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

Cuba said U.S. helicopter gunships attacked its defenders on Grenada today but President Fidel Castro said the Cubans would never surrender.

In a blistering condemnation of the American-led invasion, Castro called it an enormous political error and said that even if the United States "eventually eliminates them it would suffer a disastrous moral defeat."

A Government statement said positions held by Cuban workers near Grenada's partially-built international airport were attacked by six U.S. helicopter gunships and the Cubans suffered numerous casualties.

It said the building they occupied was virtually destroyed in the dawn attack, which was supported by U.S. marines with mortars and artillery.

"The survivors continue to fight wholeheartedly," the statement said.

Castro gave no figure for Cuban casualties since the force of 1,900 American troops and 300 from six Caribbean nations launched the invasion yesterday to oust Grenada's new Marxist military rulers.

He said the 550 Cubans in Grenada to help build the airport were fighting a purely defensive role with about 700 rounds of ammunition each.

Castro said he had turned down Grenadian requests before the invasion for reinforcements to help protect the island and that he had formally asked Washington to halt attacks on Cuban posts.

Cuba had had close links with Grenada and granted the revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, killed in last week's Army coup, about 10 million dollars to build the airport.

The United States believed the airport could have been used by Cuban and Soviet military aircraft.

The Cuban Government statement said: "The truth of the matter is that after 24 hours of heroic resistance a handful of Cubans continue to wage an historic battle against the naval, aerial and ground forces of the United States."

The Cuban mission on Grenada relayed part of Castro's declaration to Cubans still holding out on the island.

France

THE EDITOR, Sir:— The drastic step recently taken by the French authority by refusing Jamaican nationals entry into that country was a very humiliating one indeed, but is also important to note that even the black British passport holders were refused entries also. On my previous visit to France I have found the French very hospitable this was many years ago. However one can clearly see that attitudes have hardened since.

The irony of this problem is, we think that the Jamaican Government will not do a thing to discipline the French on this matter. For example Jamaica have been spending millions of dollars on French commodities such as locomotive coaches, cars etc. All these sales are a boost to the French economy. If the French want to practise racialism, the black Commonwealth should say to them, you practise the same at your own economic perils.

I am, etc.,
R.W. WHITE
16 Wright Street
Chorley Lancs Oct , 1982

Travel

Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter):

Some 134 people wishing to travel from St Vincent to Trinidad and Barbados today, were this morning stranded at Arnos Vale Airport 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.

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THE DAILY GLEANER

THE GRENADA INVASION

Reagan: U.S. responds to OECS request

WASHINGTON, Oct 25, (CANA-Reuter):

Following is the text of President Ronald Reagan's announcement on today's landing on Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean troops:

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 (OECS) 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 unanimously, in asking us to participate.

Early this morning, forces from six Caribbean democracies and the United States began a landing, or landings, on the island of Grenada in the eastern Caribbean.

We have taken this decisive action for three reasons:

- first, 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

Ministers, two labour leaders and others 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, so we have 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 risk our citizens face.

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 cooperation with the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and the other countries participating in this multination effort.

Oct 26 Support invasion

THE EDITOR, Sir:— On behalf of the many Jamaicans of Bridgeport Connecticut, who embrace democracy and freedom, and the members of Jamaican American Women's League of Bridgeport wish to make our support through you, the government, the army and the people of Jamaica in helping to stamp out or curtail the spread of communism and slavery in our community by participating in Grenada's "fight for freedom." We do not need another Cuba and Guyana in the Caribbean. This act of unity by the people of the Caribbean proves that we are one people under God who fear the evils of communism. I am the founder and president of the Jamaica-American Women's League of Bridgeport.

I am, etc.,
EMELINE BRAVO
Bridgeport Connecticut
Oct. 25, 1983

GUYANA CONDEMNS INVASION

GEORGETOWN, Oct 25, (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 Peoples 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 coup last Wednesday that left Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others dead.



MAURICE BISHOP

GRENADIAN P.M. KILLED

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, of Grenada, is dead. Mr. Bishop, 39, died as a result of gunshot wounds. His death took place in St. George's, capital of Grenada.

It is reported that Mr. Bishop was killed by members of the Grenadian Armed Forces.

Recently, Mr. Bishop had been under house arrest. He was placed under house arrest by the Armed Forces and some members of the Government. Before his death, Mr. Bishop had been released from house arrest by his supporters.

Maurice Bishop became Prime Minister in 1979 when the then Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, was removed as the head of the government. At the time, Sir Eric was off the island.

skaner
Oct. 26, 1983

Grenada and the Socialists

THE EDITOR, Sir:— We in Jamaica really owe a lot to the arch-murderers of Grenada because it has afforded us the edifying and musing sight of all the socialists in Jamaica (ranging from the theoretical dogooders at the bottom through the 'democratic' kind headed by Manley to the Munroe Communist at the top) knocking themselves out trying to find complicated and self-defeating arguments which can reconcile a condemnation of the murderers with their preconceived bias in favour of Russia and all her works. For example they all no doubt content:

(a) that it is fine and virtuous for the Russians to invade and take over Czechoslovakia, Poland, Afghanistan etc., by force of arms and reduce their populations to permanent slavery, but that it would be the blackest of black sin for America to send in a warship and marines to Grenada, clean up and execute the murderers, and then organise (with the help and co-operation of the other English-speaking Caribbean States) a free and fair election from which a proper democratic government could come to Grenada.

(b) that Maurice Bishop was a sainted patriot, the same Maurice Bishop who seized power by the gun, imprisoned members of innocent Grandaians without charge or trial, suppressed all trace of a free Press in Grenada and attached himself and his country to Castro's tail, suppressed all trace of a free Press in Grenada and attached himself and his country to Castro's tail and to Moscow's over-loadship, the same Maurice Bishop who died by the same gun-law which he had himself introduced into the Commonwealth Caribbean.

(c) that they believe Cuba's condemnation of the new Revolution to be genuine. (If they really do believe that they will swallow anything.)

I could go on indefinitely in the same vein, but will stop there for the present.

If Seaga had Thatcher's courage he would at once call an election in Jamaica and go around the country with a snap of Grenada in one hand and pictures of Bishop and General Austin in the other, and I would guarantee him the same big victory that Thatcher fashioned out of the Argentina war. Think of the slogans that our local Saatchi and Saatchi's could produce. All the hardships of lack of foreign exchange, all the gross mismanagement and corruptions which have vexed our community and made business all but impossible to conduct, all the horrors of the parallel market and the increases in costs would be forgotten in the face of a glimpse of what Grenadaism or Bishopism or Austinism could bring to Jamaica.

I hope some of our socialist (of any stripe) will think fit to reply to this letter, and I look forward to the pleasure of tearing those replies apart.

I am, etc.,

L.E. ASHENHEIM

October 24, 1983

Protest

of reaction" within and without the Caribbean who had consistently attacked Maurice Bishop, who came to power by bloodless coup in 1979 but was deposed and killed by the military last Wednesday, were now "crying crocodile tears" over his death.

Group spokesman Mario Als, who is a member of the party's Central Committee, told CANA that the invasion was part of "a big superplot to recolonize Grenada. He stated that "forces

Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter): Members and supporters of the Peoples Popular Movement, a small leftist political party in Trinidad and Tobago staged a protest march in front the American embassy this morning against the joint American-Commonwealth

Cuban losses disclosed

HAVANA, Oct 25, (CANA-Reuter):

Havana today reported that some Cuban workers were killed as they "heroically" resisted United States paratroopers attacking an airport building site in Grenada today. They did not disclose the number, which is said to have been 12 who were killed in a military confrontation with a U.S.-led OECS peacekeeping force.

An official communique said the workers were completely surrounded by

"yankee" forces attacking the airport.

"There have been casualties but so far we are unable to give the exact number of dead and wounded among the Cuban workers," the communique said.

It gave no more details and it was not clear if fighting continued.

An estimated 250 Cuban workers are stationed at the airport at Point Salines, which was scheduled to be completed next March.

Marxists

Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter):

The Soviet Union and Cuba had a hand in the weeks 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.

Oct. 26, 1983

Gleaner

The Caribbean's Uganda

By Carl Stone

In their murderous and desperate bid to eliminate the popular leadership of Maurice Bishop, the hardline Marxists in Grenada have opened the door for regional interests hostile to Marxism to intervene in that country and to bring Grenada back into the family of English-speaking parliamentary democracies where people elect governments of their choice.

The Marxist opportunists in the Coard faction have in fact made Grenada into the Caribbean's Uganda. In much the same way that the atrocities of Idi Amin angered and provoked the wrath of African opinion, setting the stage for the invasion of Uganda by socialist Tanzania, the cold-blooded political murders of Bishop and his colleagues by leftist opportunists, greedy for power, has led to similar consequences in the Caribbean.

Unlike Uganda, however, the invading force includes the world's dominant super power, the United States, which has provided the decisive muscle behind the relatively weak Caribbean invading forces.

Many will agonise over the principle of invasion. The fact is that the military butchers in Grenada have imposed themselves on the Grenadian people and have no real support in that country. As in Uganda, the real issue is: How does a people terrorised by a vicious blood-thirsty regime free itself from bondage without external support.

Terrified

Having decapitated the elements of decency within the Grenadian leadership, the people there have been left cowed, numbed and leaderless.

The people of Grenada must be freed to once again choose their leaders and to have a government reflecting the popular will. Maurice Bishop had the support of the Grenadian people but with his murder by the Leftist opportunists what took over in Grenada was a government that was maintained at gunpoint, and could not speak for the Grenadian people.

The smaller Eastern Caribbean states were terrified at the prospect of facing a threat of a hostile militaristic marxist regime with greater military capability than all of them combined, and supported by Cuban and Soviet Union interests. Except for Guyana and Trinidad, the Eastern Caribbean leaders support the invasion of Grenada out of fear for their own security and out of concern for the likely spread of international Communism and terrorism in the region, especially within largely-defenceless small states.

In effect, the Grenadian revolution was handed to Ronald Reagan on a platter, well-seasoned and dressed to be devoured. If the Coard faction and their external supports like the WPJ had been hired hands of the C.I.A. 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 departures in economic and social policy.

Without popular support (which it clearly does not have), the militia supporting the butchers of St. George's are likely to crumble before the invading

forces. The Grenadian people are likely to welcome the invaders with open arms in much the same way as the people of Uganda welcomed Tanzania's invading forces.

Here in Jamaica, the ghost of Bishop is going to haunt Manley and the PNP. The mainly economic agenda of public debate and concerns has been redefined by Grenada to reopen the issue of Communism and fears of Cuba and Russia which had become dormant after the 1980 election victory.

Many are going to ask whether Manley can offer the country any guarantee that what happened to Bishop will not happen to him if he comes to power. Many believe that both the Russians and the Cubans had a hand in Bishop's death, notwithstanding the Cuban statements expressing horror over Bishop's murder. Much of the support that switched from Seaga to Manley in recent polls (influenced by the state of the economy) is likely to drift back to the JLP out of anxiety over the PNP's continued friendly ties with Castro. These anxieties have been doubly reinforced by an ill-advised and ill-timed visit to the Soviet Union by PNP party officials.

The backlash against Communists in Jamaica following the emotional reactions to the murder of Bishop makes Trevor Munroe and the WPJ priceless propaganda assets for the JLP. Every broadcast they make and every public statement they utter feed the mills of anti-Communist anxieties which could well guarantee Seaga victory in the next elections here in Jamaica.

Grenada has become a potential Falklands for the JLP. If the invasion cleans up the next of murderous Leftists, and frees the people to again have a say in determining who governs them, Seaga and Reagan will emerge as champions of the cause of freedom in the Caribbean. More importantly, a successful invasion exercise will cement Eastern Caribbean support solidly behind the anti-communist foreign policy of Reagan in the hemisphere.

Opportunist Leftist have given power and support to Reagan where even his CBI policy moves failed to win him the overwhelming endorsement of Caribbean governments and people.

Popular

The fact is that the invasion of Grenada is both popular here in Jamaica and in the rest of the Caribbean because of the feelings about the murderous butchers of St. George's.

If Reagan's forces are able to free the people of Grenada from left authoritarianism and government at gun-point, he will have the Caribbean governments and people in his corner in his regional war against Communism.

Grenada is likely to reshape the political profile of this region and provide Eddie Seaga with a passport and visa to the land of election victory when the people of Jamaica choose the next government.

The polls we carried out last week-end will give us some clues as how far the Grenada issue has redefined the political agenda here in Jamaica.

What is certain is that marxism has been sentenced to death and buried for a long long time in the English-speaking Caribbean as a result of the developments in

Strategist rules out Cuban military response

The Grenada invasion by Caribbean and U.S. forces may not evoke any military response from the Soviets or Cuba. This was the view of a military strategist yesterday. But, he said the Cubans will probably resort to small irritants such as banning flights over its airspace, and it will give even greater support to local communist movements, and will encourage sabotage and acts of terrorism. There will also be threats against our embassies as already has happened to our U.N. Mission in New York. The military source advised that Jamaica and the other Caribbean countries should increase the security at overseas missions and their surveillance of communist movements.

There are no more than 120 Jamaicans involved in the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force, for that is the strength of a company. It is suggested that when the Peace-keeping Force has taken over Grenada, and have withdrawn that an officer like Col. Ogilvie, a Grenadian-Jamaican should be left in charge of the Caribbean Security Force which will assist the Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon in stabilizing the situation and restoring constitutional rule.

But the strategist has warned that those local communists who have infiltrated the Trade Union movement will be given the greenlight by the Cu-

(Cont'd on Page 19 Col 5)

Strategist

Continued from Page 1

bans (and Russia) to step up industrial action such as strikes, sick-outs, go-slows and in addition acts of sabotage.

For, he concluded, Cuba as Russia's catpaw will not fight a war with the Caribbean, but will eat away, through local communists, at the very heart of our system of freedom and democracy.

GRENADA - Where do we go from here?

By Lloyd A.
Vermont

I had the opportunity of watching the JBC-TV programme on Thursday, October 20 and thought that a lot of things fitted into place. Events in Grenada have fitted that sorry little mess of a place into a very important slot and one could say the same thing of the panelists.

Let's look at them first. Taking them as they were introduced, Mark Ricketts, I thought, was very credible with his few observations. Wilmot Perkins was his usual self — analytical and probably not yet fully appreciated for the validity of his observations. Senator Carl Rattray was exactly what I expected him to be. He kept dodging what many schoolboys can and have deduced on their own by eternally saying to the effect that he had no facts to prove and seemed to have implied that the CARICOM Governments accepted Bishop as an equal regional partner and as such that he was politically legitimised. He didn't actually say he was, but that was the obvious intent of his remarks.

For my part, it seems that a reference to what Seaga said in the film clip before the panelists spoke, and the remark by Adams of Barbados about the difficulty of kicking anyone out of CARICOM, would be a more candid observation of why Bishop enjoyed the comfort and status of membership. Abrahams lost his credibility to me, because he could say he had a political point to make. His observations might have been very correct and time and events might prove him right. His reference to Bishop's slip of the tongue in introducing (or greeting?) the Cuban Ambassador after they stole power from Gairy was very useful. Outside of that I don't think he should have appeared on the programme.

Professor Sylvia Wunter was a breath of fresh air, and was willing to look before and beyond poor Bishop. She

could add a lot of substance to our regular talk shows. And Ronnie Thwaites! He baffled me. His major concern seemed to have been to imply that Bishop was legitimised because he did a lot of things for the poor people. He seemed incapable of or unwilling to accept that a major cause of the massacre in the place was the kind of government that Bishop introduced, and which eventually swallowed him.

Can we learn

My major concern with Grenada is whether or not we here in Jamaica are learning the glaring lessons that fate is putting on our political notice boards. Their expressions left me with the view that Rattray and Thwaites haven't learnt, or that if they have, they concealed this very effectively on the programme.

I won't shed any tears for Bishop and when, in time, those who have just murdered him are themselves in turn murdered by the next little bully whom they are now nurturing, I won't bat an eyelid either, except in so far as the repercussions will affect us in the Caribbean Basin.

The truth of the matter, however, is that Grenada's problem didn't start with Bishop stealing the nutmeg throne. It started with that other little tin-god called Gairy, who seemed to have become akin to the typical Third World political leader who, upon gaining power, transforms his country into his own private estate. If the report about the man's management of his little country and its people are true, I suspect I too would have helped to knock him over, if I were one of them.

Bishop, in my book, lost his case when he refused to go to the Grenadians in an election and showed his true colour — even though the likes of Manley and Rattray appear colourblind and apparently cannot see — when he started the mouthings that every third

former knows is associated with leftist and totalitarian "straight jacket" dogma. It's a great pity that Rattray in particular could not see, could not understand or failed to recognise the validity of one of the points made by Perkins.

The point, in effect, is that a major difference between people like Bishop, Coard, Castro, and Lenin et al on the one hand and people who believe in free elections as the basis for selecting governments on the other, is that those in Bishop's group have arrogantly ascribed unto themselves the perpetual right to make decisions and speak for their countrymen whom they have feistily deprived of their basic human rights.

As a result they usually stay in power until they die or are murdered like Bishop, or are locked away someplace under a veil of silence.

Since therefore, I treasure the basic right to think for myself, vote for the candidate of my choice and say what I believe despite whatever else my political leader may believe and/or say (even when they themselves know that what they say is not what they know and/or believe) I regard Bishop and those of his kind as my active or latent enemy.

Lessons

What is happening in Grenada is the natural consequence of an alien system of government that Bishop and his cronies introduced there. This again is a major point that Rattray might have analysed on the panel, but he side-stepped it. Bishop would have done to Gairy what Coard and his little armyman have done to him (Bishop) and, in time I expect to hear that some little other twit has done the same thing to both of them in turn. It's a part of that system. In it they use lies to undermine, silence to isolate, and bullets to put and keep themselves in power.

Carl Stone must have treated the matter in one of his polls, but I don't recall whether Manley's Government was voted out more for economic or political reasons. One thing, however, stands out loud and clear in my mind and it's this. If the likes of Bishop, Coard and Castro represent, as they do, those who will deny me of my basic human rights and, if these are the people with whom Manley and his PNP find common ground and mutual admiration, then I say doesn't that tell me something about Manley and the PNP that they have not told me?

Only for my part I stand by my earlier conviction that if the PNP had won the last election, it would only have been a matter of time before they showed their true leftist colours. But by then it would have been too late for us who do not wish to have perpetual masters of either the right or the left.

Regional reaction

I support the view that the Grenadian murderers and communists should be kicked out of CARICOM. Let CARICOM remain a group of freely elected governments of the area. But would that be enough? I don't think so. Anything of an interventionist nature would be fraught with so many dangers and could open the equivalent of a political paradox's box. But an attempt has to be made to do something. There must be a CARICOM watchdog that can fire impartial reports to our governments and people in a manner that can bring public pressure to bear on those politicians who make tin-gods of themselves and force us mere mortals to go to hell long before we die.

If such a watchdog was in place, Grenada might have escaped the ignominy of a Gairy, the necessity for a Bishop, and the tragedy of a Coard, Austin and company.

PM tells why our men are fighting

Prime Minister Seaga told the country yesterday that the Government has decided to engage its Defence Force in a multi-national military action to carry out a pre-emptive strike to remove the threat to peace and security in the area and at the same time to restore normality to the island of Grenada.

"Let it be clearly understood that this bold and historic action which a number of Caribbean countries have jointly taken (while others have stood aside) cannot be for the purpose of changing an Austin for a Gairy," the Prime Minister said.

"The people of Grenada can be assured that this action in which we have joined today is intended to free them from being pawns in a power play which had converted their lovely Spice Island to a fearsome camp. From this action we hope they will derive a new freedom and a new opportunity to build a new future".

"As Caribbean brothers willing and able to assist each other, we must now ensure that the future can be one of solid co-operation in which Grenada will no longer be the odd man out, but be once again welcomed into the family of Caribbean nations".

Following is the text of the Prime Minister's statement:

Yesterday I returned to Jamaica with my Eastern Caribbean colleagues, particularly Prime Minister Adams of Barbados and Prime Minister Charles of Dominica, who is Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States. I returned with a sober awareness of their deep anxieties and fears over the situation in Grenada and a solemn sense of our responsibility as a

(Cont'd on Page 19 Col 1)

Continued from Page 1

Caribbean people. We cannot be oblivious to the fact that if a whole Government and leading citizens can be wiped out without strong action to back protest, then there is no limit to the encouragement that this will give to madmen of either the Right or the Left.

Last night I saw the Governor General to advise him of my intention to commit the Bravo Company of the 2nd Battalion of the Jamaica Defence Force to a military operation in Grenada for which his approval would be required by law in his capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the J.D.F. After fully briefing him on the situation, the Governor-General gave his approval.

Earlier in the day, immediately after my return from Barbados, I summoned a meeting of Cabinet where I sought and obtained approval for Jamaican forces to participate in a multinational military operation against Grenada.

The leader of the Opposition was advised by me this morning by letter.

The purpose of the military operation now under way in Grenada is to restore the country to normality with a minimum loss of lives, to free the people of Grenada from terrorism and brutality which they have been suffering and to eliminate the perceived threat of hostility and aggression by Grenada to neighbouring Caribbean states caused by nations unfriendly to the cause of democracy which were at the seat of influence in the affairs of the island.

The Caribbean security force is comprised of eight countries: 6 members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), (Montserrat, Antigua/Barbuda, St. Kitts/Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Dominica) Barbados and Jamaica.

The leader of the Caribbean security force is Colonel Ken Barnes, of the Jamaica Defence Force, who arrived in Barbados to participate over the weekend in planning the operation subject to final decisions to be taken in Jamaica as to our own participation.

OBJECTIVES

I now report to Parliament and the nation that Grenada was this morning invaded by United States marines backed by troops from a Caribbean security force of which Jamaican troops are a part. The latest information that I have regarding the situation on that island is that all major initial objectives have been secured. The two airfields, the two medical schools, the power station and the broadcasting station have been taken.

The only fighting in St. George's, the capital of Grenada, is some sporadic shooting. Heavy fighting, however, is taking place around Government House where the Governor-General lives, and in the hills around Fort Frederick where the political prisoners are being held.

As far as casualties are concerned, the numbers revealed so far are low, but it is believed that all have not yet been reported. The figures as of midday were: three civilians dead, 12 Cubans killed and 22 captured. The Cuban fatalities resulted from the fact that Cubans who were supposed to be technicians turned out to be soldiers and were offering heavy fire to the invading forces.

It is reported that a number of Soviet technicians have also been held but it is not clear whether they were also involved in any exchange of gunfire.

What has been described as a vast quantity of Soviet arms was seized at the Point Saline Airport where the Bravo Company of the J.D.F. is in place. These include AK 47 Soviet assault rifles.

I would remind Parliament of the sequence of events which have taken place in Grenada since the 13th of October. On that day word was received that Mr. Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister of Grenada, was being kept under house arrest at his official residence in St. George's by a faction of his party, the New Jewel Movement, with whom he was in disagreement. However, it became clear as events unfolded that this was no ordinary internal power struggle but a well-planned and orchestrated coup which was carried out with a savagery and brutality without precedent in the English-speaking Caribbean. On Wednesday, October 19, after having been released by a large crowd of his supporters, Mr. Bishop, his Minister of Education, Miss Jacqueline Creft, his Foreign Minister, Mr. Unison Whiteman, Mr. Norris Bain, Minister of Housing, Mr. Vincent Noel, leader of the Bank and General workers' Union, and Mr. Fitzroy Bain, another trade union leader, had been brutally executed by Cuban-trained military officers who had seized power.

CROWD FIRED ON

We also learned subsequently that the People's Revolutionary Army had fired on a crowd of demonstrators which included many women and children and that several of these have not been accounted for and are presumed to have been killed. An eye-witness reports having seen a child attempting to jump to safety having his legs blown off.

The seeds of this tragic situation were sown five years ago when the corrupt government of Eric Gairy was overthrown by a coup led by Maurice Bishop. While there was no question that the Gairy Administration had forfeited the respect of all decent citizens of the Caribbean, this Government, which was then in Opposition, from the outset took the view that a dangerous precedent had been set which would inevitably have disastrous consequence.

I urged at the time that recognition of the Bishop regime should be withheld until it secured a mandate from the electorate. This would make certain, I said then that the principle of armed overthrow of a Government is not accepted in the Commonwealth Caribbean, and would reinforce the electoral system as the only recognised basis of selecting a government. From the outset this Administration viewed the establishment of a Government by coup in Grenada in 1979 as having far-reaching implications for the future of the democratic process on which all the Governments of this region are based.

REVOLUTION NO

We did not accept the mode of revolution as a means of changing Governments, nor did we have sympathy for the ideology which Mr. Bishop espoused. But notwithstanding this, there are deep principles involved in the events that transpired in Grenada since the 13th of October which have caused the Government to take a number of grave decisions with regard to our own position. At the root of these principles is the inescapable fact that revolution breeds revolution because it makes no allowance to institutionalise Opposition and to change Administrations peacefully.

During the past week, we witnessed in Grenada not only a revolution spawning its own destruction but a brutal military take-over of a civilian Government.

It may be felt that these matters do not concern us; but most certainly they do. If a whole Government can be wiped out overnight either by political or military extremists and the Governments of the Caribbean remain silent and passive, then no Government elected by the people can be safe from madmen of one type or another who would seek to replace a Government of the people, elected by the people with one selected by a chosen few of whatever nature.

If we ignore the occurrence of brutal military take-overs or political overthrows of Governments, we would immediately give heart to every subversive group within the region to engineer disorders and instability as

a means of overthrow. No democratic system of Government would have a chance of carrying out the programmes of development which it was elected to implement if in its midst was a group of subversives, anarchists and terrorists bent on destruction of the foundations of stability which under-pin the whole system of democracy. The far-reaching consequences of such neglect on our part would be awesome, and would have the effect of creating an unsure and insecure future for all of us.

For the sake of the democratic system of Government which we all agree to be the one which allows the maximum freedom of choice to a people and protects their right to elect a Government of their choice, we cannot ignore the events which defeat these purposes wherever they occur in the English-speaking Caribbean.

REVULSION

In the states in the Eastern Caribbean there is at this moment not only a strong revulsion against the recent atrocities in Grenada, which we share, but also overwhelming anxiety — indeed fear — for their own security. This added urgency to the need to find a solution to the Grenada crisis.

The time has now come when the English-speaking Caribbean countries have made it unmistakably clear that we will not tolerate subversion and revolution, and that we will take the necessary action to deal with all such instances emphatically and decisively.

It is not sufficiently recognised that the character of today's Caribbean leadership has changed as a result of the events of the 1970's.

Today's Caribbean leadership is determined that instances of military and revolutionary take-overs must be dealt with in such a manner as will leave no room for doubt whatsoever as to the will of the majority of the English-speaking Caribbean.

It is in our interest that we should not encourage revolution and the introduction of totalitarian-style Government to displace democracy.

It is in our interest that we should not encourage the armed overthrow of Governments.

It is in our interest that we should not encourage those who desire to seize power by illegal means to brutally liquidate a country's leadership and defenceless citizens.

It was therefore in our interest that we should join with our Caribbean colleagues — Barbados, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts/Nevis and Montserrat — in taking the present action.

THERE IS NO QUESTION that events since the 13th of October mark a turning point in the history of the English-speaking Caribbean, and it is equally certain that the aftermath of these events will leave none of us untouched.

We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self-respect helping our sister nations in the Eastern Caribbean preserve their peace and security.

It is intended that the liberation of the Grenadian people will be followed by a restoration of full democracy as a matter of urgency with the holding of elections. In the meantime, an interim Administration will be invited to look after the affairs of the country.

The events in Grenada fall into two parts: the total breakdown of internal order as a result of the killing of the Prime Minister and almost the entire Cabinet, leaving a vacuum of authority which was filled by men of the most brutal type who proceeded to commit atrocities against people and even little children, leading to a large, and as yet undetermined number of deaths.

The external component of this tragedy is based on the perceived threat arising from the capacity of the leadership which seized power, to use the armed capabilities and military infrastructure of Grenada for acts of hostility against neighbouring states.

The size and sophistication of the armed force of Grenada can be measured by a comparison with those of Jamaica. Grenada, having only one-twentieth of the population of Jamaica, had mobilised an army that was one and a half times as large as the Jamaica Defence Force. Some of Grenada's neighbours have no army at all. Others have armies of less than 200 men.

The new airstrip, in the final stages of completion by Cubans, added another capability which, in the hands of sane men would have offered no threat but against the background of the insanity of the past two weeks would be a logical staging area for countries whose interests are similar, and who have ambitions for using Grenada as a centre for subversion, sabotage and infiltration within the area and against member-states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

A POTENT WEAPON

Again, the powerful broadcasting station in Grenada standing on its own, although capable of reaching from one end of the Caribbean to the other, far exceeding the power of any station in Jamaica would, in itself not necessarily be a threat. But in the hands of extremists of a military or ideological nature, both of whom exist in Grenada, constitutes a potent weapon for subverting neighbouring states.

While Maurice Bishop was alive, there was some indication that these capabilities could and would be used in this subversive manner against neighbouring states as there were complaints regarding training of a para-military and military nature taking place in Grenada among citizens of neighbouring countries known for their own subversive interests.

However, whatever may have been the threat, it was minimal in the hands of Maurice Bishop who was a moderate in comparison with the military and political leaders of the regime which overthrew him.

A totally different picture emerges when this array of military and subversive capability came to be at the disposal of one of the most extremist groups of men to assume control of any country in recent times. Few countries can have claimed the experience of having its entire Cabinet wiped out in the manner in which that of Grenada was exterminated.

Who then can blame the Eastern Caribbean states for perceiving this combination of awesome might and brutal men, who apparently had no concept of where to stop in taking human life, as a prelude to hostile action being taken, beyond their own borders by those in power in Grenada?

These considerations are set out in a document presented by the Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, with an accompanying letter as the basis of the invitation to friendly Governments to come to their aid in restoring normality to Grenada and in removing the perceived threat to peace and security in their region.

LETTER OF INVITATION

I set out here the contents of the annexure to the letter of invitation:

1. The Authority of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.) met at Bridgetown, Barbados, on Friday, 21st October, 1983, to consider and evaluate the situation in Grenada arising out of the overthrow of the Government led by Prime Minister together with some of his colleagues and a number of other citizens.
2. The Authority is aware that the overthrow of the Bishop administration took place with the knowledge and connivance of forces unfriendly to the O.E.C.S., leading to the establishment of the present military regime.
3. The meeting took note of the current anarchical conditions, the serious violations of human rights and bloodshed that have occurred, and the consequent unprecedented threat to the peace and security of the region created by the vacuum

of authority in Grenada.

4. The Authority was deeply concerned that military forces and supplies are likely to be shortly introduced to consolidate the position of the regime and that the country can be used as a staging post for acts of aggression against its members.
5. The Authority further noted that the capability of the Grenada armed forces is already at a level of sophistication and size far beyond the internal needs of that country. Furthermore the member states of the OECS have no means of defence against such forces.
6. The member-governments of the Organisation hold the strong view that such a situation would further undermine political, social and economic stability, and would have extremely dangerous consequences for the preservation of peace and security in the OECS sub-region as a whole.
7. The Authority noted that the present regime in Grenada has demonstrated by its brutality and ruthlessness that it will stop at nothing to achieve its ends and to secure its power.
8. Under the Authority of Article 8 of the treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, the Authority proposes therefore to take action for collective defence and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression by requesting assistance from friendly countries to provide transport, logistics support and additional military personnel to assist the efforts of the O.E.C.S. to stabilise this most grave situation within the eastern Caribbean.
9. The authority of the O.E.C.S. wishes to establish a peace-keeping force with the assistance of friendly neighbouring states to restore on Grenada, conditions of tranquility and order so as to prevent further loss of life and abuses of human rights pending the restoration of constitutional government.

The letter itself reads as follows:

Dear Prime Minister,

The Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States presents her compliments to the Rt. Honourable Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica and has the honour to transmit herewith a request for assistance under Article 8 of the treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

The Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States avails herself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of her highest consideration.

Sincerely

(Sgd.) Eugenia Charles
Chairman

Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States

23rd October, 1983

It was on this basis that the Government of Jamaica decided to engage its defence force in a multinational military action to carry out a pre-emptive strike to remove the threat to peace and security in the area and at the same time to restore normality to the island of Grenada.

The Bravo Company of the 2nd Battalion of the J.D.F. departed for Grenada and is presently stationed at Point Saline, the Cuban-built airport in Grenada, which was captured this morning and must be kept secure.

Contact with men of Bravo Company indicates that they are in high spirits and have suffered no casualties so far.

Let it be clearly understood that this bold and historic action which a number of Caribbean countries have jointly taken (while others have stood aside) cannot be for the purpose of changing an Austin for a Gairy.

In the same way that we have proclaimed by this action, jointly and severally, that assassination and revolutionary overthrow of constitutional Governments have met their match in the determination of the new character of Caribbean leaders — whether through the political system of the electoral process as was the case in 1980 and 1981, or by the military action carried out today — so too must the Gairy's meet their match by a new resolve of the Grenadian people.

We look forward to a first decree from the interim Government placing a ban on the Gairy's and the Austin's and what they represent, from participation in

the constitutional or electoral process.

The people of Grenada can be assured that this action in which we have joined today is intended to free them from being pawns in a power play which had converted their lovely Spice Island to a fearsome camp. From this action we hope they will derive a new freedom and a new opportunity to build a new future.

As Caribbean brothers willing and able to assist each other, we must now ensure that the future can be one of solid co-operation in which Grenada will no longer be the odd man out, but be once again welcomed into the family of Caribbean nations.

In closing, I pay tribute to the valiant men of the armed forces of the United States who led this thrust together with our own brave soldiers drawn from the ranks of the Defence Forces of eight Caribbean countries.

There are no wars without grief, without death, without injury; but we pray God today that He will give protection to those who fight so that they may return safely to their families."

Charles wants to set up interim govt. before polls

Oct. 26

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 25 (CANA)

An interim government consisting of people who are "not politically greedy" will be installed in Grenada and will hold early elections, following today's landing in the island by American and West Indian soldiers, the Prime Minister of Dominica Eugenia Charles said today.

Miss Charles, speaking at the White House during a joint press conference with President Reagan broadcast live here, said the interim administration will run the country for a few months "with the pure purpose of putting the country back on its democratic feet so elections can take place as soon as possible."

Miss Charles was appearing in her role as current chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), which along with Barbados and Jamaica asked for U.S. help in restoring peace and democracy in Grenada.

Forces from the United States, Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Jamaica, St. Lucia and Antigua are part of the multi-national force now trying to take control of Grenada from the military which seized power in a bloody coup last Wednesday.

Miss Charles charged that the Soviet Union and Cuba were behind the military takeover, citing "movement between the Soviet Embassy and known activists" three weeks ago. She gave no other details.

The Dominica Prime Minister referred in her statement and interview, to the concept of "one Caribbean region" to justify intervention in Grenada. She said the landing was not an invasion.

"We are one region. Grenada is part and parcel of us as an organisation. We don't have the capacity ourselves to see to it that Grenadians get the Freedom that they are required to have to choose their own government," Miss Charles said as she explained the rationale behind the request to the Americans.

The Caribbean's first woman Prime Minister said the region had managed to

live since 1979 with the regime of leftist Maurice Bishop, killed in events that led to the coup take-over. Miss Charles had been a strong critic of Bishop who himself took power in a coup four years-and-a-half ago.



She said she thought Bishop was killed because he had begun to realise, through pressure from regional colleagues, that the holding of elections was the right policy to adopt. Bishop had this year established a commission to draw up a new constitution with a view to elections.

Bishop, Miss Charles said, was killed for power hungry reasons. "...this type of assassination must not be allowed to continue in our countries. It means that our people there are not safe. It means that Grenadians have never been given the chance to choose for themselves the country they wanted and therefore it is necessary for us to see to it that they have the opportunity to do so."

"To do this we had to isolate the persons who had committed the acts that they did last week in killing off most of the cabinet and we had to ensure that in fact an interim government of persons of not politically greedy persons who are good administrators, who are Grenadians can run the country for a few months with the pure purpose of putting the country back on its democratic feet.

"This is what we want to do so that Grenadians can choose for themselves the government they want and not every few years have governments imposed on them ...", Miss Charles said.

Organisation of Carib Bar Assn. condemns Grenada violence

The Organisation of Caribbean Bar Associations in a statement of October 21, said that it joins with well thinking people of the Caribbean in condemning the criminal acts of violence and repression launched by a clique of military and political thugs against the leaders and people of Grenada.

This Organisation had

warned against the path of revolutionary violence undertaken by the New Jewel Movement and urged the resumption of the democratic process and the restoration of the Rule of Law. Unfortunately, many leading politicians, lawyers and human rights activists of the region showed tolerance for and condoned the abolition by the Bishop

regime of free and fair elections, freedom of the press and the right to legal protection from arbitrary arrest and detention. In doing so they helped to nurture the conditions which have made the present turgid situation possible.

An appeal at this stage to those who have seized power by force and are

seeking to maintain their position of murder and oppression is puerile and unrealistic. Those who have now raped the last vestiges of democracy in Grenada cannot to return to constitutional democracy and the Rule of Law. To do so would amount to certain judicial and political suicide.

It seems true, however

regrettable it may be, that it is only by armed struggle that the people of Grenada can be rescued from the cruel tyranny imposed on them by a military and unscrupulous clique. Law and dialogue have been completely jettisoned by the new usurpers of power. No amount of words however eloquently composed or strongly framed

can now avail. The Caribbean people must now stand ready to assist the Grenada people to rescue themselves from the horrible shackles which have now been placed on them, and which threatened our entire Region. When that task is accomplished and the cancer of military dictatorship eradicated from our midst, OCCBA

will join with all willing groups and persons in offering every possible assistance to the people of Grenada in their efforts to re-establish constitutional government and social stability.

OCCBA expresses sympathy for the people of Grenada in this moment of grief and urge them to be resolute and courageous.

Gleaner Oct. 28, 1983

'Dark, dismal cloud over the Caribbean'

What has happened in Grenada has cast a dark, dismal cloud over the Caribbean. This was stated by former Governor General, Sir Clifford Campbell to the Jamaica Women's Federation on Thursday, October 20 at their Founders Day celebrations at the Arnold Road Headquarters.

The parish administrators and other officers had gathered to honour the memory of their founder Lady Huggins. Sir Clifford who presented the Lady Campbell Memorial Cup to the winning parish organiser Mrs. Hoilette of St. Mary told the Jamaica Federation of Women that he was proud of their persistence and their achievement.

The Cleve Grant who spoke earlier in the ceremony recalled the sterling work of Lady Huggins. Hers was a vibrant personality. Mr. Grant said that the events in Grenada were shocking and had saddened all in Jamaica.

The Editor of the **Gleaner**, the Hon. Hector Wynter who was guest speaker then told the Jamaica Federation of Women of the death of Jacqueline Creft, one of the 'few' women Ministers of Government in the Caribbean. She had been minister of Education in Grenada, and had been executed by the Military in Grenada with the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Wednesday, October 19.

Mr. Wynter said that though he was a Jamaican, he could not think of Grenadians as foreigners. They were our 'kith and kin' and he referred to a number of distinguished Grenadians such as Mr. Alistair McIntyre, Francisco Slinger (the Mighty Sparrow) Lord Pitt and many others.

He called on the Jamaica Federation of Women to hold democracy dear, for it was as fragile as beauty. One had to work at keeping beautiful. So one should work at keeping freedom and democracy.

He reminded his audience of the work of Lady Huggins and congratulated the successors including Lady Allan (President), Miss Mavis Watts (Chairman) and former Chairman Mrs. Lucille Miller.

Lady Allan told of the progress of the Lady Huggins Fund, and a further collection was made at the meeting.

The vote of thanks was moved by Mrs. Marlene Bell, Vice-President of the Jamaica Federation of Women, after a verse reading by Mrs. Sandra George.

Earlier Miss Janet Silvera, accompanied by Mrs. Christine Soames sang for the meeting.

'Advocate' supports incursion

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 26 (CANA):

This country's oldest daily, the Barbados **Advocate**, today brushed aside arguments about the infringement of Grenada's sovereignty by the invasion of joint American and Caribbean forces in the wake of last week's bloody military coup, saying the attempt to restore order has given Grenadians "a real chance to recapture their true sovereignty as a people".

In an editorial comment, the Barbados **Advocate** insisted that the invasion "had to be done", since there was no way that the small nations of the Eastern Caribbean could hope to rest comfortably unless action was taken against "the ruthless military regime" which last Wednesday killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others.

"It could not have been an easy decision to make to send armed contingents into Grenada," the newspaper said. "Those facing it would have known only too well that there would be talk about the infringe-

ment 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".

The paper said that from as far back as the time of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy, who was toppled in a left-wing coup in 1979, the idea of respecting the sovereignty of others "resulted in the whole region sitting back and allowing him to do his worst".

"It is folly to mouth high-sounding principles when it is obvious that those involved have no regard for common humanity," the Barbados **Advocate** said.

"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".

The paper cautioned that after all is done, the loss of life over the years, recently and only yesterday, would have been meaningless if Grenadians did not end up on a better course for the future.

Cleaner Oct. 28, 1983

Invading forces wipe out last pocket of Cuban resistance

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 27 (CANA)

Joint Caribbean-American military forces battling to restore law and order after a bloody army coup in Grenada a week ago, today wiped out the last two major pockets of resistance and begun mopping up operations, official sources said.

The army post at Fort Frederick and the island's main prison at Richmond Hill both fell to an assault by American marines on the third day of the operation.

The Caribbean security force meanwhile, reinforced this morning by some 70 policemen from Barbados, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis, kept guard at the new Point Salines International Airport on a growing number of prisoners captured in the operation, the sources said.

Six East Germans were among the latest captives, and the Americans said the number of Cubans held had risen to 1,000.

The sources here said fighting today had moved to the Calivigny Camp on a hilly peninsula on the Grenada south coast about four miles east of the Point Salines Airport.

The American forces gave their casualties as eight dead, eight missing and 39 injured. But there were no figures for the Grenadian and Cuban forces. Havana said about 100 Cubans could not be accounted for.

FOR THE FIRST TIME since the military landing Tuesday journalists left here for the spice isle today, but had not returned by nightfall and telecommunications between Grenada and the outside world are still cut.

The Pentagon today released the first film taken by military cameramen on Grenada since the invasion ordered by President Reagan on Tuesday.

The videotape depicted what a U.S. military officer described as six warehouses filled with Soviet and Cuban ammunition and weapons, including anti-aircraft guns, mortars, and heavy machine guns.

The film also showed several hundred Cuban prisoners, dressed in civilian clothes, sitting on the ground surrounded by armed guards.

The prisoners looked morose and exhausted and an army major from Barbados said on the tape some of them had participated in fierce resistance against American troops.

Many of the ammunition boxes shown in the warehouse were covered with Russian markings.

One warehouse contained sufficient ammunition to sustain a combat battalion for 30 to 45 days, a U.S. military officer said, adding the weapons found on the island were much more than would have been necessary for legitimate defensive purposes.

Cuba had sent hundreds of its nationals to Grenada to work on the airport, which continued to be used today by the American forces to evacuate foreigners from the island.

So far close to 400 mostly American visitors have left the island.

In the meantime efforts were underway to put in place in Grenada when the American and Caribbean soldiers leave, a Commonwealth peace keeping force.

BURNHAM

GEORGETOWN, Oct 27

Guyana does not feel that countries in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) which do not share its views on the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada will sever all relations with this country, President Forbes Burnham told newsmen here.

At a news conference summoned to condemn the invasion, Burnham said he did not think the countries in the region "would lightly take such a decision, what with the resources we have and how much they owe us."

He did not elaborate on the "debt".

Trudeau not satisfied

OTTAWA, October 27, (CANA-Reuter):

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, echoing the reservations of fellow Commonwealth leader Margaret Thatcher, has sought to distance himself from President Reagan over the invasion of Grenada.

His Government also argued that the invasion put at risk the lives of about 40 Canadians on the Caribbean island.

Trudeau, who was not consulted in advance about the invasion, has stopped short of outright condemnation but said he was still not satisfied by Washington's explanations.

"It seems to me that the reasons invoked by the United States and the other Caribbean nations involved is that they wanted a different sort of Government," he told Parliament.

"It wasn't so much a question of protecting nationals but of ensuring a Government which is compatible with their view of how a Government should operate. And if there's no further explanation than that, I can quite clearly say that the actions were unjustified," he said in the House of Commons yesterday.

Thatcher advised Reagan against the invasion and said Washington should have consulted London more fully.

Moscow sees aggression

MOSCOW, Oct 27, (CANA-Reuter):

The Soviet Union, stepping up its attacks on the U.S.-led intervention in Grenada, has said the American action was a sign of increasing aggressiveness and branded President Reagan a liar.

In a stream of commentaries condemning the invasion, the official news agency Tass said it amounted to a crime against humanity and rejected Reagan's justifications for the move as an outrage on common sense.

Tass also mocked the drive by a U.S.-led multinational force to take Grenada, saying that an influx of American support troops showed that the original invasion force had proved unable to occupy the island.

The strident tone of the commentaries indicated that Moscow was keen to put itself at the head of worldwide criticism of Washington and restore an image damaged by its own intervention in Afghanistan, West European diplomats said.

In the most authoritative comment so far, Tass issued a statement in the name of the Soviet leadership denouncing the invasion as a crime against humanity and a threat to world peace.

Hello Maggie.. this is Gen

LONDON, Oct. 27 (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 British Government messages 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.

Hello Maggie.. this is General Austin...help!

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Clarend

Oct. 28, 1983

How the House voted on invasion resolution

In our reports in the **Gleaner** yesterday and in the Star on Wednesday of the debate in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, we erred in stating that the resolution approving the Government's action in respect of the Grenadian crisis had been passed with the Opposition abstaining.

In fact, there was no division. What happened was

that the amendment proposed by the Opposition (People's National Party) to one of the clauses in the resolution — to delete the word "fully" and to add the words, "save and except the use of force external to invade that sovereign nation to resolve the crisis," was voted out, with the Government members saying "No" and the Opposition members saying "Aye".

had been moved by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, and on his asking for "Ayes" there were shouts of "Aye". When he asked for "Noes" there were none. He then declared the motion carried.

The resolution was this passed without division. We regret the error.

900 prisoners taken

A news release from the office of the Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday that 900 prisoners, of whom 600 are Cubans, have been taken by the forces in Grenada.

Prime Minister Seaga said that these Cuban and Grenadian prisoners are presently being held at Point Saline, the Cuban airport, under the security of the Bravo Company of the 1st Grenadian Infantry.

Force.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the capture of this large force of Cuban soldiers further confirms that evidence which has now been uncovered regarding the newly-constructed international airport (Point Saline) on the island. "This airport which was surreptitiously constructed

900 prisoners

Continued from Page 1

has not one word of English on any signs or letterings on its walls. It's all Spanish. It is outfitted with large areas for the storage of weapons and rifle racks exist even in the toilet facilities". Mr. Seaga said.

"It must be remembered that on countless occasions the Bishop Government and their defenders here in Jamaica vehemently denied that this Airport was for military purposes and gave positive assurances that it was to assist Tourism.

"It is perfectly clear, on the basis of what has been discovered, that the fears of the Eastern Caribbean countries have been justified and it is expected that more evidence of military installations will be revealed before all of this is over", Mr. Seaga concluded.

Sorry

THE EDITOR, Sir:— I am sorry but not surprised to hear about the barbarous killing of Mr. Bishop and his Cabinet colleagues by the Grenadian Army.

This incident is a repeat scenario that happened in Afghanistan in recent years where the leaders were killed successively in order to get a puppet leader that would safeguard the outside interests above their own people's.

It is a lesson and a warning to all those Third World countries that departed from the true Non-aligned Movement and became the supporters of superpowers for short term gains and for those countries where leaders exploit the poverty and hunger of the people to bring out autocratic and dictatorial Governments as a panacea for all the evils and for those leaders who try to remain in power with support from a superpower.

If we look at the world today, the facts are evident. The dictatorial regimes in Afghanistan, Poland and in Grenada are supported by Soviet Union against the peoples' will of these countries. Similarly totalitarian Governments in Philippines, and Pakistan are supported by the United States of America.

It is unfortunate for the world and especially for the Third World to have an international institute like United Nations Organization where the democratic principles that are advocated by everyone are conspicuously missing. I fail to understand why there should be a system of vetoing by superpowers which could defy a majority's opinion and why the Third World Countries should comply with such high handed behaviour?!

I sincerely wish and hope the Third World countries remain Non-Aligned and be a power by themselves and the leaders would not become puppets for the superpowers. This is the only solution I see that can prevent these killings, the dictatorial leaderships, out side interferences and the plight and suffering of the people.

My deepest sympathies are for the families of the leaders that are slain and for the people of Grenada who are bearing the brunt for what their leaders have done to the nation. I hope that the people of Grenada will have the strength to choose their own destiny and one day would elect a Government that reflects their true feelings.

I am, etc.,
DR. B.S.R.
MURTHY,

Lionel Town P.O., Clarendon, October 20, 1983.

900 prisoners taken

A news release from the office of the Prime Minister Edward Seaga said yesterday that 900 prisoners, of whom 600 are Cubans, have been taken by the forces in Grenada.

Prime Minister Seaga said that these Cuban and Grenadian prisoners are presently being held at Point Saline, the Cuban airport, under the security of the Bravo Company of the Jamaica Defence

Force.

The Prime Minister pointed out that the capture of this large force of Cuban soldiers further confirms that evidence which has now been uncovered regarding the newly-constructed international airport (Point Saline) on the island.

"This airport which was supposedly constructed to accommodate tourists

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col 6)

OPINIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983

Grenada: the alternatives

*By Lloyd G. Barnett,
Attorney-at-law in a letter
to the Editor of Oct. 26*

THE DEBATE in the Jamaica Parliament on the Grenadian situation is an instructive demonstration of the value of the parliamentary and democratic system. The Prime Minister and Leader of the Opposition gave detailed and careful analyses of the circumstances leading up to the reasons for the possible consequences of the armed intervention. It is only under the democratic system that the issues could have been so fully and openly debated and the public given a real opportunity to pass judgment on the decisions and stand taken by their political leaders.

The invasion has taken place. It will always be a matter of controversy whether, according to the rules and principles of international law, it was justifiable or not. The truth is that international law is imprecise and there is no ready judicial method for determining such differences of view. Mr. Manley stated that the issues are largely political. They are both moral and political.

During the last 40 years, international law and relations have witnessed a significant development in

the emphasis which is placed on human rights. The fundamental principles on which the United Nations Charter is based, are the dignity and worth of the human person and the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small. Subsequent international Covenants and Declarations are framed on the same bases. The rules are designed to secure those principles. It is therefore disappointing to find that the reaction of the Jamaican Council for Human Rights to the intervention is dominated by the rule of **territorial integrity** rather than the principles of **individual liberty**. And since Christianity teaches the essential worth of each human being it is even more surprising that the Caribbean Council of Churches should take the same technical line.

Being practical

Do these organisations really believe that diplomatic initiatives or isolation of the military junta would secure the freedom of the Grenadian people from the oppression imposed on them by the brutal group that they so eloquently condemned? As Carl Stone asks: How can a people terrorised by a vicious blood-thirsty regime free itself from bondage without external support? And I add, particularly when that regime has at its disposal a military capability supplied from external sources?

In the Parliamentary debate, Mr. Manley stressed the dangers of external intervention and expressed fears as to its implications for the future. This is an important question. But there were from a practical point of view clear cut alternatives. Either;

- (1) the Grenadian people should be left, against their will (as Mr. Manley conceded) under the subjection of the brutal regime which had no claim to legitimacy or
- (2) there should be armed intervention to remove the regime and give the Grenadian people the opportunity to decide their political destiny in an atmosphere which is free from fear and oppression.

On the first alternative there was no method of ensuring that the military dictatorship would be terminated in the foreseeable future. It could last indefinitely with grave implications for the English-speaking Caribbean. On the second alternative, the intervention would be based on the specific grounds given, limited to precise objectives and restricted in time. I have no doubt which is the better moral or political alternative.

The questions raised by Mr. Manley in relation to the future conduct of the invasion forces, the introduction of political solutions and the determination of constitutional forms must now be carefully considered, bearing in mind that it is the will of the Grenadian people that must prevail.

Big hunt on for General Austin as fighting is scaled down

AS THE FIGHTING in Grenada dies down, with the U.S. Caribbean task force of 300 troops (of which 150 are Jamaicans), reportedly in command of the situation, the latest report from the Eastern Caribbean island is that the search is on for General Hudson Austin, head of the Grenadian Army.

Nothing definite is known of the whereabouts of the Grenadian strongman who emerged as head of the Revolutionary Military Council which ousted and killed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. But fantastic rumours are abroad concerning him.

One rumour is that he shaved off his beard and fled to the hills of the island. Another is that he took a boat and left for parts unknown. Yet another is that he is holding out somewhere on the island and has with him a number of hostages, said to be British subjects.

None of these rumours has been given any basis of reliability, but it is known that the multi-national peace-keeping troops are looking for him as the big prize of the campaign.

Another unconfirmed report has it that General Austin, from his hide-out, is asking for "free and safe" passage to Guyana.

Fighting in Grenada has virtually ceased, with only one small pocket of resistance being encountered by the U.S.-Caribbean security force.

This is at the Caligny Barracks, near the new airport outside St. George's, the capital, where it is believed that small group of Cubans are holding out.

A report reaching Kingston yesterday from the Eastern Caribbean said that sporadic fighting was still going on at this point, where however, action is on a limited scale, with the main Cuban resistance ended.

According to the report, the other point of resistance has been ended with the capture of Fort Frederick by the multi-national peace-keeping force.

As a result of the fall of Fort Frederick, it was reported yesterday that the noted Grenadian journalist, Alistair Hughes, has been freed and is safe and sound. This report, however, has been unconfirmed, although it has had wide circulation.

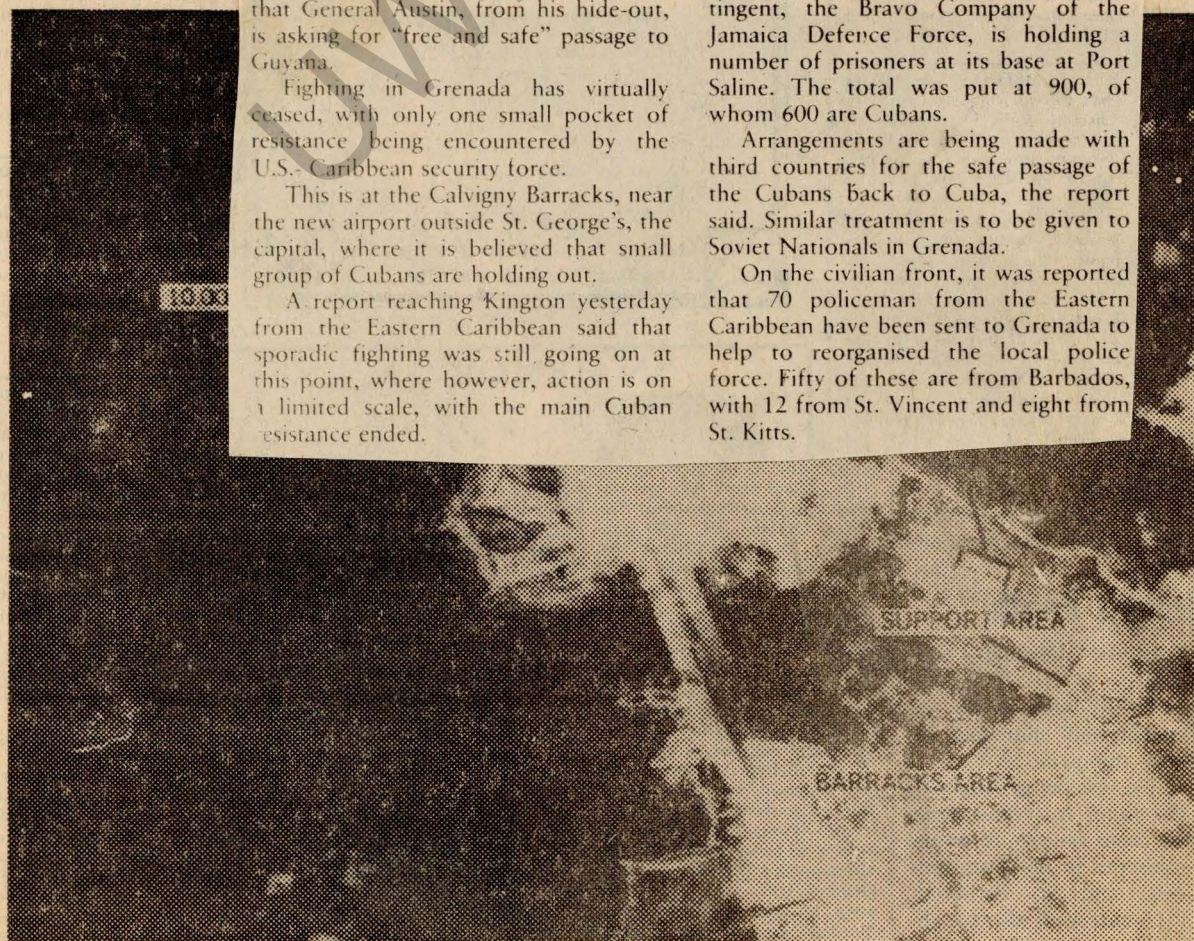
Elsewhere on the strife-torn island, it was reported that the Jamaican contingent, the Bravo Company of the Jamaica Defence Force, is holding a number of prisoners at its base at Port Saline. The total was put at 900, of whom 600 are Cubans.

Arrangements are being made with third countries for the safe passage of the Cubans back to Cuba, the report said. Similar treatment is to be given to Soviet Nationals in Grenada.

On the civilian front, it was reported that 70 policemen from the Eastern Caribbean have been sent to Grenada to help to reorganise the local police force. Fifty of these are from Barbados, with 12 from St. Vincent and eight from St. Kitts.

BLISHED 1834

THIR



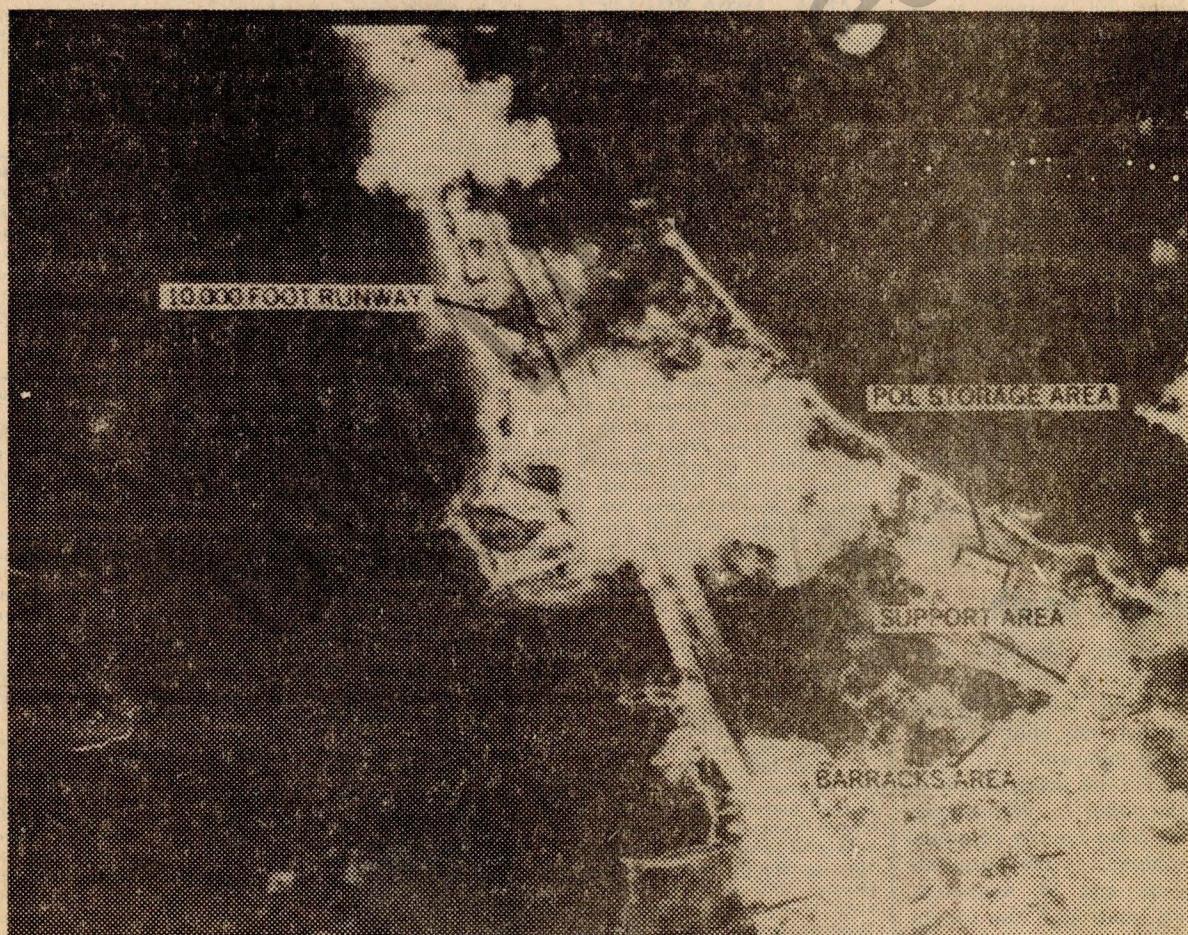
THIS IS PORT SALINES, Grenada, where the last pocket of resistance to the U.S.-Caribbean task force is located at a nearby barracks. This is the area where the Jamaican 150-man contingent is

based and where it is holding some 900 prisoners, of whom 600 are Cubans. It is also the site of the new airport which was being built by Grenada with Cuban assistance. UPI

BLISHED 1834

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983

THIR



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UPI

Gleaner Oct. 28, 1983

Ramphal wants Commonwealth role in Grenada

LONDON, Oct 27, CANA-Reuter:

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal called today for a peace-keeping force drawn from the 48-nation group to replace U.S. Marines on the Caribbean island of Grenada.

Ramphal said the Commonwealth had a major role to play in Grenada, notably in setting up elections, and urged the invasion force of U.S. Marines and troops from six Caribbean states to withdraw as soon as possible.

"I am looking for a withdrawal of the invading forces within a matter of days or weeks, not months," Ramphal told reporters in London, where his Secretariat is based.

He said a force was needed on the island to maintain law and order. "Whether the force is provided by the Commonwealth or from within the Caribbean itself would be for discussion," he said.

Grenada became independent from Britain in 1974 and is a member to the Commonwealth.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Government, which has refused to condemn the invasion despite serious reservations, considered its next moves today as a row loomed over the position of Queen Elizabeth as Grenada's Head of State and the actions of Sir Paul Scoon, her representative on the island. Thatcher faced fresh embarrassment over the revelation by Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles that Sir Paul, the Governor-General, had requested military intervention by other Caribbean states.

Labour party opponents demanded to know if Sir Paul acted with the knowledge and approval of the British Government of Buckingham Palace and renewed calls for the resignation of Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The Grenadian Governor-General was appointed by the Queen to ceremonial post in 1978 on the nomination of Eric Gairy, whose Government was overthrown by Leftists in 1979.

Thatcher, whose Government has already been attacked for failing to prevent the invasion, had an audience last night with Queen Elizabeth, who seemed in danger of being drawn into the constitutional row.

Ramphal had earlier told journalists the Queen had privately voiced her fears about the safety of her Grenadian subjects during talks he had with her.

Thatcher's Downing Street office and Buckingham Palace said later they had no knowledge of any request by Sir Paul for military aid.

Officials at Downing Street were at pains to distance Britain from events in Grenada, emphasising that it was an independent country and Britain was not involved.

However political commentators said the issue would be high on the British Government's agenda.

MEANWHILE BRITAIN will consider sympathetically any request to join a Commonwealth peace force to replace U.S. troops in Grenada, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today. Prime Minister Peirre Trudeau of Canada told his Parliament that he too was willing to send troops to Grenada as part of a Commonwealth peace-keeping force. He was contacting other Commonwealth leaders to seek their views, he said.

Thatcher told Parliament Britain had not been asked to supply troops for a peacekeeping force but added: "we would consider sympathetically any reasonable request made to us."

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe earlier called

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col 1)

Ramphal

Continued from Page 1

for a withdrawal of U.S. troops as soon as possible and restoration of democracy on the Caribbean spice island. He spoke to reporters in Paris following a conference of nations taking part in the Lebanon peace-keeping force.

Thatcher faced a rowdy House of Commons as she fielded questions about the U.S.-led invasion of the former British colony, which her government has refused to condemn.

Trudeau told Parliament that although Canada had not been directly asked to participate in a peace-keeping force, he supported the idea. He suggested a truce in Grenada, followed by the withdrawal of the U.S.-led invasion forces and their replacement by Commonwealth observers to ensure peace.

Trudeau said he was informed that Canada was to have been invited to join the U.S.-Caribbean force which invaded the island on Monday. But the message was not delivered and Ottawa received an apology from Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, he said.

OCTOBER 28, 1983

PSOJ backs Jamaica's part in invasion of Grenada

Support for the Jamaican decision to take part in the action by the Eastern Caribbean States in Grenada has been expressed by the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica.

"We cannot afford to wrap ourselves in a cloak of insularity and consider

the developments in Grenada of no concern to us" the P.S.O.J. said in a statement issued on Thursday, in which it congratulated the Government on the decision.

Text of the statement follows:

"The Private Sector Or-

ganisation of Jamaica congratulates Prime Minister Seaga and the Government for the forthright action and firm decisions that have been taken with respect to the crisis in Grenada.

"The PSOJ is of the view that the Jamaican Government acted with good judgment in responding positively to the request for help from the Organisation of Eastern States.

"The recent events in Grenada which culminated with the brutal murder of Prime Minister Bishop and members of his Cabinet,

provided a clear indication of the direction and the strategies that those responsible for the military take-over were prepared to pursue.

"We cannot close our eyes to the reality that these actions and the stance of the military regime posed a threat to the democratic Governments in the Region and particularly to our neighbours in the Eastern Caribbean.

"We expect that the presence of foreign troops in Grenada will be for as brief a period as possible, and that the Grenadians will then be in a position to elect a Government of their choice free of any outside influences.

Dominicans give Charles tumultuous welcome

ROSEAU, Dominica, Oct. 28, (CANA)

Thousands of Dominicans lined the streets of the capital yesterday to give a tumultuous wel-

come 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

(Cont'd on Page 20 Col. 6)

cans

Continued from Page One

U.S. backed multi-national force for what has been termed "the liberation of the Grenadian people".

Prime Minister Charles, the OECS Chairman, 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 a military Junta.

o 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 the 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 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 Dominica 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.

She said such a decision was not one which required a poll "because it had to be a secret decision and it had to be done quickly and swiftly."

Gleaner Oct. 28, 1983

New York editorial reaction in favour of Grenada invasion

NEW YORK, October 26, (JIS):

Editorial reaction here to the invasion of Grenada has been decisively in favour of the action taken.

Of the four major dailies, only **The New York Times** came out against while **The New York Post**, **The Wall Street Journal** and **The New York Daily News** expressed support.

The **Post** devoted its entire editorial space to the Grenada situation. Under a heading: Mission to Grenada — the clearest signal yet to ally and enemy alike, The **Post** said the invasion of what it termed "a key forward base in Moscow's relentless bid to subvert Central America and the Caribbean Basin", announced three basic points:

1. The Reagan Administration will not stand idly by and see one country after another in the area infiltrated by Soviet and Cuban advisers and turned into Soviet satellites;

2. The Reagan Administration is prepared, and has the will to act decisively to defend vital U.S. national interests wherever and whenever they are challenged or threatened.

3. The Reagan Administration is resolved to meet Moscow's challenge wherever it is mounted.

The **Post** said from the moment of Bishop's overthrow there was in fact no Government in Grenada. Gun-toting mobs of soldiers were running wild, disorder was mounting, and a thousand Americans were in imminent danger.

It said, "the Grenada action was overdue... what was going on in Grenada posed a clear threat to peace in the entire Caribbean area".

The Daily News, under an editorial captioned: "The right move in the Caribbean", said: "With up to 1,000 Americans threatened by the Marxist extremists who took over Grenada, President Reagan acted promptly and wisely in sending in a force to get them out of harm's way". It disputed the claim that Grenada was vital to U.S. security, but said Americans were clearly in danger and they had to be protected. It continued:

"The military junta that seized power last week and killed Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop because he wasn't Marxist enough, is a brutal group of leftist thugs, as Reagan said. A regime that would callously shoot down an unresisting Bishop might easily have decided to take some American hostage. They had been prevented from leaving, and who knows what fate awaited them.

"Moving American troops into any area of the world is serious business. But this time, it was a combined effort, involving the U.S. units and forces from six Caribbean nations that have immense stakes in seeing to it that democracy is allowed to flourish in the region".

"The Bishop regime was tolerated by neighbours of Grenada, despite its Marxism, because Bishop seemed to be moving his country slowly towards

some measure of freedom. All that went down the drain with the coup.

"Cuba and the Soviet Union are predictably screaming 'Yankee imperialism'. But their hands are dirty with intervention and trouble-making in Grenada and elsewhere in this hemisphere.

"Touting the Soviets and Cubans who were building an airstrip in Grenada, from the island, is a plus for the Reagan Administration, so is the removal of the Marxist regime.

Establishing law and order should not be too difficult, once the Grenadian army has been neutralized. But when that has been accomplished and the American civilians are safe, the U.S. force should get out and turn over the rest of the job to their Caribbean partners. It's a Caribbean problem and it ought to be solved by the Caribbean".

The Wall Street Journal's editorial entitled "Order and Democracy" was skeptical of the President's claim that protecting the lives of Americans was "the over-riding purpose" of the Grenada invasion. It continued:

"If anyone missed the point they should listen to Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica and Chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, which asked the U.S. to help clean up the mess in Grenada.

"As Mrs. Charles comments nothing concentrates the mind so powerfully as the prospect of a Soviet-Cuban puppet state on the next island. Dominica like the other islands that supported the invasion, is a democracy and would like to remain that way.

"They are not so blind as to fail to recognise a familiar pattern that had been repeated in Grenada — a Government established with communist help, asking in communist advisers. A leader trying to assert a measure of independence, moving a millimetre away from the communist line, and ending up displaced and dead.

"The next step in the pattern they see full well, is the export of subversion and revolution in all directions. They ask the help of the U.S. and given the recent record were probably a bit surprised to receive it.

On the front lines, the blunt fact is that small and vulnerable democracies have every reason to feel endangered by a base of subversion in their midst, and every right to seek help from those able to give it.

"In domestic political terms the lesson will be that nothing succeeds like success... We are likely to learn that the American people are not opposed to any use of force, only to the use of force for no obtainable purpose.

"On the international scene, the lesson is even more important. For throughout the world, the question is not whether America had the power to protect its friends, the question is whether it has the will.

This demonstration that it des indeed, will be en-

couraging to other nations under attack.

"Unless we fritter away the advantages in an orgy of self-doubt and indecision, the Grenadian action is bound to result in an overnight improvement in the U.S. geopolitical position.

"Who will tell us that replacing the murderous Government of Grenada and restoring order and democracy is immoral".

Under a caption: "Which Threat in Grenada" **The New York Times** described the alleged threat to American lives in Grenada as hypothetical.

It said if there really was a threat a rescue operation would have been justified.

"If order and authority had truly collapsed in Grenada, a summons to restore them would be worth considering. But no such chaos has yet been demonstrated".

THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1983

Carib Press welcomes U.S. invasion of Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 26 (CANA)

The English-speaking Caribbean's leading five daily newspapers, though expressing some reservation about yesterday's United States-led military intervention in strife-torn Grenada, have welcomed the move aimed at restoring "peace and democracy" on the former leftist-ruled island.

Both dailies here, the **Barbados Advocate** and the **Nation** felt there was no alternative, though the latter said the invasion by Caribbean and American forces to crush the coun-

try's bloodstained new military regime was "deeply regretted."

The **Gleaner**, Jamaica's lone daily, was glad, praising Prime Minister Edward Seaga for contributing troops to serve under a proposed Caribbean peace keeping force and criticising Trinidad and Tobago for not supporting the venture.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the **Express** said it "haltingly accepted" the idea of intervention but it was necessary, and the paper called for the American troops to pull out as soon as possible.

The **Guardian**, the twin-island republic's other morning daily, fully backed the idea to remove Grenada's military rulers who seized power a week ago in a bloody coup that saw the assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet colleagues, two trade unionists, and 11 other persons.

The mooted peace keeping force which will look after the security of Grenada until elections are called, comprise soldiers and policemen from Jamaica, Barbados, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, St Kitt.

"We regret that Trinidad and Tobago could not have found it possible to take part in the peace keeping force," commented the **Gleaner** in Jamaica.

"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," it added in an editorial.

"We trust that this drastic step which Mr. Seaga has called a bold and historic action will be swift and successful in restoring freedom and democracy to the ill-fated island with the minimum of bloodshed."

Said the **Trinidad Guardian**: "getting the Austin butcher gang off the backs of Grenada has been accomplished. Relief is felt in Trinidad and Tobago and the region..."

But it warned Sir Eric Gairy, ousted as Prime Minister by Bishop in a March 1979 coup, that yesterday's events do not mean that the way has been paved for him to return as head of the Grenada government.

"...Gairy who talks about taking back 'his government, must know that to the Caribbean people he is unwanted ghost from the tragic past which all must now hope is behind the people of Grenada for good," the paper said.

"We are unabashedly happy for the people of Grenada," said the Trin-

idad and Tobago **Express**. "But we are sad too and our sadness comes from the reality of the Caribbean's dependence on the United States."

Saying it does not approve of foreign interference, the paper added: "when the weight of intervention against not the government of Grenada, not the Bishop regime which was forced into revolutionary activity by a despotic Gairy, but against a vicious group of people who murdered their way to power is viewed in this light," we haltingly accept its necessity."

Continued the editorial: "however unhappy we may be about U.S. involvement in Grenada, the fact is that they became involved on the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), a grouping of which Grenada was a part and at a time when there was no legitimate voice to speak for Grenada."

"No one, perhaps, with the exception of Guyana's (President Forbes) Burnham (who has condemned the intervention) will fail to understand the plight of the Grenadian people.

"If events of the past 24 hours have now provided us with a formula to restore normalcy in Grenada, we must grasp it with both hands."

Cleaner Oct. 27, 1983

U.N. debates Grenada landing

UNITED NATIONS, October 26
(CANAL-Reuters):

THE UNITED STATES HAS
been the only country so far to



PEREZ De CUELLAR: "Appeal to all concerned, in the strongest terms, to refrain from any actions not in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

defend the invasion of Grenada before the U.N. Security Council, which meets again today to decide whether to call for an immediate troop withdrawal.

The Council heard sharp denunciations of the American-led invasion during an emergency session that lasted far into the night and it scheduled further debate on a formal resolution condemning the action.

Sponsored by Guyana and Nicaragua, the resolution asks the Council to call for an immediate end to the intervention and the immediate withdrawal of the invading troops.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar would be asked to report back within 48 hours on the implementation of the resolution.

If the United States were to exercise its veto and block the resolution, the question could go to the General Assembly where there is no veto. Diplomatic sources said the text would then have a good chance of being adopted by a wide margin.

In the debate so far, U.S. delegate Jeane Kirkpatrick defended the intervention in Grenada, in which nearly 2,000 Marines and troops from six Caribbean nations are taking part.

"We believe that the action is reasonable and proportionate to the deterioration of the authority in Grenada and the threat that is posed to peace and security in the Eastern Caribbean," she said.

"We believe it was consistent and is consistent with the purposes and principles of the Charters of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States since it aims only at the restoration of conditions of law and order fundamental to the enjoyment of basic human rights which were so clearly not only in jeopardy but flagrantly violated in Grenada."



KIRKPATRICK: "We believe that the action is reasonable and proportionate to the deterioration of the authority in Grenada and the threat that is posed to peace and security in the Eastern Caribbean."

Grenada's Ian Jacobs said it was "an absolute joke" to speak of a multinational force when all but five per cent of the troops were American.

Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba spoke of "squalid little footnotes" used by Washington to cover "disgusting acts."

Ali Treiki of Libya said the Grenadians' "only sin" was that they chose a Government Washington disliked. Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union said if the Security Council failed to rebuff American lawlessness no small nation whose Government the United States did not like would be safe.

Porfirio Munoz Ledo of Mexico accused the United States of aggression.

As the Council prepared to resume debate, members of the Non-Aligned Movement held an extraordinary meeting on the crisis.

But since this body generally acts by consensus, and three Caribbean states whose troops are taking part in the invasion are members, diplomatic sources said that might be impossible to obtain.

The three states involved are Barbados, Jamaica and St. Lucia. Antigua and Dominica have observer status.

In a statement today, Secretary General Perez de Cuellar appeared to join those, including U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who have questioned whether the military action was in compliance with the U.N. Charter.

The U.N. chief said he appealed to "all concerned, in the strongest terms, to refrain from any actions not in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations."

He said that additional information available underscored the gravity of the situation "and its serious implications for the stability and security in the region."

Informed sources said about nine or 10 speakers took the floor at today's Non-Aligned Group meeting, expressing grave concern at events in Grenada and calling for the immediate withdrawal of the invading force. A number also pressed for condemnation of the U.S.-led action.

Additional speakers will be heard at another meeting of the group, possibly tomorrow, after which a communique is expected to be issued, the sources added.

Gleaner Oct. 27, 1983

Oct 27

Trinidad's position on the invasion

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct 26 (CANA)

The following is a partial text of a statement made today by Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers at a special sitting of parliament which met to

discuss the crisis in Grenada where U.S.-led forces are fighting to gain control of the island to restore democratic rule after a military coup.

"The emergency meeting (of Caribbean

Community) leaders took place in Port-of-Spain on Saturday 22 and Sunday 23 October ...proposals were advanced to the meeting that were consistent with the established foreign

(Cont'd on Page 17 Col 8)

Trinidad's position

Continued from Page 1

policy of Trinidad and Tobago based in the principles of the United Nations Charter to which we fully subscribe.

The fundamental elements of this policy are noninterference in the internal affairs of other states and the avoidance of the use of force in the conduct of international relations and in the settlement of disputes.

these proposals were:

(1) no involvement of any external elements in the resolution of the Grenada situation.

(2) the resolution of the Grenada situation should be wholly regional, that is to say, CARICOM in nature,

(3) the regional solution pursued should not violate international law and the UN Charter.

(4) any proposed solution should have as its primary purpose the restoration of normalcy in Grenada.

"Subject to a minor reservation by one Prime Minister, which as chairman I was confident would have been resolved, there was agreement in principle on the proposals relating to the restoration of normalcy in Grenada, the meeting considered whether the Governor General, as legal representative of the Queen, should be used as a point of contact in Grenada.

We decided that through contact with the Governor General we would seek to accomplish the following:

(a) the immediate establishment of a broad-based civilian government of national reconciliation whose composition was acceptable to the Governor General, the primary function of that government would be the putting in place of arrangements for the holding of elections at the earliest possible date.

(b) acceptance of a fact-finding mission comprising eminent nationals of caricom states.

(c) the putting into place of arrangements to ensure the safety of nationals of other countries in Grenada and/or their evacuation where desired,

(d) the acceptance of the deployment in Grenada of a peacekeeping force comprising contingents contributed by CARICOM countries.

Gleaner Oct. 27, 1983

No violation of treaty in invasion — Shultz

WASHINGTON, Oct 26, (CANA):

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz told reporters yesterday that the joint action by six Caribbean States against Grenada earlier in the day does not violate the Rio Treaty's prohibition on interference in another state's affairs.

"The Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States provides for their collective security. Those states are not members of the Rio Treaty," Shultz explained. "They have asserted themselves under their treaty and asked us to help them.

Forces from Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent were part of the task force that landed on

Grenada yesterday to establish law and order and help set up a provisional Government. All four are members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). They were joined by forces from Jamaica and Barbados and by troops from the United States Marine Corps and Airborne Forces in the joint military operation.

By late afternoon, Shultz said, both airports on Grenada, at Pearl's and Point Salines, had been secured as had the southern campus of the medical college near Point Salines.

"There are pockets of resistance in the Saint Georges area," Shultz said, but declined to elaborate further because of the ongoing nature of the military operation. He said he had no information about casualties.

The Secretary indicated there had been exchanges of gunfire between U.S. forces and Cubans on the island, but gave no precise details.

The Secretary said Pres-

ident Reagan had two basic reasons for committing U.S. forces to the operation in Grenada.

"First was his concern of the welfare of American citizens living on Grenada," the Secretary said. About 1,000 Americans live on the island, many of them associated with the medical facility located at Saint George's, the capital, and at the second campus at Point Salines.

Shultz said: "An atmosphere of violent uncertainty," including the execution of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a shoot-on-sight curfew, and "no responsible Government in the country" coupled with anxiety among U.S. citizens in Grenada had caused the President to be very concerned about the safety and welfare of Americans there.

"He felt that it is better, under the circumstances, to act before they might be hurt or be hostage than to take any chance, given the great uncertainty clearly present in the situation," Shultz said.

Envoy corrects statement on Grenada landing

PARIS, Oct 26, (CANA-Reuter):

U.S. Ambassador to France Evan Galbraith tonight corrected an impression given in a television interview that preparations for yesterday's invasion of Grenada began two weeks ago.

In a statement issued by the U.S. Embassy, Galbraith said he "mis-spoke" during the interview. He said: "This was part of a rapid exchange, a debate. The point is that the process began substantially before the events of last Sunday in Beirut.

"But it would be ridiculous to suggest that the planning began before the overthrow or the assassination of Prime Minister Bishop."

In his original statement in French, Galbraith, asked if the landing by U.S. and Caribbean forces was an indirect response to Sunday's explosions in Beirut which killed more than 260 U.S. and French troops, said the action was not a riposte to this.

"It was an action which had begun two weeks ago, before the (Beirut) attack. there is no link at all," he said.

The original statement led political analysts to conclude that the U.S. planned the attack on Grenada before the October 19 murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Galbraith, speaking in French, denied Washington had taken a Soviet-style action through its decision to invade Grenada.

"There is a difference between the United States and the Soviet Union," he said. "We are going to try to restore the constitutional process" on the island.

He said this meant setting up a provisional Government and establishing a basis for elections, adding that the 2,000 U.S. forces in Grenada would remain there for a "maximum 10 days, two weeks."

"There is a group of 300 soldiers from other countries. They can establish calm to allow the Governor General to create his provisional Government," he said.

"We are there solely to pacify the bandits and then we will leave," Galbraith said.

Carib News

Study of urban problems ordered by St. Vincent

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 26, (CANA):

A Government-appointed committee in St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been investigating a short list of problems in that country's capital, Kingstown, including those relating to squatting, a publication of the Barbados-based Caribbean Conservation Association (CCA) has reported.

The committee is also surveying problems relating to small shop opera-

tors and sidewalk vendors, the CCA's *Caribbean Conservation News* said.

St. Vincent's "environment improvement committee" was recently set up "to coordinate all environmental matters and to formulate strategies for solving environmental problems.

"It is to embark in the near future on a survey of sand-mining on coastal beaches throughout the state," the publication reported.

Military campaign nears end

Yesterday's first-hand news to the *Gleaner* from the action scene in the Eastern Caribbean was that the end of the military campaign was in sight with the Cubans, who have been giving some opposition to the U.S.-Caribbean force, offering no more resistance.

Government House which was the centre of fighting up to yesterday, was no longer a battleground and the only target left to be taken where there has been resistance is Fort Frederick where the political prisoners are held.

There are two other prisons where political detainees have been held Richmond Hill and Lance Bay.

According to reports reaching the *Gleaner*, the reason for the delay in subduing the resistance around Fort Frederick is care for the lives of the prisoners. Care is being taken to minimise the possibility of them being killed or harmed.

There have been no casualties among the Caribbean peace-keeping force, but eight U.S. marines lost their lives.

Since last night, **Radio Free Grenada**, which had been transmitting on the a.m. broadcasting frequency out of the Soviet Embassy in St. George's, has been jammed, and there is no radio contact with Grenada at this time.

Radio amateurs, or 'hams', have also been controlled, so that no information can be sent out by this channel. The occupying force has also not been transmitting anything to the public.

Early today, the Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, was taken from Government House to Port Salines, where he joined the Jamaican division of the peace-keeping force, which is under the command of Col. Ken Barnes. Sir Paul is reported to be safe and well.

Port Salines is the site of the new airport which was being built by Cuban technicians.

Nicaragua debate

UNITED NATIONS. Nicaragua asked the United Nations United States military sources said.

They said the Council tonight to discuss request.

In a statement, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said he was aware of the possibility that the invasion could complicate an already tense situation.

The statement by the chief U.S. delegate to the American communication was:

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Council members over lunch today.

tonight on how to proceed in response to the Nicaraguan request for urgent debate, which was said to have been complemented by a similar request from Libya.

Nicaragua is a council member, but Libya is not.

The Secretary General expressed "grave concern" over the landing on the island.

A U.N. spokesman said the Secretary General was seeking more information on the landing. "In the meantime, he appeals to all parties involved to exercise the greatest restraint."

U.S. students said anxious

NEW YORK, Oct 26,

The fighting in Grenada today left about 650 medical students stranded on campus, cut off from food, water and other vital supplies, said amateur radio operators monitoring transmissions from the island.

"The very latest transmission was that the students are anxiously waiting to see a friendly American face. They have had absolutely no contact with the military," said Hal Steinman who monitored transmissions at the American Radio Relay League headquarters in Newington, Connecticut.

Steinman said students have manned the campus radio at St. George's University Medical School

since the invasion began, but transmissions were cut off late yesterday because a generator being used to power the transmitter in Grenada ran out of fuel. Contact was re-established today when students were able to secure an estimated eight-hours worth of fuel.

"The students say they are all right, but they are very short of water and food," Steinman said. "They are isolated. The State Department has told us to tell them help is on the way, whatever that means."

The amateur radio link has been the only non-Government source of information from the island since the invasion began. So many people in the United States have tried to use the link that the Feder-

al Communications Commission set aside as special frequency exclusively for transmissions to the island.

Amateur operator Fred Jacobs of Short Hills, New Jersey, was selected by other amateurs as "net control" to coordinate attempts to get messages through.

Most efforts to get messages relayed to places in Grenada outside the campus met with little success, the amateurs said.

"There are messages jammed up on both sides," said Ed Raso, another operator in Connecticut.

"The students are either unable or unwilling to leave the campus. We are now attempting through U.S. diplomatic channels to get these messages through."

Oct-27

Nicaragua calls for UN debate of invasion

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter):

Nicaragua asked today for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the United States military action in Grenada, U.N. official sources said.

They said the Council members would meet privately tonight to decide how to proceed with the request.

In a statement, U.N. Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said he was "particularly disturbed over the possibility that the escalation of tensions could further complicate an already complex situation in the region."

The statement was issued after Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, informed the Secretary General of the American military action. The text of her communication was not released, but a U.N. spokes-

man, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said he was "particularly disturbed over the possibility that the escalation of tensions could further complicate an already complex situation in the region."

The statement was issued after Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, informed the Secretary General of the American military action. The text of her communication was not released, but a U.N. spokesman said it followed closely President Reagan's announcement disclosing the move into Grenada.

Council members planned to consult on the crisis over lunch today and to have further private talks tonight on how to proceed in response to the Nicaraguan request for urgent debate, which was said to have been complemented by a similar request from Libya.

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The Secretary General expressed "grave concern" over the landing on the island.

A U.N. spokesman said the Secretary General was seeking more information on the landing. "In the meantime, he appeals to all parties involved to exercise the greatest restraint."

Bishop's last stand...

The Editor Sir:

The archipelago recoils in horror

A vampire stalks the land
the moon is full
The metamorphosis has just begun

Mythical monster is myth no more

Gary concocted the evil brew

Maurice was intoxicated.

"Here I make my stand"

Thought he,
"To consolidate the people's revolution."

Alas for him! consolidation too soft...

The diabolical monster must be fed —

More revolution — consolidation no, revolution yes!

Blood, fire, more blood and fire.

'People — power' myth all over again.

Bishops stand — no stand.

The vampire stalks the land

The moon rides the Eastern dark

There is blood and fire.

Will the monster be appeased?

I am etc.,

ALLAN GEO. BROOKS

Lot 134, Stadium Gardens,

Kingston 5,
Oct. 21, 1983.

Non-aligned

THE EDITOR, Sir:—

If a country has troops stationed in Angola, Grenada etc. and the country permits foreign troops and guided missiles in their own country and the country is said to be "Non-aligned", then the people who say Cuba is "Non-aligned" must also believe in the Easter Bunny.

I am, etc.,

WILLIAM PECK

6 Gem Cres.,

Kingston 13.

Oct. 20, 1983.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—

The bloody debacle of the revolution in Grenada has sent chills through the entire Caribbean. For my part the news that Prime Minister Bishop was dead was stunning and incredible.

I still recall only four short years ago (while living in Barbados) the announcement over the Barbadian airwaves that the New Jewel Movement had overthrown Eric Gairy's Government. That there was no blood shed. That the country was calm and well ordered.

To me it seemed like a fresh opportunity for a small but oppressed society. It seemed like a triumph of justice but also a change of necessity, a revolution to cleanse and heal the Grenadian wounds.

Now several of the architects of that popular movement have had their own blood shed. Only four years later they have become the victims of their own visions. The military power now in control of the 'revolution' is clearly not an instrument to translate the popular will into any form of democratic reality.

The stark and brutal exhortation that any person seen on the street during the curfew period "will be shot on sight" is clear evidence of the intention of the military council to impose their nakedly brutal will upon a (perhaps) helpless population. That the very exhortation is the truest symbol of a revolution gone mad.

While this military council rules in Grenada the "revolution of the people" must of necessity cease absolutely. The rulers must first consolidate their own power to be able to impose their "revolutionary" will on the Grenadian populace. The military council can do little else. From the promise an increasing reality of grass-roots democracy (note the formation of the Advisory Commission on the new Constitution), the spectre looming is that of raw military might and repression.

The real revolution in Grenada and indeed throughout the Caribbean, is the struggle for the development and greater, more efficient utilisation of material and human resources. The struggle for economic development, material and social progress as well as the growth of popular and real participation of the people in government.

For now it seems that these objectives have become submerged in the blood of those very revolutionaries and the masses who expected to influence, guide and participate in the course of that revolution. If this apparent tragic reality holds true Maurice Bishop and those others who have died, have struggled and died in vain.

I am, etc.,

DERRICK J. DARBY

93 East Street,

Kingston.

Oct. 21, 1983.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—

Regarding Grenada, I heard our elected leaders of Government and Opposition deplore the killings there, as indeed they should. But two thoughts arose. The first: are the deaths of six political leaders there more grievous than 800-odd politically inspired murders here — in Jamaica? The ratios are, after all, six (Grenada) and 40 (Jamaica 1980) per 100,000 population. Have we really proved, in this respect, the superiority of our "democratic" method of changing political leadership? And who can be sure that our next attempt at that exercise will be any less bloody than our last?

These questions led to the second thought, on the five-day curfew banning normal movement throughout Grenada. A massive inconvenience indeed. But it is one which I with many others not necessarily Quaker-minded, would gladly suffer for a supremely worthwhile cause — the rounding-up of ALL firearms now in civilian hands. Our Security Forces, charged with such a mission and genuinely supported by all peace-loving people, could surely accomplish much towards that aim during a nationwide lock-down. We should never stop reminding our government that democratic freedoms are worthless to murdered citizens.

I am, etc.,

E.A. KEAN

Mona

Kingston 7

October 21, 1983

NOTE. The answer to the first paragraph is 'yes' — at least Dr. Kean is free to write and make his point. In Grenada the people have not been free to do so — The Editor.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—

As a Jamaican living in the United States, I think it is important to your readers to know what the feelings are of many Jamaicans in New York regarding Grenada and the action taken by the Eastern Caribbean States supported by the United States, Barbados and Jamaica.

We all know what conditions in Grenada have been in the past few years' and I, for one, welcome the action of the Caribbean Governments who have gone into Grenada on a human rights mission. I think the term human rights mission is appropriate because none of the countries involved in the action on Grenada seek land, natural resources, trading privileges nor do they want to enslave the people of Grenada. What the neighbouring states want is to see Grenadians elect their own leaders, Member of Parliament and their own form of government. It has been many years since Grenadians had a choice.

I applaud the action taken by Prime Minister Seaga and the Jamaican government in agreeing to support the Eastern Caribbean states. As a Jamaican, I carry my head high and pray that the mission to free Grenada will be successful and that the troops will soon return to their respective countries with a job well done.

I am, etc.,

GRACE HEAVEN

New York

Oct. 25, 1983

American guns silence Cubans in Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 26 (CANA)

A MERICAN TROOPS FIGHTING to restore order and democratic government in strife-torn Grenada after last week's army coup brought out their big guns today and were tonight 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 take-over.

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 calibre 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 tonight as 6 dead, 8 missing and 33 wounded.

At 11.17 this morning the Cuban ambassador in St Georges 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 Prison 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 islands new international airport where the caribbean troops participating in the operation have their headquarters.

IN THE UNITED STATES today Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles announced for the first time that it was the Grenada Governor General who requested American troops to restore law and order.

Miss Charles, current chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) which formally put Sir Pauls request to Washington, said the disclosure had not been made before because of fears for the safety of the Grenada head of state.

"Now that we have heard that he is completely safe we are prepared to

share this (information) with you," the Caribbean's lone woman prime minister told the United Nations Security Council in New York.

Her comments were seen as aimed at helping to defuse widespread accusations of interference in the internal affairs of Grenada which gained its independence from Britain nine and a half years ago.

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers told parliament in Port of Spain he regretted that alternative solutions to military intervention had not been considered by the OECS states barbados and Jamaica when they sought to resolve the Grenada crisis.

"Whatever the circumstances and however justifiable it may appear in the eyes of others, the commitment of our armed forces in the situation...which in the view of many is tantamount to war, cannot be made on the basis of emotion and editorial hyperbole," Chambers declared.

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham, among the sternest Caribbean Community critics of the invasion called it "unjustified, illegal and immoral."

Burnham told a news conference this 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 governments displeasure at the U.K.'s rejection of the Caribbean invitation to London to support the military initiative.

Compton said it was not a case of Caribbean countries invading Grenada, but "taking self defensive action" in view of the serious implications of the bloody events there for the rest of the region.

The Barbados leader Tom Adams told a London radio station the Grenada
(Cont'd on Page 17 Col 1)

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The first two plane loads of American evacuees from Grenada left today for home. Altogether nearly 150 were flown out on military aircraft.

U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger said the Reagan Administration hoped to have American forces out of Grenada as soon as possible.

"we hope to have some of them out as soon as tomorrow," he said.

No casualties were reported among the various contingents of the Caribbean security force which have been assisting with the security of the U.S. medical facility near the new Point Salines Airport.

IN THE MEANTIME plans are afoot to have the Commonwealth Secretariat spearhead the establishment of a multinational peace keeping force for Grenada.

Prime Minister Charles said at the U.N.: "the intention is that as soon as the action is over the troops that took part in it should leave."

"We have been approaching the Commonwealth Secretariat (in London) to see if we could have a Commonwealth peace keeping force while the Governor General puts in an interim government to administer the country," the OECS chairman added.

American guns silence

Continued from Page 1

da army is to be disbanded when normality returns to the island and general elections held hopefully within six months.

Prime Minister Adams said the plan was to have the U.S. troops off Grenada long before then.

Governor General Sir Paul Scoon will be asked to appoint a provisional government to set the wheels in motion for the poll.

In the meantime Sir Eric Gairy, 61, deposed as Grenada Prime Minister in Maurice Bishops leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) coup four-and-half years ago, is demanding to be able to resume his tenure.

The eccentric Sir Eric - he often spoke of supernatural phenomena including flying saucers while addressing the United Nations - said in a statement today:

"as the duly elected head of the legitimate and constitutional government I must assume the responsibility to form this interim government."

Sir Eric, who has been living in exile in the United States since the 1979 NJM takeover, said he and Sir Paul Scoon "may soon select persons to form this interim government from fully qualified and responsible persons some of which may not have been elected, but are representative of a broad spectrum of our society."

The statement by Sir Eric contrasted with that of Prime Minister Charles

who said the OECS states had 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."

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Cleaner Oct. 27, 1983

Shearer hails agreement

House vote approves action on Grenada

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, said on Tuesday evening that Jamaicans as well as people of the rest of the world should take notice that the Government and the Parliamentary Opposition of Jamaica share "wide agreement" on the issue of the Jamaican Government's response to the crisis in Grenada.

The Deputy Prime Minister made his statement during debate of a resolution moved by him calling for the House to condemn and express horror at the "brutal executions" and other actions of the military regime in Grenada, and to endorse "fully" the measures including the support for the multinational forces, taken by the Government of Jamaica in response to the crisis in Grenada.

The resolution stated: "Be it resolved that this Honourable House:

1. "Resolutely condemns the brutal executions and violent suppression of the rights of the people in Grenada carried out by the military regime;

2. "Expresses its horror and indignation at the violent and barbarous methods that emerged in Grenada last week;

3. "Endorses fully the measures adopted by the Government of Jamaica in dealing with the crisis;

4. "Extends its deep sympathy and condolences to the families of the victims of the violence in Grenada;

5. "Urges the Govern-

ment to continue to assist in ensuring the restoration to the people of Grenada of constitutional Government through the holding of free elections and their full enjoyment of human rights."

'The only blot'

In outlining reasons for bringing the motion to the House, Mr. Shearer traced the post-1979 coup history of Grenada and said that Grenada was "the only blot" in the English-speaking Caribbean in terms of its failure to choose its government by the ballot.

He said that Caribbean people had heard about violent overthrow, wars for the conquest of land, and changes of government by military force, but Caribbean people never thought that the change of government by force would ever take place in the Caribbean.

Mr. Shearer said: "What we used to read about, what we used to hear about in other countries, what we believed could not happen to countries in our region, has come to the Caribbean on October 13".

He recalled that Prime Minister Seaga when he was Leader of the Opposition had warned the then P.N.P. Government against rushing to recognise a Government that had not come to power through the electoral process. When the J.L.P. became Government, he said, Prime Minister Seaga made it clear in "constant consultation" with the Grenadian Government that "government by bullet" was alien and offensive to Caribbean democracies.

Mr. Shearer quoted Prime Minister Seaga as

stating at the last CARICOM meeting which Mr. Bishop attended as Prime Minister of Grenada and which was held in Trinidad in July that while the CARICOM charter recognises political pluralism, this "should not be the excuse under which we tolerate the violations of human rights." He said that it should be clear then that the position of the Jamaican Government "is not an October 1983 position".

An obligation

Mr. Shearer mentioned details of the events in Grenada since October 13 such as the killings, the curfew, which he said did not even take into consideration the handicapped and the sick; and the large-scale detentions. He said that the only place from which condemnation had not come was from Grenada "because of the system of totalitarianism" there.

Mr. Shearer said: "Jamaica has an obligation in assisting the Grenadian people to recover their freedom and human rights".

He said that he expected the House to unanimously express its condemnation of the Grenadian military regime and to support the measures taken by the Jamaican Government. There was every justification for the House to "unanimously approve the resolution as proposed".

Speaking after the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Michael Manley, had spoken on the motion, and had said he wanted to know if Jamaican Government had been a party to the invitation to the U.S. forces to participate in the

Grenada action, Mr. Shearer said: "We did not join with the OECS or any other body to invite the U.S."

Jamaica's participation was a direct response to the OECS, Mr. Shearer again said.

Mr. Manley rose again to say that it was his understanding, based on a statement by President Reagan, that Jamaica and Barbados along with the OECS had "unanimously" invited the U.S. to send troops to Grenada. He said that in light of Mr. Shearer's statement, he wanted to know who invited the U.S. troops.

Mr. Shearer repeated that Jamaica responded to a OECS request to send troops to Grenada as the governments of the OECS perceived that their countries were threatened by events in Grenada.

Amendment

Later in the evening, Mr. Seymour Mullings, on behalf of the Opposition, proposed an amendment to Clause 3 of the resolution. The amendment sought the deletion of the word "fully" and to add at the end of the clause the words, "save and except the use of forces external to Grenada to invade that sovereign nation to resolve the crisis".

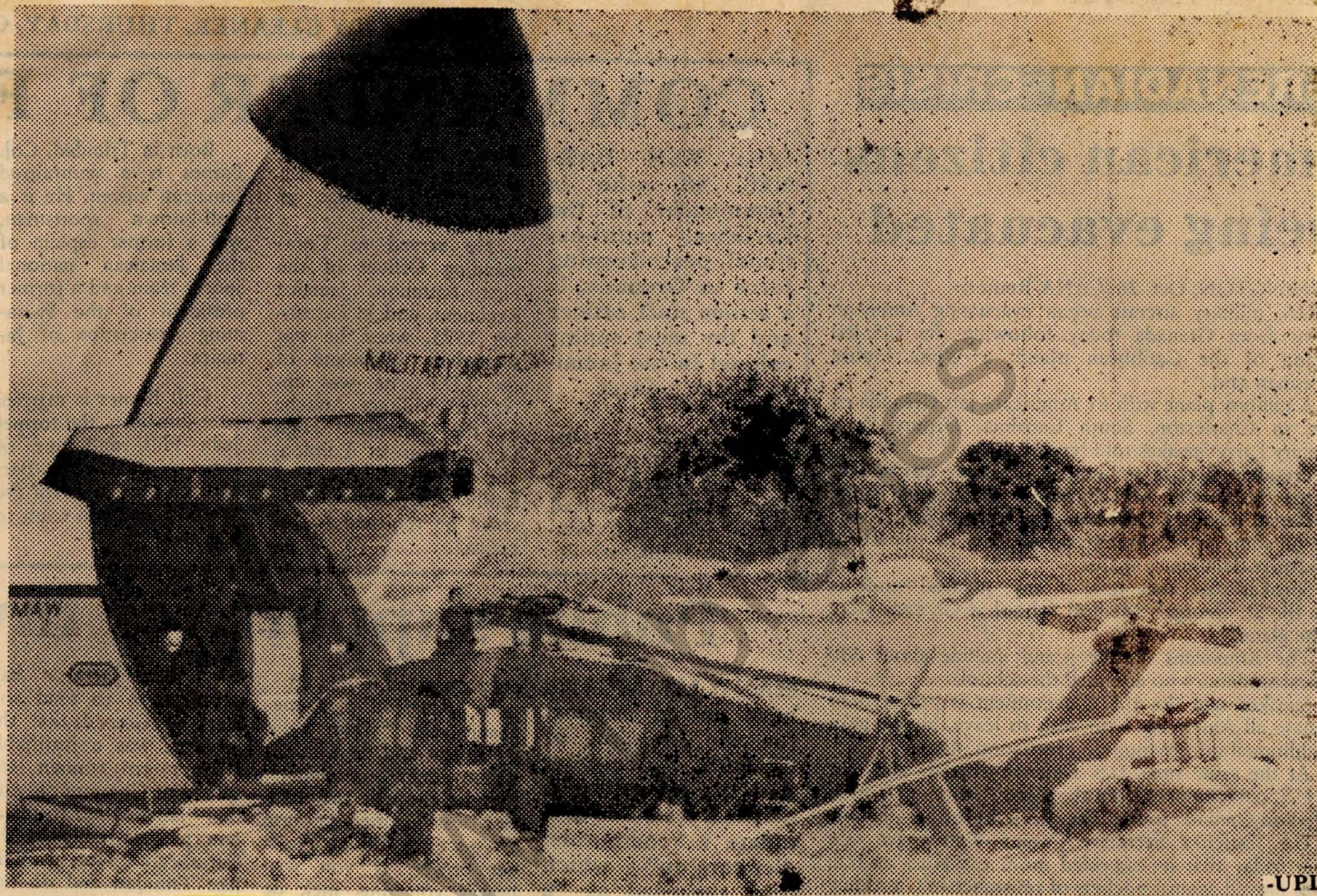
Mr. Manley said that he did not have any quarrel with the other clauses of the resolution.

Put to the vote, the amendment was lost, and the original motion was then put and carried on the majority vote of the Government, with the Opposition abstaining.

Mr. Shearer said that he was pleased to note the common areas of agreement between the Government and the Opposition and pointed out that it was the democracy of Jamaica that allowed the debate and the freedom of the Opposition to disagree, if only on one point.

On the suggestion of Mr. Manley, before the adjournment, the House observed a minute of silence for the Grenadians who have died in the uprising.

ANER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1983



-UPI

GRENADA ACTION: Helicopters being unloaded from a transport plane at Grantley Adams Airport in Barbados, as transport plane keep flying into this staging area for Grenada.

Cleaver Oct. 27, 1983

Before Bloodbath

Oct. 27

SOVIET BUILD-UP ON GRENADA —says Newsweek

In the days leading up to the open power struggle in Grenada which led first to Maurice Bishop being placed under house arrest on October 13, and then being killed on October 19, Grenadians witnessed a noticeable built-up of Soviet materiel on their sunny little island.

This was stated by two Newsweek reporters — Steven Strasser and Linda Prout — who were in Grenada until just before Oct 19 when, like all foreign journalists, they were expelled.

The following is their report, published in the New York news-magazine on October 24:

"The people of Grenada, the Caribbean isle of spice and revolution, have long ignored their government's warnings against the threat of right-wing mercenaries. But last week Radio Free Grenada was spreading alarm about what seemed to be a very real coup attempt — engineered by the radical-Marxist left. On Thursday, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop flew home from a trip to Romania and Czechoslovakia. Shortly afterward he went on radio to deny rumors of a split between his leftist supporters and the far left. Then Bishop dropped from sight — and was later said to be under house arrest.

York news-magazine on October 24:

"The people of Grenada, the Caribbean isle of spice and revolution, have long ignored their government's warnings against the threat of right-wing mercenaries. But last week Radio Free Grenada was spreading alarm about what seemed to be a very real coup attempt — engineered by the radical-Marxist left. On Thursday, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop flew home from a trip to Romania and Czechoslovakia. Shortly afterward he went on radio to deny rumors of a split between his leftist supporters and the far left. Then Bishop dropped from sight — and was later said to be under house arrest.

The sketchy reports of a palm-tree putsch were not completely unexpected. In the fourth year of his rule Bishop has had increasing trouble holding his left-far-left coalition together. From the start the lawyer-prime minister, 39, had paid his revolution's dialectical dues, established close ties with Cuba and offered support to his fellow young revolutionaries in Nicaragua and Surinam. All the same, radicals led by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife, Phyllis, complained that Grenada's conversion to pure-strain Marxism was proceeding too slowly. They were not reassured by Bishop's recent attempts to normalize relations with the United States. And last week they apparently struck. The first hint came from National Mobilization Minister Selwyn Strachan, a hard-liner

who has advocated that Grenada offer comradely assistance to revolutions in the Caribbean. Strachan announced that Bishop stood charged with refusing to share leadership with his more radical comrades — and that Coard had replaced him.

At first neither Bishop nor Coard appeared in public to claim power. Radio Free Grenada only muddled things further by reporting that Coard — not Bishop — had resigned. Coard's supposed reason: to make clear that rumours of his coup plot were false. But his motives might have been less altruistic. By divorcing himself from the Bishop regime, Coard might have been trying to improve his chances to lead a new government. At the weekend a Coard supporter, military officer Leon Cornwall, denounced Bishop in a speech for "vicious counter-revolutionary lies and rumors", a possible indication that Coard was prevailing. Throughout the

rumours of his coup plot were false. But his motives might have been less altruistic. By divorcing himself from the Bishop regime, Coard might have been trying to improve his chances to lead a new government. At the weekend a Coard supporter, military officer Leon Cornwall, denounced Bishop in a speech for "vicious counter-revolutionary lies and rumors", a possible indication that Coard was prevailing. Throughout the intrigue, streets in St. George's, the island's capital, appeared quiet — with few troops in evidence, but plenty of bewildered citizens.

Notes and Cameras: At one point, about 2,000 pro-Bishop supporters gathered outside the prime minister's palace shouting: "No Bishop, no revolution". In an effort to minimize the image of confusion, authorities confiscated the notes and cameras of some of the foreign journalists covering the events; other reporters trying to get into Grenada were turned away. Later, all the foreign journalists were rounded up and deported on orders from the minister of information.

The United States, with no diplomatic representatives in St. George's, was plainly confused at first. The Carter and Reagan Administrations had bridled against Bishop's government since its own birth by coup. But lately the Bishop had openly courted better relations with Washington, and the Administration was at least listening. During his unofficial June trip to Washington, Bishop was granted an audience with Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam and national-security adviser William Clark, a meeting that produced no breakthroughs but set the precedent for further contacts. No such understandings were conceivable in Coard's case. Some Grenadians muttered that Coard's main allegiance lies with Cuba — and in the days leading up to last week's power struggle, Grenadians witnessed a noticeable build-up of Soviet materiel on their sunny little island.

COMMANDER OF FORCE

COL. KEN BARNES, 48, who is Commander of the Caribbean multi-national peace-keeping force in Grenada, is a senior staff officer and the most senior colonel in the Jamaica Defence Force.

A soldier for 27 years, serving first with the now-disbanded West India Regiment, he was trained at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, En-

gland, and is also a graduate of the British Army Staff College at Camberley.

He served as Commanding Officer of the First Battalion, Jamaica Regiment, and in December 1975, when he was second in command of the J.D.F., he was appointed Military Attache in the Jamaican High Commission in London, and served in that post until February 1982, when he returned to Jamaica.

Born in Trinidad, Col. Barnes is a naturalized Jamaican citizen. He is a well-known sportsman, was a former captain of the Jamaican national soccer team and a former president of the Swimming Association of Jamaica.

Col. Barnes is married to a Jamaican, the former Jean Hill, and one of their children, John Barnes, is a star player for the Watford football team in England.



Public support for invasion

MANY JAMAICANS have voiced support for the invasion of Grenada, declaring that the move was a necessary step to liquidate a "communist dictatorship" which they regarded as "a serious threat to freedom and democracy in the Caribbean".

However, a minority whose views were canvassed by the *Gleaner* on Tuesday was of the opinion that this country is "too small" and laden with "too many of its own problems" to become involved in any foreign war — whatever the justification.

Some students expressed the view that the invasion was an act of interference in the affairs of a sovereign nation, that the United States and the Caribbean nations should "give the people (the coup leaders) a chance" because the "kind of Government" which the "peace force" would "set up" would not necessarily be that which the Grenadian people wanted.

An American resident said he was "somewhat confused by the conflicting reports about the Grenada situation" but did not believe that his Government should intervene in the island nation's affairs. Another said his first reaction to the news of the invasion was: "Oh my God, I am shocked". The invasion would only be justified if it could be shown that the Grenadian

people wanted it, he said.

A Kingston auto-mechanic said: "Dem fi lik up Austin and de whole a de boy dem" — explaining that he thought the invasion was justified because "You can't kill people fi get power. If you wan power you mus mek de people dem love you, dem did love Bishop".

Mr. Frank Phipps, Q.C., told Kingston Kiwanians: "We have to be very careful about external forces interfering" and emphasized that the "peace force" should allow the Governor-General of Grenada to appoint such an interim Government.

NO COMMUNISM

On hearing the news report that the combined U. S.-Caribbean force had captured both Grenadian airports, the power station, the medical school and the local broadcasting station, another man declared that victory was a foregone conclusion, that "Dem mus win".

Other observers speculated that the nations of the Caribbean would now be more inclined to come to Jamaica's rescue in the event of future crisis.

Clarence Watson, a businessman, said: "Certainly, I support our sending soldiers to Grenada." Why? He is "opposed to Communism" and does not "want a Communist government in the midst of the Caribbean region".

Another businessman

said that Jamaica had an obligation to send soldiers to Grenada, that the invasion was a justifiable attempt to contain the spread of Communism and that "Jamaica has to maintain its leadership in the Caribbean. 'Not just talk like Trinidad and do nothing'".

Moreover, Jamaica's involvement was justified because the "Cubans and Russians had already gone in. Those Cuban construction workers were really soldiers".

Mixed feelings were expressed by a woman who said: "Maybe it's good that they invaded to stop Communism but I don't think Jamaica should get too too involved".

There on a war mission — not to interfere in another country. They should only intervene in a peace like way and since that does not seem possible at this time they should stay out of it." A secretary expressed these misgivings about the invasion.

Her co-worker speculated: "The whole region is getting into a war — that is what I fear. I might get dead."

From another observer came the comment: "This could be World War 3".

One woman wondered what perspective she would hold if she had relatives in Grenada.

A GRENADIAN

And a Grenadian residing here said: "I think that the invasion was in the

best interest of the people although I would have liked for there to have been a better solution".

He added: "In the context of having spoken to Grenadians, I did not see any other way out for them in the short run. With the CARICOM decision (to impose sanctions) what would have happened would have brought severe hardship on the Grenadian people for what appeared to be an indefinite period".

"Most of the discussion here has been furthering party politics, in a political context rather concerned with how the situation affects the Grenadian people," this Grenadian concerned about how the crisis affected his countrymen in "terms of food, fear" and other basic issues.

"From the moment Bishop was killed, Grenadians were living in trepidation. I know somebody who was in Trinidad when it happened. He was scared for his life to go back and dead scared to move his wife and children in case they were harmed."

"What concerns me is not the politics of the matter but just that the people of Grenada have had enough. They did not do anything to deserve the Gairy regime or the Bishop regime and I don't think they could go with this sort of uncertainty any longer. They have been suffering since 1973".

World press critical of American action

LONDON, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

Even American newspapers have criticised the Reagan Administration's decision to invade Grenada, and elsewhere there has been almost universal condemnation from the world's press.

The **New York Times** referred in an editorial today to "a flimsy warrant for invasion", and said: "If there were clear evidence of Cuban or Soviet intervention, there would be a case for United States intervention, but no such evidence has yet been invoked".

Today's **Washington Post** editorial said yesterday's invasion of the Caribbean island was "an immensely grave act" and added: "To the serious disadvantage of American policy, the overwhelming image of American gunboats still dominates perceptions and politics through much of the hemisphere".

In South Africa, however, the pro-Government **Citizen** newspaper supported the intervention, saying it was a pity that President Reagan could not act as decisively elsewhere.

The official Soviet News Agency, Tass, in a fiercely-worded commentary said the invasion was "an act of international banditry, of international terrorism, by those in Washington who aspire to sit in judgment on the world and use armed force as their main political weapon".

In Britain, where official sources said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had tried to dissuade Reagan from the invasion, the right-wing **Daily Mail** and **Daily Telegraph** supported it. "If the operations are successful it will mark a setback for Cuban and Soviet expansionist aims. That is something we should all welcome," the **Telegraph** said.

But **The Times**, **The Financial Times** and **The Guardian** were all critical. **The Times** said the invasion was an act of aggression and a breach of international law, but added that some good could be salvaged if Grenada returned quickly to constitutional government.

The Financial Times referred to "an ill-judged adventure" and **The Guardian** said the move

"throws any moral arguments about Afghanistan into the trash can of history".

Several French newspapers said the invasion was connected with the recent attack on U.S. marines in Beirut. The left-wing **Libération** called the attack a grave error. "To reply in Grenada when attacked in Beirut signals the re-introduction of a Machiavellian dimension in diplomacy," the paper said, adding that it would result in a weakening of Western Bloc solidarity.

The right-wing daily **Le Quotidien** said the action was intended as a serious warning to the Soviet Union.

West German newspapers said the invasion could boost anti-American feeling throughout the world. A commentary in the conservative **Sueddeutsche Zeitung** said: "The Soviet Union veils its imperialist actions in such cases with the phrase 'fraternal help'. The U.S. will find this more difficult".

The conservative Bonn **General-Anzeiger** added: "The very spectacle of a world power invading a dwarf island damages (Reagan's) image". Liberal and left-wing papers were also critical, and only the right-wing **Die Welt** had words of praise for Reagan's "strong and determined action".

Official East Bloc press comments in Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia joined Moscow in condemning the invasion and said it was a violation of international law.

The Bulgarian news agency, BTA, called it "a brutal and cynical violation of the elementary norms of international relations" and Hungary's Communist Party paper **Nepszavadsag** said the speed of the invasion revealed that the U.S. had a ready-made plan which was carried out under the pretext of saving the lives of U.S. citizens.

Spanish, Dutch, Belgian, Danish and Italian newspapers were also forthright in their condemnation. The Spanish independence **El Pais** said the action was a warning for Cuba and Nicaragua; and the Amsterdam daily **De Volkskrant** said it was an escalation of U.S. Central American policy.

GRENADIAN

American citizens being evacuated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter)

U.S. military aircraft began evacuating citizens from Grenada today following invasion of the Caribbean island, a spokesman said.

A military plane with 61 Americans en route to Charleston, South Carolina, Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters.

President Reagan announced yesterday the landing of U.S. troops in the island with forces from six Caribbean countries, and ordered the evacuation of some 1,000 American residents and restore democracy there.

Speakes said that few, if any, medical students from the St. George's Medical School in Grenada were on the plane.

The Americans on the island include about 600 medical students who attended the school.

Speakes said the U.S. Government is prepared to evacuate all Americans who wish to leave, but he gave no additional information on evacuation plans.

At the same time, U.S. Defence officials said that 800 U.S. paratroopers from the 82nd Airborne Division landed on Grenada today. They gave no further details.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said earlier today that he expected more casualties as U.S. troops moved against pockets of resistance in Grenada.

Support for P.M.

"DEM BOUND fe knight 'im!" This sentiment found consensus among the crowd outside of Parliament on Tuesday after Prime Minister Edward Seaga had addressed the House on the Grenada situation and on Jamaica's role in the military force that invaded the island.

One robust woman was clear that "de next time de Queen come 'ere is Sir Phillip she goin call 'im".

A handful of spectators gathered outside the House from around 2 p.m. in the afternoon though it was not until approximately 4.45 p.m. that the Prime Minister actually arrived.

There was a general mood of waiting expectancy which also prevailed inside the House where some 36 Government members and 5 Opposition members were in attendance. Some Senators were also there, as were a few diplomats.

DISCUSSIONS

Before Mr. Seaga's arrival, small caucuses of Government M.P.'s within the Chamber were intent in discussion of the happenings in Grenada and various Ministers were seen with their ears close to transistors keeping abreast of newscasts. The Opposition members, save for M.P. Ralph Brown, did not enter the chamber until the proceedings were actually about to begin.

An armed policeman with what was whispered to be an Israeli-made "UZI" rifle stood guard at the entrance to the chamber and one official was heard to express concern that some spectators were entering with parcels after the security check had been run.

For their part, the Government members were clearly in favour of Jamaica's stand in the Grenada issue as outlined by the Prime Minister and they were most vocal in their shouts of "Brigadistas", "Madness", "Shame" and "Mental Cases" as Mr. Seaga told of occurrences in the Spice Island.

SUBDUED

Through all this, the Opposition was conspicuously silent seemingly subdued and daunted. They did not even react to the shouts of "We don't want no communist here! Manley, we don't want it here!" directed at them by a spectator in the gallery, who was summarily led out of the chamber for her pains.

There was a general feeling that on as serious an issue as this the Leader of the Opposition, as is his right, should make a contribution on behalf of the Opposition and his party supporters.

(This was, of course, before Mr. Manley had an opportunity to speak — as he eventually did in the debate that followed the Prime Minister's statement.)

One spectator summed up the feelings on this side of the political fence: "Cho, dem quiet though, ee! A one-sided sinthing dis!"

His colleague supplied a ready reply: "But dem cyaan say nothing. Grenada dey pon 'er knees!"

GRENADIAN CRISIS

American citizens being evacuated

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

U.S. military aircraft began evacuating American citizens from Grenada today following the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island, a White House spokesman said.

A military plane with 61 Americans left Grenada en route to Charleston, South Carolina, Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes told reporters.

President Reagan announced yesterday that he had ordered the landing of U.S. troops in Grenada along with forces from six Caribbean countries to protect the lives of some 1,000 American residents of the island and restore democracy there.

Speakes said that few, if any, medical students from the St. George's Medical School in Grenada were on the plane.

The Americans on the island include about 600 medical students who attended the school.

Speakes said the U.S. Government is prepared to evacuate all Americans who wish to leave, but he gave no additional information on evacuation plans.

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Manley calls for pull-back of U.S. forces

forces

Opposition Leader Michael Manley has called for a pull-back of United States forces from Grenada, where they are part of the peace-keeping force. He said that the Opposition believed that the decision to invade Grenada was a political one and the exercise of such a decision was wrong.

Speaking in the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, on a motion moved by Deputy Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, calling for condemnation of the military regime in Grenada and the full endorsement of the decision by the Government to participate in the multi-national peace-keeping force, Mr. Manley said that the principle of non-intervention was not over-ridden by the circumstances to merit an invasion.

If the neighbouring Caribbean states were concerned about their safety in the face of the military regime, then that safety could be secured, he said. He warned those who were dealing with the matter in a sort of "casualness", noting that in the act of inviting foreign troops to invade Grenada, the long-term interest of the Caribbean had not been served.

Mr. Manley said he agreed with the objectives stated and the principles concerned in the resolution, but the Opposition distanced itself from Clause 3 of the resolution which stated: "Be it resolved that this House endorses fully the measures adopted by the Government of Jamaica".

The resolution was passed with the Government side voting in favour when Mr. Shearer formally moved the original motion. Mr. Manley had suggested an amendment which was rejected by the Government.

Danger seen

The Opposition Leader suggested that the Government had requested the intervention of the United States armed forces in Grenada, but Mr. Shearer countered by saying that the Government had been requested to participate on the basis of a letter from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS). Mr. Manley said the Government was not in a position to declare whether it approved of

using foreign troops to invade Grenada, stating that the Opposition did not approve of this action.

Sounding what he called a "serious and sincere" note of warning, he said that very often forces, even if they described themselves as peace-keeping, they usually turned out to be occupation forces.

Mr. Manley cautioned that the Opposition would be watching very closely any sign of an attempt to take advantage of the external force to try to influence the direction of the Grenadian people.

"External forces should leave Grenada immediately and the peace-keeping force should be kept to an absolute minimum," he said.

Mr. Manley stressed that the the peace-keeping force should not in any shape or form try to influence the direction of Grenada. He was happy that Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, of Dominica, had said in the White House — and the Government and Opposition were agreed — that there would not be the return to Grenada of "an Austin or a Gairy".

Precedent set

The intervention, Mr. Manley said, had to be looked at with deep concern because it was going to carry the nation into the future, adding that those who were most celebratory now had to look into the future and examine the precedent the invasion had set.

"When it comes to intervention based on military invasion, I say we're entering extremely dangerous waters wherever it happens in the world," the Opposition Leader said.

The P.N.P. did not hesitate while it formed the Government to condemn the Soviet Union for invading Afghanistan; however, the Party did not take any action on Cuba's intervention in Angola because investigation had revealed that the troops were invited, Mr. Manley said.

"If you're going to invade another country, who takes the decision to do so and by what criteria?" he asked. Intervention had two consequences: it made it difficult to resolve the crisis by the invaders' own means and usually the invaders were often sucked into taking national decisions.

Mr. Manley said that the P.N.P. looked at the legality of the decision to invade Grenada and found

that the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sought to invoke Article 8, Clause 4 of the treaty establishing that body. The Opposition had doubts about the invocation of the clause in dealing with an internal matter as against an external one; however, he said that it was accepted this question must be looked at fundamentally and judged not only from the finer points of law.

At this point, Mr. Manley said he drew the conclusion that the decision to invade Grenada by the OECS and the United States of America was political, the exercise of which political judgement he described as wrong.

Communists attack PM, Manley

The Communist Workers Party of Jamaica said yesterday that it condemned what it called "the unjustified invasion of Grenada by American marines, Jamaican soldiers and other Caribbean troops which it claimed had left scores of people dead and wounded."

The Party said:

"We are particularly saddened that despite our warning of an imminent invasion from as early as last week Wednesday, insufficient voices were raised to stop the Seaga government from covering up for Reagan in this madness."

In particular, the Workers Party charges that the extreme statements of the Leader of the Opposition Mr. Manley helped to create a climate which encouraged Seaga to mobilise the Eastern Caribbean States and Reagan to invade Grenada."

Burnham

Oct. 25, (CANA-Reuter):

Barbados' oldest daily newspaper, the *Barbados Advocate*, today described Guyanas President Forbes Burnham's objection to the suspension of strife-torn Grenada from the regional trading bloc the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), as "an exercise in expediency."

"...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," the paper said in an editorial.

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'Express' urges withdrawal of U.S. troops

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 26 (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 Maurice 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 last' and cries of 'Thank God' from people who were bewildered by the savagery of the events that overtook them last week.

"There can be little doubt about the feeling of release, from Grenadians in this country and by way of telephone from that island, that has reached this newspaper over the past eight hours.

"We are unabashedly happy for the people of Grenada. But we are sad, too, and our sadness comes from the reality of the Caribbean's dependence on the United States.

"We are no subscribers to the Monroe Doctrine, neither do we approve of American interference in

the Caribbean or in gun-boat diplomacy.

"In fact, we have always viewed outside interference with distaste and we deeply respect national sovereignty.

"We cannot therefore be indifferent to the involvement of the United States in what is essentially a Caribbean matter.

"This is to be regretted, but when the situation is viewed in its stark reality the withdrawal of Guyana, the Bahamas, Belize and Trinidad and Tobago from the proposal to intervene left the other Caribbean states without the wherewithal to even contemplate such a course of action by themselves.

"The options were therefore either to ignore the plight of the people of Grenada who were in captivity, or to seek military assistance from the United States.

"When the weight of intervention against — not the Government of Grenada, not the Bishop regime which was forced into revolutionary activity by a despotic Gairy, but against a vicious group of people who murdered their way to power as viewed in this light — we haltingly accept its necessity.

"But it is important that the American presence should disappear as soon as it is possible for them to withdraw.

"Until (General Hudson) Austin and his gang of cut-throats have been flushed out and dealt with, serious problems with security will remain.

"But once that has been accomplished, we must ensure that the rehabilitation of Grenada becomes a Caribbean matter.

"Hopefully, Forbes Burnham will continue to keep his distance but Prime Minister George Chambers must finally find his courage.

"This problem will not go away by playing a Pontius Pilate role.

"The people of Grenada will need assistance in

restoring law and order. The administrative machinery will have to get working again, the earliest possible steps will have to be taken to elect a government and security will have to be maintained.

"Even at this late hour Trinidad and Tobago must respond to a situation that is crying out for our collaboration.

"The world we live in today has very little that is black or white. The greys will continue to increase and this is the real test of leadership.

"However unhappy we may be about U.S. involvement in Grenada, the fact is that they became involved on the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.), a grouping of which Grenada was a part and at a time when there was no legitimate voice to speak for Grenada.

"No one, perhaps with the exception of Guyana's Burnham, will fail to understand the plight of the Grenadian people.

"If the events of the past 24 hours have now provided us with a formula to restore normalcy in Grenada, we must grasp it with both hands.

"The worst thing that could happen is for the United States marines to find any excuse to stay in Grenada one day longer than is absolutely necessary. Trinidad and Tobago, for all its earlier refusals to participate, must now move promptly to redress its earlier reluctance.

"If even at this stage when the Grenadian overthrow is an accomplished fact we fail to do so, then we would indeed be contributing to the perpetuation of an American presence in our affairs. Because of the hiatus of the top, Grenada will require a great deal of assistance before it can resume running its own affairs.

"And we must not default on this responsibility".

Cleaner Oct. 27, 1983

PM pleased with Castro's order to his soldiers to stop fighting

Oct 27

Prime Minister Edward Seaga yesterday told diplomatic representatives of 26 countries in Jamaica that he was pleased that President Fidel Castro of Cuba had given instructions that Cuban soldiers fighting with the military regime in Grenada should not offer any more resistance to the liberation force. This he said would avoid the loss of more Cuban lives.

A release from the office of the Prime Minister expressed the hope during the planning stage of the operation that foreigners resident in Grenada would not become involved in the conflict whether they were technicians, construction workers or visitors in order to avoid any loss of life among them.

He considered it unfortunate that Cuban nationals who were supposed to be in Grenada

as construction workers were apparently highly trained and well armed soldiers who became engaged in the conflict.

Mr. Seaga met with the diplomats at Jamaica House to give them the opportunity to ask questions and get further elaboration from himself and the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hugh Shearer on Jamaica's position in the conflict.

The Prime Minister explained that the intent of the operations was such "that the greatest effort is being made where possible, to spare the use of tactics or weapons that would inflict heavy loss of life."

Mr. Seaga pointed out that the operations could have been carried out on a basis that would secure the objectives quickly but inflict

considerable loss of life and damage.

The Prime Minister said that the only point of conflict which remained at noon today was Port Frederick where political prisoners were being held.

The other area, Government House, where the Governor General was being held captive is no longer a major objective because he was freed this morning by the liberation forces, Mr. Seaga said.

"The end of the hostilities are very much in sight and there is still no casualty among the Caribbean Force," he said.

He informed the diplomats that a team of 70 policemen — 50 from Barbados, 12 from St. Vincent and 8 from St. Kitts — were being sent to Grenada to reorganise the police force.

Grenada's invasion — How it all began

BY SIMON WEST

There are conflicting reports as to how the decision to enter Grenada came about. It is now clear that ever since Wednesday, October 19, when Maurice Bishop and four of his Cabinet Ministers, two trade union leaders and other citizens were executed following a demonstration led by him after he had been freed by thousands of Grenadians including school children, that the governments of the Eastern Caribbean in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Antigua, St. Kitts Nevis and Montserrat became gravely concerned about the threat to their security, and that by Thursday they had decided to meet in Barbados to plan joint action.

It may well be that at that time they began to make contacts with the U.S. and Jamaica. By Friday, they had met together and later that evening they met with the Prime Minister of Jamaica and the Prime Minister of Barbados and with US representatives. A decision was taken then that the OECS would invoke clause 8 of the Treaty which called for joint action, once it was determined that there existed a perceived threat to their national security. They saw the involvement of Cubans and Russians on the side of Marxist revolutionary butchers who had butchered Bishop and others, as a direct threat to their own security and survival especially as they may have seen that the revolutionary Marxist movement would be accelerated in their own countries where there existed small pockets of Marxists in legitimate political parties.

So that before the Heads of Government meeting was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad on Saturday and on Sunday, the OECS countries had made a decision about sending a peace keeping force to Grenada to clean up the Marxist military junta, and to seek to restore normality and a freedom of choice to the people of Grenada.

IT IS MY INFORMATION, that the question of the military exercise in Grenada was not down to be discussed at the CARICOM Heads of Government meeting in Port of Spain, Trinidad. But sanctions which had also been agreed on by the OECS countries, including their deciding to expel Grenada from their caucuses at international levels, to expel Grenada from any new Eastern Caribbean currency, and other sanctions, would be discussed by the wider body of the CARICOM Heads of Government which included also

FOCUS ON GRENADA

With the heightened interest in the situation in Grenada, where Jamaican troops are part of the U.S.-Caribbean Security Force on the island, today's **Gleaner** carries, in addition to the top news of the day on the state of the fighting, two special pages of reports and comment from around the world — as well as here at home — on what is taking place in this Eastern Caribbean hot spot. Please see Pages 13 and 14.

Jamaica, Barbados, Belize, Bahamas, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago. They wished the CARICOM Heads of Government to endorse the sanctions that they were imposing, and they did get an endorsement.

But despite the fact that the military exercise was not to be discussed, it was discussed indeed for some six hours late on Saturday night. And obviously there was no decision, as no decision was sought, and no decision was expected. Mr. Burnham, as he told the press conference, spoke out against any military exercise. Trinidad and Tobago, we are made to understand, did not like the idea of the invoking of the treaty by the OECS countries to send a peace keeping force. They would have preferred an "investigating force", the difference between both being difficult to identify.

Jamaica had indicated earlier through its Prime Minister that it would assist the OECS countries if a request was made in writing. This request was indeed made on October 23, the same day that a formal request was made to the U.S. and a formal request was made to Barbados.

We have been unable to ascertain whether a formal request was made to Trinidad and Tobago, but one would be surprised if such a request was made in view of Mr. Chambers' stand at the Heads of Government meeting on Saturday, October 22.

Could a multilateral force be mobilised at such a short notice? It appears to be quite simple because by then, the U.S. had directed its Naval task force in the

(Cont'd on Page 17 Col 1)

The Grenadian invasion

Continued from Page 1

Caribbean to sail towards Grenada as there were some 1,000 U.S. citizens in Grenada attending and teaching at St. Georges Medical School

IT IS TRUE as we have found out, that the military junta had made no threats to the students, but what the U.S. feared was not so much for their lives, as President Reagan said publicly, but more for their being held hostages in case the situation became so difficult with an isolation of Grenada, that the Grenada military junta decided to do an Iran on the U.S., by taking some of the students hostage and keeping them hostage, thus landing President Reagan with an embarrassment out of which he could not, as Mr. Carter was not able to, extricate himself.

The task force included an aircraft carrier so that everything was in place in case the Eastern Caribbean islands asked for assistance. So when they did ask for assistance on Sunday, it was easy to grant this. But in the case of Jamaica, no form of commitment could be made until the constitutional procedures were followed; so that not long after the Prime Minister returned on Monday afternoon, October, he proceeded to call a Cabinet meeting to discuss the matter with his Cabinet, to get approval, and then in accordance with the Constitution, to advise the Governor General to give his consent to the deployment of a company of the Jamaica Defence Force amounting to some 150 men, to go down to Grenada, under the Command of Colonel Barnes, to take part in the peace keeping force.

IT IS NOT TRUE that the Norman Manley Airport was filled with tanks and military equipment. This report has been broadcast and reported in the UK and it is entirely false. Indeed, the nearest to the blocking of an airport, took place at the Donald Sangster Airport in Montego Bay when a number of fire trucks were moved onto the Tarmac when there was a telephone call suggesting that a bomb had been placed in the airport.

On Tuesday morning, the Jamaican contingent was taken in both an Air Jamaica plane and a U.S. plane to Barbados to join the peace keeping force. The latest report suggests that there are 150 men drawn from Jamaica, 150 from the six Leeward and Windward Islands and from Barbados, and some 1,900 marines in the U.S.-Caribbean task force. It must be remembered that the army in Grenada numbers 3,000.

The swiftness of the campaign starting on Tuesday and with resistance almost ending on Wednesday, suggests that the mobilisation of the Grenadian military forces and the hundreds of Cubans working in Grenada could not have been very successful.



DOWIE photo

SOLIDARITY MARCH: Members of three student-organisations at the Mona Campus of the UWI held a meeting and march yesterday to

demonstrate their solidarity against the invasion of Grenada. Here, with placards on show, the students march from Chancellor Hall.

Student groups protest against Grenada invasion

Three student groups at the Mona Campus of the UWI staged a meeting and march yesterday in condemnation of the invasion of Grenada.

The march and meeting were organised by the Union of Democratic Students, the Grenada Students' Association and the Guild of Undergraduates of the UWI.

Some 70 persons attended the meeting.

The march began with about 25 placard-carrying persons who wound their way around the Ring Road on the campus, chanting slogans such as "Invaders in Grenada — murderers", and "Down with invasion"; and "Get out of Grenada".

Guild president, Rudolph Smith, told the meeting the Guild wished to express its "strong condemnation" of the invasion of Grenada by the Americans and multi-national group.

Describing the invasion as "a gross encroachment on the sovereign rights and freedoms of the people of Grenada", Mr. Smith stated that Grenadians should be allowed to "solve their own internal problems". He said all diplomatic channels should have been exhausted before invasion was resorted to, adding that the invasion only invited "open confrontation between the super-powers".

U.D.S. Chairman, Mr. C. Williams, said his organization's members "totally condemn the invasion of any territory anywhere in this world", and also condemned the sending of Jamaican troops to the spice island.

He said the invasion

represented a "turning back of all the rights won by all our heroes in the Caribbean".

Whatever one's views on the killing of Maurice Bishop were, Mr. Williams said, one had to be against the (invasion) situation in Grenada.

He said the invasion forces were now fighting Grenadians, and suggested that it was ironic that the forces were described as "peace-keeping".

MR. BRIAN MEEKS said that having lived in Grenada for some time, and from observing that country's people, he could say that Grenadians had "a

deep sense of patriotism" — more so than other West Indians. It was therefore not surprising to him, he said, to hear that things were not going as the Pentagon had planned, and that the deadline set for the total take-over of Grenada had had to be extended.

The invading forces encountered not thugs, but instead "a united and vigilant people", he said.

He said the whole question of the invasion of Grenada was one of principle, and he hailed Trinidad and Tobago's decision not to participate in the invasion as "a principled position".

Mr. Meeks said he believed "the Grenadian people are going to continue fighting", and that according to "a reliable comrade" (whom he later identified as Jamaican Richard Hart, Attorney General of Grenada), Fort Rupert and Radio Free Grenada had not in fact been taken by the invading forces as was reported. Fort Rupert had been withdrawn from by Grenadian troops, he said, as a tactical measure because the fort was close to the general hospital.

The president of the Grenada Students' Association, (who declined to give her name), after thanking the persons at the meeting for their support, criticised the nature of the media coverage of events in Grenada. She said that at the start of the trouble in Grenada recently there was a "big blow-up" in the media.

According to the news media, she said, "Kendrick Radix has been killed a

number of times — he must be a cat". Retractions of and apologies for mistakes made in reports on the Grenadian crisis were

hardly ever forthcoming, she said.

The G.S.A. president said that United Nations' figures stated that 700 Grenadians had been killed since Tuesday's invasion.

She exhorted her listeners to "fight morally" since they could not fight physically against the situation in Grenada.

She described the heads of the governments that had sent troops to help invade Grenada as "cowards" and "puppets".

Grenadians were using stones, machetes and sticks to fight the invading forces, she said, adding that "Grenadians are going to go down in history as a vigilant people".



GIBBS photo:

BRIEFING THE DIPLOMATS: Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, (second right top photo), briefed members of the Diplomatic and Consular Corps yesterday on the Grenada situation. Mr. Seaga is flanked on his left by Dr. Alan Kirton, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, and

on his right by the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr Frank Francis, Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs. At second left (front row, bottom photo) is the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Dimitri Musin.

GRENADA WARNS AGAINST INVASION

**Claims international
support; US sub due
on 'goodwill visit'**

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 24, CANA:

GRENADA TODAY ANNOUNCED it was mobilising international support for its five-day old military government and said the island remained under threat of invasion by 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." It did name them. It has been broadcasting reports all day that some Commonwealth Caribbean governments and the United States were planning an invasion.

Tonight, the U.S. embassy in Barbados said a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine, with 150 men on board was due in Bridgetown tomorrow on a goodwill visit. The statement said the visit of the 'USS Stonewall Jackson' was arranged "sometime ago."

The ruling Revolutionary Military Council today 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.

The island's new leaders were dealt a further blow today with the announcement that LIAT, the only airline with a regular scheduled service to Grenada, said it had suspended flights to the island on the orders of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) governments which own the island-hopping airline.

LIAT did organise a charter from St Georges today, 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 Corp team were also evacuated.

Eyewitnesses 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 the U.S. embassy, the Grenada military said that it had no desire or ambition to rule and was holding discussions with private sector organisations regarding the formation of a civilian government.

"We are for peace, friendship and for maintaining historically established ties between our countries and hope they would grow and further strengthen," the U.S. was told. A spokesman for the embassy in Bridgetown said it was studying the note.

The LIAT general manager, marketing, David Jardine told CANA by telephone from Antigua that under normal circumstances there would have been eight flights scheduled for Grenada today. The decision to suspend would hit the company financially.

Time to release Hughes

We are glad to have confirmation from the relatives of Alister Hughes in Trinidad, that he is alive though still in detention at the Richmond Hill Prison. The Military Junta has been sent several cables urging the release of Mr. Hughes.

By keeping him in detention for no other crime than that he is an independent newsman, the Junta is following the heinous example of the Bishop regime in detaining journalists without cause, and without trial. Mr. Hughes has joined shareholders of the ill-fated 'VOICE' which was banned by Bishop after its first issue, and some shareholders like Pierre and Thomas detained. They are still in

Richmond Hill.

We note with relief that Mr. Hughes' brother Leonard, who was detained with him has been released and has returned to his job as General Manager of a firm in St. George's. But we of the Free Press cannot rest until Alister Hughes is released. His was the only independent voice allowed by Bishop to send news outside of Grenada.

If the Military Council has nothing to hide — to judge by their claims and those of their communist allies in Jamaica — then let them release Alister, and allow him to resume his job as the CANA Correspondent and that of several newspapers including the **Gleaner**.

OPINIONS on this Page, except for those in the editorials above, do not necessarily reflect the views of the GLEANER.

Coards said safe in Grenada

Bernard former Deputy Prime Minister to the late Maurice Bishop of Grenada and Phyllis Coard and their children are in Grenada and are safe and well. So said a Lt. John Smith of the Grenadian army to the **Gleaner** yesterday.

In a telephone conversation from Coard's residence Lt. Smith said that the Coard family had moved out of the home last week, and he did not know their new address. But after a consultation, presumably with another officer, he reported that both Mr. & Mrs. Coard were in Grenada, and scotched rumours that they were in Jamaica. He said that Mr. Coard was no longer in the Government.

With regard to the curfew, Lt. Smith said that that was finished since yesterday morning, and that "everybody gone back to work."

He added that Grenada was "cool and calm, for now."

Lt. Smith said that he believed that his General Austin "who was fine" had met with St. Vincent's Prime Minister Milton Cato yesterday, but he had no details.

4 killed in Grenada

Continued from Page 1

Fort Rupert, and people ran off down the side streets.

THE SITUATION in Grenada had been unclear since Bishop's arrest Thursday, when Radio Free Grenada first reported, then denied, that there had been a coup.

Grenadian and diplomatic sources said Bernard Coard, Bishop's Deputy Prime Minister and former law partner, was behind the arrest and had won the support of most of Bishop's Cabinet and army officers.

Army Commander Gen. Hudson Austin Monday accused Bishop of planning one-man rule in Grenada and said most of the membership of the Marxist, ruling New Jewel Movement wanted to expel Bishop for allegedly spreading rumours Coard wanted to murder him.

Sources close to the Government said it appeared Coard, a hard-line Marxist who is unpopular, was fabricating charges against the popular Prime Minister to prevent demonstrations in his favour.

A CANA DISPATCH last night

filed from St. Georges said:

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."

"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".

Gleaner Oct. 25, 1983

Scores of Grenadian school children missing; believed dead

Scores of school children have been missing in Grenada since Wednesday October 19, when the massacre of demonstrators in favour of the late Maurice Bishop took place.

According to news which is beginning filter out of Grenada bus loads of school children left the rural areas on Wednesday to take part in the march and demonstration in support of Maurice Bishop who was under house arrest. Since then, scores of the children have not returned to the rural areas and the parents are convinced that they were killed when the soldiers opened fire on the demonstrators.

But since Wednesday, a 24-hour curfew had been imposed on the people with soldiers given instructions to shoot to kill if people are seen on the streets. On Friday, October 21 the curfew was lifted for four hours to allow Grenadians to shop for the weekend, but it was re-imposed on Saturday, and yesterday.

Grenadians call the curfew "house arrest." From reports reaching the **Gleaner** school children were included in the pro-Bishop demonstration because Bishop's colleagues did not think that the army would shoot at a crowd including children.

It is believed in Grenada that General Austin is the front man for Bernard Coard, the former Deputy Prime Minister and the man who plotted the coup. Coard is said to be still in charge and is running the Military Council from behind the scenes.

Reports reaching the **Gleaner** suggest that people do not believe what is being told them on Radio Free Grenada. They do not believe for example that Alister Hughes, well-known journalist, is still alive as Radio Free Grenada has said.

When Bishop was killed on Wednesday, October 19, with his mistress, the Minister of Education, Jacqueline Creft, their son was however spared for the simple reason that he was not with them but with Miss Creft's mother. Their son is six-year-old Vladimir Bishop.

Reports from Grenada indicate that people are scared and are hoping for some intervention from abroad. The feeling is that Cuba and Russia have already intervened because their advisors have been in Grenada and are calling the shots along with Bernard Coard.

Neish: No Jamaican soldiers to Grenada

Jamaica cannot send any troops outside of its territory unless it is done on the instructions of the Governor-General.

Section 7 of the Defence Act of 1972 states: "The Governor General may at any time order that the whole or any part of the Jamaica Defence Force shall be employed out of or beyond Jamaica."

According to a senior Government source, the Act in effect meant that the Governor-General would have to be advised by the Prime Minister and in the view of the source, after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition.

The source added that neither the Governor-General nor the Leader of the Opposition had been approached about movement of troops, and it was therefore ludicrous to suggest that Jamaican soldiers had been sent to Barbados to take part in an invasion of Grenada.

Major-General Robert Neish, Chief-of-Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force, told the **Gleaner** yesterday that there was no truth whatsoever in the reports from Radio Free Grenada that Jamaican troops had been sent abroad.

"Jamaica has not sent any soldiers to Grenada or Barbados", Major-General Neish said.

The statement by Major-General Neish to the **Gleaner** yesterday confirmed a report published by the **Gleaner** that no soldiers had been sent.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—
The students at the Norman Manley Law School are shocked and dismayed at the recent developments in Grenada in which the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, several Ministers of Government and members of the public lost their lives and wish to express their profound sympathy to the relatives of the deceased and to the people

of Grenada.
The students would further regret any intervention in the internal affairs of Grenada since they recognise that any intervention could only result in further loss of lives.

We are, etc,
T. SYLVESTER
President
Norman Manley Law School Students' Assn.
October 24, 1983.

PM: Will report to Parliament first

Prime Minister Seaga said last night that as he would be reporting to Parliament on the CARICOM Heads of Government meeting which took place over the weekend, he had decided to cancel his broadcast to the nation scheduled for last night.

The Prime Minister returned to Jamaica yesterday afternoon from Trinidad via Barbados. He was able to brief Prime Minister Adams who had been unable to attend the Trinidad meetings.

He said that the proposal to suspend Grenada meant that the CARICOM Treaty would have to be revised, and that that and other matters of serious implications would be reported to Parliament, and thus to the people.

Cleaner Oct. 25, 1983

Voice of the people

Release Hughes

THE EDITOR, Sir:— I learned this morning from an unimpeachably reliable source that our colleague and friend, Alister Hughes, is alive but still imprisoned in St. George's, Grenada. At this time, in that country, it is not necessary to allege any breach of the law to justify imprisonment of the individual. In fact, so far, the only information I have had about his detention, even though I do not believe it, is that he was imprisoned "for his own protection".

I learned also that his brother, Leonard Hughes, was released from custody today since he was able to satisfy the authorities that he had no part, as a manager of a company, in a stoppage of work by his employees. I had known definitely since Saturday that Cynthia Hughes, Alister's wife, had never at any time been taken into custody and that she was in as good health as is possible in her unenviable circumstances.

This news is good. It inspires an overwhelming feeling of relief and joy. It also causes one to pause and examine, objectively, the flood of rumour which has attended the unsavoury sequence which have befallen our sister island, Grenada. This good news should also remind us to be careful about the rumours we invent and spread. I believe that, as West Indians enduring our strong feelings of revulsion caused by the events of last week, we should constantly endeavour to avoid the mischief of rumour and uninformed criticism and condemnation. I think we ought to be sober in our grief.

Bearing these sentiments in mind, I feel strongly that the Caribbean Press Council, on whose behalf I write, and all the other agencies interested in freedom of the press, or in its wider connotation, freedom of the mass media, should project and hold on the screen of West Indian public opinion, the values to be derived by the whole West Indian community from the preservation of this fundamental freedom.

The strong and justifiable request for the release of Alister Hughes from imprisonment is but a symbol of that effort. Consequently, I ask you, Sir, to continue your own publication's requests for his release, in which our Council wishes to add its voice; and I ask you also to invite the public here and in the West Indies to keep that symbol in the fore-front of our claims, which we make on behalf of the people of Grenada.

The following is the text of a cable which I sent today to Comrade Hudson Austin who it is said is now the chief functionary in the administration of Grenada:

"EARNESTLY REQUEST PERSONALLY AND ON BEHALF CARIBBEAN PRESS COUNCIL RELEASE ALISTER HUGHES A LOYAL GRENADIAN JOURNALIST OF INTEGRITY WELL RESPECTED ALL SIDES AND SHADES"

Neither Eric Gairy nor Maurice Bishop has ever accused Alister Hughes of mis-stating or misrepresenting the facts. They disagreed with the opinions he expressed regarding those facts; but the facts, so far as he has ever been able to gather them, have always been his central concern and, in the course of time, have borne the reputation of truthfulness. Accordingly, it ought to be to the benefit of the Grenadians, whatever their politics may be, as well as to the wider West Indian community, to know what are the facts. Alister Hughes, as the Grenada representative of CANA is capable of gathering them. Helpful decisions ought only to be made when informed by the facts. Let us all join in the clamant call for the release of Alister Hughes.

I am, etc.,
H. AUBREY FRASER

P.O. Box 79,
Mona P.O.,
Kingston 7.
October 24, 1983.

Oct. 23

Tannis denies invasion intent

KINGSTOWN, Oct 24, (CANA):

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hudson Tannis, today confirmed reports that a group of Vincentian policemen flew to Barbados yesterday but rejected claims that they are force organised for a planned military intervention in Grenada, where the Army took power in a bloody coup last Wednesday.

with other law enforcers in a regional co-ordinated training programme "in the light of the present developments within the context of the Grenada situation."

He added: "One does not know what can, as a result, develop in one's own area and one wants to make sure that our men have adequate skills."

Mr. Tannis described claims by the opposition United Peoples Movement (UPM) that were included in a Caribbean defence

force organised to invade Grenada as "utterly wrong and very malicious."

He said he made it abundantly clear when the request for the men was made from the head of the Barbados-based Regional Security System, that the men would not be sent until the St. Vincent Government was aware of the purpose for which they were being requested, and he had been assured that the only reason was so they could go through a process of training with other law enforcers in Bar-

bados.

The UPM last night said that about 20 policemen had gone to Barbados. It urged Vincentians to "oppose their sons and brothers in the police force being used to intervene in Grenada."

The UPM said the alleged planned invasion was a violation of all international principles concerning non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries as well as a flagrant violation of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) treaty.

Briefs

Grena

KINGSTOWN, (CANA-Reuter):

A small left-wing position group here had gone to Barbados to be trained by some Caribbean Governments to invade Grenada.

The United People's Movement, which is unrepresented in Parliament was reacting to reports over Radio Free Grenada that an invasion was planned. The radio said the island was on alert.

There has as yet been no indication of any immediate plans for military intervention by regional Governments though they have discussed the idea.

We do not need to speak for Cuba

Says P.J. Patterson, Chairman of the PNP in a statement issued on October 23

THE People's National Party has already made clear its own position on the brutal acts perpetrated by the Revolutionary Military Council in Grenada, and its despicable conduct.

The statement issued by the Jamaica Labour Party on the tragic events, is in character with their pattern of vulgar distortions and their inability to deal even with those events of profound regional importance in a sober fashion. We are not surprised at their desperate attempt to create local panic and hysteria, especially at a time when their political fortunes are so rapidly sinking.

Our party's commitment to plural democracy, to the electoral system and to meaningful participation by the people in the political process, is a matter of historic record. It is enshrined in the Party's Constitution and Principles. It is evident not only by our words but even more so by our deeds.

The Party's Constitution, its principles and objectives, oblige its members to advocate political changes here by no method other than by the democratic process. The path of violent revolution in Jamaica is incompatible with membership of the PNP.

We note that military coups in various countries are not a monopoly of the Left, and have more often been a feature of the Right. They are to be condemned no matter what their political complexion, because they abrogate all forms of democracy.

That Idi Amin received his military training in the

UK does not make the British responsible for the oppressive regime he imposed on the people of Uganda.

We have no necessity to speak for Cuba. The Cuban Government and Party have already spoken unequivocally for themselves. If there exists any credible information or reliable evidence to establish external interference in the affairs of Grenada from whatever quarter, we await its production. We will then be forthright in our condemnation, no matter from what source such intervention may come. As we will never countenance the interference in Jamaica's internal affairs from any external quarter, we will not condone it elsewhere.

Not so ignorant

The decision whether or not the Cubans sell their embassy premises on Trafalgar Road, or maintain the residence in the Barbican area, is not subject to our Party's influence or control.

But surely, the JLP is not so ignorant of international conventions as to fail to realise that while they may present the establishment of a Cuban Embassy accredited to the Government of Jamaica, they will not be able to refuse one which is accredited directly to the Sea-bed Authority. This obligation arises by virtue of hosting a UN Agency.

It was not the PNP who advocated the removal of Jamaica's democratically elected Government "whether by overthrow or underthrow." It was not the Leader of the PNP who publicly staked on election day that he would not accept the results unless they were in favour of his party. No one in the PNP has ever threatened "to lock up the island tighter than a sardine tin."

The entire membership of the PNP loyally accepted the decision of the Jamaican electorate in 1980. Since then, the party in opposition has displayed an exemplary sense of responsibility and has engaged in no activity that would disturb national life or keep the society in a state of permanent tension. The current collapse of the economy cannot be attributed to any overseas campaign by our party to discourage tourists or would-be investors, or any incitement to lock down our industrial plants.

The JLP warns of a threat which their victory averted. Is it that they were privy to plans for the forceable removal of the Government in the event that the PNP had won? Do they give full support to the constitutional Government of Jamaica?

Will not succeed

It is time the JLP stopped its scarce tactics. It is high time they concentrate instead on the social and economic crises which presently engulf the entire nation. The attempts to divert attention from the real issues, will not succeed.

Jamaica's traditions, its institutions, and the strong democratic feeling of its people, all combine to ensure that no one can disturb our constitutional heritage and fundamental freedoms. The PNP is a cornerstone of all this.

The party reiterates its support for all measures designed to isolate the clique in Grenada. Our primary concern must lie in the protection of the Grenadian people, and we will encourage all legitimate steps designed to ensure the return of a Government which commands the support of its people.

3) Hopeton Caven whose stewardship of the TUC since its derailment in 1952 is unquestionably a major factor in the continuing role that the trade union movement still plays in our national life.

4) there is Everette Parchment whose rise to eminence in the Ministry of Labour as Director of Industrial Relations was occasioned by the integrity of his character and possibly reflects the most impartial period of the Ministry's activity in Industrial Relations during its years of service.

I am, etc.,

M. ANTHONY SCOTT

Dockers and Marine Workers Union,
48 East Street
October 20, 1983.

The Left, PNP and Grenada

By Chester
Burgess

ONE OF the fallacies with which communists deceive foolish people is the claim that communism is truly democratic as it is the embodiment of the ideal of government of the people by the people, known as the proletariat or masses or workers, as the case may be. So they will tell you that they hold elections just like everybody else, except that they know better than to waste their time on the decadence of multi-party politics.

There's the rub. When elections are held in a communist country the populace isn't offered the option of the communist party as one among any number of contending parties. The choice is as between this communist and that communist, candidates more often than not being drawn from a prepared list of members of the communist party.

In an area where communist is pitted against communist, the lines are drawn in terms of who is a better communist at any point in time by way of ideological purity, party loyalty, effectiveness as a party organizer, and competence in meeting targets, or, inevitably, in the context of the power struggle. Among all the species of the animal kingdom, none strives for dominance with the calculated ruthlessness of the human being. Communist energies, however misguided they may be, are infatigable in the pursuit of dominance.

In the communist court there is always and ever the palace intrigue-betrayals and counter-betrayals as the comrades align themselves according to their ideological impulses or, more naturally, as they assess the prospects of the pretenders to the revolutionary purple, or their own.

Grim game

It is a grim game. In the totalitarianism of communism, to the victors go all the spoils; to the losers the reward is defeat, not the type of political reverse from which recovery is possible but the type of total defeat that spells downfall and disgrace or even death.

Such was the case in Grenada. So has it been with Maurice Bishop, who has fallen from the heights of the Royal Mount, the mountain top to which he had walked hand in hand with Fidel Castro. Poor Maurice Bishop, a victim of the schism that has rent Grenada's New Jewel Movement. And as they ponder Bishop's downfall and demise Cuba's Castro and Suriname's Bouterse

will spend restless days looking over their shoulders, sleepless nights wondering what tomorrow will bring. For what has happened in Grenada could happen at any time of day or night in Cuba or Suriname. That's how the game is played when revolutionaries fall out.

The Grenada experience has interesting lessons for Jamaica, where a socialist party waits in the wings. Now in every socialist party there are always some socialists more socialist than others, and the more socialist a socialist become the closer he comes to being a communist. And every socialist party harbours communists, vipers linking in the socialist bosom. These are matters of axiom; they are also the seeds of schism.

But Communist parties have their means of maintaining the appearance of unity, in which process coercion and secrecy are key elements. It wasn't generally known that the NJM had been in tension from the early days of Bishop's regime, a tension that has culminated in murder.

The latter half of the 70s saw a rift in PNP ranks between the radicals and what came to be known as the moderates. By 1980 the latter were in retreat and exile, but as October drew near there were reports of differences between the more and less radical factors of the party.

Since 1980 the PNP has striven to present a united front and dissociate itself from the taint of communism. One expression of this has been the offering to the public of the faces of middle class moderates; another has been a series of utterances intended to suggest sanity and balance. One would like to see the Opposition, the alternative to the party in power, purged of any communist taint it may have had and committed to sanity and balance.

However, there have been utterances of another kind — dissatisfaction with the Westminster model, rejection of the present economic model, talk of a political solution; emphasis on political education, and restatement of commitment to the Cuban connection which Jamaicans found so offensive in the days of Usses Estrada.

In the absence of any elaboration these utterances have a disquieting characteristic — they point towards single party government, with all the political, economic and other consequences of the same, especially considering the PNP linkage with communist parties of other countries.

Great fear

This divergence of utterance may well reflect the persistence of more and less radical sentiment within the PNP. If this is so, one is entitled to wonder at the role of the latter day moderates. Are

(cont'd on Page 15)

Left, PNP

Cont'd from Page 10)

g used for cosmetic purposes, voting public simply won't buy on radicals, to lull the populace false sense of security, to get the power? What would be their status, given a PNP victory at?

One fears the intentions of these, singly or collectively, but Jamaicans have the deepest suspicion the company they keep — the is waiting silently but greedily opportunity to seize power. The is of a PNP that once in beds its moderate pretensions marks on a radical course that *inter alia* the suffocation of lights and no general elections, style.

ch a situation moderates become irrelevant and expendable, for moderates have no place in a revolutionary regime. They will face the choice of removal from the scene, or of subscription to the radical line. One cannot see these moderates subscribing, so we have a repetition of the withdrawal of moderates from the political stage. Such withdrawal could be an ugly and painful removal from the scene. It is hoped that this fear will never materialize, for we don't want Jamaica to be another Grenada.

The Left, PNP

(Cont'd from Page 10)

they being used for cosmetic purposes, since the voting public simply won't buy the known radicals, to lull the populace into a false sense of security, to get the PNP into power? What would be their ultimate status, given a PNP victory at the polls?

No one fears the intentions of these moderates, singly or collectively, but most Jamaicans have the deepest suspicion of the company they keep — the extremists waiting silently but greedily for the opportunity to seize power. The great fear is of a PNP that once in power sheds its moderate pretensions and embarks on a radical course that includes *inter alia* the suffocation of human rights and no general elections, Granada-style.

In such a situation moderates become irrelevant and expendable, for moderates have no place in a revolutionary regime. They will face the choice of removal from the scene, or of subscription to the radical line. One cannot see these moderates subscribing, so we have a repetition of the withdrawal of moderates from the political stage. Such withdrawal could be an ugly and painful removal from the scene. It is hoped that this fear will never materialize, for we don't want Jamaica to be another Grenada.

Oct 25 1983

St. Vincent takes six refugees

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Oct. 26 (CANA):

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Government has officially accepted six Grenadians as refugees in the face of the strife there in the wake of an Army coup a week ago, official sources here said.

The sources said 11 Grenadians, fleeing the fighting in their country arrived on Union Island by boat from Grenada and told immigration authorities on the island they were seeking refuge from the political upheaval in Grenada. Union Island is part of the Grenadine Islands.

Five of the Grenadians have since moved on to Bequia, another Grenadine Island. The six who arrived here yesterday are being housed by the St. Vincent Government until the situation in Grenada returns to normal, the sources said.

American troops led an invasion of Grenada yesterday to remove the military government and install a civilian administration.

Sources on Union Island, 47 miles south of St. Vincent, said about 160 people from Grenada and its ward islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique are on Union Island, some 17 miles north of Grenada.

Among them are 20 Trinidadians who sailed across to Union Island early Tuesday morning before troops from the multinational forces landed.

Opposition to invasion in St. Kitts

BASSETERRE, St. Kitts, Oct. 26 (CANA):

The opposition Labour Party in the Federation of St. Kitts, and Nevis has voiced "grave concern" about the Government's decision to sent 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 minister.

"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".

Canada sees grave danger in invasion

OTTAWA, Oct 26 (CANA-Reuter)

The U.S. and Caribbean invasion of Grenada threatens to contribute to the mounting danger of war, Canada's acting Foreign Minister Gerald Regan said today.

He stopped short of condemning it but told reporters "a proliferation of these interventions in independent countries by other powers is something that will lead us down the dangerous road towards escalated tension and danger of war."

"I put the invasion of the Falkland Islands by Argentina in exactly the same sort of category. That was a situation where they (the Argentines) felt they had historic justification and I'm sure that the Americans felt in this case that there were important and pressing reasons."

"But it is unfortunate if these events occur solely on the subjective judgement of the country taking the action and that's why the wider the circle of consultation before such arbitrary action is taken, the better."

Reagan said yesterday Canada had no advance knowledge of the invasion which left about 30 Canadians stranded in Grenada who want to fly out on a special Canadian airforce plane now standing by in Bridgetown, Barbados.

The communists' view of the invasion

The Revolutionary Marxist League said it vehemently condemned the invasion of Grenada, and condemned Jamaica's sending troops in what it called an act of war against the neighbouring country.

The West Indies group of University teachers at Mona in a short statement said it regarded the invasion of Grenada as a serious breach of international protocol and the sovereignty of nations, and that it called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country.

Dr. Peter Figueroa, Chairman of the Jamaica Peace Committee and member of the Workers Party of Jamaica condemned the invasion and called it "diplomacy of gunboats."

He said that there could be no moral or legal justification for units of the Jamaica Defence Force to intervene against a sovereign state which he said could escalate an internal problem into a regional war. He said such a step was bound to result in even more bloodshed of innocent Grenadians.

The Workers Party of Jamaica said it condemned what it called the unjustified invasion of Grenada by the Caribbean and the U.S. troops which it claimed had left scores of people dead and wounded.

TnT 'Guardian' hails decisive action of troops

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 26 (CANA):

American and West Indian Troops acted with "admirable decisiveness and resolution" when they invaded Grenada yesterday to remove the military government and restore democratic rule following last

weeks army coup, the Trinidad **Guardian** said today in an editorial.

The paper spoke of relief in Trinidad and Tobago following the action of forces of the United States, Jamaica, Barbados, and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

"They acted with admirable decisiveness and resolution," the **Guardian** said.

The immediate task, it added, must be to rid Grenada of the military regime which a week ago seized control in a bloody coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others were killed.

"Next, the Grenadian people must come out and face a new day, rallying to the national need for putting services back to normalcy, and preparing for their own determination of the future," the **Guardian** said.

The paper noted that Guyana President Forbes Burnham had condemned the invasion. It said, "Mr. Burnham knows ... that the eyes of the Caribbean people he is a Pharaoh whose immediate from whose deliverance many also pray."

Belize o

BELIZE CITY, Oct 26, (CANA):

Belize today indicated its opposition to a joint America-Commonwealth Caribbean invasion of Grenada this week to restore order after the military had taken over in a bloody coup killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others.

A statement from Prime Minister George Price's office condemned what it termed "the senseless killings" and said Belize mourned the loss of the fellow Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leader and the suffering of the people of Grenada.

However, the statement said Belize's position was that it remained firmly committed to the principles of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states and the non-use of force and respect

for the right of self-determination.

Prime Minister Price, who attended the end's emergency meeting of CARICOM in Port-of-Spain, said it had been agreed to follow procedures to restore Grenada from the 10-year military rule and cooperation

national council

ent said that the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) had requested U.S. assistance in restoring democracy to Grenada, had from whose deliverance many also pray.

Belize objects

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for the right to self-determination.

Prime Minister Price, who attended last week-end's emergency meeting of CARICOM countries in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad said it had been agreed then to follow the legal procedures to suspend Grenada from CARICOM — the 10-year-old trade and cooperation agreement

linking 13 regional countries.

The statement said that the sub-regional grouping, the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), which along with Barbados and Jamaica requested U.S. assistance in restoring democracy in Grenada, had decided to impose immediate trade and economic sanctions against Grenada.

Oct. 24, 1983

Gleaner

No Jamaican soldiers in Grenada exercise

No Jamaican soldiers are in Barbados or have left for Barbados to take part in any anti-Grenada exercise.

The **Gleaner's** investigations followed what CANA called frantic reports put out by the military junta in Grenada and circulated in Jamaica by the communist Workers Party that Jamaican troops had landed in Barbados in order to take part in an invasion of Grenada.

According to a senior military source, no Jamaican soldiers had left for Barbados.

Radio Free Grenada, the official channel of communication from the ruling military junta, had broadcast a statement that boats were detected carrying troops and Jamaican and Antiguan troops had landed in Barbados.

But according to a dispatch from the **Gleaner's** Vincent Tulloch, the situation is as follows:

Jamaica has agreed to support the use of force in Grenada if requested to do so in writing by the Organisation of East Caribbean States.

This decision was taken on the basis of the failure of the Heads of Government meeting to deal with the political crisis in the country.

It was decided that if Grenada did not comply with the recommendations adopted to the effect that the Governor-General as the legal representative of the Queen be recognised and used as the point of contact to effect the immediate establishment of a broad-based government and other measures to return the country to normality, then the use of force would be considered.

Barbados and the OECS countries are also in agreement with the use of force, including extra-CARICOM assistance if required.

Trinidad and Tobago has reserved its position on the matter as it would wish to take it to Parliament.

Belize said it could not contribute to the use of force in view of the smallness of its own force which is essentially defensive.

The Bahamas said it would have to take the matter to its Parliament.

Guyana said it would not be prepared to participate in the use of force to intervene in Grenada. Guyana would however be prepared to participate in any force that was mobilised to defend the territorial integrity of any Caribbean state.

Guyana would also be prepared to participate in any peace-keeping force in Grenada.

In a related development, the ruling Revolutionary Military Council in Grenada said that any invasion of the country would mean the wiping out of families and the gains of the revolution.

The statement issued by the R.M.C. was carried by Radio Free Grenada and monitored in Trinidad.

As reported yesterday, the Jamaican Parliament will debate the matter tomorrow when it is expected that Mr. Seaga, the Prime Minister, will make a statement on the Heads of Government meeting.

OCTOBER 24 1983

Shock reactions pour in over Grenada atrocities

Expressions of shock and condemnation over the slayings in Grenada continue to come from various quarters. Among the latest organisations expressing condemnation are the West Indies Jaycees, Jamaica Council for Human Rights and the Guyana Human Rights Association, the Jamaican Branch of the American Association of Jurists and the Nurses Association of Jamaica.

The Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas, the Press Association of Jamaica, the Mona Non-Academic Staff Association, the Department of Economics, UWI, Mona, the CAST Students' Union and the Independent Trade Union Action Council, the University and Allied Workers Union, the Revolutionary Marxist League and the Mystic Holiness Church of Christ also condemn the killings.

Church Council

The President of the Jamaica Council of Churches, the Rev. C. Evans Bailey, on Friday issued a statement saying the Council endorsed the call to all Christians in the Caribbean Community to regard yesterday as a day of prayer "for our brothers and sisters in Grenada at this time."

All churches in Jamaica were therefore invited to make "a positive response", the Rev. Mr. Evans Bailey said.

Members of the Mystic Holiness Church of Christ also planned a day of prayer and fasting for the Grenadians yesterday.

W.I. Jaycees

The West Indies Jaycees said it was "deeply shocked and saddened" and wished to convey their "sincere sympathies" to the families of the deceased.

"As a Region we have always been able to boast a tradition of political leadership changes by the democratic process. The 1979 revolution in Grenada was a departure from this norm. As an organisation, however, we have always held out the hope that the principles of democracy for which we stood would find expression in the system of Government which would eventually evolve in Grenada. Indeed, recent reports of public constitutional discussions encouraged this hope. The latest developments however represent grave cause for concern," the Jaycees statement said.

"These developments will have far reaching implications for the future of the Regional Integration Movement. It is for this reason that we support the proposed meeting of Heads of Government which is being convened to examine the situation. It is hoped that collective rather than individual positions will be explored at such a meeting and that Caribbean solutions will be found to the problem.

"We would urge our leaders however to be rational and objective in their deliberations. We do not support the call for the isolation of Grenada at this time. The imposition of trade sanctions, travel restrictions etc., are only likely to bring greater suffering and hardships to the people of Grenada who are the real casualties of the moment.

"It must be remembered that in these troubled times it is the people of Grenada as distinct

from the current leadership who require our moral support, sympathy and friendship. No action should therefore be contemplated which will further sap the motivation, will and spirit of the Grenadian people.

"As a people oriented organisation the Jaycees will continue its efforts to strengthen those links and institutions which unite people to each other within the Region. It is our view that the development of strong and vibrant community organisations is one way of insulating our societies from the experience currently unfolding in Grenada."

Human Rights

The Jamaica Council for Human Rights and the Guyana Human Rights Association in a joint statement condemning the killings said "We view with grave concern the emergence of this first Commonwealth Caribbean Military Dictatorship created by 'official' summary executions at military hands and we call for the reinstatement of a civilian government based on a demonstrably popular majority."

While welcoming "the concern expressed by regional governments over the crisis in Grenada", the Council and Association said they would like "to draw their attention to the need for humanitarian initiatives."

The Council for Human Rights in a separate statement said it had cabled General Hudson Austin, Commander of the Revolutionary Military Council, requesting information on former Minister of Agriculture, George Louison; Vladmir Bishop, infant son of Maurice Bishop; Alister Hughes, journalist; and Kendrick Raddix, president, American Association of Jurists.

Jurists, Nurses

The Council said it was particularly concerned about Mr. Raddix, who was also a former Minister of Industrialisation, who has been ailing for some time, and it had sent a cable to Amnesty International requesting their assistance in ensuring that the rights of those imprisoned were secured.

The Council demanded that medical care be given to Mr. Raddix in keeping with International Convention governing the rights of political prisoners and requested that the rights to life and liberty, freedom of expression, free and fair trial, universally accepted fundamental rights be honoured.

The Council also sent a cable to Mrs. Alimelta Bishop, mother of Mr. Bishop, extending sympathy.

The Jamaican Branch of the American Association of Jurists said it had supported the Grenadian revolution and its development since 1979 and had recognised the Bishop Government as the legitimate People's Revolutionary Government. The killings could only serve to set back the progress of the Grenadian people and the progressive movement in the region.

The AAJ called for international investigation into the killings, said it firmly opposed any foreign intervention in the affairs of the Grenadian people and expressed concern about "the reported presence of a United States warship in the area."

The Nurses Association in deploring the action in Grenada said they would not be participating in the 14th biennial conference of the Caribbean Nurses Organisation scheduled to take place in Grenada in July, 1984. The NAJ said it was urging the Board of the CNO to seek an alternative venue for the conference.

The NAJ said it wished to express its deep distress and shock at the outrageous events in Grenada and deplored the "barbaric killing" of some of the leaders of the country. The nurses said they also wished to convey their sympathy to the people, especially their nursing colleagues, pointing out that they were aware of the enormous mental and physical suffering inflicted on them.

The Mystic Holiness Church said it deplored the "wanton and murderous" slaying of the people in Grenada and that it supported the Caribbean Council of Churches in its withdrawal of support from the present government.

It said it was calling on all Christians in Jamaica and the Caribbean to pray for the people of Grenada.

In its statement the church said that as a Christian body of people, who believed in a free society and a democratic government, it deplored the killings and was concerned about the situation.

Members of the Church in Central Village, St Catherine will be having a day of fasting and prayer tomorrow for the people of Grenada. Services will begin at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

UWI, CAST

The Mona Non-Academic Staff Association said it wished to put on record its "utter condemnation" of the brutal slayings in Grenada and to extend condolence to Grenadian staff and students here. MONASA said it joined the Grenadians in prayer, that further bloodshed would be averted and that the terrors of the present situation would end soon.

The C.A.S.T. Students' Union said:

"We extend our sincere sympathy to the people and students of Grenada. Specifically our condolence goes to the bereaved families."

"We call on the Grenadian administration and people to do all that is humanly possible to avoid further bloodshed and wanton waste of life.

"We are aware of those Grenadians who are here studying and encourage them to be strong. We further call on the administration of the various campuses, where these students are studying, to be sympathetic to the problems of these students and in so doing offer them all the help they may need in these times."

The Department of Economics (UWI) said it was "shocked, outraged and angered" at the murders, saying there could be "no justification for the shooting of innocent people exercising their legitimate democratic rights of protest, anywhere in the world and particularly in the Caribbean."

"This episode in the struggles of the Caribbean people will undoubtedly

cause grave setbacks in the years to come. However, we call on the Caribbean and indeed the world community, to ensure that no outside forces whatever interfere in the internal affairs of Grenada, as we are confident that the Grenadian people will solve whatever internal problems that have given rise to this tragic sequence of events. The people must be allowed a chance to sort out their own affairs so as to return the country to a democratic path."

PAJ, Unions

The Press Association expressed fears for the lives of journalists in Grenada and said that it believed in the democratic process of changing governments and a free press was an integral part of that process.

"The developments in Grenada should be a warning to the citizens of the Caribbean who display complacency to the threats to press freedom," the PAJ said.

The Independent Trade Union Action Council said it was to join others in calling upon the United Nations to temporarily remove Grenada from membership and any application for membership made by the "present military clique" be rejected.

ITAC also condemned "the position and statement put forward by the Workers Party of Jamaica ... who have been expressing and soliciting support for the new regime...."

The University and Allied Workers Union said it was convinced that any external intervention "in particular that of the US warships, can only lead to the unnecessary shedding of more blood." Sanctions and boycotts could only further hurt rather than help Grenadians.

The Revolutionary Marxist League said "all revolutionaries, conscious working people and progressives throughout the Caribbean and internationally must strongly oppose the repressive measures facing the Grenadian masses and demand the immediate, full restoration of all democratic rights and freedoms to those masses."

Methodist Church

The Methodist Church said:

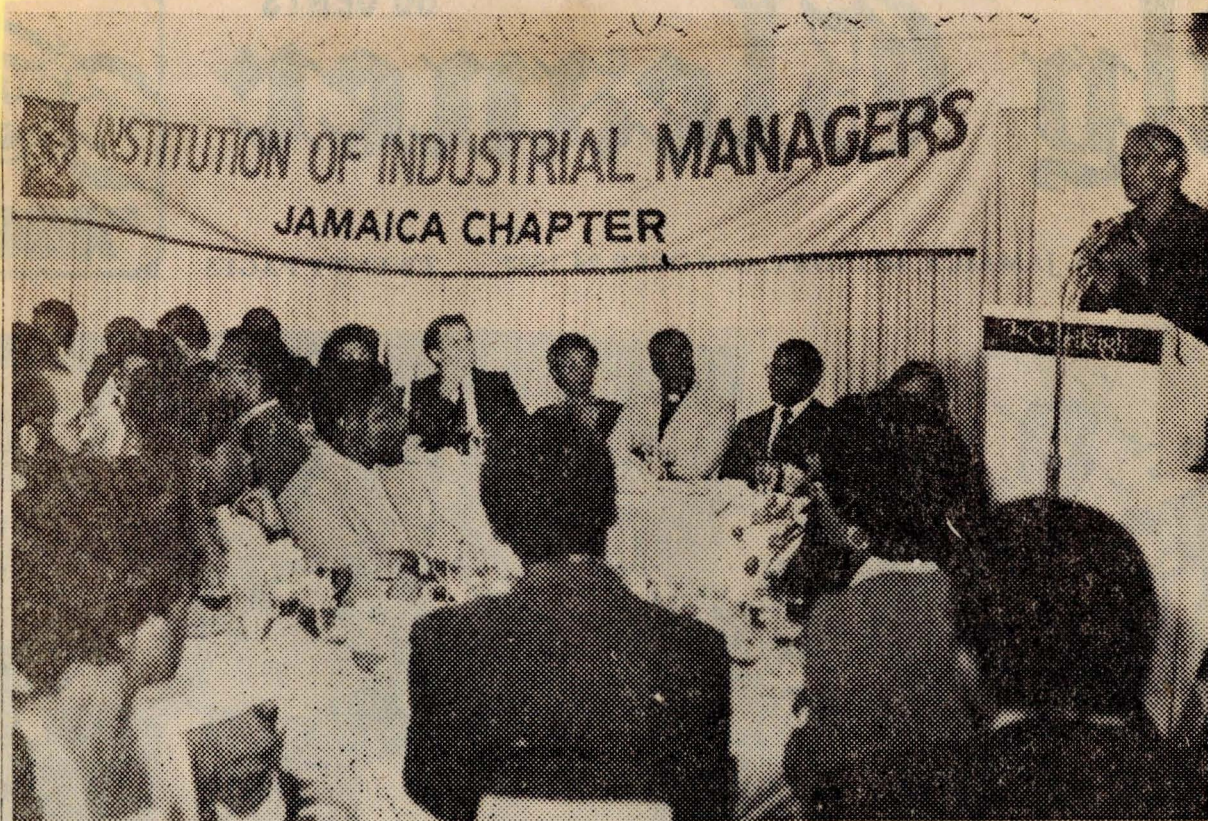
"The Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas, meeting in Belize, Central America, in its General Purposes Committee, received with shock and dismay, the news of the happenings in Grenada, which have resulted in the loss of life of some of its leaders and other citizens. This alarming turn of events is completely out of character with the behaviour of Commonwealth Caribbean nations, particularly in the light of ongoing efforts to designate the area a 'zone of peace'.

"The Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas calls upon all Governments, the Church and regional institutions to consider and mobilize immediate measures which could assist the people of Grenada in resolving the existing conflict, so that normal day to day activity in that country may be resumed, and the possibility of further loss of life be avoided.

"The Methodist Church in the Caribbean and the Americas exhorts the Christian Church all over the world to pray for the peace of Grenada."

Oct. 24, 1983

THE DAILY GLEANER, MONDAY, O



THE GRENADIAN ISSUE: Opposition Leader Michael Manley speaking at the Institution of Industrial Managers' dinner at the Courtleigh Hotel on Friday night, when he warned Caribbean leaders to be careful in their actions lest they inflicted more punishment on Grenadians. Seated at the table from left are Mr. Roy Collister, President of the Private Sector Organisation of

Jamaica; Mrs. Nuchette Chambers, Director of Children's Service, Ministry of Youth and Community Development; the Rev. Calvin Golding, Pastor of the Portmore Anglican Church; Mr. Astley Jones, Past Chairman of the Institution; and Mrs. Ed. Johnson, wife of the Chairman of the Institution.

-Sterling photo

Manley warns against 'punishing' Grenadians

Opposition Leader Michael Manley has voiced support for the isolation of the present regime in Grenada but has warned that Caribbean leaders must be careful that their actions do not inflict more punishment on the Grenadian people.

He has also stated that since the unfolding of the "terrible happenings" in Grenada, there has been much talk of democracy and declared that as a people "we must understand democracy, not for cheap political propaganda, but rather as the fundamental challenge facing us".

Mr. Manley was speaking on Friday night at the annual dinner of the Institution of Industrial Managers at the Courtleigh Hotel in Kingston.

Referring to the meeting of CARICOM leaders being held in Trinidad, Mr. Manley said: "I would say solemnly to our leaders that I hope they will remember the distinction between the things that isolate the regime from those that have to do with the survival of ordinary people".

He noted that a suggestion had been made for the expulsion of Grenada from CARICOM and said that was not the answer. The leaders should isolate the regime but not rupture the principles of CARICOM because of that regime's behaviour. "I believe we need to think about this with great sobriety and seriousness", the Opposition Leader said.

Mr. Manley described the killings in Grenada as "a case of murder most foul", adding that Jamaicans had a "clear responsibility" to do everything to isolate the regime and to lead to its eventual removal and defeat.

He said the CARICOM leaders would be "very properly and correctly united in one common desire to punish the murderers and to create a situation where defeat can be accomplished more quickly". Everything that isolated a regime of that sort must be done and the Opposition was in support of this.

But in doing this, some serious issues would be raised, he said.

The first principle would be to isolate so as to weaken and eventually remove the regime, but while this was being done, the people of Grenada must be remembered. The instinctive reaction was to put every conceivable pressure on the regime, but it must be remembered that in trying to get at a regime, it might be found that

some things did not hurt them, rather, they were really hurting the simple people who were already tragic victims of the happening.

He pointed to such action as the cutting off of the supply of arms to reduce the effectiveness of the Army, and diplomatic isolation at varying levels. However, he said, the cutting off of food and medical supplies would not be right because these were things vital to the life of the people. In denying the exports of the small farmers, this was to disrupt their capacity to survive as peasants.

The answer was not to seek to expel Grenada from CARICOM but to isolate the regime.

DEMOCRACY

Mr. Manley said that since the incident there had been much talk about Democracy and one of the great dangers that faced Jamaica was to fall into the mental confusion in thinking that Democracy started and ended with voting in elections once every five years.

He pointed to what he described as the talk about the sanctity of democracy and the "great rhetorical assertions" about the advantage of ballots over the bullets. He said our democracy was finely represented in our Parliament and that he thought that, very importantly, democracy must involve at some level, the concept of participation.

Mr. Manley said that one of the things Jamaica was suffering from at this time "is a terrible over-concentration of power in one pair of hands".

"However sincere and hard-working, it is not good for the country to be absolutely afraid of delegating authority. I would suggest to those who wish to make political capital of the word democracy, that democracy, like charity, is a concept that begins at home".

The PNP leader said it must be understood that democracy operated at many levels and that it was vital to a country that its institutions be democratic. The communities and the Government must be democratic, he declared, adding that the Government must relate to the institutions in democratic ways.

He said that by ignoring such institutions, one was abolishing working democracy. It was vital for a society to evolve in terms of the Government inviting into discussions and relationships the institu-

tions in existence.

He said one of the challenges Jamaica faced for the future was that of looking at democracy some more, and seeing how, through imagination and intelligence, "we could begin to democratise the work-place".

He said this should not be done in any vulgar way that destroyed productivity, but in an intelligent way, designing institutions through which worker-participation could be developed. Democracy must be understood as a subject not for cheap political propaganda but rather as the fundamental challenge.

According to Mr. Manley, Jamaica would not succeed "in the remote control of removed management" but, rather, to the extent that it could motivate, through participation, a genuinely dynamic democratic process.

ECONOMY

Turning to Jamaica's economic problems, Mr. Manley said the country faced two imperatives: management and motivation. He said management was critical, adding: "You will design the best plan and have the best manager to run it, but if you cannot motivate the Jamaican people at all levels to have the will to want it to succeed, the plan will fail".

In emphasising the need to motivate the people, Mr. Manley pointed to "In Search of Excellence", a book examining the most successful United States business corporations. The book, he said, pointed to the things done to create a climate of working-force motivation, implying that that level of motivation was needed here.

In his opinion, one of the "very real contributing factors" to the country's present economic difficulties derived from a major miscalculation in pursuing the strategy of de-regulation three years ago. He said he regarded it then and now as an act of gross irresponsibility.

Mr. Manley pointed to the foreign-exchange problems and said the Opposition had no quarrel with borrowing money to deal with some of the prob-

lems. The Opposition, he said, respected and recognised the need for foreign capital but there was a "profound difference" between the approach of seeing foreign capital as the salvation and that of seeing the challenge of national development as first of all the internal process of capital accumulation, economic development, with the valued supplement of foreign capital.

He emphasised the importance of self-reliance in helping to solve the problems, stating: "I will always assert that a country cannot afford to get itself into an attitude of dependence on external sources for the solution of its problems".

He said that if Jamaica hoped to find a "totality of programmes" that would represent an answer to the problems, then there was no single institution or group of persons who were likely to carry out the planning and implementation by themselves.

"One of the lessons Jamaica has to learn is that, those for instance in the political process who have the ultimate responsibility to try to come up with a plan and implement it, that they will try to cast the net of consultation as wide as possible and particularly among those people who have to operate and manage the different sectors of the economy", Mr. Manley said.

He noted that his party, in looking at the economic strategies to deal with the problems, had asked for assistance from various organisations.

CARICOM suspends Grenada

**'Summit' votes to
impose sanctions**

From

VINCENT TULLOCH

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, October 23:

THE EMERGENCY MEETING of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) ended here this evening with two decisions: (1) "to deem Grenada suspended from CARICOM until further notice"; (2) the adoption of sanctions proposed by the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) — the Leewards and Windwards.

The meeting was called by Prime Minister George Chambers, of Trinidad and Tobago, to discuss measures to deal with military junta which seized power in a bloody coup last week.

The meeting which dragged on into the wee hours of today before breaking for the mid-morning resumption, was plagued by disagreements.

Decisions taken were reached only on a majority basis as Guyana opposed both proposals.

The discord over a common approach sent Prime Minister Seaga dashing off to Bridgetown for consultations with Prime Minister Tom Adams. On the other hand, it saw President Forbes Burnham of Guyana calling a press conference to outline his position.

THE DECISION to "deem Grenada suspended" was taken on the basis of certain factors as outlined:

(1) The manner of assumption of power by the military junta.

(2) The junta is not empowered to exercise the right of obligations of Grenada.

(3) There is a threat to the security of the region.

(4) The integrity of the junta must be established by fundamental norms.

(5) The rights and welfare of Grenadians must be protected.

The decision was taken to appoint the Attorneys-General of Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Barbados, the Bahamas, Belize and the OECS States "to advise the governments of steps required to give legal effects to the decision".

The second decision on the proposal by OECS States, after discussions in Barbados on Friday, would in effect (1) bar contacts with the military junta at all levels, (2) have no role for the ruling junta in the deliberations of the OECS States caucuses at the international levels, (3) freeze the issue of new currency through the East Caribbean Currency Authority, (4) cause all air and sea communication links to be discontinued.

THE MEETING was split and considered a failure by some. In his press conference, President Forbes Burnham outlined the areas of disagreement.

They split on the use of force to resolve the crisis in Grenada. It was agreed that the matter was a regional one and should be so handled on the following principles: (1) no involvement of an external elements in resolution of

(Cont'd on Page 16 Col 1)

Grenada suspended

Continued from Page 1

the crisis, (2) the resolution of the crisis should be wholly regional, (3) the regional solution pursued should not violate international law and the UN Charter, (4) any proposed solution should have as its main purpose the restoration of normality in Grenada.

Several measures were discussed to effect normality but no decision was reached. The measures are: that the Governor-General as legal representative of the Queen is to be recognised and used as a point of contact in Grenada; (2) through contact with the Governor-

General the following would be required — the immediate establishment of a broad-based civilian government of national reconciliation with effect to put in place arrangements for the holding of elections; the acceptance of a fact-finding mission comprising eminent CARICOM nationals; (3) the putting into place of arrangements to ensure the safety of nationals of other countries in Grenada; (4) the acceptance of the deployment in Grenada of a CARICOM peace-keeping force; (5) the maintenance of sanctions against Grenada which have already been imposed, as well as the application of additional sanctions.

Cleaner Oct. 24, 1983

Editorials

UNHAPPY GRENADA

The military junta in Grenada has said, in the only channel of news from that ill-fated country, Radio Free Grenada, (a most ironical name) that Mr. Alister Hughes, the distinguished Grenadian journalist, is alive but in detention because of what the junta claims to be his role in the demonstration of last Wednesday. Yet we cannot be reassured on this point until he is allowed to file his reports. We again demand his release, if indeed he is alive.

Our information is that Mr. Hughes' wife is safe and for this we are grateful, especially in view of the widely-circulated reports since last Thursday that Mr. Hughes and his wife had both been killed.

But this is the only bright spot in a grim scenario. Typically, the Soviet Union has chosen to squirm out of its responsibility for the tragic drama by attacking the United States for what is a perfectly logical move to protect the lives of the over 1,000 U.S. citizens in Grenada, by having its Task Force nearby.

The reaction of the military junta to news reports that the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, who along with Barbados have a defence pact, would be considering the question of armed intervention is of a piece with the

attitude of the U.S.S.R. and that of our local Communists, who justify Russia's armed intervention in Afghanistan, in Czechoslovakia, in Poland and in Hungary, but would regard it as anathema for Caribbean States to protect their interests in Grenada by guarantining and isolating Grenada in a blockade. Happily, this will not arise, for the Caribbean Heads of Government have not taken any such posture, nor indeed did any of them intend any armed intervention, as we understand it.

The events in Grenada, although shocking, have been predictable, as we have said before. For the inexorable logic of totalitarian dictatorship, communist or otherwise, is for execution of opponents who were once ideologically close, whereas opponents who are regarded as ideologically hostile can be locked away in madhouses and prisons or otherwise humiliated. Both courses are reprehensible and intolerable: the present junta is guilty of both and the late Mr. Bishop of the second.

In regretting what has happened in Grenada, let us be vigilant that we do not facilitate those who would enslave us to do so by abusing the very freedom which we enjoy.

Grenada said 'calm, tense'

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 23 (CANAL): Grenada today 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 tomorrow "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. George's.

Kurze stressed that "as of now we have not recommended to them that they leave or that they leave at any particular time".

A U.S. naval task force was reported to be nearing Grenada tonight, ready, according to Washington, to evacuate U.S. citizens from the island if necessary.

Grenada's ruling Revolutionary Military Council tonight confirmed that a 24-hour curfew, enforced since a military coup on Wednesday, would be lifted tomorrow, and people were urged to report for work tomorrow morning.

A nighttime curfew, from 8:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m., would come into force for the rest of this

week, the military junta said in a communique read over Radio Free Grenada, monitored here.

Invasion forces accused

PORT OF SPAIN, Nov. 22 (CANAL):

A Trinidad and Tobago social analyst, Dr. Selwyn Cudjoe, has accused the United States and its Caribbean allies of breaking international law by invading the tiny Caribbean island of Grenada last month.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has said the United States undertook the exercise at the request of five member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) whose treaty permitted the invasion.

Voice of the people

The tragedy in Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—

The entire Caribbean was numbed by the tragic unfolding of events which culminated in the carnage of Wednesday 19th October. Not even the most cynical among us could have expected that kind of development in the politics of the region. Now that it has taken place, the morale of all Caribbean peoples has sunk to a new low of pessimism and dismay. No longer can anyone say of any territory in the Caribbean: "Such things cannot happen here." It can happen. It has happened.

The big question now is: "Where do we go from here?" No expression of bitterness and outrage can unhappen the tragedy. No acts of reprisal can bring Maurice Bishop and his colleagues back to life. Isolated the regime will not turn back the hands of the clock, but it might cause the situation to deteriorate further and expose the regime and the people of Grenada to the very possibilities which we all hope will not come to pass.

No one wishes to see an invasion of Grenada's sovereignty in the name of intervention, nor does anyone wish to see the situation deteriorate into further repression and bloodshed. There comes a time when we must swallow our grief and range and accept the reality of the situation as it confronts us and see what we can salvage from the catastrophe which I am sure no one wished and over which no one, not even the military regime, rejoices.

I cannot believe that the expressions of horror and outrage which has arisen from all over the Caribbean and the unpopularity which confronts the regime inside Grenada is making no impact on the military leaders who have now assumed responsibility for the island. Our primary responsibility now is to bring the perpetrators of the tragedy to a full appreciation of how their acts have been interpreted so that wiser counsels will prevail and the darkness which now hangs over the unhappy island will shortly be lifted.

What I wish specifically to suggest is that the military regime in Grenada can still exonerate itself if it can swiftly

restore to the people of Grenada those rights inherent in a constitutional democracy which Eric Gairy apparently eroded and Maurice Bishop promised but failed to restore. By that I mean the immediate release of all political detainees, the return of a constitutionally-elected government by elections which are fair and free, the restoration of freedom of the press; and, that accomplished, their own return to barracks.

Whether that was their original intention in the overthrow of Bishop does not, at this point in time, seem to be of any account. If they can only do this now for the people of Grenada then they can still absolve themselves in the annals of history.

For the rest of us, the lessons must be clear by now. Whatever its limitations, there is still no substitute for the ballot as an expression of the constitutional right of individual citizens to pass judgment on their political leaders and, if necessary, to replace them; and to try to abrogate or circumvent that right is to both abridge the legitimacy of a government and offer credibility to any form of its removal.

Secondly, it means that the right of the ballot must be sacrosanct and the results of an election must be an accurate expression of persons who have been entitled to vote and who have been free to do so without harassment of intimidation, or fear of reprisal or victimization in the aftermath.

Thirdly, it means that the winning of elections does not confer upon an elected government the right to take away from any sector of the people the same human rights by which they were able to exercise the franchise in the first place.

Fourthly, we must all be much more sensitive to complaints of the erosion of human rights which reach us from any part of the region and, political pluralism notwithstanding, give the complaints a higher profile on the agenda of CARICOM meetings.

I am etc.,

WILLIAM WATTY

U.T.C.W.I.,

Kingston

October 22, 1983

Cleaner Oct. 24, 1983

THE BUTCHERS OF ST. GEORGE'S

The history of revolutions tells us that in the course of building the New Jerusalem power struggles invariably occur as competing factions and tendencies challenge each other for dominance. In this respect, the power struggles in Grenada must be seen as a normal part of the power plays that occur in the revolutionary process.

What has taken us all by surprise is the savagery with which Bishop and his Cabinet colleagues were disposed of.

Grenada, like Guyana, has now become a source of deep embarrassment among those in the region who support socialism.

Revolutionary practice tells us that there are numerous ways of restricting the power of a party leader in a one party state short of murder and the assassins bullet. The fact that this rout was chosen by the hard-line marxist left in its reckless design to eliminate Bishop and the supporting faction of ideological moderates in the New Jewel Movement, is a sad reflection on the character of those marxist tendencies in the region which make a pretence of promoting the interests of the people by murdering and supporting the murder of the very leaders in whom the people have trust.

By so doing they have set back the cause of socialism irretrievably and decisively in this region, and far more effectively than a thousand Ronald Reagans and CIA agents could have done, with all the resources at their disposal.

Cold-blooded murder

The mad set that can seek to carry such acts of barbarism and cold-blooded murder in the cause of an internal party power struggle needs to be analysed carefully. Like some of the arrogant Russian stooges in our own society who call themselves communist and who now seek to justify and whitewash political murder with nonsensical abstractions, the animals who ordered Bishop's execution are a breed of power hungry middle class intellectuals who despise both the people and democracy while pretending to promote their interests.

To be sure, the interests who sponsored the coup in Grenada had expected that Bishop would have left the country with his tail between his legs once the dogs of political war had barked. Once Bishop, encouraged by the support of the masses, stood his ground his life was no longer worth ten cents unless his Cuban and Russian friends took steps to restrain the animals they unleashed to disinfect the moderate ideological thrust of the spice island.

Political consequences

The protestations from the Cubans expressing sorrow over the murder of Bishop and his colleagues are probably genuine. Obviously the Cubans are embarrassed over the political consequences of the vile murders in St. Georges committed in the cause of revolution. The situation clearly got out of hand. But most likely it is that both the Cubans and the Russians sanctioned Bishop's removal. They certainly did not lift a finger to avoid the bloodletting or to restrain the marxist animals they thought could serve their cause better than a man who had the love and confidence of the people of Grenada, and the respect of the Caribbean region.

The manipulation of news in Grenada is being used to conjure up a false picture of an army coup unconnected to the hard line marxist faction who planned Bishop's demise from earlier in the year, and used the opportunity of his overseas tour to consummate their murderous designs.

In a book I wrote last year on **Profiles of Power in the Caribbean Basin** (which will be released early in 1984 in the U.S.), I took pains to point out the contradictions between the commitment of the Grenadian revolution to democratic goals and the dangerous militarisation that was literally turning the country into a garrison state. Aided by leadership divisions, this monster of militarisation which was beefed up both by Cuban help and indirectly by the hostility of Reagan's USA not only emerged to devour the maximum leader but to create a false alternative that a handful of hardline marxists with high powered weapons can constitute a revolutionary process in defiance of the peoples wishes. Marx must be literally turning in his grave over this vulgarisation of revolution. Revolution involves more than army fatigues and guns.

•
By
Carl
Stone
•



It is a sad day for those who subscribe to marxism and marxist-leninism to hear some Russian stooges justifying this vulgar betrayal and bastardisation of a revolutionary process that was in its early stages in Grenada.

Many will try to make political mileage out of this political butchery in Grenada. Once the saddened emotions have passed with time, and the grief and loss from these savage murders subside, our attention will need to be focussed on the real lessons to be learnt from the miscarriage of revolutionary birth in Grenada.

The attempts to associate political killings with one party states and marxism are little more than propagandist manipulation of the sad events in Grenada. The history of politics in the Central American and South American regions in this hemisphere is replete with blood chilling violence, political murders and ruthless assassinations that have no connection with either marxism or one-party states. Indeed, in the Third World, more coups have occurred under parliamentary democracy than under one-party states.

In our own country, political murder of poor people has been no less atrocious and vicious than these sad occurrences in Grenada. The central fact is that the militarisation, the blood letting and the savage pattern of sadistic political murders could have been avoided, notwithstanding the internal policy differences in the NJM. Instead of using democratic channels to resolve these difference, the animals who executed Bishop's death pillaged the fledgling and infant party state at gun point in the pursuit of a murderous lust for power.

Insulting propaganda

Those who (like the WPJ spokesmen) seek to defend these atrocities and to peddle the insulting propaganda of the Russians and butchers of St. Georges must be condemned along with those whose hands are stained with the blood of the infant Grenadian revolution, so savagely butchered.

It was not only Maurice Bishop and his colleagues and friends who were murdered in St. Georges, but the very revolutionary process in that country that promised to create a party state that could serve the peoples interests as it has done in many other countries. It was not marxism that committed murder there but the unbridled lust for power by a section of the arrogant middle class leaders who confuse the peoples cause with their grasping opportunism.

Pardon

THE EDITOR, Sir:— Mr. Dudley Thompson and the P.N.P. raised the matter of a Presidential pardon for National Hero Marcus Garvey. This was quickly taken up by the Prime Minister who asked Vice President Bush to "receive and convey" the request.

It is good that the two parties are in agreement in this matter.

May I now respectfully suggest that they turn their attention to the plight of more than six hundred young men in the South Camp Reha-

bilitation Centre who also have "broken hearts and criminal records" as a result of conviction in the gun Court.

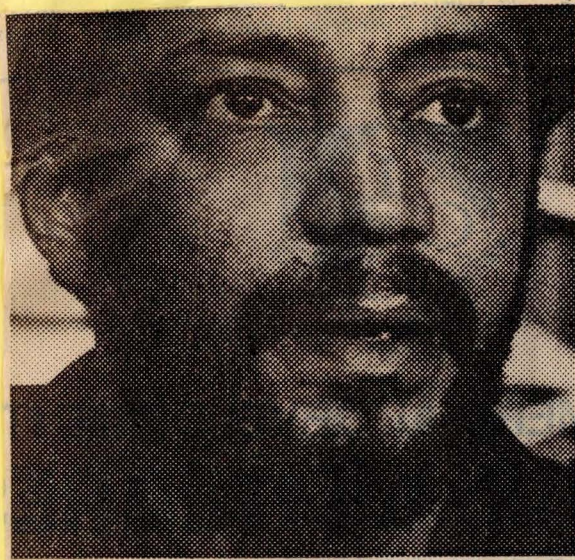
The pardon of these young men needs no appeal to foreign presidents; the law under which they were convicted has already been amended.

Let us not wait until they, too, die before the time seems right to talk of pardon.

I am, etc.,

MARIE GREGORY (Mrs.)
32 Hope Road,
Kingston 10.
Oct. 20, 1983.

Skinner Oct 23, 1983



BISHOP... a saint?

asks Deidre Carby

According to Ambrose Bierce, author of the "Devil Dictionary", a Saint is "a dead sinner revised and edited."

Listening to some very influential personal of all political shades recently, Maurice Bishop is not very far off from being declared a Saint if they have anything to do with it. Bishop and his gang known as the New Jewel Movement,

came to power by the bullet in 1979.

Gairy was no Saint (he will probably be thus elevated when he dies) but under his corrupt mini-dictatorship, a little press freedom existed and elections were called as late as 1976 (with the New Jewel Movement only losing by one seat.)

Before the coup, the New Jewel Movement launched a well planned and implemented Public Relations programme throughout the entire Caribbean. I recall many a session listening to Bernard Coard outlining the atrocities of the Gairy regime and explaining how the New Jewel Movement would correct these ills and restore Democracy once they had gained power. He had the full support of every democrat who listened to him.

However in Cuba in 1959, the Grenadian revolu-

tion was a "water melon revolution" — green outside and red inside. The truth is Bishop and his clique were only interested in gaining power and consolidating that power for a few intellectual elites at the expense of the 110,000 citizens of that country.

Fully-fledged puppet

Within four years, Bishop was a fully fledged puppet of the Soviet empire. All promise of elections faded into nothingness. Dissenters were jailed. Press freedom became a historic factor of the past in Grenada. Bishop and his clique supported every repressive action of the Soviet bosses in international forums, including Russia's invasion of Afghanistan and their manoeuvres in Poland to deprive workers of their rights.

Bishop and his clique gave vocal support to the murderous communist regimes in Suriname and Nicaragua while at home more and more the Cubans took control of Grenada under the guise of being doctors, teachers, etc. while the citizens cringed in fear of saying anything against the regime, lest members of even their own families turned them in.

According to Amnesty International, there were (under Bishop) over 100 political detainees being held without charges of trial. Just a few weeks ago, on September 29 to be exact, Bishop failed to send a representative of his government to the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to answer charges of human rights violations against the Grenadian people.

The Grenadian government under Bishop has consistently refused to allow representatives of both Amnesty International and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights the necessary permission to enter Grenada to investigate charges of human rights violations.

My tears are for Bishop or for anyone of his ilk, whether inside Grenada or Jamaica, who gets beaten at his own game.

My tears are for Bishop's mother, wife and children and for the Grenadian people who having lost some of their freedoms held on to the promise to have those restored, only to lose more. They are now falling deeper and deeper into the pit while the New Jewel clique under the instructions from the Cuban masters, and in consultation with Jamaican Communists fight to return that unfortunate country to the plantation days of operating under the auspices of the Russian Bear.

I cannot forget that there are Jamaican Communists who not only supported Bishop's coup, but are advisers of Bernard Coard, whose dispute with Bishop led to the new coup.

**YOUR
WORLD
AND
MINE**

UWI Library

Cleaner Oct. 23, 1983

Weekend reflections

WHY CONDEMN THIS COUP?

asks Simon West

Many of those who are condemning the military coup of October 19 when Bishop was executed with his mistress, Minister of Education, Jacqueline Creft and other ministers supported Bishop's military coup of March 13, 1979.

So why the difference? A coup is illegitimate, and if it succeeds, the Government becomes the 'de facto' Government, and is eventually recognised by most countries.

The Jamaican government of 1979 shamed many democrats by embracing Bishop's coup, as coups were alien to the Commonwealth Caribbean, though it had no option but to continue dealing with the Bishop regime which was in control.

When the killings cease in Grenada, whichever Government emerges, whether it is Butcher Austin's or Bernard Coard's or Selwyn "one gun, one vote" Strachan's, once it is shown that it is in control, the UK will recognise

it, and other countries whose policy is to recognise the men in control, will do so.

Jamaica, in my view, was too quick to break diplomatic relations, and Michael Manley was inconsistent in deciding to break relations with the New Jewel Movement as - it is now being led. For this coup is different from Bishop's in 1979 only in the degree of its savage intensity.

The principle is the same. In communist parties, it is naive to speak about changing leadership by democratic processes. For there are no such processes. A strong man emerges, and opponents are exiled, or demoted to meaningless posts (like Dubcek in Czechoslovakia) or killed (like Amin in Afghanistan).

Not a crime

What the Bishop murder has shown is that like Suriname, killing of leaders is not regarded as a crime by the Marxist Leninist. It is a necessity and an inevitability, in the struggle for leadership and in what is euphemistically called the 'Revolutionary process' another name for the

imposition of dictatorship and a new enslavement.

Are those who supported the March 13, 1979 Coup converted now to democracy by the ballot box? If so, "Comrade" Austin's butchery will have achieved what years of argument failed to do.

Bishop, and others like him, believed that playing at revolution and Marxism could be done calypso style like one day cricket. But the well-planned coup, no doubt hatched in external countries, and ruthlessly applied even to the staging of Bishop's 'rescue', so as to assassinate him with a trumped up story that he was killed in a crossfire between his supporters and the army, showed that 'Revolution' is not a game. And when indulged in by totalitarians of the Left or the Right is a grim, murderous affair.

Pinochet showed it in Chile in 1973 against the Communist Allende. Austin has now shown it in 1983 against another Leftist, but Austin himself is a Leftist butcher carrying out a plan made for him by the evil men who would enslave people for the sake of the new empire of the proletariat, another euphemism for the dictators of an ideology gone astray.

Gleaner Oct. 23, 1983
CARICOM Heads meeting:

Grenada seen as security threat

From Vincent Tulloch

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, October 22:

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of Heads of Governments of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) began at press time at the Trinidad Hilton hotel to map plans for united action against the military government in Grenada.

Last week in a bloody coup in which over 18 people were killed the military under command of General Hudson Austin seized power following days of inter-party feuding between the moderate faction of the New Jewel Movement led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his radical deputy Bernard Coard.

The meeting will discuss sanctions to be taken to isolate the military regime. Among the plans are for a new CARICOM structure which would exclude Grenada — a plan supported by Prime Minister Seaga, (there being no provision in the present structure for expulsion of a member); break in diplomatic relations; and possible military intervention.

However, a senior member of the Jamaican delegation told the *Gleaner* that military intervention was not on the agenda, but he could not rule out the issue getting there.

Strong feelings have been expressed by the East Caribbean press for military action. Prime Minister John Compton of St. Lucia has said that military action must never be ruled out.

Sources here said that there is a real fear in Barbados that the junta in Grenada may attack Barbados at a later stage with its Cuban-trained army.

It is also understood that the threat to regional security from Grenada will get serious consideration by the government leaders.

It is against this background that St. Vincent has offered to talk to Commander Austin. The talks, Radio Free Grenada said, will take place tomorrow on an island of the Grenadines.

However a Junior Minister of one of the larger CARICOM states said that no talks will be held.

The emergency summit is expected to end today.

Most leaders are attending except for Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados who met many of the leaders while they were on their way through Barbados to Trinidad.

following requests from their governments.

The spokesman said the resident representatives in St. George's of the Barbados-based High Commissions of Canada and Britain, had been given special passes to visit nationals.

Grenada is under a shoot-to-kill 24-hour curfew until Monday morning at 6 o'clock.

Diplomats to visit

The Cana news agency reported these other developments:

Diplomats from the United States, Britain and Canada were due in St. George's to have an on-the-spot check of the safety of citizens of the three countries.

A spokesman for the military rulers said the diplomats — two from the United States, and one each from Canada and Britain, were invited to Grenada

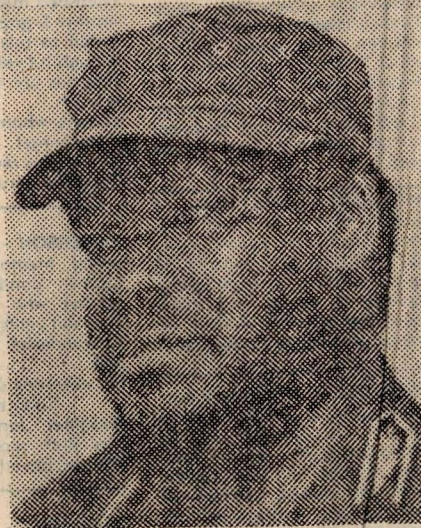
GRENADA'S STRONGMAN —a profile

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 22,
(Cana):

General Hudson Austin, the man emerging as the new leader of Grenada following last Wednesday's bloody army take-over, is credited with playing a pivotal role in the March 13, 1979 coup that launched the English-speaking Caribbean's first revolution.

The 45-year-old burly ex-prison officer is said to have spearheaded the pre-dawn attack by members of the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) on the True Blue Army Barracks, headquarters of the former army.

In fact, it was Austin who took to the airwaves of the then radio Grenada to tell Grenadians that March 13 morning that the elected government of flying saucer enthusiast, Sir Eric Gairy,



AUSTIN
...ardent NJM activist

had been overthrown.

Perhaps, it was as a reward for this bravery that NJM leader and new Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, appointed Austin Commander of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA). Ironically it was the same army that shot and killed Bishop and three of his Cabinet colleagues during Wednesday's upheaval.

Was student here

Austin was elevated to the rank of General in January 1981. He was also appointed to a senior post in new People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) as Secretary (deputy minister) for Home Affairs and National Security. Austin, the son of a shoe-maker, was named Minister of Communications, Works and Labour in July 1981, a post

he held until his Revolutionary Military Council dissolved the PRG following this week's coup.

The Army Chief, who is married and has three children, studied highway, airport and general construction through correspondence courses. He qualified in construction engineering at the Jamaica Institute of Science and Technology.

Austin was an ardent NJM activist against Gairy's rule in the 1970s along with Bishop and Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, also killed in the Wednesday coup.

He was beaten along with other NJM leaders, including Bishop and Whiteman, by Gairy thugs during demonstrations on November 18, 1973, subsequently referred to as "bloody Sunday".

October 23, 1983

GRENADA: Junta outlines policies

Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 22: Cana

Grenada's three-day-old military government today 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.

In its first policy statement since seizing power in a bloody coup last Wednesday, the 16-man ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) identified its most pressing task as building the economy and said there would be roles for the State, the private sector and cooperatives.

The statement, read on the government-controlled Radio Free Grenada by RMC member Major Chris Stroude made no mention of plans for elections.

It said a Cabinet would be named within the next 10 to 14 days — one that will operate on the basis of ensuring that all "classes and interests in our country are represented."

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

Efforts, he said, 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 other people were killed in the takeover. Bridgetown:

Following is the full text of the statement:

"The Revolutionary Military Council will be appointing a new Cabinet within the next 10 to 14 days. Given the sad events and turmoil which Grenada has recently experienced, the basic wish of our people at this time is for peace, national unity and national reconciliation. Therefore, in appointing a new cabinet, the Revolutionary Military Council will operate on the basis of ensuring that all social classes and interests in our country are represented.

The Revolutionary Military Council believes that the most urgent task facing our people is the economic construction of our country, in order that the major problems of unemployment and poverty among our people may be solved as quickly as possible.

In this regard the Revolutionary Military Council will continue to place priority on the building of our agricultural base while seeking to build up our manufacturing sector based both on full utilisation of our farmers agricultural products as well as other resources which Grenada possesses.

The Revolutionary Military Council believes that the development of Grenada's tourism industry is a critical factor in ensuring the most rapid development of our country. therefore, strong efforts will be made to have our international airport completed as soon as possible, as well as to ensure that hotels, restaurants and other facilities are built to service the tourist industry. In this respect the development of our agriculture and craft sectors is also of great importance.

The Sunday Gleaner,

..Denies reports Hughes executed

From
VINCENT
TULLOCH

PORT OF SPAIN,

Trinidad, October 22:

The ruling military junta in strife-torn Grenada has denied reports that journalist Alister Hughes and his wife, Cynthia, as well as Ken Radix, former Government Minister, and other citizens have been executed.

In a radio broadcast monitored here, Radio Free Grenada quoted a statement from Lt. Col. Leon James, on behalf of the Revolutionary Military Council, that since last Wednesday there have been no killings or shootings of any kind.

The Trinidad press, quoting what it said were reliable sources, reported today the deaths of Hughes, Radix and several other officials of the ousted Bishop Administration.

Radio Free Grenada said that amidst the "hysterical lies" of the media about continuing violence in the country, Commander Austin accepted an invitation to meet Prime Minister Milton Cato, of neighbouring St. Vincent, for talks aimed at returning the country to normality.

Lt. Col. James accused the United States of planning to invade the country by sending warships to the area under the pretext of evacuating its nationals. He also said that two British battleships are heading for Grenada.

He lashed out at CARICOM Heads of Government for what he said was threatening armed invasion of the country.

OPINIONS

An unpardonable silence

*Statement by Aubrey Fraser,
chairman of the Caribbean Press
Council*

LAST NIGHT Alister Hughes was imprisoned in Grenada. His brother, Leonard, was taken also. Alister Hughes is a Journalist. He is also the secretary of the Caribbean Press Council. He is well known and greatly respected throughout the Commonwealth Caribbean for his courage. But Alister is a Grenadian. He resides in the city of St. George's where he is now held prisoner on the command of the Revolutionary Army.

I have tried unsuccessfully to reach his wife by telephone but their daughter, anxious about their welfare, spoke with me from her home in Tacarigua, Trinidad and Tobago, hoping that her information was not incorrect; but believing, as I do, that it is absolutely untrue. She was informed that an unknown official in Grenada had said that "Alister Hughes was detained for his own protection." One of his news reports on the Grenada happening appeared on Tuesday in the *Gleaner*; another appeared this morning in the *Trinidad Express*.

Somehow, it seems, that Grenada has travelled through a full cycle of oppression. First, under Eric Gairy, and next under Maurice Bishop. Can we, as West Indian, within the cricket-playing community, continue to support the idea that we should not interfere in the internal affairs of a friendly nation? That idea probably sounds good to a West Indian politician; but hidden beneath its surface is the Levite mentality of self-interest and selfishness.

Nor should we be deluded into thinking that our exchange-control arrangements, and other financial affairs, do not interfere with those of friendly nations. The difference, I will be told, lies between in and with! For how long will Commonwealth Caribbean Governments maintain such a position when it is clear that other political forces and influences are being exercised upon a sister-nation without the democratic consent of her people?

When the regime of Maurice Bishop declared that free elections and constitutional Government were no longer among the priorities of his Revolutionary Government, the people of Grenada were robbed of their sovereignty, if even, only temporarily.

Not without cause

The people of Grenada did not only listen to Maurice Bishop in March, 1979, they marched with him. But not without cause. Yet, the circumstances of his death yesterday tragically underscored the downward path to which his leadership, and that of his People's Revolutionary Government, have taken them. When he overthrew the Government of Eric Gairy he spoke a message to those people. Among the things he said was —

"In closing let me assure the people of Grenada that all democratic freedoms, including freedom of elections, religious and political opinion, will be fully restored to the people. The personal safety and property of individuals will be protected."

Not long after he spoke, his Government suppressed the publication of a newspaper in which Alister Hughes had an interest; Hughes' car was seized because it carried copies; his movements were restricted to

Grenada, it is true, for a short time only, but on a trumped up allegation of income tax debt. The Government seized the property of a soft drink plant. But above all has been the continued imprisonment of more than 50 persons whose opinions are unwanted and must therefore remain unheard simply because they contain an element of dissent.

It has been a long time now since West Indians have known that Maurice Bishop and his colleagues in the PRG have had no intention of holding elections in Grenada. I am reminded, like the bitterness of gall, of the words I wrote, in May, 1979, about Grenada and the sovereignty of her people.

"It is perhaps too early to comment on the direction and progress of the new government of Grenada, or to venture an opinion as to whether its decision are touched by the integrity of upright men or by the perverseness of transgressors. The whole exercise by which the seizure of political power occurred was notably free from much bloodshed or other national trauma. There were three deaths. The people of Grenada seem to have wanted a change, and were ready and willing to aid the fulfilment of that hope.

"No strident step has been attempted by any person of significance, either in Grenada or elsewhere, to thwart the progress of events; consequently, the responsibility assumed by the new leadership is profoundly grave because that leadership has become, in short order, the trustees of the Grenadian people who, in a supreme act of faith, have acknowledged that trusteeship.

"Those who are aware of the excesses of the Gairy regime will not deplore his forceable and summary dismissal from public office even though they might feel concerned about the illegality of the method, and about the urgency for a resumption of constitutional form. Whatever the method of change, it is possible for the integrity of upright men to guide the country along the paths of progress; but because the perverseness of transgressors is capable of repeating the peril from which the citizens believe they have escaped, it is urgently important to resume constitutional form; and in this respect the people of Grenada deserve the solicitous encouragement of the Commonwealth Caribbean community.

"The history of man's experience continues to demonstrate that in the exercise of political power the dividing line between integrity and perverseness in some countries and in different periods, is made to appear so woefully thin that the blurring of the boundary inhibits early detection by the people on whose behalf that power is exercised. For this reason one of the lessons to be learned from the Grenada experience is this: respect for and preservation of human rights is no more the duty of a government than it is the obligation of the citizens — an obligation which demands constant and perpetual vigilance from the community.

"The constitution of a country merely guarantees the existence of those rights; but it is the people and they alone who must, in the end, be responsible for their observance. This implies that a community owes itself the duty to carefully monitor the conduct of its constitutional representatives. Failure to perform that duty invariably bears a burdensome sanction of long duration when tyranny, and the excesses to which some politicians are prone, prevail above the human rights of the people."

Guilty

None of us — not one of us — dares to say "I told you so." On the contrary, we have been guilty of an unpardonable silence. We have not served the people of Grenada as we ought to have done as neighbours in friendly nations. We have left to our Governments the responsibility to choose whether, how and when to speak, if not to intervene. Except for the press, our people, our institutions and our organisations have been mainly silent.

The killings started yesterday. Four people are dead and 40 injured by gunshot. No peaceful end is in sight for the people of Grenada if they are left alone. From this far distance I protest the murder of Maurice Bishop; I protest the arbitrary killing of people; I protest the oppression to which they have been made victim; I protest the brutality of another undemocratic regime; I protest the denial of human rights.

My protest is not much; but I make it nonetheless. I can only hope that at this late hour I can join the voices of other protesting West Indians in the hope that our Governments, our institutions and our organisations, in short, our people, if even only in self-interest, will join hands in the task of restoring to the people of Grenada their Sovereignty.

Gleaner

Oct. 21, 1983

'Un-Caribbean' shootings deplored

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Oct 20, (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.

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.

Trinidad and Tobago is Grenada's west 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 positive 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.

Protest

Oct 18, (CANA-Reuter):

An airport student demonstration in apparent support of demands for the release of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is under house arrest here, today caused a minor flight delay for the regional island-hopping airline Liat, a company official said.

The official said that

about mid-morning a demonstration of "over 500" chanting students had disrupted the airport's operations, swarming through the administration building and on to the runway.

The march, the spokesman said, was in favour of Prime Minister Bishop, and against his ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

According to the spokesman, the demonstrators chanted: "No bishop, no school," and: 'C' for coard, 'C' for Communism."

The Liat airport office reported that one flight was delayed because the demonstrators were close to the aircraft and it was dangerous to start the engines.

Oct. 21

Unionists condemn army

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Oct 20, (CANA):

A small group of Trinidad and Tobago trade unionists and political activists called the Committee for Labour Solidarity (CLS) today recommended Caribbean Governments isolate Grenada's new military rulers and hardliners in the strife-torn leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) which took power in a coup in the Caribbean island in 1979.

The CLS, members of which include George Weekes, head of the powerful Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU), condemned the role played by hardliner and former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, Army chief Hudson Austin and Information Minister Selwyn

Strachan in the Grenada crisis.

"We call on the Caribbean people to condemn and isolate the barbaric Bernard Coard, Hudson Austin, Selwyn Strachan and the military," the CLS said.

'Shoot-to-kill' curfew draws U.S. concern

WASHINGTON, Oct 20, (CANA-Reuter):

The White House today expressed serious concern over the shoot-to-kill curfew imposed in Grenada after the army coup and the killing of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three other Government Ministers.

There are about 1,000 U.S. citizens on the Caribbean island, including 500 medical students.

The army imposed a total curfew until Monday and said any violator would be shot on sight.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the curfew order "raises our concern to the highest level."

Speakes said the United States voiced concern to the Grenada Government about the welfare of Americans on the island even before the coup took place.

This action was taken because it was clear that there was political turmoil in Grenada, he said.

Speakes made his comments after high-level State Department meetings last night and today on the Grenada situation. Secretary of State George Shultz took part in the meetings.

President Reagan had sought to isolate Grenada because he viewed the Bishop Government as Marxist.

Reagan said the Bishop Government had close ties with Cuba and suggested that a 10,000-foot long runway being built on the island with Cuban aid might be used for military purposes.

Grenada said the runway was merely an airport improvement for its important tourist industry.

Speakes noted that the U.S. Government has no diplomatic representatives on Grenada and is relying for information chiefly on press reports and monitoring of Radio Free Grenada.

He said telephone service had been disrupted and several scheduled flights to Grenada had been turned back.

Stearns Oct. 21, 1983

Tass reports coup

MOSCOW, Oct 20, (CANA-Reuter):

The Soviet official news agency *Tass* today reported the military takeover in Grenada, saying the new military council had pledged to "uphold the cause of the revolution."

The brief *Tass* dispatch broke a day of silence in the official Soviet media on the events in Grenada, whose late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop cultivated close ties with Moscow.

A tense situation has formed in the country following sharp differences and

a split in the leadership of the New Jewel Movement," *Tass* said.

"An armed clash took place, which claimed the lives of the Prime Minister...and several Ministers.

"The revolutionary military council assumed full power in the country. The late Prime Minister won promises of extensive Soviet aid when he visited Moscow in July last year and signed an agreement of cooperation between his New Jewel Movement and the Soviet Communist Party.

Oct. 21

UWI Libraries

Steamer Oct. 21, 1983

15 killed in fierce fighting in Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 25 (CANAL)

The death toll had reached at least 15 this afternoon as Grenada troops continued to resist invading U.S. and West Indian forces on the troubled eastern Caribbean island today.

About 1,900 U.S. soldiers supported by a reported 300-strong contingent from six Caribbean countries are in the island battling to lay the ground work for establishment of a broad-based civilian government to replace the island's Revolutionary Military Council which had been ruling Grenada since last Wednesday's bloody army takeover.

In a telephone interview, the Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said that 12 Cuban soldiers and three civilians were killed during the American advance.

He reported the wounding of some American marines when two helicopter crashed. In Washington Pentagon officials said there had been "minimal American casualties."

President Reagan said he acceded to the Caribbean request for military help in restoring order because up to 1,000 Americans resident in Grenada were in danger from the military government which he described as a "brutal group of leftist thugs."

This was an apparent reference to last Wednesday's army killing of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and about 16 other people three of whom had been Cabinet Ministers.

THE PRIME MINISTER of Dominica, Eugenia Charles, the current

(Cont'd on Page 19 Col 4)

Fierce fighting

Continued from Page 1

chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States, which asked the U.S. 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 afterward.

In the interview, Seaga said there was sporadic shooting in the Grenada capital at last report. Resistance, apparently from Grenadians continued around Government House, the residence of the Governor-General, and around Fort Frederick, where Seaga said political prisoners were kept.

Havana said Cuban workers were stoutly resisting the American forces.

In addition to the Cubans killed in heavy resistance, 22 were captured. Diplomatic sources said here today that more than two dozen captured Soviet military advisers had been whisked out of St. George's for an undisclosed destination.

"The Cubans apparently were there supposedly as technicians but they turned out to be military personnel" Seaga said. Pentagon officials have been quoted as saying that there were no reports that Cuban construction workers at the Point Salines Airport were armed.

IN CASTRIES, St. Lucia, the Secretary-General of the OECS, Dr. Vaughan Lewis issued a statement outlining the procedure which will be used to form a new government. Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon will be invited to assume executive authority under the provisions of the Grenada Constitution of 1973 and to appoint a broad-based interim government.

he said that the presence in Grenada of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, ousted in a 1979 coup, "and other undesirables" would complicate the situation and would therefore not be welcomed in Grenada. Sir Eric has recently spoken of taking over the reins of government "as the duly elected Prime Minister."

In Washington Reagan and military officials said they hoped the operation would be complete by noon (1600 hrs

gmt) tomorrow. **Reuter** news agency quoted other administration officials as saying that American troops could be in Grenada for up to a week.

The Caribbean troops, whose main role will apparently be a peace-keeping one "would be invited to withdraw from Grenada" when normalcy is restored, Dr. Vaughan Lewis said. Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent contributed to the operation.

The U.S. army troops came off a five-ship amphibious marine unit including the helicopter ship **Guam** and a three-ship battle group led by the aircraft carrier **Independence**. The Americans had earlier been quoted as saying that **Independence** had been diverted to Beirut.

The troops quickly seized Grenada's two airfields and the St. Georges University school of medicine, where there are about 500 American students.

Guyana was the only Caribbean Government outside the multi-national force to react to the invasion today. Its President Forbes Burnham condemned the action and said it would be discussed at today's regular cabinet meeting. The opposition Peoples Progressive Party (PPP) staged a protest in front of the U.S. Embassy in Georgetown.

Trinidad and Tobago Cabinet met in emergency session and official sources said Prime Minister George Chambers will make a statement tomorrow at a special sitting of Parliament.

In international reaction, the official Soviet news agency **Tass** branded the U.S. led attack as an act of banditry and terrorism and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces.

The British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told a stormy session of the British Parliament that she had told President Reagan of "her considerable doubts" about the invasion force. Well-placed government sources said Britain had turned down an invitation from OECS governments to join the operation.

Nicaragua today asked for an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the U.S. action. U.N. official sources said Council members will meet privately tonight to decide how to proceed with the request.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1983



EMERGENCY CABINET SESSION: Grim-faced Cabinet members meeting at Jamaica House yesterday to determine what steps should be taken to show the Government's revulsion at the killing Wednesday by the military

regime in Grenada of that country's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and some of his Cabinet and trade union colleagues. Prime Minister Edward Seaga is fourth from left.

WILKINSON photo:

Jamaica to cut diplomatic ties with Grenada

JAMAICA WILL BREAK diplomatic relations with the present Grenadian Government and will not consider a renewal of these relations until constitutional government has been restored in Grenada "or until we are satisfied that bona fide steps have been taken to do so".

This was announced last night by the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, in a nationwide broadcast in which he told of the decisions taken by the Government at an emergency Cabinet meeting held yesterday to consider official action to be taken in the wake of the latest events in Grenada.

Mr. Seaga said it was the intention of the Government of Jamaica to suspend all trade with Grenada until a resumption of constitutional government takes place. This however must be fully explored with other CARICOM partners whose concurrence and support will be important.

"This I shall do at the conference of Heads of Government this weekend," the Prime Minister said. He leaves here today to attend an emergency meeting of the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Caribbean (excluding Grenada) which is being held in Bridgetown, Barbados, tomorrow and Sunday. Yesterday, Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad, called for such a meeting.

Mr. Seaga said it was the intention of the Government of Jamaica to ban all leaders of the present regime in Grenada from entering Jamaica, "except in those cases where this would violate certain international obligations".

"It is also our intention to petition the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights to send an investigating team to Grenada to inquire specifically into the violation of the human rights of the political prisoners of the Bishop regime and of the detainees of the present Government of Cuban-trained Generals," the Prime Minister said.

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT of the statement:

All of us in Jamaica must be sickened by the tragic events in Grenada yesterday, which came to a bloody climax with the execution by the Grenadian Revolutionary Army, led by Cuban-trained officers, of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three of his Ministers and two Trade Union leaders.

It is now quite clear that Mr. Bishop was not shot in the midst of a crowd but that he and a number of his Ministers were taken from amongst the crowd and executed by the Cuban-

trained army. One Minister, a woman, Miss Jacqueline Creft, who was Minister of Education, was reportedly savagely beaten to death. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Unison Whiteman, was savagely beaten before he was executed.

It did not come as a great surprise to us to learn of Mr. Bishop's overthrow because it was well known that the Cubans were displeased that he was not moving at a fast enough pace to transform Grenada to a Cuban-type society. Nor did it surprise us to learn that the means by which he was overthrown was violent, since it is one of the basic principles of communism that the means of change is by violent revolution.

What, however, did surprise us was the intensity of the barbarity by which the change of leadership in Grenada was accomplished.

It was a dark and dishonourable day for those who have now taken over the Government of Grenada, it was a dark day for all of us in the English-speaking Caribbean. We have witnessed a new and sinister development which is totally inimical to the values of the rest of the Caribbean community, and to the democratic traditions to which we subscribe.

Jamaica has been warning about the dangers inherent in the system of Government introduced and enforced by Mr. Bishop in 1979, in Grenada, when he himself led the revolution which was never subsequently legitimised by the Grenadian people through the electoral process.

THE BRUTALITY of what happened in Grenada yesterday brings into very sharp relief the two systems that exist within the Caribbean area - systems which have different methods and procedures for changing Governments and leaders: the democratic system by the ballot, and the totalitarian system by the bullet. It brings into even sharper

(Cont'd on Page 22 Col 1)

Jamaica to cut diplomatic ties

relief, the mistaken, naive and virginal view of many people who live in the Caribbean under an umbrella of comfort, and who believe that such things cannot happen here when thinking in respect of their own island or country.

From the very beginning, my Government has taken strong position in pointing out the dangers of the revolutionary system which removes the basis of changing Governments in a stable and orderly fashion.

For this reason, I have spoken strongly on this matter at meetings of the CARICOM Heads of Government. Last November I told the Heads of Government assembled in Jamaica:

"The right of a people to change a Government in elections free and fair, and free from fear, is the most fundamental Human Right because it gives or takes from Governments the instruments of power to give or take every other Human Right. We have been able on our record, in the main, to play an active and valued role in considerations of Human Rights within a wider region which has been seriously blemished in this regard. This is a record which we must jealously guard, improve and protect. But let it be fully recognised that our voice can only be valued to the extent that we have no blemish ourselves."

When the Caricom Heads of Government met in Trinidad, more recently, in July, I made a similar statement. "There can be no denial within CARICOM," I warned then "of the question of one man, one vote, for this is itself

basic to the CARICOM equation of a free association of free peoples".

I also warned that ultimately the CARICOM community would only survive if no attempt were made to spread and foster through either political or military subterfuge, ideological systems that were at variance with these values of human rights and political democracy.

An emergency meeting of Heads of Government of the Commonwealth Caribbean (excluding Grenada) has been called for Bridgetown Barbados, on Saturday and Sunday.

THIS MORNING I summoned an emergency Cabinet meeting to discuss Jamaica's position in the light of events in Grenada. As a result of this meeting, the following decisions have been taken:

1. Jamaica will break diplomatic relations with the present Grenadian Government and will not consider a renewal of these relations until constitutional Government has been restored in Grenada or we are satisfied that bona fide steps have been taken to do so. This is to give support to the rights of the Grenadian people to freely elect their own Government by constitutional means.

2. We are well aware of the weakness which exists in the present CARICOM Treaty which does not allow for a means of expelling any member, and at the same time gives to any member the right to use its single vote to veto the votes of all others.

It was never expected that a country such as Grenada would have appeared

in our midst, which stands for principles which are contradictory to those subscribed to by the rest of Caricom.

The CARICOM Treaty has therefore become an obstruction and it is our strong feeling that a mechanism must be found at the meeting of Heads of Government this weekend to restructure CARICOM without Grenada.

3. It is our intention to suspend all trade with Grenada until a resumption of constitutional government takes place. This, however, must be fully explored with other CARICOM partners whose concurrence and support will be important. This I shall do at the Conference of Heads of Government this weekend.

4. It is the intention of the Government of Jamaica to ban all leaders of the present regime in Grenada from entering Jamaica, except in those cases where this would violate certain international obligations.

5. It is also our intention to petition the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights to send an investigating team to Grenada to inquire specifically into the violation of the human rights of the political prisoners of the Bishop regime and of the detainees of the present Government of Cuban-trained Generals.

GRENADA TODAY must never be considered in the same terms as it was yesterday, when under a Maurice Bishop moving slowly towards the transformation of his country, to a Cuban-type state, the element of comparative moderation was still present in many aspects of Grenada's life and policies.

The hard-line Cuban-backed communists who have now taken over are expected to carry out this transformation rapidly, and to bring by the heavy hand of oppression, the whole population under the full force of their rule.

Grenada has been preparing for this day which undoubtedly has come much sooner than Bishop had either expected or wanted.

Grenada has an army that is larger than that of Jamaica, although its population is a little more than the city of Montego Bay. It has a radio station that is several times as powerful as either J.B.C. or R.J.R., which is capable of reaching from one end of the Caribbean to the other, with transmitters far greater than anything we possess. It has a well-trained team of propagandists in place and the army itself is well equipped with Cuban and Russian arms and heavy equipment far beyond anything required for local needs.

This type of Grenada, under the hands of ruthless men who have been given the job to carry out the directions of their Cuban masters as quickly as possible, constitutes much more of a threat to the Eastern Caribbean than the Grenada of Maurice Bishop.

The Eastern Caribbean is therefore entering a whole new phase of existence in which subversion of their countries and security for the future will undoubtedly be paramount in the minds of the region's leaders as was the case in Jamaica in the 1970's when the same threats began to appear.

Undoubtedly this question will be one of the major points of discussion at the Heads of Government Conference this weekend, as there is, at last, a growing awareness that there is no such thing as moderate leadership being able to contain the vicious, aggressive expansionist ambitions of communist-directed machines.

Moderate leaders are only used by those machines to in people's support in the beginning, while military commands are put in place to keep the people under oppressive control when the time comes to remove the sheepskin of moderate leadership and make way for the wolf underneath.

In all of this the real losers are the Grenadian people. It must be our hope and one that we have an obligation to do everything to fulfil that they will shortly once again enjoy the right to live their lives in freedom.

In the meantime, our hearts go out to them.

Civil rights group urges freedom for journalist

Gleaner Oct. 21, 1983

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 20,
(CANA):

Freedom House, a New York-based non-profit organisation which monitors political rights and civil liberties around the world today cabled General Hudson Austin, chairman of Grenada's new ruling revolutionary military council protesting the detention of local journalist Alister Hughes and his brother Leonard, and appealing for their safe and immediate release.

"Freedom House deplores any physical restrictions or attacks on journalists, especially one so highly regarded by his peers and colleagues in the region," the cable said.

Hughes, the Grenada correspondent of the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) was arrested by security forces last night, hours after the army seized power in a bloody coup.

A spokesman for Freedom House told CANA by telephone from New York, that the organisation would continue to monitor the situation in Grenada closely.

The text of the cable was as follows:

"Freedom House, for 42 years an advocate of political rights and civil liberties everywhere, protests the arbitrary detention of the well respected journalist Alister Hughes and his brother, Leonard, by security forces on the night of October 19, 1983.

"We are particularly alarmed given the appalling events that have taken place recently in your country including the killing of union leader Vincent Noel, the Prime Minister, the Foreign Minister and the Housing Minister by the same forces.

The imposition of Martial Law and the 24-hour curfew placed on the activities of your citizens has cast a tragic pall over your country and dimmed the prospect for the respect of human rights and the creation of a just society in the future.

"Freedom House deplores any physical restrictions or attacks on journalists, especially one so highly regarded by his peers and colleagues in the region.

"We vigorously appeal and continue to watch for the safe and immediate release of Mr. Hughes and his brother."

Maurice Bishop in retrospect

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Oct 14, 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 the 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 of 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-coordinating 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 downtrodden, to end exploitation and build a new and just socie-

ty.

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 hospitality 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 has 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, superseded by so-called "peoples laws".

THIS COMMISSION, whose terms of reference call for presentation of a draft without 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.

INSIDE GRENADA in the first year of the revolution, Bishop and the People's Revolutionary Government have been

successful of lifting the level of nation pride, 'an patriotism of the Grenadian people.

An estimated 90 per cent of the country's communities have been mobilized, and give voluntary labour to projects on evenings and weekends in massive effort to rebuild the country, and to provide amenities for the people.

Strides have been made in every area of national life, particularly in education, health and agriculture.

Fees to secondary schools and universities have been increased, and a far-reaching programme of popular education has been launched. In its first phase, it aims at eradicating illiteracy.

A young but vibrant state sector in agriculture, agro industries, fisheries, tourism, banking and the import trade has been started. The principle of equal pay for equal work for women has been proclaimed and is being implemented. A low income housing scheme and housing repair programme have also been stated.

Cleaner Oct. 21, 1983

REGIONAL RESPONSES TO GRENADA COUP

Sunday declared 'Day of Prayer'

Oct. 21

KINGSTOWN, Oct 20, (CANA):

Sunday 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 said today.

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.

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

Sir Cuthbert said "...the whole people of Grenada are now under virtual house arrest with every kind of inconvenience to be suffered and endured. The dead cannot be buried. The sick cannot be ministered to. The people cannot be fed. Their animals cannot be tended. They cannot go to church on Sunday and all this on pain of death. To be shot at sight."

UWI Libraries

CCC suspends all relations with Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 20, (CANA):

The Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), which had offered to play a mediating role in Grenada's political crisis, today announced the suspension of all relations with the island's new military rulers following what it said was the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues yesterday.

In a statement, General Secretary Allan Kirton said the CCC decision includes support for development projects in Grenada which the regional ecumenical organisation has been financing.

Kirton, a Methodist minister, urged Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

Governments to urgently consult on a practical approach to the crisis in Grenada, now under rule by a revolutionary military council, headed by army commander, General Hudson Austin, following the dissolution of the People's Revolutionary Government in the wake of a coup yesterday.

Following is the text of the CCC statement: "The CCC regrets that today, when the people of our region might well have been proudly sharing in the recognition accorded in the U.S.A. to the contribution of the assassinated Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, drum-major for justice and human rights, we are, in fact saddened by the pall that hangs over all of our people occasioned by recent

tragic events in Grenada.

"We feel shock, horror and deep sorrow on confirmation of the news that Mr. Maurice Bishop and several of his ex-Cabinet colleagues were executed in Grenada during the hours of Wednesday afternoon. By the dastardly acts of the last hours, the perpetrators may have made a great leap forward in the seizing of power, but we in the region have been pushed a giant step backward in the question of human rights.

"In our recent message addressed to those whom we thought might then have had some authority in the situation, the CCC expressed surprise at the role of the Army in what, we were told, was an internal party matter. Now that

Martial Law has been declared and a curfew, bristling with the threat of innocent persons being shot on sight has been imposed, we call attention to the need to swiftly relieve the military of the responsibility of governing a nation — a role for which they hardly have either the aptitude or the preparation.

"The CCC which had offered to play a mediating role in the Grenadian impasse will now reconsider whether we can, in fact, sit and negotiate with persons whose hands may be smeared by a series of actions of a criminal nature.

"The CCC is suspending with immediate effect, all relations with the authorities now ruling Grenada including

support for development projects financed by its instrumentality. No resumption of these relations will be undertaken until we are satisfied that a Government is in place which responds to the basic standards of decency and accountability.

"We call on CARICOM Governments to consult with urgency as to what practical regional approach may be indicated or possible.

"We call upon all men and women of religion, and especially on Christians, to pray for the divine guidance that this

hour demands. The degree of wisdom, grit, decency and purposiveness which this moment is calling for in Grenada's leadership in a charismatic gift from God.

Finally, we want the people of Grenada to know of our deep concern for them, that their fellow Christians in the region are bearing them up in prayer. We plead with them to remain indoors until wise counsel prevails which will permit them the amount of freedom of movement necessary for them to perform their natural functions at least."

Editorials

MURDEROUS COUP

The latest development in Grenada continues to fulfil the grim predictions we made in our first comment on Friday, October 14. It appears clear now that the hardlining Marxists have used the army created by Maurice Bishop, and trained and armed in Cuba, to impose a new brutal dictatorship on the people of that beautiful island.

Three top Cabinet Ministers who supported Bishop have, like him, been assassinated. We do not believe the report that they were killed in a crossfire between the army and Bishop's supporters. From other reports, including those of eyewitnesses, Bishop and two of the Ministers were seen being taken away with their hands in the air. It would appear logical to assume that they were then executed.

The military junta has moved swiftly to reduce the possibility of news coming out of the island. Our correspondent, Alistair Hughes, who also files for CANA, has been arrested. We urge Caribbean leaders and international Press bodies to take urgent action to ensure his release. We are confident that Jamaica and any other English-speaking Caribbean country will be glad to give him

and his family asylum. Mr. Hughes is also Secretary of the Caribbean Press Council.

A curfew has been imposed as the military puts in place a dictatorship unequalled even by the excesses of Gairy in its murderous purpose and implementation.

We are glad that an urgent meeting of the Heads of Caribbean Governments is to be held this weekend in Barbados. We hope that united Caribbean action can be taken in the region, at the UN, at UNESCO, and at other international bodies.

In our view the Grenadian hardlining Marxist military dictatorship should be quarantined, with diplomatic relationships and other relationships put on hold until some semblance of decency can return to those who have assumed Government through the barrel of their guns.

Let the Heads of Governments not repeat their failure of March 1979 when by default they allowed the first coup in the Caribbean Commonwealth to take hold and to be given the dignity of acceptance and hence to grow into the murderous dictatorship it has become.

Grenada F/C

PRESS STATEMENT PRESENTED BY DR. TREVOR MUNROE, GENERAL SECRETARY,
WORKERS PARTY OF JAMAICA, TO PRESS CONFERENCE ON THE CURRENT
SITUATION IN GRENADA. OCTOBER 20, 1983.

I am deeply upset and grieved along with those who hold dear the Grenada Revolution that the crisis in the revolution reached the point yesterday when Comrade Maurice Bishop and several others who had been leaders of the revolution were shot and killed. I am deeply upset at Maurice's death because he was my personal friend and political associate in the progressive movement for over 13 years, during which we shared many experiences and ideas - experiences like in 1972 when he and I and other leaders of the young anti-imperialist movement in the region at that time, we met in St. Lucia to discuss how best we could contribute to strengthening the people's struggle against imperialism. Experiences, like in 1978 when I personally, on his and Bernard's request when they were in the parliamentary opposition, introduced them to our then Prime Minister, Michael Manley, so that they might bring him up to date on the atrocities of the reactionary Gairy government. Experiences like in 1982 when WPJ was the only Party who welcomed Maurice to Jamaica, he asked me to come down to Ocho Ocho Rios to discuss with him how to beat back the efforts of the Seaga government to get Bishop and Grenada out of CARICOM.

Myself and Maurice and the other leaders of the Grenada Revolution developed and shared together many ideas about how to bring about fundamental change in the Caribbean. The idea, for example, that every peaceful means had to be tried in order to bring about fundamental change to benefit the masses and only if the peaceful road was blocked and the masses of the people were in support would revolutionary force be appropriate. The idea of ensuring that our respective countries' economic development went ahead independently of imperialism and in close relationship

with world socialism. Most of all, Maurice and I and the other leaders of the Grenadian revolution shared the view that the development of our individual parties, the WPJ and the NJM, had to break with the Caribbean tradition of dependence on one man and had to be an example inside the party of the kind of real participation, the kind of effective majority rule which we were and are dedicated to build in the work centres, in the communities, in the educational institutions. Without practising within our parties the working class democracy we preached outside our parties, we were clear that this would not only mark us as hypocrites, but lead to our revolutionary parties becoming no different from the reactionary and reformist parties where the leader is bigger than the party and where the party therefore is not strengthening its members to lead the building of grass root democracy, in our countries.

I want to emphasise, based on 13 years of association, that up until the recent events, Cde Maurice Bishop accepted and applied the principles that no one man is bigger than the majority in the party leadership and in the party; accepted and applied the principle that the moment this happened, the moment that one man becomes bigger, the party would become unable to lead grass root democracy and grass root democracy would go backwards to capitalist democracy. Maurice, as much as anybody, recognized that the Grenada Revolution and its achievements were not the work of any one man, but of the NJM and of the People's Revolutionary Government.

On the invitation of the New Jewel Movement, our party, for its part, from before and after the revolution, has always tried to help the Grenadian party build up and strengthen the Grenadian trade unions, build up and strengthen mass organisations, the economy.

I and the Workers Party still stand on this principle, which is bigger than me, which is bigger than our party, which is bigger than any personal friendship, because without this principle, there can be no revolutionary process in the interest of the broad masses of the people.

As you would have noticed, neither myself nor the Workers Party have made any public statement up until now because up until now and continuing at the present time, there are conflicting reports and we believed and still believe that the Grenadian people, the Grenadian party and the Grenadian leaders, are the main ones to settle any problems in the Grenadian revolution.

However, we are making a statement now, and made one yesterday, because we believe that a dangerous climate is being built up which can lead to intervention of outside forces in the revolution which can lead to more bloodshed, and because we believe that the people must hear our views since they are hearing everybody else's.

The people must know that from the decision of the New Jewel Movement was taken in the last week of September that there should be joint leadership of their party, I personally made it known to Maurice, to Bernard and to the other leaders that I and the WPJ would be willing to assist in anyway requested by them, in the problems their Party was facing. In this regard I spoke separately to both Bernard Coard and Maurice Bishop on September the 23rd who urged that I take the next flight to Grenada. It was even agreed that because this would have meant overnighing in Barbados, they would send Comrade Maurice's private plane for me on Sunday the 25th so as to be able to get into Grenada that same Sunday evening. However, this did not prove possible. I arrived in Grenada on Monday the 26th of September, and unfortunately, just as Maurice was leaving. I could only stay until Tuesday the 27th of September and therefore I could not speak with him personally. Again, later, on Sunday the 9th of October, I sent a personal note to Comrade Maurice stating that I was available to assist in any way that they requested in helping to solve the internal party crisis. Up until last night, I was in telephone contact with Cheddi Jagan - prior to any knowledge of the death of Comrade Bishop - discussing ways in which we might personally assist in bringing about a peaceful resolution of the crisis.

Moreover, in order to get the most up to date eye-witness account, I on behalf of our Party, urgently recalled our senior party representative in Grenada, who has been there on the invitation of the government of Grenada, to give a first-hand account of developments preceding yesterday's events.

We are now satisfied from this account that the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement put forward every possible formula of compromise, including one in which Comrade Bishop would remain as Prime Minister, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and retain all his ministries, whilst Comrade Coard would be made leader of the Party. We are now satisfied that some formula along those lines would have preserved the revolution and its principles at the same time as avoid bloodshed had some version of them been accepted prior to the forcible freeing of Comrade Maurice and the storming of Fort Rupert.

Concerning the killings themselves - there are two clear and contradictory accounts : The first account is that provided by the Commander of the army, General Austin, which said that up until the last moment, the army was instructed to fire over the heads of the people, that Comrade Maurice and the crowd broke into the armoury at Fort Rupert, distributed arms to their supporters, fired the first shots killing two soldiers, despite attempts at peaceful solution, and then at that point the soldiers stormed the barracks, Comrade Maurice was shot and killed. If this account is correct - and our party has some independent confirmation of its accuracy - then it is difficult to see what else the party leadership and the army could have done in the circumstances. If, on the other hand, the account of the widow of Bain is correct, that Comrade Maurice and others were executed, without trial, without a chance of being heard - then such an execution could not be condoned by our workers party. What is clear from eye-witness reports is that a pitched battle took place at Fort Rupert.

At this moment, however, the revolution and all the benefits that it has won for the people in terms of reducing unemployment, in terms of strengthening trade union rights, building up grass roots popular democracy - is in grave danger - first and foremost from outside intervention. The United States Government has said that there is no evidence of threat to its nationals and citizens in Grenada, but the US Government added that conditions could change rapidly.

We call on that administration to avoid any temptation of stirring up counterrevolution and further, confusion inside the country to justify intervention under the pretext of protecting its American nationals. The government of Seaga and of Adams which viciously hounded Bishop during his life and ruthlessly attacked the people's revolution, are now hypocritically shedding crocodile tears and are using Bishop's death for their own purposes - to attack the revolution, to forget the gains - which this revolution and any other genuine revolution, despite the inevitable difficulties - brings to the masses of the people.

Let us remember that the road of elections does not guarantee against bloodshed as we in Jamaica experienced in 1980 when 800 of our brothers and sisters were killed, in the same way that the road of revolution does not necessarily mean bloodshed as the Grenadian revolution and revolutions in other parts of the world have been proving up until now.

In the light of the current situation, the Workers Party of Jamaica calls on the Revolutionary Military Council to publish regionally and internationally as many eye-witness accounts of exactly what happened at Fort Rupert yesterday. Further, we call on all outside governments - particularly those of President Reagan, Prime Minister Seaga and Adams - to refrain from interfering in any shape or form in their internal affairs of Grenada. The Grenadian people have with great difficulty solved their problems in the past on their own and must be allowed to do so now and in the future.

it in the present and in the future so long as this people's revolution continues policies and programmes to benefit the masses and so long as everything possible is done to avoid violence against innocent and ordinary Grenadian people.

We call on all conscious workers, farmers, youth and other small people in our country and throughout the region not to allow yourself to be bowled over by the anti-communist and anti-revolutionary hysteria which the reactionaries are unleashing and to which those who are not clear will fall victim. Most of all, we call on all people, whatever our views, we must reject outside interference in Grenada's internal affairs.

Our Party will be making further statements as more facts become clear and as the situation develops.

In the slogan of the Grenadian People's Revolution

FORWARD EVER ----- BACKWARD NEVER!!!!

BISHOP KILLED AS ARMY

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is dead. A CANA dispatch from Barbados said that a monitored report of Radio Free Grenada quoted the Army as confirming his death, along with five others. An-all-day and all-night curfew has been imposed and anyone found on the street will be shot. Below is our earlier report of events in the country.

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada (UPI):

MORE THAN 3,000 demonstrators temporarily freed deposed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from house arrest Wednesday, but soldiers re-arrested him less than two hours later and fired on the crowd, killing four men and injuring some 40 people, eyewitnesses said.

Barbados-based Caribbean Broadcasting Corp., quoting sources in Grenada 150 miles west, said Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Education Minister Jacqueline Creft were injured and hospitalized. That report could not immediately be confirmed.

(The **Gleaner** learned from sources in Trinidad and Barbados that two of the dead were Norris Bain, Minister of Housing, and Vincent Noel, leader of the Bank and General Workers Union).

"The whole city is closed down," said one eyewitness.

Grenadians declared a general strike that closed Pearls Airport and stores, and eyewitnesses living in the hills surrounding the seafont capital reported seeing plumes of smoke rising from various parts of the city.

Thick black smoke billowed from downtown Fort Rupert, the headquarters of the People's Revolutionary Army, to where Bishop had marched with the crowd when the shooting began.

Radio Free Grenada, the island's only station, suddenly went off the air in the late morning and employees reached by telephone said they were joining the strike.

The airport's closing prevented the entry of an official from the U.S. Embassy in Barbados, who was to check on 1,500 American citizens in Grenada, most of whom are at St. George's Medical School.

IN JAMAICA, former Prime Minister Michael Manley, a leftist who is a friend of Bishop's, appealed to world leaders to "use their offices" to mediate the conflict.

Eyewitness said more than 3,000 Bishop supporters led by Whiteman and Creft marched to the Prime Minister's

official residence, where Bishop had been held under house arrest since Thursday, and freed the Prime Minister with only token resistance from his guards.

"We get the leader back," the crowd jubilantly shouted as they wound their way to Fort Rupert with Bishop, who was to continue on to the Central Market Square to address a crowd estimated by eyewitnesses at more than 8,000 people.

But soldiers of the Cuban-trained army burst out of the Fort and re-arrested Bishop, then fired at the angry crowd.

Eyewitnesses said at least four men were killed and an undetermined number of people were injured, but no official confirmation was possible because no one answered the telephones at St. George's Hospital.

"One of the dead men dropped at my feet," said one young woman, who was in a near hysterical state.

"I saw one woman with a bullet wound in her left shoulder and two men with blood on their clothes," said a male eyewitness.

The crowd waiting at the Market Square, just blocks from Fort Rupert, had been gathering since 11 a.m., half an hour after Bishop was freed.

But the party atmosphere was shattered as shooting began and two explosions were heard from the direction of

(Con'td on Page 14 Col 3)

OCTOBER 20, 1983 TWENTY-TWO PAGES

FIRES ON CROWD

Cleaner

Oct. 20, 1983

MANLEY: Grenada must resolve own problems

Opposition Leader, Mr. Michael Manley, said yesterday that the PNP would consider in their proper perspectives, actions such as sanctions, the breaking of ties with Grenada and even specific trade sanctions which might be taken by CARICOM states against Grenada, but would not support the sending of foreign troops into the country.

Mr. Manley was speaking at a press conference Friday morning following the PNP statement issued on Thursday night which deplored the killing of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, two of his Cabinet colleagues and two trade unionists, and repudiated the Revolutionary Council. The PNP statement also said that the party severed all relations with the New Jewel Movement (NJM) and called for the isolation of the new Grenadian leaders.

Asked by journalists if the PNP would support a CARICOM decision to send in troops to bring stability to the island and release the people from further suffering, if such a decision were taken, Mr. Manley said "We could never support the sending of foreign troops into another sovereign country." He said that the Grenadian people would have to resolve the problems by themselves.

Responding to a question on whether support would be given to the sending in of a UN peace keeping force if that was actively suggested, Mr. Manley said he did not know that the question of a peace keeping force arose.

PNP Chairman P.J. Patterson told the press conference that the UN was forbidden by charter from sending troops into any sovereign country against the wishes of the Government in place. He said that it was not even remotely

possible that the Government in place in Grenada would welcome any such troops.

'Inconceivable'

Mr. Manley said that there was no evidence that there was any outside influence in recent events in Grenada. He said he noted that the Cuban Government had condemned the events and had called for investigations into the events in Grenada. Mr. Manley said he did not believe that the killings arose out of strictly internal problems in the party but felt that the coup had

been planned long ago. He said that it was inconceivable that Mr. Maurice Bishop and the others killed on Wednesday were killed in a "cross fire" as the military authorities in Grenada claimed. He said he could not believe that in a cross fire the Prime Minister and his Cabinet colleagues and the trade unionists would be the only ones killed and that not one of them was shot and injured but all

killed.

Socialist International, of which he is a Vice President, had asked him his own impressions of what had taken place in Grenada and had asked that he and another Vice President, Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela, investigate the events which took place in Grenada and make recommendations to that international body of socialist parties. Mr. Man-

ley said he would be recommending to Socialist International the actions taken by the PNP.

Mr. Manley said that the crisis in Grenada was going to have "serious implications for the future of CARICOM". He said he would urge CARICOM leaders meeting this weekend to remember that any action which isolates the regime brings pressure on its leadership.

Bishop's words

(Cont'd from page 6)

Gleaner, which is a well known destabilizing influence in Jamaica claims that one of the first acts of the People's Revolutionary Government was to pass a law requiring that newspapers pay \$20,000.00 before being able to publish...."

The speeches make interesting reading, and as the foreword says "are of great historical importance both in terms of their content and the significance of the occasion on which they were delivered." This is true, even more so now than ever. The book was published by Casa de las Americas of Cuba.

Y. Grinam

● GRENADA: CCC offers to mediate

BRIDGETOWN,
October 19, (CANA):

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

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 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. Reports suggested that 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. George's, the trouble has apparently resulted from a

leadership issue within the ranks of the ruling New Jewel Movement.

SOLUTION No. 17,938

St. Vincent

Oct. 19, (CANA-Reuter):

Proper management of the economy has helped St. Vincent and the Grenadines avoid the need to seek economic development aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hudson Tannis has said.

The Minister said he did not see the need for an IMF loan to St. Vincent and the Grenadines in the near future, but did not rule out the possibility of

approaching the IMF if the economy degenerated.

Interviewed by the state-owned Radio St Vincent and the Grenadines (RSVG), Mr Tannis, who has just returned from meetings of the IMF and the World Bank in Washington, said: "If it becomes a matter that is imperative, wisdom would dictate that we should go to the Fund rather than allow our economy to become one of a shambles, but I do not foresee the situation developing."

Cleaner Oct. 20, 1983

Jamaica 'deeply concerned' over events in Grenada

The Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga issued the following statement last night on the situation in Grenada:

"The Government of Jamaica is deeply concerned about the situation over the last two days.

"We have been taking note of, and calling attention to, the breakdown of democracy in Grenada over the past several years, the failure of the Grenadian regime to legitimise the coup of 1979 by holding elections and the increased Cuban activity on the island since 1979.

"All reports indicate that the developments that are now taking place are assuming proportions which could have tragic implications for the Grenadian people.

"Latest reports state that Mr. Maurice Bishop, the deposed Grenadian leader, who had been under house arrest for the past several days, and who was earlier today freed by a large crowd of his supporters, has since been re-arrested. There are reports that he has been wounded. We have learned that four persons have been killed, including a Minister of Government. Several others have been wounded.

"There are clear possibilities in all of this for an escalation of the present disturbances into open violence, which must give everyone, and in particular other members of the Caribbean Community, cause for the greatest anxiety.

"We, like other CARICOM Governments, have been insisting all along that the Grenadian regime should legitimise its position with the Grenadian people by holding elections.

"The fact is that the Grenadian Government is unconstitutional and the Grenadian people therefore have no constitutional protection under present circumstances.

"We have always emphasised that it is the people of Grenada who must make their own decision in elections which are free and fair, and free from fear, as to the kind of government they wish to have and who they wish to lead them.

"This is the only means of ensuring a peaceful transfer of the authority of Government in the interest of the people's security and well-being. And let us never forget that it is from the people that Governments

derive their legitimacy.

"There must therefore be a political and not a military solution to the present crisis in Grenada by a return to constitutional government, which will give the people of Grenada the opportunity to elect the Government they wish and to decide their own future.

"In order to establish a credible climate for such a political solution there must be an immediate end to the dissension and blood-shed which is now taking place and a release of all political prisoners of the Bishop regime and all those who have recently been detained for political reasons by the Cuban-trained Army Generals who are now in control.

"In all of this, we wish once again to assert the primacy of the Grenadian people and their sovereign right to make their own decisions without external interference."

NER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1983

Caribbean News Page

Nation compares armies

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 19, (CANA):

The *Nation* newspaper here today devoted its editorial to explaining the differences in the roles of the armies of Barbados and Grenada, as the neighbouring spice isle remained in the grips of a leadership crisis, with the military taking a highly visible role.

The paper said some uneasiness was being expressed here about the role of a defence force in a change of leadership.

Pointing out the differences in the army positions, the *Nation* said, "for a start, the Barbados Defence Force is not the arm of any political party. It does not participate in party political discussions. It does not have representation in Parliament. It is not subject to the dictates of any foreign power. It does not guide or control Government policy."

The paper added that not all countries in the Commonwealth Caribbean can freely make such claims.

The exercise of the free choice of the electorate, as happens in Barbados, the paper said, was the best guarantee against military adventurism "of the sort that so emphatically gone sour in Grenada."

"While we must sympathise with Grenadians in their moment of woe, we must also point out that true peoples Government is more than a label conveniently attached to a system that is basically alien to all that West Indians hold dear," the *Nation* concluded.

'Hands off Grenada'

ROSEAU, Oct. 19, (CANA):

Dominica's National Workers Union (NWU) today urged that there be no foreign interference in the affairs of Grenada, now gripped in a week-old power struggle for leadership of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

In a cable sent to the NJM, which seized power in a coup in March 1979 ousting the Eric Gairy administration, the union said it was concerned about the situation in Grenada.

"The internal problem that exists must be dealt with democratically with the masses of the people under the (new democracy)," the NWU said in its cable to the NJM.

It said the entire Caribbean was looking at the success of the Grenada revolution. Prime Minister Bishop, held under house arrest since Thursday by the NJM faction supporting Coard, was freed today by a crowd of supporters estimated at more than 3 000. But subsequent reports said he was not seen after gunfire was heard in the capital, St. George's.

Oct. 16, 1983

CHRONOLOGY OF A COUP

● **March 13, 1979** — Grenadian leader Eric Gairy is overthrown by Maurice Bishop, Bernard Coard's law partner.

● **August 1983** — Bishop travels to the United States to convince U.S. leaders that he leads a non-threatening, non-extremist administration.

● **Late September** — Trevor Munroe makes a sudden trip to Grenada to meet and advise unspecified Grenadian leaders concerning an internal problem. Munroe is alleged to have met and briefed Castro in Cuba shortly thereafter.

● **27 September** — Bishop travels to Eastern Europe returning by way of Cuba in early October. In Cuba, Bishop meets with Castro. Bishop's absence provides Coard with the opportunity to consolidate his power base and complete planning for anticipated coup.

● **8 October** — Mark Figuero arrives to spend a year of "sabbatical leave" as a "consultant" to Bernard Coard just days before Coard overthrows Bishop.

● **13 October** — First Chief of security Cletus St. Claire, then Bishop himself are reported to be detained by the military command as they are spreading rumours that Coard and his wife are trying to assassinate Bishop.

● **14 October** — Rumours indicate that Radio Free Grenada announcements may be written at the Cuban Embassy in St. George's.

● **14 October** — Minister of National Mobilization Selwyn Strachan announces that Coard is in charge, and is running the country from his house.

● **14 October** — Coard's offices report hours later, that Coard has resigned from his governmental portfolio in order to dispel rumours that he is a threat to Bishop.

● **14 October** — A Cuban cargo ship, which normally stays in St. Georges Harbour for three days, has been there for over a week.

● **15 October** — Grenadian Ambassador to Cuba, Liam Cornwall, accuses Bishop of refusing to implement "certain firm decisions" of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement.

● **15 October** — Kendrick Radix leads a demonstration calling for the release of Bishop. Radix is himself detained.

● **18 October** — Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, a co-founder of the PGR, along with Minister of Housing Norris Bain, Minister of Agriculture, George Louison, and Minister of Tourism Lyden Randhanny resign their positions in protest at Bishop's continued detention. Louison is detained.

● **19 October** — Whiteman leads a group of Bishop supporters to Bishop's residence where there is little resistance to the group's move to release Bishop and his mistress, Minister of Education, Jacqueline Creft. Bishop and the crowd march towards a square where a large crowd of 8000 have gathered in a half hours time. Bishop is reported "recaptured" and in the ensuing confusion Bishop, Creft, and key supporters Norris Bain and Vincent Noel are executed. Creft is believed to have been beaten to death.

● **19 October** — The WPJ released the following announcement:

"The WPJ today (19/10/83) has been reliably informed that the U.S. war ships are on their way to Grenada to intervene on the pretext of protecting American citizens in Grenada. The WPJ calls on all patriotic Jamaican and Caribbean people regardless of their political views of opinions as to what is taking place in Grenada to condemn this imminent American invasion of a sister Caribbean

country, to urge the Grenadian people and their leadership in the NJM to quickly settle their internal differences and to demand that all outside forces refrain from interfering Military or otherwise in the internal affairs of the Grenadian people. Most of all, we call upon the Jamaican Government and CARICOM states particularly the Barbados Government to take a principled stand against U.S. intervention in Grenada or any other CARICOM state. In keeping with its fraternal relations for the NJM and our support for the Grenadian Revolution, the WPJ stands ready to assist in any way requested by the Grenadian leadership."

● **20 October** — The WPJ retracted the above press release.

● **20 October** — The WPJ said in a press conference that Bernard Coard is not a member of the new Revolutionary Council which is now the government of Grenada. The party said that the Revolutionary Military Council should publish as many eye-witness accounts of what exactly happened at Fort Rupert and that outside governments, particularly those of the U.S.A., Jamaica, and Barbados, should not interfere in Grenada's internal affairs. Munroe regretted Bishop's killing.

● **20 October** — Prime Minister of Jamaica, Mr. Edward Seaga, announced that Jamaica would break all diplomatic ties with Grenada until "constitutional government has been restored there, or until Jamaica is satisfied bona vide steps are taken to do so." Trade might also be suspended with Grenada. In concert with CARICOM partners, Jamaica would also seek at heads of government meeting in Trinidad from October 22-23, the restructuring of CARICOM without Grenada; Current leaders of Grenada would be banned from entering Jamaica unless international obligations make it necessary for them to do so; Jamaica was petitioning the Inter-American Human Rights Commission to visit Grenada to investigate conditions of Bishop's detainees and those of the new military government. The Prime Minister said Grenada had been waiting for the day when "hard-line Cuban-backed communists, who have now taken over" are expected to transform Grenada into a Cuba-type society.

● **20 October** — Opposition leader, Michael Manley, deplored imposition of army rule in Grenada and said the People's National Party has disowned the Revolutionary Military Council, adding that the PNP did not recognize the right of the RMC to speak for Grenada. Manley said his party would recommend to Socialist International, the expulsion of the New Jewel Movement as now composed, and in the light of the events of the last week. He said cliques within the Movement removed themselves from democratic processes, simultaneously disqualifying themselves as members of progressive movements and parties in the world who follow democracy.

● **21 October** — Trinidad, Barbados and other governments condemned the new coup. Several Jamaican organizations came out against the military dictatorship.

● **22 October** — Many organizations, including Caribbean Press Council and the **Gleaner** called for the release of Alister Hughes, the CANA and **Gleaner** correspondent who, with his brother, were arrested on October 21. At weekend, there was uncertainty as to whether or not he was surviving.

● **22 October** — Cuba said it was no part of the coup, but it would support Grenada.

'Let us guard our own democracy..'

says
**Franklin
McKnight**

The death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, some of his Cabinet colleagues, trade unionists and an as yet an undetermined number of other Grenadians has shocked most well-thinking Jamaicans and other people of this region. The more that details of the seemingly confused but patently barbaric events come to hand the more it is seen that humanity has been violated by a murderous bunch.

Had these foul acts not been committed by what now calls itself a government, the perpetrators would either have been charged with murder or declared fit for an insane asylum. There is no comfort at all in the fact that this region, this family of English-speaking territories, could spawn a set of men so greedy for power as to become so violently and indiscreetly indecent.

Even those of us who disagreed with Bishop's ideology and the way he seized and held power must feel a sense of shock and abhorrence that this could have happened to a people with whom we share so much of history, geography and sensibilities.

For us there can be nothing less than sadness over the death of our brothers and sisters in Grenada. There is no consolation to say, "We told you that this would happen," however true that may be. There is no consolation in the irony of these most foul murders, that the very army which turned its guns on Prime Minister Bishop, his colleagues and the people of the country they led, was the very army set up by Bishop with Cuban training to "protect the revolution".

What calls itself a Government in Grenada now is indeed a bloody lot, manifesting all the crudities of depraved men blinded by the power which they came to see. It is welcome news that Caribbean leaders have decided to isolate this regime and not to sit with it at all. A quarantine should help to disinfect the present army leadership in Grenada and to signal that there are in the Caribbean leaders who would consider the honour and dignity of their people violated by the act of sitting down and talking to the Revolutionary Council of Grenada.

persons of influence now, the condemnation of what has happened in Grenada made Mr. Bishop know from the start that they would not deal with him until he eschewed this strange way of life that he had introduced with a coup four and one half years ago, would this have happened?

In a sense Caribbean political leaders, and leaders of thought and opinion, should be aware of where Bishop's revolution could have led his country. For the history of the newly independent countries, as well as the history of many South and Central American nations, indicate clearly what might be expected when there are coups.

If you stage one coup get ready for another however "popular" the coup or its leaders are for a time or however corrupt and inept were those whom they deposed. A coup tends to lead to a treadmill of coups and that points us to the future in Grenada. Mr. Bishop would have known that the possibility

of a coup from within his own ranks existed. The arming of the nation was to prevent overthrow from the outside. Those who now rule Grenada know that they will have to get more arms to save themselves from going down in the way that Mr. Bishop has. The building of the Army can be expected. Greater repression will doubtless follow and with that more dissent... It is therefore not just the past but the future that should make us grieve with the people of Grenada.

Murderous

The present government in Grenada is murderous. But outside of the fact that it has a lot of blood on its hands, let it be remembered that it shares many characteristics with the Bishop regime out of which it grew. Like the Bishop Government it has taken power by force...by a coup. It has the press under its control. It has detainees. There is yet no constitutional right to assembly. All of this like the Bishop Government, though admittedly to different degrees.

It will be objected by some supporters of the Bishop regime that Bishop enjoyed great popularity and that constitutes an important difference. Let us assume that this was so. Is popularity to be taken to mean political support? And since when is the popularity of a leader or a government to be the basis for holding power by force? Bishop never put the policies of his government or even his own "popularity" to the test of elections in his country. In fact he regularly said that elections were not an issue in that country. Apologists argue that free and fair elections are not THE important thing in legitimising a Government. What else must be? But people in countries in which the electoral process is considered to be under no threat can say what they like. It bears reflecting upon, however, that this style of murder of leaders has taken place nowhere else in the English-speaking Caribbean since independence, where people have had the chance to change their leadership by free elections.

by Bourgeois, but the Surinamese and put the country under grave repression. Let Caribbean leaders who have been flirting with the idea of bringing into the CARICOM family the dictatorship of Haiti and the totalitarian regime in Suriname, know very well the type of regimes they are welcoming into their trust.

I feel a sense of pride to belong to a country whose citizens, learned and unlearned, repudiate so strongly the barbarism of a country which many have not even looked at on a map and whose Government many never supported. Let us guard our own democracy from the adventures of cruel men, and from the violence that bled it in 1980, for the hurt we feel from this distance is but a shade of the pain which the people in Grenada are now feeling.

Oct. 16, 1983

BISHOP OF SPICE

by Leminotep

And it came to pass in those days that the Island of Spice became a bit peppery for the Bishop. Yea, his mouth grew hot so that he could not open it to describe the feeling of it, nor the sensation of it, to his fellow Grenadians.

Verily, verily in those days the Elders of the Church of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Spice met in solemn concord and they considered the condition of their Bishop, Maurice.

The the treasurer of the Diocese, a leading light in the church of the PRG addressed the brothers in this wise: "It is a sad condition our Bishop is in. Behold he has not taken to collectivity as we would have wished.

"Brothers, we have gone into this matter, and we have determined that to continue on this Spice Island with 110,000 people calls for great leadership. This is not a big island, nor is it a big country. It is small, and because it is small, it is more difficult to govern.

"It was for this reason Brothers, that we determined we needed to have collective leadership, and we needed to have good and friendly relations with those who have had experience in these matters."

And they hearing the treasurer speak in those terms nodded their heads in solemn agreement. And it was so that the treasurer continued to speak in quiet tones, the while putting a sheen on his spectacles, for he would consider the expression of every Comrade.

"Brothers and Sisters, you remember 1979, our great and glorious Revolution when we chased that Crazy Baldhead out of Town to a place where he could study the Theological implication of UFOs?

"Comrades, you recall how we were so efficient that only two people died, and one merely by accidentally shooting himself. Brothers and Sisters, the Revolution is ours. It is not for one man, even though he is a Bishop. We must have collective leadership. We are all leaders, and there is none that is more a leader than the other except he has the Great Bear behind him."

Now after these things behold there was a speaker who was a High Priest responsible for security, and he spoke to them saying:

"Comrades, Comrades of this great Revolution, that is being tainted, we must pray. We must pray for the soul of our former Bishop." And he led the Comrades in this prayer:

"Dear Father, we ask you to consider the soul of Maurice. Lord, give us the strength to persuade him that the Central Committee is bigger than a Bishopric. Help us to convince him that he would rest easier if he were to acknowledge the errors of his ways and publicly admit that his ego had come into the business of the State. Teach him about the Sin of Pride, Dear Father. Let him know that Trotsky was afflicted by the same malady and was never safe even in Mexico. Lord, we know that you know that Maurice is not a bad man. It is not that he lusts for power. It is just that he has been led astray and will not take instruction. His soul can be salvaged for even unimportant work. He is only a rambunctious young cub who must be house broken.

Dear Father, you who protected Stalin and Lenin and the great stalwarts, steel our hearts that we will be able to minister to our flock with or without Maurice.

We have done a charitable thing, Lord. We have sent someone to see that he does no harm to himself. We have removed all weapons and sharp instruments

(Contd. on 15A)

Bishop of Spice

(Contd. from 10A)

from his environs. Yes Lord, we have even gone so far as to protect him from those who seek to exploit his sad condition.

Now Lord, the days ahead are likely to be a bit dicey. So we ask you to move in the hearts of Grenadians that they accept this thing and not seek to become heroes. We are the heroes Spice Father, and this Island while it can accommodate a panel of collective leaders, cannot support too many heroes. That would be unproductive and imperialistic."

And it came to pass that an Edict went out that as of BC 1 there would be no more individualism in the Spice Island, for all effort should be collective. And there were some curious collectives set up on the Spice Island, so that privacy was a thing of the past and all Grenadians, led, worked and played in collectives to the stabilisation of neo-colonial prudery Selah

CONFUSION REIGNS IN GRENADA

- **PM UNDER ARREST?**
- **DEPUTY PM RESIGNS**
- **RUMOURS OF COUP**

GRENADA ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Oct. 14 (CANA)

CONFUSION REIGNED IN GRENADA tonight over who was in charge of the nearly five-year-old left-wing government, amid unconfirmed reports that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was under house arrest and an announcement on the state-controlled radio that his Deputy Bernard Coard had resigned.

Bishop, 39, who led the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup d'etat in March 1979, appeared to be the victim of a "palace coup" with hardline leftists taking over the administration.

Information Minister, Selwyn Strachan a known supporter of the Coard faction of the Peoples Revolutionary Government, today announced outside the offices of the state-run **Free West Indian** newspaper that Coard had taken over as Prime Minister.

But within hours Radio Free Grenada (RFG) said Coard had stepped down because of "a number of recent developments" including "vicious rumours" that he and his wife had been engaged in a plot to kill the Prime Minister.

The Radio said Bishop's personal security chief, Cletus St. Paul, had been arrested for spreading the rumour.

None of today's announcements said anything about Bishop's whereabouts and neither did tonight's main newscast on the radio.

certain elements actually tried to seize arms at a militia station in order to assassinate him and his wife.

The report gave no indication of what actually happened.

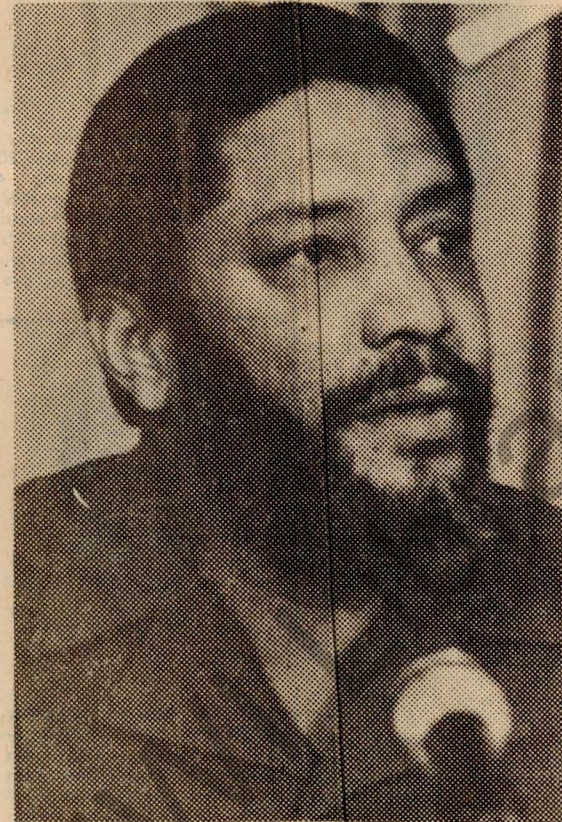
The Radio said tonight earlier unconfirmed reports that other Ministers were under house arrest along with Bishop were unfounded.

Bishop was heard on radio last night disclaiming reports circulating here that there had been a split in the government.

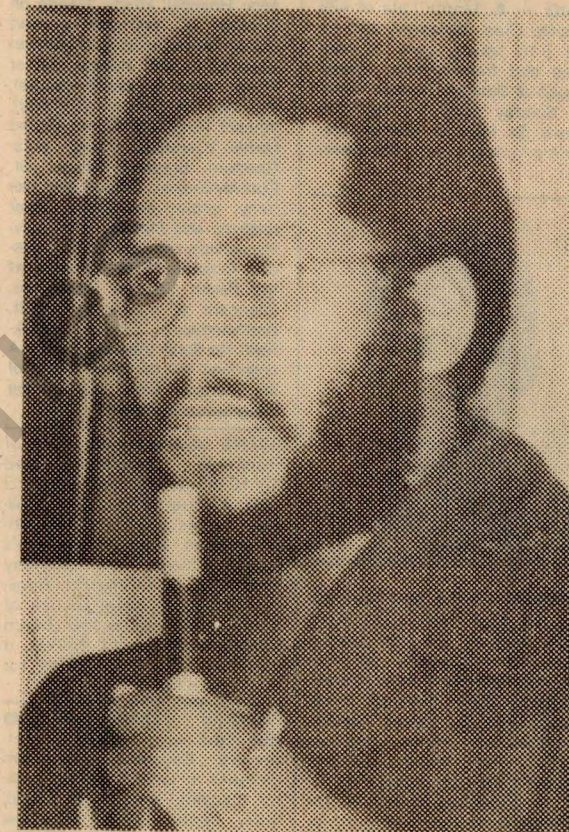
IN WASHINGTON U.S. officials said tonight they faced problems in constructing a clear picture of the situation in Grenada amid reports of a plot to murder Bishop.

U.S. relations with the Caribbean island nation have been severely strained since Bishop took power and began to forge close political and economic links with Cuba.

Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy in a March, 1979, coup. Gairy now lives in the United States.



PRIME MINISTER BISOP: His fate is unknown as the struggle for power between his so-called moderate faction and the radical faction of the New Jewel Movement (NJM),



led by his deputy COARD (R), spilled into the open, with rumours of treacherous plots swirling in the country.

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TODAY'S DEVELOPMENT

brought out into the open the for the first time what members of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) said privately had been a longtime power struggle between the hardline communist Coard and the more moderate Bishop.

Coard in the announcement of his resignation said that Wednesday night certain elements actually tried to seize arms at a militia station in order to assassinate him and his wife.

The United States has no Embassy nor representative in St. George's, and had not received any reliable first-hand accounts since the reported resignation of Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister over rumours he had plotted to kill Bishop, administration officials said.

U.S. ties with Grenada chilled markedly after Bishop overthrew former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy in a March, 1979, coup. Gairy now lives in the United States.

Four Cabinet Ministers resign as Grenada's crisis deepens

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 18 (CANA):

Grenada's five-day-old political crisis over leadership of the ruling Left-wing Party deepened tonight with the announced resignations of four more Cabinet Ministers, as the State-controlled radio intensified an apparent campaign to discredit Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who is under house arrest.

Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman told CANA's Barbados headquarters by telephone that Ministers Norris Bain (Housing), George Louison (Agriculture), Lyden Ramdhanny (Tourism) and himself had resigned, as

radical ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard continues to run the country from his home.

Education Minister, Miss Jacqueline Creft, was expected to step down tonight, Whiteman added.

"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.

Bishop, 39, co-founder of the NJM, led the English-speaking Caribbeans first coup in March 1979 and has since established strong ties with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

He has been under house arrest since last Thursday, 24 hours before news broke that a move by NJM radicals was afoot to unseat the more moderate Bishop.

This latest batch of resignations follows those of Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix and Coard, last week.

THE DAILY GLEANER, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1983

Bishop's mother pleas for release

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 18, CANA

The 68-year-old mother of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has appealed for the release of her son from under house arrest and for him to be freed to address the Grenadian people on the political crisis facing the tiny Caribbean Island.

Mrs. Alimenta Bishop, whose husband was killed in 1974 by activists of the deposed Eric Gairy regime there, spoke briefly with CANA's Barbados headquarters from her St. Georges home last night as Bishop's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) confined the Prime Minister to his home for the fifth straight day, amid efforts to resolve a leadership dispute.

She said she had been allowed on request last Saturday to see her son at his home and he was relaxed and looking well.

"I told him I was deeply upset by

what has happened and that I was concerned about his safety, and he smiled and asked me not to worry," Mrs. Bishop told CANA by phone.

She said a guard was present during her visit.

"I feel that it is time for him to be given the opportunity to be free to also tell the Grenadian people, who love him, what is really the problem...I feel they should quickly settle their differences for the sake of our people," Mrs. Bishop declared.

According to NJM statements, Bishop has refused to accept and implement a party decision instituting joint leadership, with him sharing power with his ex-Deputy Bernard Coard.

Mrs. bishop said she had made the request to see her son through "a comrade known as Peggy" who passed it on to whoever has to give the o.k."

Since visiting the Prime Minister last

Saturday, Mrs. Bishop said she had spoken with someone at his house who said he was still alright.

She said she had since been making requests to see him again, with a view to also taking her daughter along, "but so far I have been unable to see him."

"I don't know why the comrades he has been working with all these years do not want him to speak directly with the

people and to explain his side of the story," Mrs. Bishop said.

Prime Minister Bishop, who co-founded the NJM and led the coup which toppled the Eric Gairy regime four years ago, has not been seen in public since last Wednesday.

He was placed under house arrest last Thursday, as the NJM continues to search for a solution to the dispute.

The Grenadian revolution

THE REMOVAL of Maurice Bishop as the effective leader of the Grenadian revolution and his replacement by hardline leftists indicates that the revolution there is about to enter a second stage.

Since coming to power under Bishop's leadership, the New Jewel Movement which seized power from a brutal and corrupt Gairy regime has concentrated on building a one-party state and on pursuing very moderate economic policies which have not seriously threatened the local private sector. A close alliance with Cuba has dragged this tiny state into a diplomatic war with the U.S. Under Bishop's leadership, Grenada attempted to undermine U.S. hostility by cultivating friends within the European Social Democratic Movement. More recently Bishop sought to negotiate his differences with the U.S., a move which was thoroughly opposed by the Cubans.

Although being a somewhat doctrinaire Marxist, Bishop's deputy leader Coard turned out to be a force of moderation and pragmatism in economic policy. However faced with increasing U.S. aggression and hostility Grenada had to decide whether to continue its relatively independent path supported by a Cuban and Soviet Union political and economic links or to move further to the left by becoming another Soviet Union satellite state. The latter would mean increasing state control of the economy or what Marxists would call the socialisation of the means of production. The economic restructuring would most likely be guided by a heavy Cuban and Eastern European presence. Militarily, Grenada would have the shelter of Soviet and Cuban protection against the threats of hostile regional and pro-U.S. interests. Grenada would be harnessed to more fully serve Soviet interests in the Third World.

Bishop's alternative was to seek to maintain the Cuban-Soviet ties of friendship while, backing off from a course of confrontation with the U.S. through cultivating strong western allies via Socialist International and avoiding any involvement in military challenges to U.S. policies in the region.

Bishop's removal by Coard and other political hardliners is a sure indicator that the Grenadian dilemma is being resolved by a deeper immersion into the Cuban-Soviet camp.

It would not at all be surprising if it turns out that the Cuban-Soviet sponsors of the Grenadian revolution played a major role in the removal of Bishop whom they regarded as being too soft, vacillating and anxious to appease liberal opinions in the region. Both the hardline Marxist left as well as their Cuban-Soviet backers hold a similar view of Michael Manley who could well have experienced Bishop's fate if his party had won the 1980 election with the Cuban supported left in control of the PNP.

Bishop's promises to conduct elections in the face of harsh outside Caribbean criticism about his government's failure to do so had become also a bone of contention with the hardline Marxist left who viewed that kind of assurance as indicating weakness.

The faction of hardline leftists led by Coard need to distort what has happened in Grenada to minimise popular hostility towards them and internal war because of Bishop's undoubted popularity among the Grenadian people. Hence the manipulation of information being fed through the state controlled media. External legitimisation also demands that an image of re-established unity be projected, hence the assurances being given

By
Carl
Stone



that Bishop has now reconciled himself to being just one of a collective leadership.

Fatal errors

Bishop, of course, made some fatal errors.

Power in a party state such as is being built in Grenada resides not with the people but with the revolutionary cadres and militarised organisations that are established. Bishop's grass roots popularity and his instincts as a parliamentary politician led him into a path of over-confidence about how far this popularity was a security shield against political opposition forces.

Coard as a Marxist knew that the party state concentrates power in its military organs and within the hands of its party collective leadership, hence his successful strategy of coming to power through the army and with the support of other comrade leaders who resented the extensive power of the charismatic Bishop. The people could have no choice in the matter as their preference is clearly for the charismatic Bishop and not for the hardline left.

Bishop's power would have remained intact had he called elections and established parliamentary type representative institutions and a de-politicised military. As it turns out, he was devoured by the very revolutionary process he was trying to create, with the best of intentions.

With the charismatic leader no longer in charge, the way is now clear for Coard and company to install with Cuban-Soviet backing, the machinery of communist party rule which will mark the final stage of the alienation of power from the people, in much the same manner as has happened in Poland and Afghanistan.

But Coard is quite correct in suggesting that he will not be another Bishop. The collective top level party leadership will now rule but they will all operate under the shadow of Cuban-Soviet control.

Running from the frying pan of U.S. economic imperialism, Grenada has fallen right into the fire of Soviet-Cuban political imperialism. Coercion, regimentation, and increasing militarisation will be cornerstones of the new regime which will seek to move both foreign policy and domestic economic policy further to the left and more in tune with the wishes of the Cuban-Soviet backers...

Bishop's choice is either exile which will be accompanied by propaganda efforts to discredit him or to accept a high sounding office combined with political impotence while Coard and the hardline left tolerate him as a manipulated symbol of regime continuity as

(Cont'd on page 19)

dian ation

Page 10)

the party state into a highly
of Soviet-Cuban power.

option

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jects Dr. Munroe's WPJ to
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would have wished to do the same thing to Michael
Manley, if given a chance.

It will be interesting to see what the PNP has to say on the matter. Manley in particular has an option between denouncing the coup against Bishop and relieving himself and his party of the burdensome Cuban legacy or simply keeping his options open by saying nothing. Bishop was too close to Manley for him to join forces with those who now seek to discredit him.

The larger question is what will happen to the Grenadian revolution. Without its charismatic leader and with an increasingly arrogant hand of foreign control and party edicts from on high, the people's support for this revolution is going to wither or die. The forward march to the left will be sustained only by guns, force and political imperialism.

Grenada could become the Caribbean's Poland.

Grenadian revolution

(Contd. from Page 10)

they set about developing the party state into a highly institutionalised branch plant of Soviet-Cuban power.

Manley's option

On the local scene as arrogant puppets of Soviet political imperialism one expects Dr. Munroe's WPJ to be very supportive of Coard and the hardliners as they would have wished to do the same thing to Michael Manley, if given a chance.

It will be interesting to see what the PNP has to say on the matter. Manley in particular has an option between denouncing the coup against Bishop and relieving himself and his party of the burdensome Cuban legacy or simply keeping his options open by saying nothing. Bishop was too close to Manley for him to join forces with those who now seek to discredit him.

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Grenada could become the Caribbean's Poland.

Cleaner Oct. 19, 1983

Moscow's role in ousting Bishop from power

Directives from Moscow reportedly played a key role in the political crisis which has gripped Grenada since last week.

The bits and pieces of news coming from the island, however do not throw very much light on the state of affairs in the country, but information gleaned from sources there over the weekend, plot the course of events leading to the ouster of Bishop.

Bishop's fall began some time last year, as alluded to by Armed Forces Chief General Hudson Austin in a statement on Sunday. According to that statement, the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement took a decision that there will be collective leadership of the country. That decision, the General said, has been regularly flouted by Bishop.

Information from sources in St. George's said that events gathered speed in the summer with the unannounced visit of Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard

to Moscow for talks with top leaders of the Kremlin.

Coard is a hard-line Marxist and is strongly supported by his Jamaican-born wife, who is in charge of Women's Affairs in the Government.

Coard returned from Moscow in July, just about the time when the Soviet Ambassador to the country left for his vacation.

Prime Minister Bishop visited East Europe, Hungary and Czechoslovakia in particular in September and early October, just months after returning from Washington where he was invited by the Congressional Black Caucus. Despite the rhetoric of Bishop while in the United States, it is understood that he made overtures to the United States Administration which apparently caused alarm in Moscow.

IT WAS THEN that the decision was taken to move him out of the way.

The showdown began when a Cuban merchant

ship that normally makes a monthly call to St. George's with a turn-around time of about three days, this time moved out into the open harbour on Friday and dropped anchor, after remaining for over a week on this call.

It was also on Friday that Minister of Mobilisation Selwyn Strachan attempted to address a crowd outside the offices of the **Free West Indian** newspaper in downtown St. George's to the effect that Coard was in charge of the country. Strachan reportedly got a very hostile reception and had to seek cover in the office of Coard.

The confusion which followed after the ouster of Bishop was heightened on Friday night when the lights in the harbour area mysteriously went out and during

(Con'td on Page 19 Col 1)

Moscow's role

Continued from Page 1

the break, movements from ship to shore were observed by some residents of the town.

In the brief battle for control of Grenada a pattern has developed. The officer corps of the Army supports the Coard faction of the NJM, which in turn is supported by the Russians. The rank and file membership of the Army and voluntary revolutionary guards who have been confined to barracks obviously support Bishop.

However, according to sources close to the scene in St. George's, the weekend episode is a classic manoeuvre by hard-line Marxists who have discarded the nationalistic united front of the ordinary man in the street and have opted for a coup by Coard, supported by Moscow with the assistance of the Armed Forces.

The demonstrations in the streets of Grenada yesterday with shouts that 'C' as in Coard, is Communism, reveals the nature of the coup. It was directed from external sources by interests that have obviously become impatient with the pace of Bishop's socialism.

Information from observers in St. George's suggests that Cuba may have been embarrassed by the Kremlin decision to move at this time. The backlash in terms of Cuban relations with the rest of the Caribbean could be extremely damaging.

— VINCENT TULLOCH

LEANER, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1983

Classic Marxist power struggle in Grenada

By Stewart Russell

Reuters specialist writer

BRIDGETOWN, Oct. 16, (CANA-Reuter):

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 is 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 peoples revolutionary gov-

ernment (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 Peoples Revolutionary

(Con'td on Page 17)

Power struggle

(From Page 16)

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

But they bought 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 recognized 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) had ousted Bishop.

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

Grenada

Oct. 16, (CANA-Reuter):

Grenada remained gripped in a political crisis today, with the security forces announcing more arrests.

Former Minister of Industrialisation, Kenrick Radix and other persons who organised a demonstration yesterday calling for the release of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop have been arrested.

Bishop is under house arrest as what appears to be a power struggle between the moderate and radical groups in his leftist New Jewel Movement continues.

Second Minister quits as Grenada takeover crisis continues

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Oct. 15, CANA-Reuter:

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 Grenada (RFG) reported that Industrialisation and Labour Minister, Kendrick Radix had left the Peoples 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 arrest 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 arrest 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.

Grenada follows pattern of 'vote by gun'—paper

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Oct. 16, CANA:

The independent **Sunday Express** newspaper here, commenting on a continuing leadership crisis in Grenada, today said whoever ends up seizing power there will have to spend the length of his tenure looking over his shoulder.

"That, of course, is the trouble with voting with the gun," the editorial said.

There has been no official word on who is in control of the St. George's government. But the state-controlled radio in Grenada has announced the detention of former Attorney General Kenrick Radix and

a number of persons involved in a demonstration yesterday.

They were demanding Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's release by a hard-line faction of the administration, said to be supporting former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

"Once a government takes power through guns, any ambitious sergeant who can get control of the guns is in a position to overthrow that government," the **Sunday Express** said.

It said that whatever his protestations to the contrary, Bishop must have

been looking over his shoulder over the last few months.

"...There is a lesson to be learned," the paper continued, "in the fact that Selwyn Strachan (the Information Minister), the man who gave the Caribbean the phrases 'voting with a gun' and 'one man, one gun' has emerged as a pivotal figure in the goings-on in that hapless Caribbean country."

"...It is a safe bet that, under a Coard administration, Selwyn Strachan is going to emerge as number two."

"In this case, we would advise Coard to look over his shoulder at Strachan because it is clear that the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) is set to repeat all the clichés that have sprung up under

Radix held for leading pro-Bishop protest

Coloane Oct. 17, 1983

ST GEORGES, Oct 16, CANA -- Grenada's resigned Minister of Industrialisation and Fisheries, Kendrick Radix, who led a demonstration yesterday demanding the release of leftist Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, said to be under house arrest here, has been detained by the security forces, the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced.

It was the only major development reported as a political crisis over leadership of the four-and-a-half year-old Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) went into its third day without immediate signs of resolution.

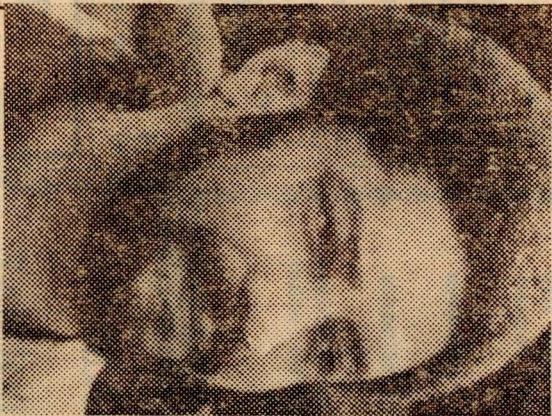
The radio had said yesterday that "a number of people known to have been involved in 'organising' the march had been detained. No other names were given today.

Radix, a former Attorney General, led a crowd of about 300 through the streets of the capital urging resistance to what he said was a move by Bishop's hardline Marxist Deputy, Bernard Coard to unseat the Prime Minister.

The radio, which has been virtually the only source of official information

since the crisis erupted Friday, has to date said nothing about Bishop's whereabouts.

One PRG official however told



MAURICE BISHOP
...under house arrest?

CANA today that the Prime Minister "is at home and well." The official declined to give further details.

Announcements on the radio have



BERNARD COARD
"...No one-manism"

been coming mostly from the Security Forces who, in the leftist government system here, wield considerable influence.

In the first public acknowledgement of the strife inside the New Jewel Movement (NJM), Army Major Lam Cornwall yesterday accused Bishop of disregarding important decisions made by the majority of his colleagues in the PRG.

Said Cornwall, Grenada's Ambassador to Cuba: "Recently the NJM's Central Committee's leadership and the entire membership of the NJM took certain firm decisions on internal party changes which were aimed at strengthening the work of the party and revolution.

"(But) comrade Bishop refused to accept and implement these decisions, even though he had been present at the Party's meeting and voted for the decisions."

Accepting Cornwall's statement it

the march called for

"If M... by Mond... eral decla... be no wo... Grenada."

Today, dio Free involved will also b

The ra... ment ban... sections of tomorrow nouncement march thro... their arma...

Western tone of the... gists that government... tion media.

The sou... meeting to fostered by with whom... ary govern... and who b... healing the l...

Both Cu... maintain resi...

Reliable information on exactly what is happening is scanty, with the telephones to high officials suddenly not functioning normally and many other credible sources tight-lipped.

Flights were arriving here as normal today and the capital, St Georges appeared calm.

The NJM weekly newspaper "The Jewel" failed to appear today, according to press sources in the capital.

There has so far been no official confirmation here that Army chief Hudson Austin has been replaced.

Radix detained

Continued from Page 1

seems clear that Bishop somehow found the decisions not entirely acceptable.

The way insiders put it, Bishop apparently rejected a move by one faction of the 10-year-old NJM to have him share the Prime Ministership with Coard.

While none of the announcements on the radio acknowledged this, Major Cornwall in his statement openly accused Bishop of seeking to run a one-man show against the wishes of the majority to his colleagues in the NJM.

Cornwall in fact declared that the Armed Forces will definitely not tolerate "one-manism" in the Party's ranks or in Grenada.

More ominously perhaps, Major Cornwall linked Bishop to starting a "vicious rumour" (for which his personal Security Chief Cletus St. Paul had already been arrested) that "could have led to bloodshed on the streets of Grenada," and warned that the army will deal "firmly and swiftly" with any action that disturbs the peace or normal life of the country.

Political analysts and Western diplomatic sources suggest that failing some unlikely recapitulation by him Bishop will be expelled from the NJM, and the Army will call on Coard to take over the leadership of the Party and country.

In the meantime the Army has already moved to crush open public support for Bishop.

The radio last night announced the arrest of "a number of persons" who organised a pro-Bishop demonstration in the capital, St. Georges.

Included was former PRG Minister of Industrialisation and Fisheries, Kendrick Radix (the radio said he resigned from the PRG three days ago) who led

Blood bath

Oct. 16, (CANA-Reuter):

Four grenadian groups in the United States have called on Barbados Prime Minister, Tom Adams, to help in preventing what they perceive as an imminent blood bath.

Today, Communist Cuba, a close ally of Grenada, remained mum on developments in the small English-speaking island.

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the march by about 300 people and called for resistance to current developments here.

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

Today's first major newscast on Radio Free Grenada said other persons involved in yesterday's demonstration will also be held.

The radio has carried an announcement banning motor vehicle parking in sections of the capital at specified times tomorrow - the kind of official announcement that usually precedes a march through the city by troops with their armaments.

Western diplomatic sources say the tone of the RFG announcements suggests that the Coard faction of the government is in charge of the information media.

The sources said any top level NJM meeting today could well have been fostered by Cuba and the Soviet Union, with whom Grenada's post-revolutionary government established strong ties and who both have a big stake in healing the leadership rift.

Both Cuba and the Soviet Union maintain resident Ambassadors here.

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Gleaner Oct. 17, 1983

Ex-adviser calls for Bishop's freedom

BRIDGETOWN, Oct. 16, (CANA):

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 our 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. Our action can only frustrate the revolutionary process."

Radix yesterday accused Coard of seeking to take over the leadership of the four-and-a-half-year-old Government that came to power in a March 1979 revolution, led by Bishop.

Coard last Friday announced his resignation, he said, to give the lie to "vicious rumours" that he and his wife were plotting against Bishop, but it is felt that behind the scenes he is still the man in charge.

Mrs. Coard is also a member of the Government.

Gleaner Oct. 12 1983

Calls for release of Alister Hughes

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 20 (CANA)

The Caribbean News Agency, through its General Manager Harry Mayers today cabled the military rulers in Grenada requesting the release of news correspondent Alister Hughes.

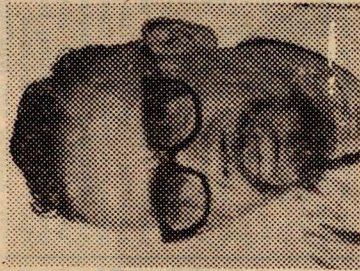
Hughes was picked up at his home last night and taken away by security forces. His brother Leonard, a businessman and the manager of the Coco-cola factory, Tony Monroe were also arrested last night.

The CANA telex addressed to the chairman of the Military Council, commander Hudson Austin requested urgent confirmation that the Grenadian journalist was safe and unharmed.

CANA also despatched a telex to the CARICOM Secretariat requesting that organisations assistance to obtain Hughes release.

Mayers said that in the light of the regime's harsh criticisms of Alister Hughes reports over the past few days, he feared for his safety.

Foreign journalists were not allowed to enter Grenada to cover the current political turmoil and Hughes was the sole independent news link between Grenada and the rest of the world.



The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists, an independent newsmens organisation said today it had cabled Grenada's new military rulers urging the release of Hughes.

The cable addressed to Army Commander General Hudson Austin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council which is running the country, urged "an immediate and unconditional release" of Hughes, Grenada correspondent of the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Chairman David Marash said the organisation appealed to Austin to ensure Hughes' safety after he is freed. The journalist also worked for the Associated Press (AP), the **Miami Herald**, and other international news organisations.

Grenada fails to turn up for human rights case

The Government of Grenada failed to appear before the Special Commission of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights which met at the Commission's offices in Washington on Thursday, September 29.

The Grenada Government had previously informed the Commission that they were seeking a "friendly solution" to the petition alleging human rights violations in Grenada which was filed before the Commission in December 1980 by Oliver Clarke (Gleaner, Jamaica), Ken Gordon (Trinidad Express), Mark Conyers (Trinidad Guardian), Stephen Brathwaite (Nation, Barbados), and Neville Grosvenor (Advocate, Barbados).

The petition charged that the Government of Grenada had violated the human rights of its citizens by:

1. Failing to allow them to participate in Government as no elections had been held since the Bishop regime came to power by armed coup in March 1979.
2. Failing to respect the right of freedom of thought

and expression in Grenada, particularly through the closure of the **Torchlight** newspaper and the **Catholic Focus**. (The **Voice** was closed after the petition was filed).

3. The deprivation of property witnessed by the confiscation without compensation of the **Trinidad Express** shares in the **Torchlight**.

"The Government of Grenada is obviously ashamed of their human rights record," said Mr. Clarke. "Their failure to appear before this internationally-recognised tribunal at this meeting indicates that they themselves recognise that their refusal to hold free and fair elections and the continued detention without charge of over 100 persons is indefensible.

The question to ask is: What does Mr. Bishop have to hide? Why has his Government refused so far to allow the Commission to visit Grenada on a fact-finding tour?

"The petitioners hope that the Commission will now insist on an on-site visit to find out why Caribbean citizens continue to be detained without charges being

placed against them and then issue a strongly critical report on the Grenada Government's conduct.

"Pressure must be brought on the Government of Grenada to allow a free and independent press to be re-established in that country."

If the Commission follow past precedent they will now recognise their inability to negotiate a friendly settlement and will request formally permission to enter Grenada and will propose a specific date for their investigative visit.

If Grenada denies such a request then the Commission would be expected to issue their report containing information given and publish this expeditiously.

The Special Commission consisted of Lic. Cesar Sepulveda (Chairman) and Professor Tom. J. Farer, as well as David Padilla, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Commission.

The Petitioners were represented by Oliver Clarke and Mr. Donald Trotman, Attorney.

OCT. 12, 1983 Cleaner

Grenada

Oct. 20, (CANA-Reuter):

The British High Commission here said today 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 Mar-

tin 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.

PAGE ONE EDITORIAL

RELEASE HIM

The murders of Mr. Bishop and top members of his Cabinet have been followed by the arrest of Alister Hughes, for many years the correspondent of this newspaper, and the CANA Grenada Representative and Secretary of the Caribbean Press Council.

Only last month Mr. Hughes visited Jamaica and challenged us to protect the freedom of the press. Now his voice has been silenced by detention.

We join the call of the chairman of the Caribbean Press Council (please see Page 12) for his release. We urge all international press organizations to petition the military junta for his immediate release. We urge the Heads of Governments in the Caribbean as they meet in Barbados to demand his release.

The Bishop Government had silenced all local independent media, but had allowed Hughes to file his reports to this newspaper and to CANA. Now the new dictatorship has removed even that contact with the outside world.

It is of a piece with the dreadful plan of enslaving a people which is unfolding.

Human Rights

THE EDITOR, Sir:— I read with interest in the newspaper here that Stephen Brathwaite of THE NATION and Neville Grosvenor of the ADVOCATE are joint prosecutors of the Government of Grenada on account of the latter's alleged poor Human Rights record.

But my interest is turned to alarm when I consider the widely known as well as not so well known Human Rights outrages that have taken place right home in Barbados.

The people of Barbados are not unmindful of the plight of peoples anywhere who have been deprived of their freedom. But all Barbadians know of the higher right of life itself that far too many Barbadians from "I-ele" Parris to the victims of the so-called "canefield" murders have been denied without vindication.

I also have very intimate knowledge of another category of rights denied in Barbados and the editors of both daily newspapers there are fully aware of the case, in which it has been clearly estab-

lished that a person's rights as a citizen can be conditional upon his revealed political non-sympathies (and I say this advisedly). Yet no protestations have been made by these same newspapers who now seek to prosecute the Government of Grenada whose grounds for the alleged detentions are manifestly political.

The situation is therefore clearly laughable among the enlightened peoples of the entire world, who must question the moral basis on which the two Barbadian newspapers are pursuing the Government of Grenada.

Some lawyers would even say that they are estopped from doing so. But from my simple perspective it would seem to me that charity must still begin at home.

Supporting evidence in all the cases mentioned is abundant and available.

I am, etc.,

HERBIE ARTHUR

Norman Manley Law School
P.O. Box 231,
Mona, Kingston 7,
October 13, 1983.

OAS, Grenada's tourism body to sponsor seminar

From Alister Hughes
ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada,
Oct. 6:

A week-long workshop by the Caribbean Hotels' Advisory Council is to start here on October 15 as a joint effort of the Organisation of American States, the Ministry of Tourism, the Grenada Hotels' Association and the Caribbean Hotel Training Institute.

Norberto Ambros, OAS director in Grenada, said participants will be from all sections of the tourism sector worldwide, will be from all sections of the

local tourist industry, experts from a cross section of the tourism industry worldwide will be brought in and the workshop will undertake a review of aspects include the tourism product and its distribution, marketing and a marketing plan, tools of advertising, computer and hotel technology, front and back office computer systems, food and beverage controls, facilities and energy management and hotel repairs and maintenance.

"Whenever CHAC activities have taken place",

the OAS director said, "one of the things that always happens is a resurgence of interest of a very wide cross section of interests in the country".

WPJ says Coard not on ruling Military Council

Mr. Bernard Coard, former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in Grenada, is not a member of the new Revolutionary Council which is now the government of Grenada, according to information reaching the Workers Party of Jamaica.

At a press conference in Kingston yesterday, the General Secretary of the W.P.J., Dr. Trevor Munroe, circulated a statement issued by the Council which said that Chairman of the Council was Comrade Hudson Austin, General of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Gleaner Oct. 12, 1983

Several groups react with shock at Grenada killings

Local reaction to the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, came from a number of bodies, all voicing shock and horror the brutal happening.

Statements were issued by the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica, the Trade Union Movement, the Jamaica Teachers Association, and the West Indies Group of University Teachers (Mona).

Signing for the trade unions were Messrs. Lascelles Beckford, of the B.I.T.U.; H.O. Thomposon, for the N.W.U.; Hopeton Caven, for the T.U.C.; Claude O'Reagan, for J.U.P.O.P.E.; and E. Lloyd Taylor, for JALGO.

Following are the texts of the statements:

FROM THE P.S.O.J.:

"The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica is deeply disturbed by the recent events in Grenada, which have culminated in the killing of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several of his Cabinet Ministers.

"Such callous disregard for human life seems to be an inevitable consequence of departing from the democratic way of life and taking the revolutionary path adopted by Grenada.

"The developments in Grenada have introduced a new and frightening dimension to Caribbean political life, which should serve as a warning to any Caribbean leader, choosing to flirt with revolutionary leftwing policies in the misguided belief that he will be able to maintain control of the degree and pace of the movement to the left.

"The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica calls on the Jamaican Government to press for an emergency meeting of the CARICOM Heads of Government to discuss the situation in Grenada and to determine what can be done to alleviate the plight of the people of Grenada, what can be done to bring about a speedy return to democracy in that long suffering island and finally what needs to be done to ensure that no other CARICOM country will ever find itself in similar circumstances in the future.

"Obviously, the question of Grenada's continuing relationship, if any, with the rest of CARICOM will have to be the first item on the Agenda at any such

meeting of CARICOM Heads of Government.

"Our sympathy today is with the unfortunate people of Grenada, who, we fear, will never be able to live in peace and prosperity until a democratic system of government, based on the principle of one man one vote, is restored to their troubled homeland."

FROM THE TRADE UNIONS:

"The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, National Workers' Union, Trade Union Congress of Jamaica, Jamaica Union of Public Officers and Public Employees and Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers are shocked and horrified at the barbaric slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada and several of his Cabinet Colleagues as well as the murder of Trade Union leaders Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain yesterday.

"We understand that the leaders of the Army carried out the executions after the people had demonstrated and released

their Prime Minister from house arrest.

"We of the Free Trade Union Movement in Jamaica support the workers and people of Grenada and will give whatever assistance we can so that their just struggle in the cause of Freedom, Democracy and human decency will never be in vain."

FROM THE JTA

The Jamaica Teachers' Association is deeply saddened and shocked by the events which are taking place in Grenada.

The murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other Government

Ministers must bring a particular feeling of revulsion to the people of the Caribbean whose experience in the means by which changes are made in Governments and leadership have been more in keeping with the practice of a civilised society.

If any lesson is to be learnt from Grenada's tragedy, then a way must be found to ensure that our people come to have a better understanding and appreciation of how the different world political systems operate.

For the people of Jamaica, the Association hopes that Grenada's tragedy will be particularly instructive to those persons and groups who may be tempted to flirt with political systems the practical application of which they seem to understand so little.

FROM WIGUT

WIGUT condemns the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada along with other Grenadians including other representatives of the U.W.I. Council. We see this as a setback to the development of the Grenadian and Caribbean people.

Coleman Oct. 12, 1983

PNP condemns military rule in Grenada

Mr. Michael Manley, Leader of the Opposition and president of the Peoples National Party, yesterday deplored the imposition of army rule on the people of Grenada. He called for the lifting of martial law, urged that the executions cease and the rights of the free movement and individual liberty be fully respected.

In a statement issued after a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the P.N.P., called to consider what it described as the brutal murder of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, of Grenada, Mr. Manley said that the Party has disowned the Revolutionary Military Council, adding that the P.N.P. did not recognise the right of the R.M.C. to speak for the Grenadian people.

The P.N.P. which had friendly ties with the Bishop regime up to the time of his death will also be recommending to Socialist International the expulsion of the New Jewel Movement as it is now composed and in the light of events of the last week, Mr. Manley said..

Mr. Manley appealed to all members of the international community, liberation movements and progressive forces to "isolate the ruling clique" in Grenada and thereby encourage the return of a government consistent with the wishes of Grenadian people.

"At this moment we share a feeling of profound grief with the people of Grenada and we hope and pray for their early release from the military oppression which has been brutally imposed on them. We grieve with the relatives of all those who have died," Mr. Manley said.

He warned against "any external efforts to exploit a deplorable situation and denounce any attempt at foreign intervention" from any source whatsoever. The future path of Grenada, he said, must be settled by its own people as only they have the competence to decide their own political future.

FOLLOWING IS THE MAIN body of the statement:

"The events which began in Grenada several days ago and which ended in the brutal killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop along with Cabinet colleagues

and Trade Union leaders were marked by one critical and decisive fact. There had clearly been differences of opinion within the leadership of the New Jewel Movement about the implementation of certain Party decisions. The Party decisions themselves and any argument about their implementation are not our business nor the business of anyone else anywhere in the world.

"However, in the midst of the argument a clique used the Army to detain the leader of the country and to keep him under house arrest. There he was silenced so that he was unable to present his side of the argument to his Party or to his country. By the act of introducing the Army to silence one party to an internal democratic argument, those responsible abrogated absolutely and irrevocably the very democratic process to which the New Jewel Movement had been committed throughout its existence.

"By the act, the clique among the leadership of the Party and among the leadership of the Army had removed themselves from any semblance of the demo-

(Cont'd on Page 22 Col 8)

PNP condemns military

Continued from Page 1

cratic process. They have, therefore, disqualified themselves as members of the great family of progressive movements and parties in the world who are committed to the democratic process.

"The People's National Party deplores the imposition of army rule on the people of Grenada and denounces the introduction of any totalitarian regime whether in the CARICOM region or elsewhere.

"We deeply regret the loss of a great young leader and his Comrades in these brutal circumstances. Furthermore, we state categorically that those who breached the democratic process by detaining Prime Minister Bishop instead of allowing the matter to be handled by democratic discussions and decision-making in the Party, set in train a series of events that made virtually inevitable the brutal and unacceptable events which transpired on Wednesday, October 19. We hold the clique which originally sent the army to detain Bishop absolutely responsible for the final outcome.

"DURING HISTENURE, Maurice Bishop earned international recognition and respect for his efforts to implement basic reforms and beneficial programmes for the advancement of his people. To the very end he continued to enjoy their love and admiration.

"The People's National Party has considered the question of its relationship with the clique which now forms the Revolutionary Council and with the New Jewel Movement as it now stands after the events of the last week.

"Taking note of the arbitrary seizure of political power by the military and a clique; being satisfied that Prime Minister Bishop enjoyed overwhelming popular support and that the clique of persons who had him detained and who bear the clear responsibility for his death and the death of the other leaders of the Revolution were acting, contrary to the wishes of the people; the PNP has unanimously taken the following decisions:

1. We repudiate the Revolutionary Council and as a Party we do not recognise its right to speak for the Grenadian people.
2. We formally sever all relations with the New Jewel Movement in its present guise.
3. We will be recommending to the Socialist International the expulsion of the NJM as it is now composed and in the light of the events of the last week.
4. We appeal to all members of the International Community, Liberation Movements and progressive forces to isolate the ruling clique in Grenada and thereby encourage the return of a government consistent with the wishes of the Grenadian people.
5. We demand the lifting of Martial Law, that the executions cease and the rights of free movement and individual liberty be fully respected.

"At this time, we share a feeling of profound grief with the people of Grenada and we hope and pray for their early release from the military oppression which has been so brutally imposed upon them. We grieve with the relatives of all those who have died.

"Finally, the future path of Grenada must be settled by its own people. Only they have the competence to decide their own political process.

"We warn against any external efforts to exploit a deplorable situation and denounce any attempt at foreign intervention from any source whatever".

LESSON FROM GRENADA

It is important to get events in Grenada into some proportion. The first sign of disproportion came yesterday morning, with Mr. Michael Manley's statement about his late friend Comrade Bishop as 'a leader who had given them (the people of Grenada) a new sense of hope and pride as a people'. There speaks a perennial adolescent.

In point of fact Bishop had unconstitutionally seized power by force. Perhaps, given the fact that the lunatic Gairy had made free elections impossible, there was at the time no other way of changing the government. But Bishop had many years in which to legitimize his rule by calling an election. If, as Mr. Manley avers, he was such a popular hero he would have had no need to fear the outcome.

But Bishop made no attempt whatever to legitimize his position. He made it clear that he intended to remain a dictator, and lent himself most enthusiastically to the statement of one of his erstwhile colleagues that the best system of voting was 'one man, one gun'. Bishop as a Marxist and a dictator invited the fate of all those who live by the sword. The best that can be said for him is that he was, perhaps, as a man, a few degrees less squalid than his murderers. His mistake was apparently to have indulged in some degree of 'deviationism' and he suffered the consequences of the Communist situation he had himself created.

It may well be that his murder may have the consequence of turning him into some sort of national hero in Grenada. Desperate people do desperate things; and it will not have been the first time that an assassination has conferred on someone, in death, the kind of reputation he did not deserve in life.

Another bit of disproportion seems to be coming up in the idea that Grenada could become the Poland of the West Indies. This is altogether too grand a comparison. Poland is a very large country, in the heart of Europe, with a long, distinguished and often tragic history. It is involved with vast forces, with two huge nations contending for world leadership.

Grenada, on the other hand, is an insignificant island with a population of just over 100,000 and if it sank into the sea tomorrow it would perhaps get as much news coverage as the sinking of the Titanic. This is not to play down the misfortunes of its good people. In personal terms a mishap to one person is no less a mishap because that person is not one of many millions. It is merely to say that in terms of world affairs scale and power is of the greatest importance.

Nevertheless, at various levels, certain considerations now arise. First of



by
**Morris
Cargill**

all, Mr. Michael Manley would be well advised to keep looking over his Left shoulder. Nobody on his Right wishes him any physical harm, or indeed anything but a satisfactory flow of U.S. dollars and the benevolent hope that he will one day grow up. The knives that are even now being sharpened for him come from the opposite direction.

Also, all those 'liberal' socialists who enjoy capitalist freedoms and luxuries while at the same time acting as apologists for Cuba and Russia had better sit up and take notice. Personally, I have no particular difficulty coping with Communists. They are at least honest about their dishonesties, straightforward about their deviousness. But talking to the Mona socialists is like trying to wade through a swamp of soft-boiled eggs and treacle without shoes.

What to do?

On a more important level, the question now arises as to what Jamaica and the rest of the Caribbean should do about Comrade Coard and his hard-line Communist dictatorship in Grenada. We should have faced this long ago, when Bishop was alive. But we didn't, and now, it seems, events have jerked us into the awareness that Cuba has a new firm outpost. Quite clearly, the Coard Government, fearful of any popular uprising, will now invite further help from Cuban forces.

In theory, of course — and you must note that I write 'in theory' — the sensible thing, were we serious people, would be to land an expeditionary force on Grenada, by the present leaders for murder (for they have no legal or constitutional basis for the use of force) and set up the machinery for free elections. But, alas, I doubt if we could land an expeditionary force on Lime Cay. So, given our inability to do anything effective, we shall doubtless attempt to overwhelm Mr. Coard and his colleagues with high-sounding words. Certainly if words could kill we could just point our politicians at Grenada, focus them like a

(Cont'd on page 22)

and exclude it from CARICOM. The sole result of this, however will be to throw Grenada further into the arms of Cuba, and from our point of view will prove to be self-defeating.

One must repeat that the time to have acted should have been when Bishop first brought himself to power by force; for everything since has been the logical and inevitable outcome of that single fact. We seemed then (perhaps we still are) incapable of understanding the essential nature of Marxist dictators. Mr. Michael Manley, now so outraged, was busy buttering up Bishop

Grenada

us made himself, in part, guilty of events he now deplors. The as-governments of the Caribbean, the possible exception of Mr. of Barbados, took the path of

least resistance. Some of us even protested mildly, and some of the Mona Socialists less mildly, when the USA refused to include Grenada in schemes of aid.

I do not know at this point what will become of the unfortunate people of Grenada who, ever since their independence, have had to suffer government-by-psychopath. But perhaps we in Jamaica may at last learn, from events in Grenada, something about the anatomy of Marxism, and about the insidious way it can creep up on a country with the help of flabby-minded and sentimental socialists.

Cleaner Oct. 12, 1983

Armed Forces in full control of 'Spice Island'

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 20 (CANA)

The Armed Forces were in control of Grenada today, following the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-ministers and the dissolution of Bishop's crisis-torn leftist Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored here, reported.

A "Revolutionary Military Council", headed by Army Commander General Hudson Austin, is now in control of the Caribbean island, where a 24-hour-a-day curfew is in force, prepared to govern with what it calls "absolute strictness."

"The Revolutionary Military Council has full legislative and executive powers," RFG said in a statement. "It has dissolved the Peoples Revolutionary Government and dismissed all members of the present Cabinet

and now legally constitutes the government of Grenada."

The army take-over, from yesterday, was announced after Prime Minister Bishop, Foreign Minister Union Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Housing Minister Norris Bain and two trade union leaders, Vincent Noel, and Fitzroy Bain, were killed by the security forces.

It came in the face of feuding between moderates and hardline communists in Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM), which seized power in a March, 1979 coup.

Bishop had been under house arrest from last week until yesterday, when hundreds of supporters stormed his home and freed him. The Prime Minister and the three ministers who resigned in sympathy with him were reported dead by Austin after troops stormed

army headquarters, where they had taken refuge. But independent reports said the four were executed after giving themselves up.

The killings were condemned by several Caribbean governments, including Barbados, Jamaica and Dominica.

Grenada's Armed Forces today warned that "any attempt at foreign aggression will be restricted by the Peoples Revolutionary Armed Forces to the last man."

The Military Council called on "all countries to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Grenada and to strictly adhere to the international legal principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states."

The Council said the lives and property of foreign citizens were "fully protected and guaranteed."

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Dominica raps 'unlawful' rule

ROSEAU, Oct 20, (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 the current chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), that includes Grenada said Dominica would confer with 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.

Chambers announces trade sanctions against Grenada

PORT-OF-SPAIN, October 20, (CANA):

Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad and Tobago has announced trade sanctions against the new revolutionary council in Grenada.

The armed forces took over in Grenada yesterday, after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the former Ministers of Housing, Foreign Affairs and Education, and two trade union leaders.

The take-over came in the face of a power struggle between moderates and hardline Communists in Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM). The armed forces have clamped

a 24-hour-a-day curfew on Grenada and warned civilians that anyone seen on the streets will be shot.

Chambers told reporters the Trinidad and Tobago Government has decided, that it will not participate in any CARICOM meeting at which Grenada is present "until further notice."

Chambers said the decision for CARICOM summit meeting had been prompted by a call from St. Lucia Prime Minister John Compton today on behalf of the community's sub-group, the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Chambers told the news conference his Government had decided that "with immediate effect" no Grenadian citizen would be allowed to enter this country without a visa.

Grenadian exports to this country would be disallowed CARICOM priority treatment — that is, duty-free concessions — and all boats registered in Grenada would be disallowed from using the facilities at this country's CARICOM jetty, Chambers reported.

The Prime Minister also expressed the hope that the bodies of all those "executed" in Grenada

would be handed over to relatives.

The killing of Bishop and his ex-Ministers could only be described as "executions," the Prime Minister said.

As the longest-serving democratically elected Government in CARICOM, "we find it extremely difficult to countenance political murders," Chambers added.

Chambers said his Government viewed with horror "the importation of such executions in the English-speaking Caribbean."

"Under no circumstances whatsoever can we countenance the execution of public figures in the settlement of political disputes," he remarked.

The Trinidad and Tobago Cabinet met this morning to discuss the Grenada situation and take a number of decisions.

Chambers said he had yesterday made a "no comment" response on the situation because the information available today was not available then.

Chambers was also asked about the position of Grenadians who might be here studying or on vacation and would not want to return home.

"We have a Citizenship Act and an Immigration Act," the Prime Minister

Bishop pays official visit to Hungary

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Sept. 29:

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop flew into Budapest International Airport yesterday at the start of an official visit to Hungary.

This was disclosed today by the state-owned Radio Free Grenada (RFG) and the station said Bishop is accompanied by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Minister of Agriculture George Louison who arrived in Hungary before the Bishop delegation.

RFG did not state the purpose of the visit but said discussions with Hungarian officials covered the international situation and the strengthening of ties and co-operation between Grenada and Hungary.

This is the Prime Minister's fourth trip to a country of the Soviet bloc. He visited East Germany and Bulgaria in June last year and, a month later, he went to Moscow.

On his return from his first trip "behind the Iron Curtain", Bishop said development of relations with the socialist world is

very important and strategic as a matter of principle for Grenada.

"We believe this is so," he said, "because, as a non-aligned country developing relations with the socialist world is a matter of the first order of importance."

Bishop said that, at a time when the capitalist world, with which Grenada has traditional ties, "continues to be engulfed in crisis", it is also important to diversify Grenada's trading relations and seek new trading partners in the socialist world.

The Prime Minister has also visited Libya, where he stopped on his way home from Bulgaria in June 1982, and he went to North Korea in April of this year. Other trips outside the region include an official visit to Mexico in September 1981 and the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference in Australia in the same month.

The Prime Minister paid a "private" visit to the United States last June.

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As regards Grenada-registered boats docked here, the Prime Minister said,

complete their work and be docked.

As regards boats on the way to be docked, however, it was a "different matter," he said.

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Chambers was also asked about the position of Grenadians who might be here studying or on vacation and would not want to return home.

"We have a Citizenship Act and an Immigration Act," the Prime Minister

stated, "and if we say that people will not be allowed here without visas and the people are here, they will have to comply with the Act."

"they will have to leave at some time," and indicated they would be allowed to complete their work while docked.

As regards boats on the way to be docked, however, it was a "different matter," he said.

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