

Express Oct. 16, 1983

Bishop's whereabouts a mystery

ST GEORGES, Saturday, (CANA)—Grenada remained in the grip of a serious political crisis for the second day running today, amid an apparent attempt by inside Marxist hardliners to unseat leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) this morning threw no new light on the crucial question of who was running the country, with the whereabouts of the 39-year-old Bishop unclear and Friday's announcement that his deputy Bernard Coard had resigned.

The radio's lone Saturday morning newscast made no mention of the Prime Minister's

whereabouts.

It simply repeated Friday's announcement that Bishop's personal security chief Cletus St Paul had been arrested for spreading a rumour that Coard and his wife had been plotting to kill the Prime Minister . . . that Coard had stepped down to give the lie to the "vicious rumour" and that there was an attempted arms raid at a militia station Wednesday night by elements bent on wiping out Coard and his wife.

Unofficial sources said this morning there may well be a top-level meeting today of Bishop's ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) which had been in control here ever since the March

1979 coup that ousted dictator Sir Eric Gairy.

RFG said that Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, reported by one regional radio station to be under house arrest along with Bishop, would declare open a local netball championship slated for yesterday.

Western diplomatic sources say the tone of 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 yesterday 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.

Reliable information on exactly what was happening remained scanty Saturday, with the telephones to high officials suddenly not functioning normally and many other credible sources tight-lipped.

Flights were arriving here as normal Saturday and the capital, St Georges, appeared calm.

The NJM weekly newspaper The Jewel failed to appear today, according to press sources in the capital.

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SUNDAY OPINION

No light in the Grenada tunnel

WHOEVER ENDS up seizing power in Grenada will have to spend the length of his tenure looking over his shoulder as Maurice Bishop must have been doing these last few months, whatever his protestations to the contrary.

That, of course, is the trouble with voting with the gun. 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. Indeed there is a lesson in the fact that Selwyn Strachan, 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.

The National Mobilisation Minister was the man who announced on Radio Free Grenada that there was a change of leadership, with Bernard Coard replacing Maurice Bishop, and while the ensuing confusion tends to make any prediction premature, it is a safe bet that, under a Coard administration, Selwyn Strachan is going to emerge as Number Two.

In which 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 the revolutionary umbrella and, in the classic "banana republic" style, is on a path of coup followed by counter-coup.

Still, even now, Mr. Coard must not be counting his chickens. He has a reputation as a hardliner, although all that means is that he is another one of those text-book Marxists, singularly devoid of original thought and even less of Caribbean intuition.

And while, quite frankly, we have no tears to shed for Bishop, it is not beyond the cards that the people whom he has denied so much will, eventually, rise to his side and save him from his erstwhile comrades. As usual, it is the people who will suffer most from all of this.

As it stands, there is a feeling of total helplessness among the Grenadian population—so much for the PRG's vaunted claims about it running the most democratic country in these parts. At the very first crisis, there is no contribution for the people to make, no parliament in which their representative voices could

be heard, nobody to champion them while their leaders engage in an unseemly power struggle that must have Eric Gairy laughing wherever his little tyrannical self happens to be these days.

"To besides," as we say here, that crisis has not come about because of an American-backed invasion of mercenaries nor of a concerted effort by the democratically-elected countries in the Caribbean to destabilise Grenada. It is a crisis largely of Grenada's own making, or to put blame squarely where it belongs, of the New Jewel leaders who have, from the very beginning, shown themselves incapable of circumscribing, by using wisely, the power that they took with the gun.

Their first mistake was their swift rejection of a free press and it is one of the ironies of Caribbean history that Bernard Coard, in what may have been merely a ruse, tendered his resignation because, he said, there was a rumour making the rounds that he and his redoubtable wife had planned to assassinate Mr Bishop.

The truth is that in the absence of independent sources of information, Grenada has long been a land of rumours, some foolish, some serious and some "vicious," to use Coard's own term. Moreover, in the absence of a free and independent press, the Grenadian population had no inkling of the instability of their government and, by definition, their country. Their second mistake was made when Maurice Bishop went back on his word and refused to hold elections (was he, even then, a prisoner of Bernard Coard?) denying the PRG a legitimacy that it could easily have had at the time and which, to events, it might never ever have again.

Indeed, if there is any comfort to be drawn at all from today's Grenada, it has to do with the way in which events have followed to the letter the dire predictions of those analysts who have held that the Grenadian experiment was doomed to failure because it flew in the face of Caribbean freedom. That might be of little consolation to the Grenadian people in this their turbulent time, but current events may foreshadow the light at the end of the dark tunnel that they entered five years ago on March 13, 1979.

THE GRENADA CRISIS

PM accused of trying 1-man rule

ST GEORGES — Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, was yesterday accused of trying to institute one-man rule in both party and government.

In a statement read over Radio Free Grenada Liam Cornwall, Army major and Ambassador to Cuba, said Mr Bishop refused to accept and implement government decisions. "No one man can be above rule, no one man can be above majority," the statement said.

The statement served to add to the confusion in the minds of Grenadians whose mood today was one of sorrow and disappointment at the power struggle in the Peoples Revolutionary Government. Many felt the event broke confidence in the revolution and will affect Grenada's international reputation.

From ANDY JOHNSON special to
the SUNDAY EXPRESS

People are beginning to wonder whether next year's fifth anniversary of the revolution on March 13 will be the grand celebration to which they have been looking forward.

The Bernard Coard faction in the PRG want Bishop to go further to the left. People are saying here that the decisions Bishop were being asked to take would have put more pressure on the bourgeois or middle class, and he was refusing to do that.

He is said to have sent out a list with names of people who must be contacted to be told he was under threat of assassination.

A soldier is believed to have brought the list to the attention of the army.

The Coard faction is saying that on Wednesday, 44 out of 47 people at a Central Committee meeting voted for Bishop to be expelled from the party for refusing to carry out party decisions.

Some Grenadians are now feeling that it would not be safe to walk the streets after dark.

Mr Bishop himself is under house arrest at his official residence, one of his supporters — Kenrick Radix said at a demonstration in the capital attended by 500 people demanding the Prime Minister's release.

Radix said that if Bishop were not released by Monday, there should be "no work, no school, and no play in Grenada."

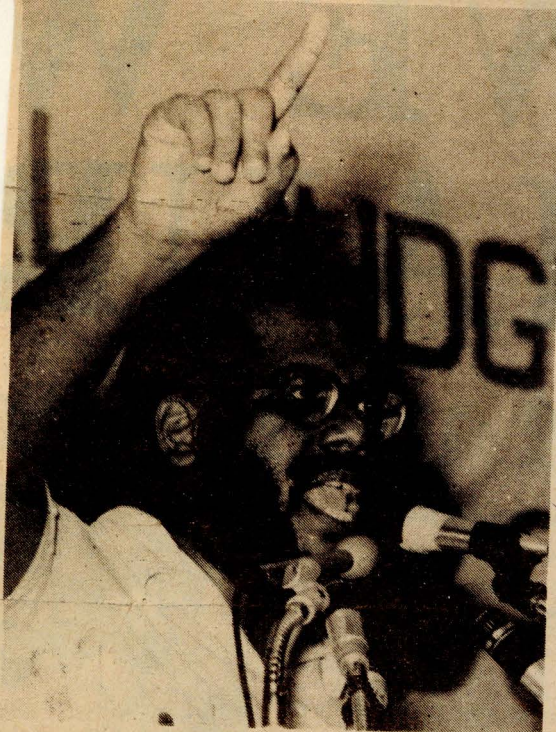
In his radio statement Major Cornwall said the armed forces are investigating the sources of the "rumour" that there is a power struggle between Bishop and Coard.

"The armed forces are presently investigating thoroughly the personal involvement of Comrade Bishop in the charting of vicious rumours which, were it not for the swift action of the armed forces, could have led to bloodshed on the streets of Grenada last Wednesday," the statement said.

warned that any counter-revolutionary actions will be firmly dealt with.

In the meantime the security and immigration officials questioned five journalists, including two Barbadian photographers and a journalist from CANA headquarters in Bridgetown, and asked them to leave until the situation was quieter. Other journalists could not get in.

Despite the confused situation, Radio Free Grenada announced the appointment of a new Finance Minister, Victor Nazim Burke. Mr Burke was Permanent Secretary to Mr Coard, who resigned his cabinet post, it was reported Friday.



BERNARD COARD

Army on the move

ST GEORGES, Saturday, (CANA)—Some kind of military mobilisation was in effect here this morning, as Grenada remained in the grip of a political crisis, amid continued uncertainty about who is in charge of the four-and-a-half-year-old left wing revolutionary government.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) has been broadcasting messages urging members of the security forces to report to bases including Rupert, the army headquarters in the capital.

The radio, which is otherwise carrying normal music programming, gave no indication of what was behind the call-up.

The crisis — apparently rooted in a power struggle between Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his Marxist ultra left Deputy, Bernard Coard, erupted Friday, but the radio has to date said nothing about the whereabouts of the country's leader.

There were reports on Friday that were confirmed today, that Bishop was

under house arrest following what was interpreted here to have been an attempt by hardline insiders to unseat him.

The radio today repeated its earlier announcement that Deputy Prime Minister Coard had resigned to demonstrate that a "vicious rumour" that he and his wife had been plotting to kill Bishop was a lie. But Coard's resignation seems to have been a hoax.

Bishop's personal security chief Cletus St Paul was arrested for spreading the rumour, the radio said.

Western diplomatic sources say the root cause of the crisis was a move by the Coard faction of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to have him become joint Prime Minister of Grenada with Bishop.

The sources said the hardliners, concerned that developments here had been revolving much around the more moderate Bishop, sought to have the PRG adopt the principle of collective leadership.

But this was apparently rejected by Bishop.



The NJM stands for principle, and we believe principle for one must be principle for all:

NO MORE ONE-MAN RULE

ST. GEORGE'S, (CANA)
--The following statement was read yesterday by Army Commander General Hudson Austin on State-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), as the island's ruling left wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) remained in the grips of a thorny political crisis over leadership for the fourth day running:

Dear comrades, the New Jewel Movement wishes to speak to you...about the unfortunate situation which presently exists in our country.

During the past four-and-a-half years of the revolution, our party and people together have faced several difficult moments. There have been the events of October and November 1979, and June 19 and November 18, 1980.

PROBLEMS

We have also faced, many problems and difficulties both in bringing about the revolution and also afterwards in overcoming the divisions between ourselves and building unity in our country in moving towards solving unemployment, in getting rid of corruption, in developing our education and health services, in building the economy of our country and overcoming the propaganda directed at sabotaging the Grenada revolution.

Yet, in our opinion, the present situation is the most difficult that our party and our people have yet had to face. Therefore our party has taken the decision to give a full account to the people of Grenada on the events which have led up to this crisis, in order that our people should understand fully the present political situation which faces our party and revolution.

Sisters and brothers, as you know, it has always been the policy of our people to be fully truthful to the people in all matters, including the policy of our party, the state of our economy and the strengths and weaknesses of our work in the country as a whole.

Yet, there is one matter which we have never revealed to our people and that is the serious internal prob-

lems that have taken place within our party, especially during the past year.

We have never spoken about these problems publicly because we thought it was vital to maintain an appearance of full unit of our party at all costs, especially concerning the attacks which the Grenada revolution has received from outside.

However, the truth is that during the past year, our party has faced a serious problem on the constantly growing desire of Comrade Maurice Bishop to exercise full and exclusive power and authority.

One of the main principles of our party is that of collective leadership. That is, that all important decisions must be made by the leadership of our party together by our central committee and not by any one member of the leadership.

Yet, during the past four and a half years, at many important moments in our country's history, and on many important issues, Comrade Bishop has deeply resented this collective leadership and has taken the position that no action can be taken to which he is opposed.

At the same time, he has become increasingly hostile to criticisms and increasingly suspicious that other members of the leadership of the party may be trying to seize power from him.

Matters first came to a head one year ago, when this suspicion focussed on Comrade Bernard Coard, then the deputy leader of our party. On that occasion, Comrade Bernard Coard said, that in order to avoid division in our party, he should remove himself from the leadership of our party and that this would also make it clear to Comrade Maurice Bishop that he had no wish to replace him as leader.

The central committee of the party mistakenly, as it turned out, agreed with this decision and permitted Comrade Coard to resign from the political bureau and central committee of the party and to concentrate on his work as Minister of Finance, Trade and Planning.

Over the past year, however, the situation has not gotten better, it has got worse.

When members of the political bureau and central committee of the party disagreed with Comrade Maurice's opinions, he has become angry and increasingly hostile. His attention has been increasingly focussed on the question of power, and who he thinks want to take it away from him. He has imagined conspiracies within the central committee aimed at removing him as leader of the country.

DECLINE

Sisters and brothers, at the same time as we experienced the problem of increasing concentration of power in one man, the work of the party and revolution began to decline because the truth is that Comrade Maurice's strength had always been in his direct link with the masses and his weakness has been that he has never been able to adequately organise, supervise and guide the work of the party.

During the past several months, the party has been receiving increasing complaints from the masses concerning supporters of the revolution being denied work by elements of the Civil Service hostile to the revolution.

Complaints of strong and hard-working supporters being the first to



●THE battlecry of the Grenada revolution adorning one of the huge billboards throughout the island.

We are not trying to blame Bishop for all problems

●FROM Page 1

be laid off the job often after long years of service, while inefficient and hostile elements were deliberately kept on complaints have also been received about a lack of concern and care of agricultural machinery and equipment received as gifts and from friendly countries.

The worsening state of our roads, the constant electricity blackouts, and the abuse of workers by some managers and supervisors. The masses of our country have also been seriously concerned about the disorganised state of the militia, house ... repairs programme, mass organisations and about the increasing boldness of counter revolutionary elements in some of our workplaces and communities.

All the concerns brought by the people of the attention of the party, have been discussed by the party leadership in our central committee. Yet, less and less action has been taken to solve these problems.

Of course, there has been some objective difficulty. For instance, lack of finance to undertake some projects and the old generators in the power station.

Let us make it clear that we are not trying to blame Comrade Bishop for all of the problems.

UNWILLINGNESS

However, the major problem has been lack of strong leadership from the top and the unwillingness of Comrade Bishop to take firm decisions to solve the problems, while at the same time, trying to concentrate power in his own hands. He alone simply could not solve all the problems. The party therefore became paralysed, unable to take any action on any matter.

By last month, the situation within the party had reached a crisis point. The central committee decided to hold an emergency meeting and at that meeting it was decided to restore what has always been existing in the past, but this time to establish it formally: the joint leadership of our party, with Comrade Maurice Bishop doing what he has always done best -- directing work among the masses, and Comrade Bernard Coard, doing what he has always done best, namely guiding and organising the political work of the party.

The central committee believes that by dividing up the work in this way based on the strengths of both comrades, the overall work of the party and revolution must improve.

The NJM wishes to stress that the establishment of the joint leadership of the party is an internal question and has nothing whatsoever to do with who is Prime Minister and leader of the State. There was never any suggestion or intention to remove Comrade Bishop from his post as Prime Minister of Grenada and leader of the revolution and this was made very clear to him.

BOTH COMRADES

Joint leadership of the party was aimed at giving both comrades the necessary authority with their respective areas of work in order to push forward the political work of the party.

The problem, however, sisters and brothers, is that Comrade Bishop has allowed his power and authority to go to his head and he refused to accept the decision of the central committee of the party. The matter therefore had to be taken to a meeting of all members of the party.

At that 15-hour meeting, the party unanimously voted in favour of joint leadership of the party, including Comrade Bishop himself. The next day, Comrade Bishop left for Hungary. However, on his return home, the party discovered that he had changed his mind and that he was again refusing to accept to the party's decision on joint leadership. Moreover, the party learned that he intended to try to overturn the party's decision by taking an internal party matter onto the streets.

Members of the central committee became deeply concerned about the possibility of Comrade Bishop causing a public scandal and planned to raise the matter at a meeting scheduled for last Wednesday, 12th October.

However, that very same day, the rumour hit the streets of Grenada that Comrade Bernard Coard and his wife were planning to assassinate Comrade Bishop. At lunch time, the central committee learnt that one of Comrade Bishop's security officers had given a sworn statement to the security forces stating that Comrade Bishop had given himself and his chief personal security officer, Cletus St. Paul, a list of names that morning. Comrade Bishop had instructed them to contact all the names on the list and tell them that Comrade Bernard Coard and his wife were planning to assassinate him.

Last Thursday night, the matter was taken to a full meeting of all members of the party. All the evidence against Comrade Bishop which the party so far possesses, in terms of his involvement with the rumour was laid before the members. Comrade Bishop spoke for 45 minutes in his own defence.

After hearing both Comrade Bishop and all the evidence, including evidence provided by members of his personal security unit themselves, the overwhelming sentiment of the hundreds of party members present at the meeting was that for having disgraced the party and the revolution, Comrade Bishop should be removed from the central committee of the party and expelled from the party itself.

However, the central committee is to take the final decision after the security forces have completed their investigation of the matter.

It should be stressed that Comrade Bishop had stated that he may wish to speak again later in the meeting. After two personal security comrades gave a blow-by-blow account of his part in directing the rumour. However, Comrade Bishop was asked by members of the central committee if he wished to reply and he said no. He did not even maintain his innocence.

Sisters and brothers, over the past four-and-a-half years, the central committee of the party has struggled very hard to win Comrade Bishop to a position of collective leadership. They have tried to keep the problem away from the masses in order to maintain the unity of the party and the unity and prestige of the Grenada revolution.

SITUATION

The central committee took a position of maintaining the unity of the party at all costs and as it turned out, its position has become incorrect, because it has allowed the problem to get worse. However, finally, the situation had to be dealt with within the party because not to have dealt with it would have been to release one-man rule in Grenada once more, and this we could not do.

If we did not act now to stop the steady growth of one-man rule in our party and country, would it have been easier or harder to stop it one year from now, two years from now, or five years from now?

One of the main struggles of our party over the years was against one-man rule. How can the NJM now simply decide not to deal with the question because of our attachment to Comrade Bishop or because we want to take the easy way out of the problem.

It is the firm position of our party that the interests of our country and revolution must be put above the interest of any one man.

Sister and brothers, during the past few days, a lot of our people have said to us: We understand what the party say. If you are a member of a party or organisation, then you have to abide by its rules and decisions. We say that Comrade Bishop was wrong. We agree that the party had to discipline him. But that is a matter for inside the party, why take it onto the streets?

Comrades, this is a very good question. That is the exact position of the central committee of the New Jewel Movement.

It is our position that we should have resolved this issue, clear, because this matter did not affect who is Prime Minister or the running of the Government or the running of the ministry. The political and economic policies of the party would not have been affected in any way.

There has been no dispute in the party over these issues and there still isn't. The fact is that it is Comrade Bishop who chose to take this matter out of the party on to

the streets, weaving an ugly loom in order to whip up the masses and claim on the love of the masses for him which he did not develop as a result of his own but as a result of the work of the entire party over the past 10-and-a-half years.

Comrade Bishop was hoping to use the masses love for him and violate the principled stand taken by the central committee of the party to use the masses to change the party and to change its position on an internal party matter.

The rumour which Comrade Bishop sent out onto the streets tried to lay out that there was some kind of power struggle going on within the party. Comrades, if that is so, how come two-thirds of the central committee and all except a handful of our entire party membership fully supports the decision of the central committee of our party on joint leadership of our party?

Even with all the love and admiration which exists within our party for Comrade Maurice, the entire membership except for a very tiny minority fully supported the position of the central committee. The truth, comrades, is that there has never been in our party, any struggle for power. The struggle of Comrade Bishop has been the struggle of one man to exercise unlimited power and that our party cannot and will not permit.

The people of Grenada must understand that it has taken enormous moral courage on the part of our party to take a step that we know that would be unpopular with many sections of our people. But our party stands for principle and we believe that principle for one, must be principle for all.

PRINCIPLE

No one loves Comrade Bishop more than the members of our own party, but the decision on this matter must be based on principle alone. In other words, right is right and wrong is wrong, no matter who does it, and no more one man rule can be permitted in our country.

The party understands that our people are concerned about where Comrade Bishop is, whether or not he is safe.

The NJM wishes to assure the people that Comrade Bishop is at home and is quite safe. Our party also understands our peoples' concern over who is in charge of the country at this moment, especially in view of a nasty lie put out by the CANA News Agency to the effect that there has been a military takeover in Grenada.

The New Jewel Movement wishes to assure our people that the central committee of the New Jewel Movement is in full control of the running of the country at this moment, just as it has been during the past four and a half years of the revolution. The NJM, the same party which has led the struggles of our peoples over the last 10 and-a-half years, the party which has made the revolution, would continue to push the revolution forward to complete our international airport, and to solve the problems still facing our people.

IMPERIALISM

We call on our peoples to have courage at this difficult moment in our history, to continue to defend the revolution and the gains of the revolution and to maintain unity in order to ensure that imperialism does not take advantage of this moment of difficulty.

Our people must also be on guard against any attempt to create panic and discontent. In keeping with the overwhelming desire of our people, the NJM is still making every effort to settle this problem within the party. We call for the support and solidarity of our people at this time.

Comrades, as a people, we must stand firm at this moment and it is the conviction of our party that if we as a people stand firm and remain united and settle this matter on the basis of equity, we would find that the revolution is unbreakable.

Long live our strong and courageous people. Long live the struggle of our working people to build our country. Long live the New Jewel Movement long live the revolution. Forward ever, backward never.

ALLOWED POWER TO GO TO HIS HEAD

ST GEORGES, Monday, (CANA) -- Intense behind the scenes efforts continued inside Grenada's ruling leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) today to find a compromise solution to a four-day-old political crisis that has seen Prime Minister Maurice Bishop placed under house arrest.

The State-controlled Radio Free Grenada said tonight there had been regular meetings of the NJM's central committee, which was making every effort to resolve the issue over leadership of the 10-and-a-half year-old political party.

In the meantime, the radio said the security forces had announced that the results of current investigations into Bishop's involvement in spreading a rumour that he was the victim of an internal assassination plot would be made public.

For the first time since the crisis erupted Grenadians were last night given a detailed rundown of the events leading up to the crisis.

In a lengthy statement repeated several times on the radio, Army Commander Hudson Austin said that central to the issue was Bishop's refusal to accept a firm party decision that he would share the NJM leadership with ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

ASSASSINATION

According to Austin, the 39-year-old NJM co-founder had been trying to run a one man show and the party had met and agreed that this must not be allowed to continue.

In a catalogue of charges against Bishop, Austin said the NJM leader had:

- . Deeply resisted the collective leadership concept,
- . Become increasingly hostile to criticism,
- . Lacked strong leadership and displayed an unwillingness to take firm action to solve problems,
- . Shown a growing desire to exercise full and exclusive power and authority,
- . Allowed power to go to his head and

. Tried to overturn the party's decision on collective leadership by taking the issue to the streets and starting a rumour that Coard and his wife were plotting his (Bishop's) assassination.

Bishop, an articulate British-trained lawyer led the NJM in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup in March 1979, setting up the region's first avowed Marxist regime.

Austin said an NJM general meeting last Thursday had, from evidence presented before it, found Bishop to be responsible for the assassination rumour and agreed that he be expelled from the party, but the final decision will come from the central committee when investigations are concluded.

The meeting felt that Bishop by directing the rumour had disgraced the party and revolution, Austin said.

As Grenada's 110 000 population digested the statement, the radio tonight said the NJM realised people were deeply concerned about the situation but were remaining calm.

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OUR OPINION

The true story now emerging

FROM FAR-OFF LONDON and from as prominent an international figure as C.L.R. James, fears are now being expressed about Maurice Bishop's physical safety as the political crisis in Grenada enters its most dangerous phase since Bishop and the New Jewel Movement (NJM) overthrew Eric Gairy in 1979.

The last time Bishop was seen in public in Grenada was on Wednesday last week when, on a return from a visit to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, he announced the usual round of aid and trade agreements. The last time he was heard was on Radio Free Grenada (a misnomer if ever there was one) the following day, denying the very split in the government that has now provoked this crisis.

And now we have it from the army commander, Hudson Austin, that the fallout in the NJM has arisen over the issue of joint leadership of the party, a proposal that Bishop is alleged to have agreed on and then apparently hedged against. The authorities, in so far as they exist in Grenada at all at the moment, have virtually admitted stripping Bishop of his self-elected appointment as Prime Minister. And we are to understand that he is being held under house arrest.

But even the deposed Prime Minister's mother has felt sufficiently alarmed to voice anxiety about the whereabouts of her son.

If we read the situation in Grenada correctly, and that is becoming increasingly difficult with the deportation of all foreign journalists, including our own reporter, Bishop certainly is in grave trouble. The Bernard Coard faction that has ousted him does not have popular support, and certainly not the kind of support that Bishop has enjoyed in the past.

The announcement of Coard's resignation on Friday was described as a tactical move on his part, no doubt aimed at drawing attention away from himself, by Kenrick Radix who made a brave but futile attempt on Saturday to rouse public support for Bishop.

Radix is now in jail. Other Bishop supporters are either detained or fear they are about to be picked up. Coard, clearly, is the man in charge.

Army commander Austin has also given us some insight into the deceitful nature of the regime that has been claiming mass support and mass involvement in the running of Grenada. The same regime that has been castigating much of the rest of the region for the lack of mass involvement now tells us:

"Over the past four and half years the central committee of the party has struggled very hard to win Comrade Bishop to a position of collective leadership. We have tried to keep the problem away from the masses in order to maintain the unity of the party and the unity and prestige of the Grenada revolution."

The "masses", in short, were being kept in the dark about a fundamental policy row that has been engaging the party for four and a half years, all the while making the right noises in public and attempting to befuddle the region into believing that the new regime in Grenada was not only eminently trustworthy but democratic to boot.

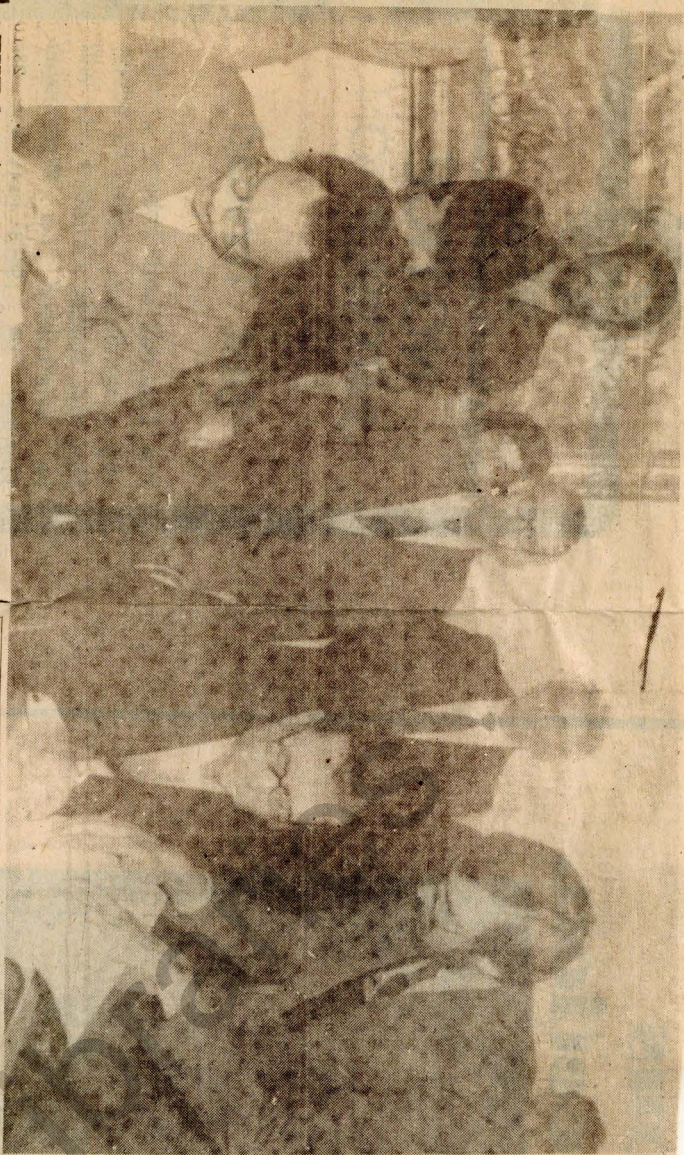
We can now understand even more clearly why the party thought it necessary to wipe out any semblance of an independent Press which, going about its normal business, would certainly have informed the Grenadian masses what was going on in the secret meeting rooms of the party leadership.

As it is today, the Grenadian masses have only Radio Free Grenada to keep them abreast of the disastrous political mess that has certainly done a great deal of harm to whatever image the NJM has tried to create for itself. Indeed, as of Friday last week, Grenada was being virtually run by radio station.

For with Bishop incarcerated, Coard lying low and other government Ministers gone into the woodwork, the only voices informing (or lying to) the masses were those of military men broadcasting threats to keep a firm grip on any public show of support for Bishop.

The cry of "come see for yourself" has also been quickly throttled by the regime. Journalists who were previously being criticised for not visiting Grenada and reporting on the magnificent experiment in democracy being conducted have suddenly found themselves persona non grata. The 'democratic' regime in Grenada cannot bear exposure now that the real story has begun to emerge. What a travesty!

Express Oct. 18, 1983



●THE last official photograph of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop appeared on the front page of the "Free West Indian" newspaper in St George's last Wednesday. Bishop(hand folded) is standing in the background as Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman signs agreements of co-operation with Czechoslovak officials.

CONCERN FOR HIS SAFETY—DARCUS

THERE is increasing concern about the physical safety of ousted Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop among West Indians in Britain. So said Darcus Howe, well-known black activist and editor of "Race Today," speaking on the telephone with the EXPRESS yesterday. Howe said while Grenada's revolutionary govern-

ment had always expressed its concern for the wishes of the mass of the people, it seemed as though the decision to remove Bishop had been made by the central committee alone. He said several cables had been sent to Grenada expressing concern about the situation there. Among those who have

sent cables are CLR James, Howe himself, the Race Today Collective, the Black Parents Movement, the publishing house Bogle-L'Ouverture, and Jessica Huntley, who is a prominent Guyanese resident in Britain.

CLR James's cable was addressed to the political bureau of the New Jewel Movement and read as follows:

"An issue of importance not only to Grenada but the whole of the Caribbean. Must be solved through the mass of the population, unions and the party. I welcome all the proposals of the OWTU."

The cable from Howe, addressed to Bernard Coard, read:

"Concern for physical safety of Maurice Bishop. Verify that no harm will come to him. Vital that he be given independent contact with his friends and supporters."

The cable from the Race Today Collective read:

"Please ensure physical safety of Maurice Bishop. Increasing alarm about his arrest and detention developing here in UK."

GRENADIAN GROUPS IN U.S. PETITION PM TOM ADAMS

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

In a cable to the Barbados leader

CPTU writes NJM

THE following is the text of a cable sent to the secretary of the New Jewel Movement in Grenada by the Council of Progressive Trade Unions (CPTU):

"Progressive Trade Union Movement in Trinidad and Tobago deeply concerned about situation in Grenada. CPTU urge urgent and peaceful resolution of the problem by the Grenadian people in the interest of the Revolutionary process of Caribbean Peoples."-- signed Cecil Paul, general secretary.

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

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

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

Maurice Bishop stands accused of directing a rumour: PLOT TO ASSASSINATE ME

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Monday, (CANA)- Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop will be stripped of the leadership of his ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) if current investigations prove him guilty of directing a rumour that he was the victim of an internal assassination plot, the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RGF) indicated today.

Army Commander Hudson Austin, in a lengthy prepared statement read on the radio this morning said an NJM general meeting last Thursday heard evidence from Bishop's personal security men and voted by overwhelming majority to expel him from the the 10-and-a-half year old party he co-founded.

Bishop, the meeting felt had "disgraced the party and the revolution" by starting the rumour, Austin said.

Austin said the NJM central committee "is to take the final decision after the security forces have completed their investigations into the matter."

COUP

Bishop, a 39-year-old British-trained lawyer, who led the NJM in the English-speaking Caribbean first coup four-and-a-half years ago, is at home and safe, Austin said.

It was the first official statement to the people of Grenada detailing the NJM leadership crisis here since it erupted Friday, amid reports that the Prime Minister was placed under house arrest.

Bishop has not been seen in public since Wednesday.

Austin accused Bishop of trying to run a one man show in the Peoples Revolutionary Government and said the work of both the party and country had been suffering as a result.

He said that a meeting before the Prime Minister left for official visits to Hungary and Czechoslovakia, the NJM had voted unanimously for joint leadership of the party.

Bishop was to direct work among the masses and his hard-line deputy Bernard Coard guiding and organising the political work of the party.

But, Austin said, when Bishop returned home the party discovered that he had changed his mind and that he was again refusing to accept the party's decision on joint leadership.

Moreover the party learned that he intended to try and overturn the party's decision... Austin added.

As the NJM prepared to meet on the issue, Austin said a rumour of an internal plot to kill Bishop hit the streets.

SWORN

Within hours, one of the Prime Ministers personal security officers had in a sworn statement to the army said Bishop had given him and another colleague a list of persons that morning and instructed them to contact all the names on the list and tell them that Comrade Bernard Coard and his wife were planning to assassinate him.

Last Thursday night, Austin said, the matter was taken before a full meeting of the NJM membership and all the evidence against Comrade Bishop which the party so far possesses in

terms of his involvement with the rumour was laid before the members... Bishop spoke for 45 minutes in his own defence.

After hearing all the evidence the overwhelming sentiment of the hundreds of party members present at the meeting was that for having disgraced the party and the revolution, Comrade Bishop should be removed from the central committee of the party and expelled from the party, Austin said.

Austin said that the NJM never had in mind the removal of Bishop as Prime Minister.

Joint Leadership of the party is an internal question and has nothing whatsoever to do with who is Prime Minister and leader of the State, Austin de-

clared.

There was never any suggestion or intention to remove Comrade Bishop from his post as Prime Minister of Grenada and leader of the revolution and this was made very clear to him.

AUTHORITY

Joint leadership of the party was aimed at giving both comrades the necessary authority with their respective areas of work to push forward the political work, Austin said.

Asked by the central committee if he had anything to say after hearing from two of his personal security officers a blow by blow account of his involvement in directing the rumour, Bishop said NO,

Austin told Grenadians.

He did not even maintain his innocence, Austin added.

Austin continued: Over the past four-and-a-half years the central committee of the party has struggled very hard to win Comrade Bishop to a position of collective leadership.

We have tried to keep the problem away from the masses in order to maintain the unity of the party and the unity and prestige of the Grenada revolution.

But the NJM, he said, felt the time had come to deal with the problem.

Not to have dealt with it would be release one man rule in Grenada once again and this we could not do, Austin said.

This was in reference to former Prime Minister Eric Gairy who was ousted by

'He was running a one-man show in the People's Revolutionary Government and the work of both the party and country had been suffering as a result'

the NJM in 1979.

Austin said Grenada was still being run by the NJM and there had been no military takeover of the government.

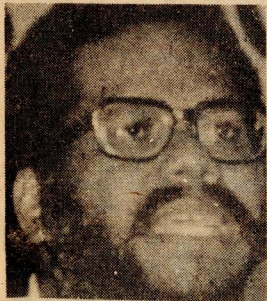
This was taken as clarification of who was in charged in view of Bishop's alleged house arrest and the announced resignation last Friday of deputy prime

minister coard.

Coard said he had stepped down to make it abundantly clear that the rumour linking him and his wife to an assassination plot against the Prime Minister was a vicious lie.

Today's statement on RFG gave no news of the whereabouts of the other ministers of government.

The Grenada crisis is a personal power struggle



●COARD



●BISHOP

BRIDGETOWN, Monday, (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 Government (PRG) in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The PRG forged close ties with Cuba, which sent technicians and doctors to the impoverished (1980 per

capita income \$459) 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.

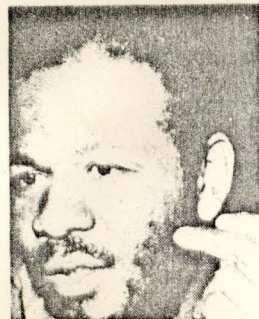
The communique was read by Liam Cornwall, a major in the 1,000-strong Peoples Revolutionary Army and, significantly perhaps, Ambassador to Cuba. The NJM also has a people's militia of about 25,000 volunteers.

"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

PLEASE turn to
GRENADA on Page 16



●RADIX

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

GRENADA from page 15

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 recog-

nized 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Free my son, cries Mrs. Bishop

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 sixth 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 who ever 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-and-a-half 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. (CANA)

500 in protest march

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA) — 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.

Express

Oct. 19

1983

Compton: Grenada crisis can hamper Caribbean Community

CASTRIES, St Lucia, Tuesday(CANA)— Saint Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton says the outcome of the current political crisis in neighbouring Grenada could well hamper the harmonisation of foreign policy within the 13-nation Caribbean Community (Caricom).

In the first public reaction from a Caricom head since the crisis within Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement was made public last Friday, Compton said: With the communist hardliner Bernard Coard now in line to head the Government, things will get rough in the area of harmonising a Caricom foreign policy: this will become virtually impossible.

Compton said for the seven-nation sub-regional grouping, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the situation was likely to be worse.

Being a smaller unit, our problems are going to be much more evident, he said.

Grenada's moderate socialist Prime Minister Maurice

Bishop is under house arrest as the ruling New Jewel Movement's central committee awaits the outcome of investigations by the security forces into allegations that Bishop accused Coard and his wife, Phillis, of planning to kill him. The NJM says Bishop has also rejected its decision to introduce joint leadership in the party with Coard sharing power with Bishop.

Compton said the solution to Grenada's problem was very predictable. It is the classic communist solution. He said that from the early days of Russian revolution, there was Lenin and Trotsky... After Lenin's death, there was trouble between Stalin and Trotsky which ended with the elimination of Trotsky.

He continued: After Stalin's death, they had what they called collective leadership, with Bulganin and Khrushchev, the famous B and K. The struggle continued, then you heard nothing more of Bulganin but only

●SEE Page 8

SAINT LUCIA WILL RESIST

●FROM Page 1

of Khrushchev.

Compton said that after Khrushchev's death, the Brezhnev and Kosygin duo took over, but soon after nothing more was heard of Kosygin only of Brezhnev.

Compton said the position in Grenada was similar, with Bishop in a power struggle with Coard.

Within the next few months it will continue until you hear nothing more of Bishop, only Coard. In the past, they used to shoot them, but they don't shoot horses anymore, so the ones that have survived their usefulness are pushed into the pasture, he said.

The St Lucia leader predicted that soon there will be a terrific propaganda campaign against Bishop.

They will do what Khrushchev did about Bulganin, a campaign aimed at undermining Bishop's popularity, after which they will push him aside, and Coard will emerge, Compton said.

He said that Grenada's problems will continue as long as they maintain that kind of regime.

The Grenada regime is an aberration. It is quite alien to the Caribbean in character and until it is resolved by the return to democratic rule, the situation will continue to breed discord, the Prime Minister added.

Under Coard, Compton said, any chance of elections in Grenada must be remote, as his foreign and domestic policy will have a hardline communist base.

What ever little chance Grenada had in Bishop for the liberalisation of the regime, is gone for sometime to come. He said: Coard's regime will try to push the Caribbean Community into the communist camp.

However, he remarked that several governments in the region, including Saint Lucia, will resist any such efforts.

Compton said he had no evidence of direct Cuban or Soviet Union intervention in the current crisis.

But he added that he was not surprised at the development, as Bishop, of late, had been in search of some accommodation from the United States in an effort to get the state economy moving again.

Despite all the propaganda, we have figures to show that Grenada's economy is under severe stress. I believe Bishop was starting to attend to the economy by looking

at other sources of revenue.

Grenada being in the western hemisphere and having to depend so heavily on Caricom, and with Bishop's new drive into tourism, he had to liberalise his government's whole attitude to the United States, Compton said.

Compton said that it was this search for an accommodation that did not suit the hardliners, who have disposed of Bishop.

BUSH: THE U.S. IS LOOKING ON

KINGSTON, Tuesday(CANA) -- The United States is watching to see what evolves out of the political crisis in leftist-ruled Grenada, at the same time hoping that it will bring about a return to parliamentary democracy on the spice isle, Vice-President George Bush said here today.

Bush, who ended a two-day official to Jamaica, declined to comment when asked by reporters for Washington's reaction to

the situation in St. George's where ultra-leftist Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, is reported to have ousted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a palace coup.

Saying Washington had little information on what was happening in Grenada, Bush however said: We hope that somehow out of this turmoil will come the values of truly democratic countries in the region.

The Bishop-led New Jewel Movement (NJM)

seized power in a March 1979 coup from elected Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy. The Government has since firmed up ties with Communist Cuba, whilst experimenting with a system of peoples democracy.

These moves have angered Washington, which has insisted that the Grenada Government call elections and return the island to the former system of parliamentary democracy.

Our differences with Grenada have been over the lack of what we see as adherence to democratic principles, Bush said shortly before leaving for Puerto Rico.

Express Oct. 19 1983

FOUR MORE CABINET MINISTERS RESIGN

BRIDGETOWN, Tuesday (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 Gre-

Coard

running

country

from home

nada 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

●SEE Page 8

The latest batch

●FROM Page 1

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 last week and Coard, who stepped down Friday, he said, to give the lie to the vicious rumour that he was part of an assassination plot.

The remaining ministers in the Cabinet are Selwyn Strachan (Information), Christopher Deriggs (Health), Army

Commander Hudson Austin (Construction) and Victor Burke, who last weekend succeeded Coard in the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

In the meantime the radio tonight released what it said was part of a sworn statement by a member of Bishop's personal security unit, Errol George, implicating the Prime Minister in starting a rumour that he was under threat of assassination by Coard and his wife.

Whiteman said tonight that both himself and Louison were given the runaround by Coard and Strachan whilst trying to set up meaningful dialogue on resolving the crisis.

And it became clear to us ... that they did not want a settlement and seemed determined to use force and provoke violence to achieve their objective.

STUDENTS PROTEST: NO BISHOP, NO SCHOOL

ST GEORGES, Tuesday (CANA) -- 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 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.

A MOTHER'S PLEA:

LET MAURICE GO!

'Allow him to address the Grenadian people on the crisis facing the island'

'I saw him on Saturday. There was a guard. He told me not to worry'

BRIDGETOWN, Tuesday, (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.

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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-and-a-half-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.



●MOTHER and son during happier times.

Express

THURSDAY OCTOBER 20, 1983

**ALL-DAY-AND-NIGHT CURFEW FOR
NEXT FOUR DAYS. ANYBODY SEEN ON
STREETS WILL BE SHOT ON SIGHT**

**BISHOP
IS DEAD**

BRIDGETOWN, (CANA) -- Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was among at least eight persons killed when soldiers stormed the army headquarters where Bishop had taken refuge after being freed from house arrest by a crowd of supporters, Army Commander, Hudson Austin, announced tonight.

The shock announcement on the State radio named the other dead as former ministers, Unison Whiteman (Foreign Affairs), Jacqueline Craft (Education), and Norris Bain (Housing), trade unionists Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain, as well as two soldiers.

Austin said several other persons had been injured.

Radio Free Grenada also announced that five other people were killed today:

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Unison Whiteman.

Former Education Minister, Jacuelin Creft.

Former Minister of Housing, Norris Bain.

President of the Bank and General Workers Union, Vincent Noel.

and president of the Agricultural and General Workers Union, Fitzroy Bain.

An all-day-and-night curfew during the next four days were also announced. Any body seen on streets during this period will be shot on sight, the radio said.

Tonight's announcement made no mention of Coard, the hardline Marxist ideologue, who Whiteman had said last night was running the country from his house.

Austin said the army had been instructed not to fire on the people at any stage. But after Bishop was freed by the marchers the crowd led by the Prime Minister seized the army headquarters, disarmed the officers of the general staff as well as the rank and file soldiers... and began to arm themselves.



With Bishop having declared his intention to arrest and wipe out the entire NJM central committee, senior members of the party and the armed forces leadership, the army despatched a crack unit to re-establish control of Fort Rupert, Austin said.

Bishop and his group fired on the soldiers killing two of them, Austin said and wounded several others.

The armed forces were then forced to storm the fort and in the process several people were killed.

Barbados State-run radio said tonight there had been independent reports from Grenada that Bishop was executed after the actual melee today, and that Creft had been beaten.

The Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams said he was absolutely horrified by the killings.

Linking the events to relations within the 13-nation Caribbean Community of which Barbados and Grenada are both members, Adams said he did not see himself sitting down at regional meetings with these disgusting murderers.

Bishop's father, Rupert, after whom the army headquarters was named, was similarly killed in 1974 during a demonstration against the then Eric Gairy regime.

Maurice Bishop's death today brought to a bloody end a long struggle against overwhelming odds.

The moderate Socialist and British-trained attorney ended his political career the way he

started it - with the masses.

Ever since his return home from London in 1970 Bishop had been protesting the conditions of the poor and oppressed and as a result was several times the victim of police brutality, arbitrary searches and false imprisonment.

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 Westminster-style Parliamentary democracy -- a move he was stoutly resisted.

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

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

Bishop, who has expressed warm admiration for Communist Cuba's President Fidel Castro, returned home last week from official visits to the Eastern European states, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where he was promised and 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.

Express Oct. 20 1983

OPPOSITION LEADER IN THE SENATE CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF US TROOPS

By DAVID RENWICK

THE "immediate withdrawal" of American troops from Grenada and their replacement with a "peace-keeping force made up of soldiers from the Caricom states, including Trinidad and Tobago", was demanded by Alliance Opposition leader, Dr Brinsley Samaroo in the Senate yesterday.

It was inevitable that the dramatic developments in Trinidad and Tobago's nearest regional neighbour should be raised in the upper house at its regular meeting yesterday, although the House of Representatives itself is assembling in special session to confront the issue of Grenada at 2 p.m. this afternoon.

Senator Samaroo wasted no time in seeking acting President Dr Emru Millette's agreement to adjourn the Senate (that is, to depart from the prepared agenda) in order to plunge into a discussion of the consequences of yesterday's early-morning landing in Grenada by United States forces, accompanied by a small contingent of Caricom soldiers from Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Antigua and St Vincent.

Following the American departure, Dr Samaroo declared, the Caricom peace-keeping force should provide the necessary back-up for Grenada Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, to go ahead and appoint a "broad-based interim government of Grenadian citizens."

The interim government would have the responsibility for ensuring that "those accused of crimes against the people be brought to trial in legally constituted courts."

Its immediate task would be overseeing the distribution of "essential supplies on a relief basis", until the island had returned to "normalcy".

Dr Samaroo, on behalf of the Alliance, also urged

THE SETTING-UP of a constitution commission "to devise a framework as early as possible for a return to free and fair elections conducted in a democratic manner, with all citizens of Grenada allowed full part in the determination of their form of government."

A RETURN to "a free and independent press in Grenada." All information coming out of the island, until yesterday, had emanated from the Revolutionary Military Council but "what about Alister Hughes?" the Alliance leader demanded to know. "We unequivocally demand a return to the free press."

Dr Samaroo also repeated the call of his counterpart in the House of Representatives, Nizam Mohammed, last Friday, for establishment of the long-delayed Joint Parliamentary Committee on External Affairs in order to "constantly monitor the Grenada situation so that Government and Opposition, the national representatives of the community, can decide together on an

important issue like this."

Alliance Senator Lincoln Mayers also regretted that American troops had to be involved but saw this as evidence of "failure" on the part of Caricom states to "clean up our own backyard." Had Caricom been determined "not to tolerate a military regime in the Caribbean" and been willing to "send in our own peace force, we would not be distressed today." Instead, we seemed to have been hoping that "the Americans would go in and do the job for us."

The American forces in Grenada needed to be removed as soon as possible "but there must be a fully-capable West Indian force put in its place." This would have to include Trinidad and Tobago soldiers and he hoped Prime Minister George Chambers would say at the emergency meeting of the House of Representatives today that "our troops will be there, helping to restore civil government in Grenada."

Senator George Bovell, for his part, thought that the Americans had done us a favour. "I think we all owe the USA a great debt of gratitude and commend them for the prompt action they have taken to save suffering and lives", the combative Independent Senator declared. "We should also laud Barbados and Jamaica for showing unity with the other former British West Indian islands to help restore democracy in the area."

Senator Bovell insisted that the American contingent would voluntarily leave Grenada "as soon as a legal government is re-established."

Another Independent, Senator Ashford Sinanan, reached back in history to lay the blame for the Grenada crisis at the feet of the collapse of the former West Indies Federation. If Trinidad and Tobago had only agreed to salvage the Federation when Jamaica pulled out, we would probably not be "crying" today.

He regarded Caricom mainly as a "talking shop" and said it had been "quite clear to him", from what he had heard on the radio over the weekend, that "Grenada was being fed information from inside the Caricom conference."

Senator Sinanan said he was loathe to criticise the troop landings because "if you are going to condemn one, you will have to do it to friendly Commonwealth Caribbean countries like Barbados which sent troops too. The whole issue was a very complicated one and he hoped that Prime Minister Chambers would take the time today to dwell on the "multifarious constitutional and international legal problems involved."

Leader of Government Business in the Senate, Carlton Alert, had little to say in response to Opposition comments on Grenada, apparently preferring to leave the highly-charged matter for his Prime Minister to handle today.

Express Oct. 20 1983

BWIA fails to fly to Grenada

By ANTHONY MILNE

NO BWIA aircraft went to Grenada yesterday to bring home Trinidadian visitors stranded on the strife-torn island. At least 50 citizens of Trinidad and Tobago are reportedly waiting in Grenada for someone to pick them up.

"No aircraft are going to Grenada today," Ulric McNeil, BWIA's corporate technical manager, told the EXPRESS yesterday. It was uncertain when BWIA would send an aircraft now that a multinational force has invaded the island. The airline had announced Monday it was sending an aircraft yesterday.

An official at the BWIA counter at Piarco said no aircraft could go into Grenada since the invasion force had said any aircraft venturing within 50 miles of Grenada would be treated as hostile.

"It is impossible for BWIA to go to Grenada with the situation as it is at present," he said. "We have to wait for a change."

A person who managed to get out of Grenada

Monday on a small private aircraft expressed concern yesterday about other Trinidadians she left behind in Grenada. She said she could not understand why government officials here had not arranged for an aircraft to pick up Trinidadians who waited at the airport all day on Monday trying to leave. She wondered whether it had to do with the government's blockade of Grenada. She said they had telephoned Trinidad for help but none came.

Meanwhile, Capt. Fernando Farfan, who operates a small aircraft charter service called Sun Island Aviation, told the EXPRESS yesterday he was one of three pilots from Trinidad who flew into Grenada Monday to pick up Trinidadians stranded there. He said a fourth aircraft had tried to land but was not allowed to do so. This aircraft was carrying American Broadcasting Corporation (ABC) war correspondents but the Grenadian authorities were not allowing people to come into Grenada only to go out.

"I left for Grenada in the late afternoon on Monday," Capt. Farfan

said. "There was no communication between the control tower here and the authorities in Grenada. I eventually managed to get an official at Pearl's airport on the telephone and he said it was all right to land if I was coming to pick up people, but that I could not bring anyone in." He said he had no trouble with the authorities there.

"By the time I got to Pearl's airport," he said, "there were very few Trinidadians there, and in fact I picked up two people and had an empty seat. I would have taken anyone who wanted to leave. When I got there, there was just one Cuban aircraft with a guard."

Capt. Farfan said the attitude of officials in Trinidad Monday was that if he wanted to take the risk of going to Grenada he could do so. He said he did not think he had to have special permission from Trinidad to go to Grenada.

"I would have been denied permission to take off if such a decision had been made," he said. "In fact, high-ranking people in the government knew I was going."

OUR OPINION

God help the Grenadians

AS THE SITUATION in Grenada deteriorated into bloodshed yesterday, we can only feel an immeasurable sense of sadness at the ugly fate that has befallen the people of Grenada. This is neither a time for gloating over the predictable misfortunes that have made Maurice Bishop's dream of a "free Grenada" turn into a bloody nightmare nor a time for irresponsible statements.

We are now witnessing in Grenada a Caribbean tragedy of profound dimensions, a desperate battle for power between factions of a one-party State, founded on nothing but romantic promises to the "masses" who, as of this morning, are a most confused and frightened people because the games with the guns have turned ugly and real.

It is in fact the "masses" who are now under "house arrest" for as of yesterday it seemed certain that the hardliners, backed by the army, had formally taken over, killing at least two former Government Ministers in the process and plunging the entire island into a prison camp.

It will long be one of the ironies of regional political history that the "people's hero", Maurice Bishop, did live up to the claim that the people of Grenada were behind him. For it was the Grenadian "masses" who yesterday descended on the residence where Bishop was being held under "house arrest" to storm past the guards (who at that point were firing warning shots in the air), and free their beloved Prime Minister.

Bishop was literally carried into the streets of St George's by the people. When a reporter tried to get any comment from him, his only reply was: "The masses."

When Bernard Coard, the turncoat, sent troops to shoot into the crowds supporting Bishop yesterday, he unwittingly told us at least one truth about the power struggle in Grenada. Bishop, even in spite of his dangerous politics, was and is the man of the Grenadian "masses". Coard and the three or four remaining 'Government' Ministers, who obviously control the armed forces, are clearly now holding the Grenadian people by the gun. All pretence has gone out the window. Only one thing is in control of Grenada now: brute force.

The scenario gets even more depressing when we consider that the Cubans and the Soviets are involved in Grenada. Coard could very well be their man, in preference to what we now understand to be the more moderate Bishop. We may well be watching the creation of a Caribbean Afghanistan, Hungary or Czechoslovakia—with all the implications that has for the stepping up of Cold War tensions in our region.

For that reason alone, and for the reason that the people of Grenada are now firmly enchained, we support yesterday's call by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams for an emergency meeting of the Caribbean Heads of Government, not because we seek intervention in the affairs of what is a sovereign State but because the events now occurring in Grenada threaten, we repeat, the peace and security of the entire region. Madmen with guns have gone on the rampage. We cannot, we dare not simply stand by and look on as though it does not concern all of us.

In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, the Government's reluctance to make any kind of statement on this tragedy would be understandable were the situation not so serious and the implications not so grim. And more so, because we share a very special relationship with Grenada, many of whose citizens or relatives resident in Trinidad were on the phone to the EXPRESS yesterday with anxious queries about what was going on there.

That may become increasingly difficult to find out for as yesterday the new iron fist regime in charge had their jackboots firmly pressed not only on the necks of the Grenadian people but also on all communications. Neither telephones, lights nor water were available in St George's by evening and Pearl's airport was closed.

There were even unconfirmed reports late yesterday that Bishop himself was one of the victims of the cold blooded decision yesterday to open fire on the unarmed crowd that took their Prime Minister out of captivity. There is obviously no immediate end in sight to what has now turned into civil warfare in Grenada, assuming that the warfare is not entirely one-sided.

Express OCT. 20 1983

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY TAKES OVER GRENADA

STATEMENT OF HUDSON AUSTIN, GENERAL
OF THE ARMED FORCES, ON RADIO FREE
GRENADA:

BROTHERS and sisters, last night a delegation from the central committee of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) made a formal offer to Comrade Maurice Bishop for him to continue as Prime Minister, to continue as a member of the party and to work closely with the NJM central committee in running the country.

Comrade Bishop's position was that he would consider the offer but was not willing to talk last night. This morning at 9.30, a crowd led by Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel and two businessmen stormed Maurice Bishop's home. The soldiers guarding the Mount Wheldale road had instructions not to fire on the people.

The people therefore broke through the barrier and stormed through the gates of the house. Again the soldiers were instructed not to fire on the people but to fire above the people's heads, not at the masses.

The crowd, realizing that the soldiers had instructions not to fire on the people, burst into the house. Maurice Bishop went with them and then led the crowd of innocent people to seize Fort Rupert, the headquarters of the armed forces. Again, the soldiers at Fort Rupert were instructed not to fire on the people who stormed the fort.

Attempts were made by the armed forces to establish communication with Maurice Bishop and Unison Whiteman in order to continue negotiations for a peaceful solution and in order to persuade them to let the civilians leave the fort. Bishop and Whiteman declared: no compromise, no negotiations.

They then disarmed the officers of the general staff as well as the rank-and-file soldiers guarding Fort Rupert and began to arm the crowd. They declared their intention to arrest and wipe out the entire central committee and the senior members of the party, and the entire leadership of the armed forces as well as to smash the revolutionary armed forces.

SEE Page 3

Sent a company of soldiers to establish control

●FROM Page 1

At that point the revolutionary armed forces sent a company of soldiers to re-establish control of Fort Rupert. Maurice Bishop and his group fired on the soldiers, killing two members of the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), Sergeant Dorset Peters and Warrant Officer Raphael Mason, and wounding several others.

The revolutionary armed forces were forced to storm the fort and in the process the following persons were killed:

Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bayne and Fitzroy Bayne among others.

The armed forces then evacuated the wounded and assisted several persons in getting to hospital.

Comrades, the people's revolutionary armed forces have all along stayed off the street in the hope that it could be resolved internally by the party. However, in a situation in which Maurice Bishop had declared his intentions to wipe out the entire leadership of the party and the army, in a situation in which he had linked up openly with counter-revolutionaries in order to do so, the revolution itself would have been wiped out.

Our working people have suffered too much for too many years to allow imperialism and counter-revolutionaries to take over our people's revolution. The people's revolutionary armed forces have as of 3 pm today established a revolutionary military council which will form the government of the country until normality is restored.

Let it be clearly understood that the revolutionary armed forces will govern with absolute strictness. Anyone who seeks to demonstrate or disturb the peace will be shot. An all-day and all-night curfew will be established for the next four days, from now until next Monday at 6 o'clock.

No one is to leave their house. Anyone violating this curfew will be shot on sight. All schools are closed and all work-places, except for the essential services, until further notice. The personal safety and property of all citizens and foreign residents will be guaranteed by the armed forces. Let it be clearly understood that the People's Revolutionary Army is totally united. We are also clear that our major task at this moment is to protect and defend our country against any attack by imperialism.

Our people must be clear that imperialism will seek to take advantage of this situation. We must also realize clearly that a military invasion would bring about the deaths of thousands of our people and that any confusion in Grenada at this time opens the way for such intervention by imperialism.

Whatever each man's personal views on this situation at this time, we must unite to defend our country against any attack by outside forces. The armed forces for their part will defend the revolution with all our might. Long live the revolution, long live our people, long live Grenada.

Forward ever, backward never.

I SAW A WOMAN WITH A BULLET WOUND IN HER SHOULDER

By
ALISTER
HUGHES

ST. GEORGES, Wednesday (CAN) -- There were reports of death and injury and the whereabouts of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop were uncertain this afternoon after gunfire was reported in the vicinity of army headquarters where he had taken refuge after being freed from house arrest by supporters.

Shortly after one o'clock local time two heavy explosions followed by automatic machine gun fire were heard from Fort Rupert, the army headquarters, causing the startled assembled crowd of supporters, estimated at around 9,000 to disperse and seek refuge in nearby roads.

Reports of people being killed could not be confirmed but I saw, one woman with a bullet wound in her left shoulder and two men with

bloodstained clothes. The wounded woman told me that she had been at Fort Rupert and had been fired on by soldiers. She had no knowledge of the fate of Mr. Bishop.

Another young woman, who appeared to be nearly hysterical spoke of people being killed and wounded. People, she said had been taken to the nearby general hospital.

By mid-afternoon there was black smoke coming from the army headquarters. The cause is not known but conflicting reports said that either a car or the administration building was on fire.

At about 10.35 this morning, an estimated 3,000 people defied warning shots by soldiers guarding the residence of the Prime Minister and freed him and his Education Minister Jacqueline Creft.

They had been held since Thursday as factions of the ruling New Jewel Movement determined who should lead the divided left-wing party. One faction supports Bishop and the other his hardline Marxist ex-deputy Bernard Coard who was said to be effectively in

charge of the island.

Also reported freed were ex-Minister of Industrialisation Kendrick Radix, arrested Sunday for leading a pro-Bishop demonstration in St George's, and trade union leader Fitzroy Bain.

It was a typical hot sunny day in St George's and the delight of Bishop's supporters was clearly evident. There were shouts of we get we leader back. Bishop was later to address them.

But the automatic gunfire pushed the people on to strategic points where they could watch Fort Rupert, for any news of the situation, which remains confused. Radio Free Grenada, previously the only official source for news, was inexplicably off the air.

Business houses were closed and school children were said to be among the demonstrators led by Unison Whiteman, the Foreign Minister who resigned with at least three others last night. The airport was closed and for a time, telephone communication was cut.

CCC offers to mediate

BRIDGETOWN, Wednesday (CAN) -- 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. Unconfirmed reports suggested 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. The CCC is, therefore, surprised at the army's role being so visible and partisan, in what we are told, is an internal party matter. Furthermore, the CCC is concerned that Mr. Maurice Bishop, even now, said to be the Prime Minister, and who has been the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, has made no public statement.

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

Dominica union urges no foreign interference

ROSEAU, (CAN) -- 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.

Radio off the air

ST. GEORGE'S, Wednesday (CAN) -- The State-run radio Radio Free Grenada, for the past week the only source of official information on the political crisis, was off the air for much of the day today and stores in the capital were closed.

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

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

'U.S. WARSHIPS ON THE WAY'

KINGSTON, Wednesday (CAN) -- The Marxist Workers Party of Jamaica (WPJ) tonight claimed that U.S. warships were on their way to intervene in the political crisis there, and called on Caribbean peoples and governments to condemn the imminent invasion.

It also called on the Grenadian people and the leadership of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), now locked in a leadership struggle that is apparently putting the 133-square mile East Caribbean island on the brink of a civil

war, to quickly settle their internal differences.

The WPJ said that it was ready to assist if requested.

WPJ cadres have and do work in the varying capacities since the 1979 overthrow of the eccentric dictator, Sir Eric Gairy by the NJM that brought Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to power.

It is an apparent attempt by a faction of the party to push the four-year-old revolution further to the left that ignited the battle in St. Georges.

The WPJ did not disclose the source of its information but said that it had been reliably informed that the U.S. ships were going to Grenada ostensibly to protect American citizens. It did not say how many ships, or from where they were sailing.

Jamaica Foreign Ministry officials said that the events in St George's were being watched in so far as possible, but that the Government here had no comment on the matter at this time.

● Caricom moves to isolate Grenada

Region condemns 'vicious murders'

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

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

Jamaica in fact last night announced a break in relations with St.

Georges and signalled its intention to seek a restructuring of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) to exclude Grenada.

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

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

The state-run Radio Free Grenada (RFG), the

only official source of information, made no mention of the latest batch of arrests, including that of Hughes, in any of its newscasts yesterday.

Wednesday's killings provoked some of the strongest language used in recent times with reference to a fellow member of the regional integration movement, as the leaders expressed their outrage.

Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams, whose loathing of the leftist Bishop regime was at the root of his vain attempt last November to isolate Grenada within the 13-nation Caribbean Community, blasted the killings as "vicious murders."

Similarly strong sen-

timents came from Jamaica's Edward Seaga, who spoke scathingly of "murderers in high places," while the normally reserved Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers angrily denounced what he termed as "executives."

Aside from the rhetorical reprobation from the region's leaders, they moved swiftly to translate their words into action, to effectively shut out the new leaders in Grenada from the integration movement.

Prime Minister Chambers immediately barred all Grenadians without visas from entering Trinidad and Tobago and ordered that preferential treatment usually accorded goods from St. Georges under the CARICOM treaty's provisions be withdrawn.

Even tougher measures were proposed by an outraged St. Lucian Prime Minister John Compton, who has suggested blocking Grenada's access to money from the East Caribbean Central Bank, formerly the East Caribbean Currency Authority (ECCA), and the halting of flights by the governments-owned island-hopping Eastern Caribbean air carrier, LIAT, to Pearls Airport.

Compton has been in touch with his colleagues trying to convene a summit — possibly in Barbados or Trinidad to work out ways of isolating Grenada.

In addition, Antigua and Barbuda has been

making efforts to arrange a meeting of the standing committee of CARICOM Foreign Ministers to deal with the situation in St. Georges.

The Caribbean Conference of Churches, the regional ecumenical movement, announced that it had severed all relations with Grenada, while the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL), umbrella body of regional trade unions, urged its 26 affiliates to slap an immediate boycott on all trade with Grenada.

Joining in the condemnation of the arrest of Hughes was the Caribbean Publishers and Broadcasters Association, which embraces leading regional newspapers and radio stations, with a warning that if he was harmed in any way "we will rally the full focus of international attention against so grave an injustice."

Freedom House, a New York based Human rights watchdog body cabled general Hudson Austin, Chairman of the ruling Revolutionary Council, deploring Hughes' arrest and pledged to continue closely to monitor the situation.

In Canada, Mrs. Angela Bishop, widow of the slain Prime Minister, who was separated from her husband two years ago, described his killing as "very shameful", and the Grenada Vice Consul in Toronto, Lennie Fleary, said he was shocked at the killings, resigned.



BISHOP



WHITEMAN



CREFT



COORD



AUSTIN

Sketches of players

Express
Oct. 21, 1983

in drama

By Dan Sewell
Associated Press writer

Here are sketches of key figures in the tumultuous Grenada political situation, which resulted in the slayings Wednesday of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least five other supporters. The information comes from books, Grenada Government pamphlets, and interviews with Grenadians both on the island and in exile:

Hudson Austin: The burly Army Commander-in-Chief who announced on the state Radio Free Grenada late Wednesday that Bishop and "many more" had been shot, and that the army is in control and has orders to shoot anyone venturing outside their homes.

Austin's role in the ouster and slaying of Bishop has surprised Grenada-watchers, who recall that Austin was in the New Jewel Movement from the beginning. Austin was with Bishop and four other New Jewel leaders who were beaten and jailed on "Bloody Sunday" in 1973.

Austin is said to have led the charge on police barracks that began the March 13, 1979 coup d'etat.

He was trained as a road engineer at Grenada's Presentation College. He also was Minister of Labour, Communications and Works.

Norris Bain: Bishop's Housing Minister, killed with him Wednesday.

Bain had been a civil servant since 1956, specialising in agriculture and forestry. He had belonged to the Grenada National Party, the conservative opposition to the ruling Grenada United Labour Party of Sir Eric Gairy, but when elected to Parliament in 1976 joined the united opposition led by Bishop.

It couldn't be immediately determined whether a Fitzroy Bain also reported killed on Wednesday was related.

Maurice Bishop: Dead at age 39. He is survived by his wife Angela and their two adolescent children, who moved to Toronto, Canada, two years ago, and his mother, Alimenta Bishop, who lives in St. George's.

His father, Rupert, was killed by police on Jan. 21, 1974. Maurice was born May 29, 1944, on the Dutch Island of Aruba, where his father, like another Grenadian named Eric Gairy at about the same time, had moved temporarily for work.

He was always on honours student and

leader, and became a social activist while studying for his law degree at London University. He founded the Movement for Assemblies of the People in Grenada, in 1972, then became leader of the New Jewel Movement the next year.

He was named Prime Minister soon after the 1979 coup d'etat and held that title at his death.

Fidel Castro: He has met with key players on both sides of the factional struggle. He seemed to have a close personal relationship with Bishop, who flew with him in a Cuban jet to the last Non-Aligned Nations' meeting in India and was at Castro's side throughout the July celebrations in Cuba of the 30th anniversary of the start of the Cuban revolution.

Bishop often praised the Cuban revolution and Castro. Cuba has sent doctors, dentists and teachers to Grenada, besides providing most of the labour and half the cost of a new \$71 million international airport the United States fears could have a Soviet-Cuban military use. The airport was scheduled to open next March 13—the fifth anniversary of Bishop's coup.

Some observers, such as Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, have said Bernard Coard, Bishop's former deputy, is "Cuba's man, more so than Bishop."

Western diplomatic sources say there has been no overt evidence of Cuban involvement in the Grenadian strife. Two Cuban freighters are docked at St. George's, but a well-placed source said there appears to be nothing unusual about their presence.

Repeated telephone calls to the Cuban Embassy this week haven't been answered, and the Cuban news media have carried no reports on Grenada.

Bernard Coard: the 39-year-old former Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister. He resigned from Government last Friday after another Minister reported Coard was taking over.

Coard said he was quitting to quell rumours he was plotting against Bishop and said there had been a plot to kill him and his wife, Phyllis. Sources say he has remained at his home since.

Born the son of a St. George's merchant, he studied economics at Brandeis University in Massachusetts and Sussex University in England. In England, he studied discrimination

against West Indian children and wrote a report on the placing of normal-intelligence black students in "sub-normal schools."

He returned to Grenada in 1976 and joined the 3-year-old New Jewel Movement. He started a party study organisation called Organisation for Education Liberation.

He is considered an ardent Marxist-Leninist, but his economic pronouncements, as were Bishop's expressed commitment to maintaining a healthy private sector in a "Mixed economy with a strong government role."

Phyllis Coard: Jamaican-born wife of Bernard. Mother of two children, and a strong feminist said to be a good organiser. She is president of the National Women's Organisation and was Vice-Minister for Women's Affairs.

Leon Cornwall: An army major and Ambassador to Cuba.

Cornwall, who went on Radio Free Grenada last Saturday to charge that Bishop had tried to establish "one-man government."

He returned from Havana two weeks ago, and was a charter member of Coard's party study group.

Jacqueline Creft: Bishop's Minister of Education, killed with him on Wednesday. She was apparently with him at his home when he was placed under house arrest last week. A witness said Wednesday her face appeared bruised.

She studied political science at Carlton University in Ottawa, Canada, and was part of women's development programme in Barbados and Grenada. She belonged to Bishop's short-lived Map Party.

Sir Eric Gairy: Bishop's ousted predecessor.

Born in 1922, Gairy was a union leader and peasant' hero. He was peasants' leader most of three decades, and the first Prime Minister when the island became independent in 1974.

His latter years brought repression by his dreaded "Mongoose Gang" allegedly widespread corruption, and increasingly eccentric beliefs by Gairy that he had mystical powers and was an expert on unidentified flying objects.

Toppled while in New York for United Nations business, Gairy reluctantly moved to southern California and reportedly founded a church there.

He made a surprise return to the Caribbean in late August, showing up in Barbados "on holiday." He promised to replace the "Communists" who ousted him. When he showed no signs



..FLASHBACK TO HAPPIER TIMES: Prime Minister Maurice Bishop (left) and his Deputy Bernard Coard smile as they move to attend a conference on the "Effects of the Arms Race on Developing Countries" held at the Dome, Grand Anse, Grenada in June this year.

of leaving after two weeks, embarrassed Barbados officials escorted him to the airport and put him on a plane back to New York.

George Louison: Bishop's Minister of Agriculture, who resigned Tuesday. There was no word about him in Wednesday's reports.

A Grenada-educated teacher and farmer, he was said to be a Bishop loyalist while his brother, Einstein Louison, was said to be closer to Coard.

Vincent Noel: Killed on Wednesday.

He was named president of the Commercial and Industrial Workers Union in July 1979, apparently as part of the new Government's efforts to control the uncooperative labour unions.

Kenrick Radix: Possibly Bishop's closest friend, and his Minister of Fisheries and Industrialisation. There was no word about him in Wednesday's reports.

Earned law degree at London University with Bishop after studying at Dublin University. Bishop's first law partner in Grenada and co-founder of the Map Party.

He was among those beaten on "Bloody Sunday" and earlier served as Attorney-General in Bishop's Government.

He was arrested

Sunday after leading a protest of Bishop's arrest and calling for a National strike.

Lyden Ramdhanny: Bishop's Minister of Tourism. There was no word about him in Wednesday's report.

His family, one of the island's wealthiest, owns a network of retail stores, estates, cinemas and a lumber yard.

Selwyn Strachan: Minister of National Mobilization.

He announced early Friday that Coard had replaced Bishop. A labourer and union activist with secondary-school education, Strachan edited the New Jewel newspaper before the coup. He was among those beaten on "Bloody Sunday."

He made the first extended trip on the new Government's behalf in 1979, visiting the United States, Cuba, Europe, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America.

Unison Whiteman: Dead at age 43.

He studied government and economics at Howard University in Washington and returned to Grenada as a teacher in 1970. He founded the Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation Party in 1972, then joined with Bishop in the New Jewel Movement.

He was among those beaten on "Bloody Sunday."

He was initially the new Government's Fisheries and Industrialisation Minister, then became Foreign Minister two years ago.

He returned from the United Nations last Friday, saying he wasn't afraid to come home to an uncertain fate.

He resigned Tuesday, saying Coard was "running the Government single-handedly," and was reported by Austin to have led, with Noel, the crowd that freed Bishop on Wednesday.

PRA slaying betrays our region: PNP

Jamaica's Opposition Leader, Michael Manley, today termed the slaying of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop by the island's military as a 'squalid betrayal of the hopes of the ordinary people of our region.'

He was reacting on Barbados radio to the news last evening that Bishop and five other colleagues had been killed in a clash with troops of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) near army headquarters, Fort Rupert. Two soldiers also died in the cross fire.

Bishop had been under house arrest for a week, as a power struggle between himself and his former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard blew up into a national crisis. He was freed

earlier in the day by thousands of supporters who marched with him towards army headquarters, where he took refuge until soldiers stormed the fort.

The former Jamaican Prime Minister said: "The brutal killing of Maurice Bishop and army of his cabinet and trade union colleagues by the Grenadian Army represents a squalid betrayal of the hopes of the ordinary people of our region."

The thousands who demonstrated for Bishop during the day were expressing their faith in a leader who has given them a new sense of hope and pride as a people.

"History would pass a terrible judgement on those who are responsible for his murder."

Simmonds deplores killings

BASSETTERRE, St. Kitts, Thursday (CANA) — St. Kitts and Nevis today joined most other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member states in condemnation of yesterday's political violence in Grenada in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three ex-cabinet colleagues were gunned down in an army take-over of the government.

Following is the text of the government statement issued by the office of Prime Minister Dr. Kennedy Simmonds: "The Government of Saint Christopher and Nevis is distressed at the reports emanating from Grenada and deplores the tragic loss of life in Grenada and strongly condemns the actions of those responsible."

"We believe that the people of Grenada have the inalienable right to self-determination and to have a government of their choice."

In order for them to achieve this, free and fair elections must be held under international supervision.

We call for an early return to a constitutional and democratic system."

CCC: Executioners are off our list

The Barbados-based Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), which had offered to play a mediating role in Grenada's political crisis, yesterday 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 on Wednesday.

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 on Wednesday.

Following is the text of the CCC statements: "The CCC regrets that today, when the people of our region might well have been proudly sharing in the recognition accorded in the USA 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 for 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 purposefulness which this moment is calling for in Grenada's leadership is 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." (CANA).

Isolate the malady

THE BRUTAL, vicious murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and the barbaric curfew and repressive controls inflicted on the unfortunate people of Grenada have been rightly condemned by West Indian leaders.

In unequivocal terms they have stated that they have no use for murderers and that the regime now in control of Grenada will be ostracised from the councils of peacefu and peace-loving Caribbean people.

The stand is one of common revulsion against barbaric criminals and strong calls for their punishment. Whether this is only politically inspired rhetoric, only time will tell. The people of Grenada deserve our sympathy, especially the survivors of the family of Maurice Bishop and the other slain leaders and citizens, and the detainees.

At the same time their fate should be taken as a warning to all Caribbean peoples of what the naked ambition for power can drive men to do. It has also been dramatically illustrated what drastic and deadly measures totalitarian systems employ to achieve their ends.

Misfortune and danger often drive peoples and countries to unite to face a common threat. The Caribbean territories had better believe that the Grenada situation is a threat of impending disaster for the entire region. The agony of the Grenada people has been protracted. First the murderous, infamy of the corrupt Eric Gairy regime with the Mongoose Squads liquidating opposition, then the revolution of Maurice Bishop and the New Jewel Movement which swept into power in March 1979.

Lives were lost and freedoms removed in the aftermath of that revolution and the support of the Soviet bloc was inevitable after the NJM came to power. Pressures have been put on Grenada to hold elections and restore civil rights, and Maurice Bishop made sounds of reconciliation with his democratic neighbours.

It must be apparent to those with minimal perception that the totalitarian system in which Grenada was involved would permit no softening of the attitude or intention of total control and total domination of mind and action.

Significant features of the Grenada situation have been that the Press has been debarred from on-the-spot investigation and reporting of the train of events, that only one channel of information, the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada, was operative, that Maurice Bishop's

dissent was reported by his opponents and that at no time was he allowed to be heard by any of his supporters, or even opponents in the wider audience of Grenada and the Caribbean.

The voice was always the voice of the party's Central Committee, the core of rulers who dictate what must be done on pain of extinction for those who dissent. Maurice Bishop, a man who had suffered grievously at the hands of the Gairy regime, was the hero of the people. He had dared to dissent from a party decision. He might not have known it, but his days had to be numbered from the time he had dissented.

Radio Free Grenada blamed him for the turn of events and reported its version of his action. Significantly, too, part of the first lengthy broadcast on Monday indicated that although the Central Committee published assurances of unity that unity was a farce — there had been disagreement and a struggle for power. Now the "truth" would be told. Can any logically thinking person really believe that the statements now issued are the unbiased "truth?"

Maurice Bishop is dead because he was not as ruthless as his communist masters wanted him to be. The crude method of his demise is indicative of the value placed on human life by totalitarian power systems. And let the Caribbean leaders not be mistaken, there are other people spread throughout these territories who also feel that Bishop was too moderate in his approaches to achieving the aims of the revolution.

It stretches the bounds of credibility that the Bishop faction could be so naive as to be in the forefront of the crowd that marched on Fort Rupert and that he and the former Ministers of Government and the trade union leader all could have been shot when the soldiers open fire "to regain control" of the army post. How convenient that all the leadership of the dissenting faction should be eliminated in one stroke. The events bear all the traces of a murderous purge.

Caribbean leaders are notorious for floods of talk and impotence in action when crises such as this arise. They have talked with one voice against the dreadful catastrophe that has engulfed Grenada. Do our leaders now have the courage and determination to take action to isolate Grenada's malady — the communist disease — from spreading to engulf the entire area? Make no mistake about it — that is the objective of those who manipulate the "powers" at present in Grenada.

Express Oct. 21, 1978

Trinidad tightens screws on Grenada

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, Thursday (CANA) — The Trinidad and Tobago Government is working towards hosting an emergency meeting of Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of Government to discuss the political crisis in Grenada, Prime Minister George Chambers reported today.

Chambers told a news conference, at which he announced trade and other sanctions against Grenada, that the Caricom summit was likely to be held over the weekend.

The armed forces have taken over in Grenada, after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the former Minister of Housing, Foreign Affairs and Education, and two trade union leaders.

The take-over, yesterday, 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 that 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.

Chambers said he had spoken to Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga, who indicated he was "prepared to be present" despite previous commitments.

He told the news conference his Government had decided that "with immediate effect" no Grenadian citizen or national 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.

Chambers said his Government viewed with horror "the importation of such executions in the English-speaking Caribbean."

Call to release Hughes

Barbadian journalists yesterday appealed to Grenada's military rulers, who seized power on Wednesday to free a veteran newsman Alister Hughes.

The appeal was made in a cable the Barbados Association of Journalists (BAJ) sent to the Revolutionary Military Council in St. Georges, headed by army commander, General Hudson Austin.

Formation of the council was announced after the security forces killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three former government ministers.

Hughes, correspondent for the Caribbean News Agency and a number of international media, was arrested Wednesday night. Also arrested were his brother, Leonard, a businessman and Tony Monroe, manager of the Coca-Cola Factory in Grenada.

"In the light of recent developments, we fear for the life of our regional colleague and for other journalists already under detention without trial for the longest while," BAJ president, Gerry Harewood said.

Meanwhile the Caribbean News Agency, through its general manager Harry Mayers yesterday cabled the military rulers in Grenada requesting the release of Hughes.

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.

US expresses concern

WASHINGTON (CANA-Reuters) — The White House yesterday 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 Wednesday night and yesterday 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.

Widow: Very shameful

TORONTO, Thursday — Mrs. Angela Bishop, widow of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, from whom she separated two years ago, today described his slaying by security forces in St. Georges yesterday as "very shameful."

Mrs. Bishop told CANA that she heard of Mr. Bishop's death late yesterday afternoon. She now lives with their two children in Brampton, 15 miles west of Toronto.

Mrs. Bishop, a former Secretary (Junior Minister) for Tourism in Grenada's People Revolutionary Government, now works for a commercial bank.

She said she last spoke with her late husband on Monday. The political crisis

in the island was not discussed.

"I think the killing is very shameful for the Grenadians," a still shocked Mrs. Bishop said.

In related news, Grenada's Vice Consul in Toronto, Lennie Fleary resigned today. Fleary, appointed by Bishop two years ago, said he was shocked at the killings.

Similar sentiments of disbelief have been expressed by West Indians in Canada.

Meanwhile, reports out of Toronto state that Bishop's son, Johnny, 16, is critically ill there.

Mrs. Bishop was said to be with her son at his bedside after breaking the news of his father's brutal murder.

Suriname condemns act

PARAMARIBO, Suriname, Thursday (CANA) — Leftist-ruled Suriname, which forged close ties with sister revolutionary nation, Grenada, under the late Maurice Bishop's leadership, tonight strongly deplored the week-long political turmoil on the Caribbean island which reached a peak yesterday with the execution by troops of the Prime Minister and three of his ministers in a bloody military coup.

In a statement issued after an emergency Cabinet meeting, the Suriname Government said the Grenadian people were now at a "serious and perilous phase" of their development, and it could not be party to the military action which did not have the backing of the Grenadian

people.

Suriname, scene last December of disturbances in which the military executed 15 opposition leaders, said the developments in St. Georges were likely to have repercussions on the success of the military-launched three-year-old revolution in this former colony.

Said the statement: "The Suriname Government has, on the basis of information available at this moment concerning the situation in Grenada, drawn the conclusion that the Grenadian people at this moment are in a serious and perilous phase of their development which may lead to serious consequences for the development of the entire region."

Soviets break silence

MOSCOW, Thursday (CANA-Reuters) — 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. It stated its determination to uphold the cause of the revolution," it added.

Diplomats said Moscow clearly hoped Grenada would maintain its leftist course following Bishop's killing.

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.

Bishop and three ex-ministers were killed by the Security Forces yesterday.

Ramphal voices concern

LONDON, Thursday (CANA) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal today expressed horror at the killing of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least five supporters by Security Forces yesterday.

In a statement, the Guyana-born Ramphal said: "I share the sense of horror which is widespread throughout the Commonwealth at the loss of life in Grenada, including that of the Prime Minister and ministers of the government. I feel sure that Commonwealth Caribbean Governments in particular will wish to use every influence through co-ordinated responses to ensure that the will and the interest of the people of Grenada are respected and the integrity of the island-state preserved."



MISS WALDRON



MRS. FERNANDEZ



MR. WARD



MR. ALLEYNE



MR. LANGDON



MRS. CLARKE



MR. BENNETT

What the people think of the murders

Barbadians from all walks of life have reacted with repulsion at the murders and other Political upheavals in the Caribbean spice island of Grenada.

The Barbados Advocate took to the streets of Bridgetown yesterday, where the paper received on the spot reactions from a cross section of the community.

Most people expressed horror at the murders of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his former Cabinet Ministers.

COLTON BENNETT: President of the Barbados Adult Education Association.... "I am shocked by the brutality. I would not have expected such brutality to be perpetrated by people in a society which calls

itself Christian. The whole Caribbean will mourn the loss of life from this deliberate act of murder of humanity. The Church will certainly have a vital role to play in the aftermath of this murderous repression."

MISS JACQUELINE WALDRON: POST-WOMAN.... "I'm truly sorry for the people of Grenada. It is indeed a sad situation to happen in the West Indies. We can now compare Maurice Bishop's demise with that of Martin Luther King. Both died fighting for the people's cause. Now people will understand that Bishop was truly heading towards Democratic rule in Grenada."

MRS. LORNA FERNANDEZ: BEAUTICIAN:

"What is important now is collective action from all Caribbean leaders to bring the perpetrators of this most horrendous and disgusting crime of murder since the second World War to justice. It is a sad session for all people of the Region. The events of the last forty eight hours will stay in my mind for the rest of my life. The situation is indeed horrifying."

KENRICK WARD: SUPERVISOR at Kevstone Electronics.... "I am not really surprised at the action taken, since a true revolution comes out of the barrel of the gun. In this age, more and more leaders are becoming hungry for more and more power. We must make sure that no more Political violence like the situation in Grenada happens among other Caricom states. If the four day curfew is not ended soon, many more Grenadians will die as a result. Marxism breeds revolution and revolution is exported. Maurice Bishop should have known this."

EDWIN ALLEYNE: RASTAFARI.... "Outside help is now most important to the people of Grenada. Action must be taken by other powerful democratic Governments, or matters will get worse. More bloodshed will come. This is the most wicked crime ever in the Caribbean."

CAMERON LANGDON: PENSIONER: "Bernard Coard was always the leader of the Grenadian Revolution. Maurice Bishop was only the mouthpiece for the people. Bishop could not hold elections if Coard did not want them. Coard tricked Bishop and then murdered him. I have family living in Grenada, and I fear for their safety. What Coard and his gang of murderers have done will remain entrenched in the minds of West Indians for many years. It was a bad ending to the life of the many who had rescued the Grenadians out of the hands of the former Prime Minister Eric Gairy."

MRS. LUCRETIA CLARKE: RESTAURANT SUPERVISOR.... "People in Barbados and the Caribbean in general should take note at the situation in Grenada. This situation could most likely arise in some of the other Caribbean territories at any time. My feeling are specially for the women and children in Grenada, who will be without food and water for the next four days. It is a sad blow to human life in the region."



Mrs. Colleen Mahy, sister of former Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, one of those killed by the Grenada People's Revolutionary Army on Wednesday, breaks down in tears during the mass at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral yesterday. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).



Dr. Pat Emmanuel, Grenada-born Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of the West Indies, Cave Hill and Mrs. Colleen Mahy, sister of Ms. Jacqueline Creft, one of the former Grenada Ministers who were slain, comfort each other yesterday. (Photo by Willie Alleyne Associates).

Mass held for the suffering

..A mass for people living in Grenada and Grenadians abroad, especially those who suffered loss in the brutal slayings that took place in that country on Wednesday, was held at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jemmott's Lane, yesterday.

The celebrants were Roman Catholic priests, Father Harcourt Blackett, Father Theodore Taylor, Father Clement Paul and Anglican Reverend, Paul Lashley, a Grenadian by birth. ..Among those attending the service were the sisters of Jacqueline Creft and Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, who were among those slain. ..Mr. Bishop's sister, Mrs. Maureen St. John, resides and works here. Mrs. Coleen Mahy, sister of Jacqueline Creft, also resides here.

CPBA says: Free the Hugheses

The Caribbean Publishers and Broadcasters Association (CPBA), which groups leading regional newspapers and radio stations yesterday issued the following statement following the arrest of Grenadian journalist, Alister Hughes amid bloody disturbances in his homeland on Wednesday.

The statement, issued by CPBA president Harold Hoyte said: "We deplore the tragic and brutal deaths of Grenada's Prime Minister and three of his former Cabinet Ministers. It is significant that even now there has been no fully credible report on how these deaths occurred, an obvious consequence of the rejection of Caribbean journalists and the more recent detention of Alister Hughes.

In the face of formidable obstacles, Mr. Hughes had succeeded up to yesterday in sending out a balanced and professional report of events in Grenada.

Since then, he and his brother Leonard have been arrested. We are concerned for their safety and call upon the regime that has imposed itself on the people of Grenada to release them both from custody."

The Grenada Bloodbath

Soviet general behind turmoil in Grenada?

THE MAN behind the brutal action taken by the Grenadian armed forces on Wednesday and subsequently may well be Soviet four-star general Gennadiy I. Sazhenev, Russian Ambassador to that island.

According to a recent article by Virginia Prewett in the "Washington Times," Sazhenev, equal in rank to a Soviet Deputy Defence Minister or members of the United States joint chiefs of staff, is playing a leading role in Moscow's thrust into the Western Hemisphere as an imperialist power.

Sazhenev's decorations include those of Hero of the October Revolution, and Order of Lenin first and second class. He was the Soviet Ambassador to Argentina in the mid-1970s when urban and rural terrorism were on the

rise. The Argentine terrorists used military tactics in assaulting Argentine army posts, and it took the full, combined efforts of Argentina's military and police forces to defeat the guerillas over a period of at least three years.

Reports indicate that it is an extremely striking circumstance that a four-star Soviet general should follow his service as ambassador to Argentina, with a population of 25 million, with service as ambassador to Grenada, with a population of 110,000. He was appointed ambassador to Grenada one year ago.

It has been noted that Sazhenev's presence in the Caribbean has been accompanied by an escalation in guerrilla activity in the region in the same way that his presence in Argentina was accompanied by an escalation in guerilla

warfare there.

Soviet installations in Grenada are said to be the central point in a network involving four other countries: Cuba, Nicaragua, Guyana and Suriname.

Soviet installations in Grenada, according to reports, include a sophisticated communications tower that provides "secure" communication with Moscow via satellite, and through which North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) supply lines in the Caribbean and South Atlantic can be monitored. Soviet navy presence in these regions has increased by 1,300 per cent over the last decade.

The Soviets apparently also have plans for an airstrip, port improvements and a cement plant in Carriacou. Carriacou's cement might be used to "harden" Soviet military installations in Grenada by using concrete caps so massive it would take a shower of nuclear missiles to destroy them.

A Cuban construction battalion is at present constructing two airstrips in Grenada, and deepening the Egremont yacht haven. Shortly after the Grenadian revolution on March 13, 1979, which was carried out with the help of Cuban commandos, Castro sent Grenada radio equipment capable of broadcasting Marxist propaganda throughout

the English-speaking Caribbean. The East Germans supplied Grenada with a new printing press with which to print the "Free West Indian."

Soviet installations there are said to go far beyond any imaginable domestic needs. It was in Soviet-built armoured personnel carriers that People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) troops loyal to Hudson Austin stormed Fort Rupert on Wednesday.

Reports also indicate there are 14 major military bases in Cuba as well as other military installations, two of them "hardened" against nuclear attack.

In Nicaragua there are at least 30 military installations either already built or under construction. Soviet arms are being stockpiled there, and all top military and security officials operate with Soviet or Iron Curtain military officials at their elbows.

Reports also indicate that the Soviets and Cubans have been building airstrips in the vast and largely unpopulated Essequibo region in Guyana. In neighbouring Suriname, Soviet penetration is still in its first stages with security forces being trained by the KGB. Brazil knows about the airstrips in Guyana and has tanks stationed along its border in this area.

Arima, Caroni unhappy over events

THE Arima Borough Council on Thursday observed one minute silence at its regular fortnightly meeting as a mark of respect for the dead in Grenada.

Councillor Edward Metivier took the opportunity at the announcement stage of the meeting to ask the council to pay respects to the late Prime Minister of Grenada Maurice Bishop who was killed on Wednesday along with a number of his supporters.

Mayor Leroy Morris later expressed his horror at the deaths and said he was deeply disturbed at news coming out of the sister West Indian island. Councillor Metivier said that the Grenadian people had lost a leader who appeared to be on the road to uplifting their lot.

In other reactions from around the councils, Mulchan Seuchan, Chairman of the Caroni County Council said that he was very surprised, disturbed and unhappy over events in Grenada, particularly the loss of life. He said that such drastic action was not necessary and the

perpetrators should have shown a little more sensitivity to the wishes of the people.

A member of the Port of Spain City Council, who prefers to remain anonymous, stated that he was not surprised at the deaths of Bishop and his supporters. He said that human nature was such that in a situation like the one which appeared to be evolving in Grenada, the factions could not allow their opponents to exist.

He was of the opinion that Bernard Coard was also in danger, if not immediately then in the not too distant future. The people of Grenada, he said, still seemed to be in favour of Bishop and Coard could not rule with any other weapon but fear.

Trudeau shocked

CANADIAN Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has expressed shock and sorrow over the deaths of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some members of his Cabinet.

A letter sent yesterday to the EXPRESS by the Canadian High Commission in Port of Spain quoted Trudeau as saying: "I am appalled by the killings in Grenada and deeply saddened by the loss of a Commonwealth colleague."

"Prime Minister Bishop's ideology was not ours but he believed in dialogue and he was a friend."

"We do not yet know exactly what happened yesterday in St George's but there is no doubt that it was a day of terrible tragedy for Grenada and for the West Indies," Trudeau said.



HUDSON-PHILLIPS

Karl: Lift the blockade imposed on Grenada

KARL Hudson-Phillips, political leader of the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), told a large crowd at a public meeting in Woodford Square on Thursday evening that his party was calling on the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to lift the blockade imposed on Grenada two days ago.

"This is not the time to isolate the democrats in Grenada or to starve them by blockade," Hudson-Phillips said. "This is not the time to hound the democrats who want to escape by turning them into boat people as happened in South-East Asia."

He said to punish Grenada in this way would be to punish innocent people who were looking to Trinidad and Tobago for hope, encouragement, moral assistance and perhaps liberation.

"Remember, there are people here who have relatives in Grenada who are under pressure and who need help," he said. "If they cannot turn to their own family for help, will they have to turn to Cuba for help?"

He said recent events seemed to indicate that the majority of Grenadians might now be ready to return to democracy, and that these events served as a warning to the Caribbean of what can happen when the rights and freedoms of any people were denied. He added that the ONR believed people had to be always alert, vigilant and ready to protest any denial or manipulation of fundamental rights and freedoms, especially since it was in fact possible to kill democracy without firing a single shot.

"The irony of the Grenada situation," said Hudson-Phillips, "is that the massive support Bishop undoubtedly had could not come to his rescue because there was no democracy in Grenada."

He added that the two main threats to democracy in the Caribbean today were the menaces of one-party statehood, as in Guyana, and of dictatorship, as in Grenada, Cuba and Suriname. He said there were countries in the Caribbean which claimed to be democratic which were not democratic at all.

"But the present incidents in Grenada," he said, "did not start with the so-called Grenada revolution in 1979. They started with the denial of fundamental human rights and corruption of the previous regime under Prime Minister Eric Gairy. Without a Gairy there probably would have been no Bishop. Without a Bishop there would have been no General Austin, no Bernard Coard, and no anarchy and suffering for the population of Grenada."

He said the ONR had been uncompromising about resisting attempts to infringe the fundamental rights of citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. He emphasized that he personally had also been uncompromising in this respect.

"Now you must have no doubt," he said, "that if the mutiny in 1970 in Trinidad had succeeded it would not have been any different in Trinidad and Tobago. A lot of people romanticize and flirt with revolution without realizing the serious consequences which attend them. I put my life on the line then for democracy and will do it again if necessary."

He said his assessment of the situation in Grenada was that the desperate men in the armed forces there would not stop — unless they were stopped — until their jack-boots were firmly on the necks of the citizens of Grenada.

Hudson-Phillips also said the ONR rejected the idea of any foreign military bases in the Caribbean and in particular in Trinidad and Tobago whether they were bases of Eastern or Western powers. He said Caribbean people were independent and should not tolerate imperialism in any form.

The ONR meeting was chaired by Clive Pantin and other speakers were Ferdie Ferreira, Surujrattan Rambachan and Mervyn Assam.

The Grenada Bloodbath

Bishop was a man of peace — Weekes



WEEKES

OILFIELDS Workers Trade Union leader George Weekes fought back tears as he recalled what he claimed was "a long personal relationship" with the slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and described him as a "man of peace." Weekes and the OWTU had a close association with Bishop and the New Jewel Movement which went beyond the period of the coup which toppled former Prime Minister Eric Gairy in 1979.

Bishop, before he became Prime Minister, paid regular visits to the OWTU and addressed the union's annual conference of delegates on one occasion.

Bishop also gave a lecture on fascism during an educational seminar at the OWTU.

The OWTU leader said he felt a "sense of deep loss" at the passing of Bishop. He said the Grenadian leader had deplored bloodshed as a part of revolutionary activities this was why the 1979 coup had been executed without unnecessary bloodshed. He said that it was only after the attempt on June 19, 1980 to assassinate Bishop during a rally that he began getting tough with opponents.

Weekes said that Bishop was a popular leader who had been trusted by the people so unlike Bernard Coard whom he said was disliked by the Grenadian people. Weekes said the honesty and dedication of Bishop of extending democracy to the level of the people was perhaps

his greatest achievement during those four and a half years he served as Prime Minister. He said that nobody understood Bishop more than the people of Grenada who never at any time misread the sincerity which the man had for pushing peoples' power.

Weekes said that his respect for Bishop increased during an incident in 1971 shortly after he (Weekes) was released from detention following the 1970 Black Power disturbances. He recalled that after his release the OWTU executive decided that the president general and his wife should go to Grenada for a short holiday. He said that while in Grenada he had a close association with Bishop and the New Jewel Movement. This situation was not at all acceptable to the then Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

Weekes said that Bishop was prepared to defend the cause had he not opted to leave Grenada in peace.

He recalled too that

when Bishop was leaving Trinidad on July 9 after the Caricom Heads of Government Conference he went to the airport in an attempt to see Bishop. But, recalled Weekes, the security guards at the airport did not want him (Weekes) to speak with Bishop. Weekes said Bishop left the VIP room and came out in the passengers' lobby and sat down to have talks with him. Said Weekes: "This tells a lot about the man. He was polite and never ignored his friends."

Weekes said that when Bishop returned to Grenada he sent a letter to the union expressing thanks

Shadow over Caribbean

PLYMOUTH, Friday (Cana)—The Montserrat Chief Minister John Osborne says he is shocked and deeply distressed at the killing of Grenada Prime Minister and five other supporters by security forces yesterday.

Osborne, in a statement issued today, said events in Grenada, where the army has taken over, had

cast a dark shadow over the Caribbean.

I am shocked and deeply distressed at the way people purporting to act on behalf of a revolution can turn against and murder their own political leaders whom they originally assisted to gain power, Osborne said.

He added, the government of Montserrat feels

strongly that we (regional leaders) must meet as soon as possible to consider our future relationship with Grenada under its so-called revolutionary council. words cannot express the shock and horror of these recent developments in Grenada. Our sympathy goes out to the people of Grenada.

Express

Oct. 22 1983

Trinidad has no reason to be ashamed today

THE EDITOR: The Trinidad and Tobago Government has nothing to be ashamed about on the Grenadian issue, as well as the Opposition in Parliament, because their action was based on the institution of law and order in respect to Commonwealth democratic policy and allegiance and international law governing the sovereignty and independence of states.

Critics of the action of the Trinidad and Tobago Government must remember that Grenada is a Commonwealth independent state or an independent state of the Commonwealth as well as a member of the United Nations.

Consequently, on the occurrence of an internal crisis in the island and possibly one must assume, beyond the control of the Grenadian people themselves, then appeal by other countries for aid must be made to Britain as head of the Commonwealth first and then to the United Nations and later, if need be to, America.

PUPPET STATES

One cannot, therefore, overlook Commonwealth, Caribbean and United Nations relationships and jump about like "Jacks" in the box as the Caribbean States did and appeal directly and immediately to America for assistance.

To do so is to contemptibly and despicably ignore Commonwealth, Caribbean and United Nations relationships, not to mention disrespect for the international law of non-interference and the use of force, governing the sovereignty of independent states.

Therefore, the invasion of Grenada by America and the puppet states of the Caribbean cannot be justified by law, international law or constitutional democratic procedure.

In fact, I believe the six Commonwealth Caribbean States, because of lack of allegiance to the Commonwealth and disrespect for international law and the sovereignty of

states qualified themselves to be booted out of the Commonwealth.

And yet I am in sympathy with them because of their action and pecuniary aspirations.

They need monetary assistance and so to get aid, American aid, and although Trinidad and Tobago, thanks be to God, usually gave them monetary aid, they simply played into the hands of America and gave her the opportunity she long waited for, that is to invade Grenada on invitation.

But America, using the naive and ludicrous pretest of invitation and the need for the protection of her nationals, was presumably going to invade whether she was invited to or not.

Indeed, her military preparedness, I believe, to invade started before the invitation had already begun.

In the circumstances, any responsible government, and our Government is a responsible Government, if even it had been consulted and it was not, had no choice but to legitimately disassociate itself from the invasion.

This must be considered a judicious and justifiable decision, consistent and in conformity with democratic procedure and international law.

Therefore, the Trinidad and Tobago Government as well as its people have nothing to be ashamed about. We have won the respect of the world.

GEORGE ALLAN
Chaguanas

Express

SATURDAY OCTOBER 22, 1983

PAGE ONE EDITORIAL

LET'S STOP THESE KILLERS

INSIDE:

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Karl: Lift the
Grenada blockade.

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man of peace.

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Opposition worried
about safety
of T&T's citizens.

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U.S. silent on the
bloody takeover.

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Union Park racing
chart.

AS of yesterday, the list of people murdered by the military madmen who have taken over in Grenada included journalist Alistair Hughes and his wife, George Louison, Kenrick Radix, William Bullen, Jimmy Emmanuel and at least 18 more people, eight of whose bodies have been lying unclaimed and unidentified at a private funeral home in St George's.

Even at this tragic hour, we would hope against hope that the latest news coming out of Grenada is untrue. But we fear that there is nothing in the savage behaviour of the criminals who have seized power since last Wednesday to lead us to believe anything but the worse.

It becomes, therefore, increasingly clear that the gangsters now in charge of Grenada by the gun are not only unapologetic about their execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop but are persisting in the bloodbath that they have unleashed against the people of Grenada. And it therefore also makes it urgent that the Caribbean Heads of Government not only meet quickly as they plan to do but take a firm decision to mount a security force to enter Grenada and free the people from this terror.

We do not come to this decision lightly. We are well aware of the sacred principle of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States. But the sav-

agery being perpetrated against the people of Grenada obviously will continue until those monsters are taught a severe lesson. How can the people of Trinidad and Tobago and the rest of the Caribbean simply sit back and allow innocent, unarmed people in Grenada to be terrorised and, worse, executed by a bunch of men who have no legal or moral authority, are in fact bandits who have captured a country by brute force and are determined to continue to rule like bandits?

We are certain that any decision to come to the rescue of the people of Grenada will not be taken easily. But

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OUR OPINION

●FROM Page 1

this is clearly a matter of life and death. We would hate to believe that were as nefarious a regime as now runs Grenada to take over any other Caribbean island and be simply lining up people against a wall and shooting them, the rest of the Caribbean would simply sit back and wait for the press to report the latest atrocities.

Prime Minister George Chambers stated on Thursday that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago would take whatever steps are necessary to protect the lives of citizens of this country now in Grenada. Those steps cannot any longer be a matter of conjecture or rhetoric. No single person in Grenada outside of the clique of murderers who are holding the country by the gun is safe from execution.

These madmen have obviously decided to shoot every and any person who has either opposed them in the past or whom they imagine opposes them now or is likely to oppose them in the future. The criminal mind works by its own logic. Having murdered a popular Prime Minister, they must now feel themselves threatened by the outrage that their criminal acts have provoked both within Grenada and in the wider region and the outside world.

It is amazing that the power hungry murderers in St George's can continue to tell their citizens that their actions have been supported elsewhere in the region (they have actually named the opposition Peoples' Progressive Party in Guyana and the Socialist Workers Party in Jamaica) and continue to broadcast that Grenada is "calm and peaceful."

They have not, of course, reported the regional and world condemnation that has been heaped on their heads since bloody Wednesday. Even the Cuban Government, reluctant as it may be to offend one of their own, has expressed its hor-

ror and demonstrated its respect for Maurice Bishop by declaring an official three days of mourning for him. We are, however, wary of this show of sympathy and indignation and remain unconvinced that the Cubans and the Soviets have not had, and do not now have, a direct hand in the bloodshed that is being let in Grenada today.

The Cubans have also been careful to state that should the new "government" continue its revolutionary line, Cuba would be more than willing to continue its involvement in Grenada. They are, in short, prepared to deal with out-and-out murderers even at this point and that tells us a great deal indeed.

The Caricom Heads of Government cannot, dare not be so magnanimous. The butchers in St George's may, at this very moment, be continuing to execute people. In fact, we can now expect nothing more than a daily round of executions as the criminals, whose hands are now steeped in blood, pursue their murderous path.

We also warn the Caricom Heads of Government that should they be faint-hearted about the decision that has to be made now, they will abdicate their grave responsibility and leave the way open to extra-regional forces stepping into the bloodbath in Grenada. We strongly warn against this possibility and repeat our abhorrence of any outside interference. We will not condone nor support such action. But let the regional governments beware that the sentiments of the people out in the streets are running high in favour of intervention by anybody and such sentiment will grow as the murders continue.

What the people do know, and this we support wholeheartedly, is that the murders must stop and the murderers brought to swift justice. That is the only way out of the horrible tragedy which has overtaken Grenada.

Express Oct. 22 1983

The safety of our citizens

By DAVID RENWICK

OPPOSITION IS CONCERNED

THE Opposition Alliance in the House of Representatives is concerned over the "safety and well-being of Trinidad and Tobago citizens who live in Grenada", according to Chief Whip and Member for Tabaquite, Nizam Mohammed.

Obtaining permission from acting Speaker Cyril Rogers to make a "personal explanation" in the House at yesterday's sitting, Mohammed, deputising for an absent Basdeo Panday, called on Caricom governments, including that of Trinidad and Tobago, to "respond to the Grenadians and the general crisis collectively and with tact, firmness and understanding."

The Alliance supported the call by Prime Minister George Chambers for an emergency Heads of Government meeting and regarded the Grenada crisis as a "bi-partisan matter."

Mr Mohammed declared that the "unfortunate circumstances" in Grenada posed an "imminent threat to innocent Grenada citizens and the external security of Caricom

states."

Constituted political authority had "irretrievably broken down" and the whole system of government had "degenerated". No "sane Caribbean person" could "relish the prospects for the future."

On behalf of the Alliance, Mohammed proposed that action on the "sordid" developments in Grenada should urgently seek to achieve

1. An "immediate return to conditions of normal civil life"
2. Avoidance of "super-power intervention"
3. A basis of peaceful mediation
4. The re-activation of "a free and independent press"
5. The appointment of an "independent West Indian commission of enquiry to investigate the circumstances leading to the political slayings."
6. A re-dedication of Caricom leaders faith in, and commitment to, "the proper functioning of the parliamentary democratic process."

The Opposition Chief Whip regretted the non-existence of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on

External Affairs, which had not yet been established in accordance with standing order 79.

He hoped "better wisdom" would prevail and that the Committee would soon become functional.

Alliance member Pamela Nicholson (DAC, Tobago East) also mentioned Grenada briefly during yesterday's proceedings. Rising to speak on the Resolution which authorised the Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) to increase its share capital from \$20 million to \$80 million, the normally uninhibited Member for Tobago East confessed to being "so depressed" over the events in Grenada that she had little inclination to speak.

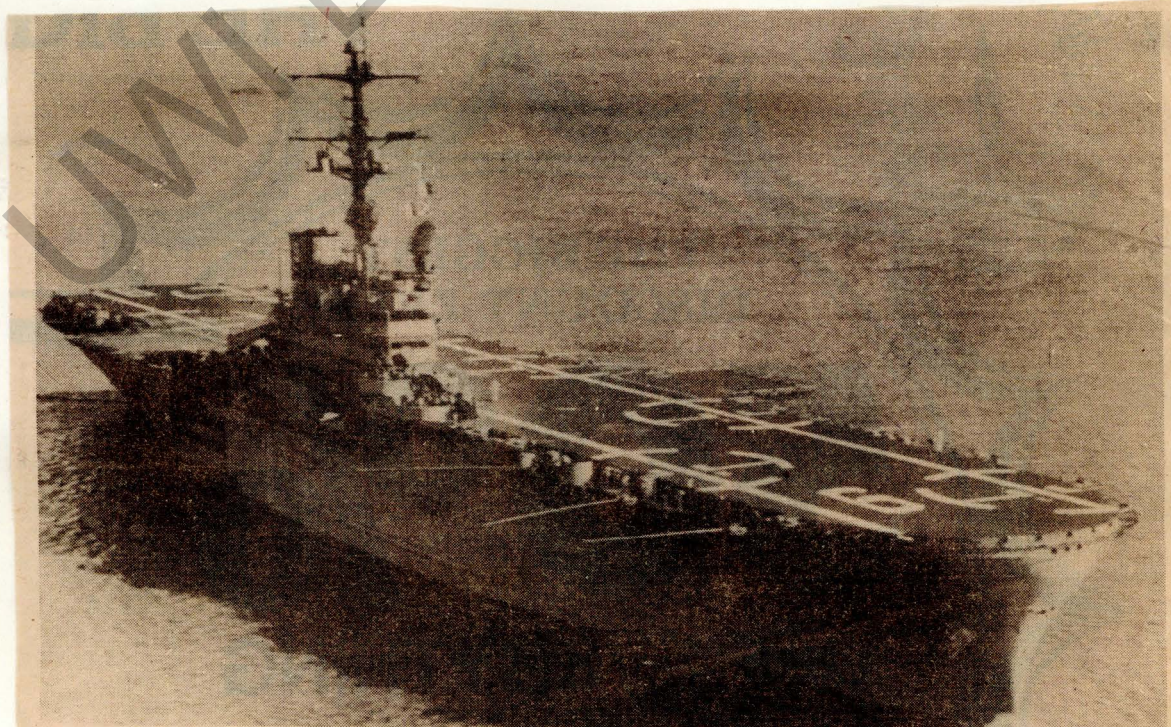
"I feel even worse than when a tragedy descended upon my family recently", she declared. Grenada was only a "stone's throw" from her village of Charlotteville in Tobago and could even be seen on a clear day.

Miss Nicholson even suggested that the House should be "suspended" to allow members to go and discuss the matter in a different atmosphere elsewhere.

Caricom heads meet

BRIDGETOWN, Friday (CANAL-Reuters) - Grenadians today enter a third day of curfew as Caribbean Government leaders met to discuss sanctions against the military leaders who overthrew Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's four and a half year old leftist government this week.

The Caribbean Community (Caricom) convened an emergency meeting today in Trinidad to review possible measures including the expulsion of Grenada from the 13-nation trade and political grouping.



WASHINGTON: A 10-ship task force, headed by the helicopter carrier USS Guam, carrying 1,900 marines diverted from a course to Lebanon yesterday and headed towards Grenada

to signal U.S. intentions to protect American civilians on the island, Pentagon sources said. (UPI Radiophoto).

Express Oct. 22, 1983

More executions

PRAYERS FOR GRENADIANS

MORE than 200 people turned up for service yesterday at the Holy Trinity Cathedral to pray for the repose of the souls of all those killed in Grenada and for the lives of all those now threatened in the conflict torn island.

In addressing the congregation many of whom were Grenadians, Bishop Clive Abdulah appealed to the present regime to spare the lives of "our brothers and sisters" and for an immediate end to the bloodshed.

Grenada has been locked in a political conflict for the past week. A conflict, which resulted in the death of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

five of his Cabinet ministers and many more still unaccounted for. In his sermon Bishop Abdulah told the congregation, "we have come together today where tens of thousands have come before, many have come, the nation has come. Some have come in love, and some to give praise. But today, we come together in sadness because of the recent unforeseen and unfortunate events which have occurred in Grenada."

Bishop Abdulah told the the crowd: "The Caricom community has come into a strange land because of these events, and we have come to intercede in the Church of God for the people of Grenada."

Bishop Abdulah said that on his recent visit to the island, and in his dealings with the people of Grenada, especially in the remote districts, the people had shown that all they wanted was to be given the chance to live in peace with their neighbours and build their country.

The Bishop ended that out of this present darkness in which the Grenadian people had found themselves, he hoped that they would turn to God, for, it was he who held their lives in his hands would show them the light and a solution to the present crisis.

Roman Catholic Archbishop Anthony Pantin also officiated at a special mass yesterday at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

UNCONFIRMED reports reaching the EXPRESS from several sources yesterday said journalist Alister Hughes and his wife, Cynthia, were among several new victims of executions now being carried out by the new military rulers in Grenada.

Other victim's names given to the EXPRESS yesterday included former Government Ministers George Louison, Kenrick Radix and Jimmy Emmanuel, former Permanent Secretary to executed Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman.

Cletus St Paul, former chief security officer to executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, was also reportedly executed. St Paul was the man named by the Bernard Coard faction of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) as having provided evidence that Bishop sought to alert people that Coard wanted to assassinate him.

newsman Alister Hughes, wife reported among those killed

The whereabouts of Coard and Selwyn Strachan since the Wednesday killings of Bishop and several of his Ministers remain a mystery and the EXPRESS could not confirm a report yesterday that Coard had also been shot. His wife Phyllis was reportedly in Jamaica with her two children, having passed through Barbados on Thursday on a private aircraft.

In Barbados yesterday, Bishop's sister, Maureen Bishop St John, and the sister of former executed Minister Jacqueline Creft, cabled the military council in Grenada asking that the bodies of their kin and other persons executed be turned over to relatives.

Also reported missing since Wednesday is Don Rojas, former press secretary to Bishop who was last heard of in a telephone call to CANA in Barbados when troops opened fire on the crowds that had freed Bishop from "house arrest."

An American radio journalist, Jean Whyllie, was also reported missing.

The EXPRESS has also been reliably informed that the military in Grenada has begun holding revolutionary trials ("kangaroo courts") and that shooting being heard from the vicinity of Richmond Hill prison indicated that detainees were also being executed by the new regime.

On-the-spot coverage

TRAGIC events in Grenada continue to dominate the news, and the SUNDAY EXPRESS adds some dimension to the on-the-spot coverage your EXPRESS has been giving all week. Our political reporter, ANDY JOHNSON, one of the few outsiders to spend time in Grenada since the bloody murders, recounts his 24 hours on the spot. Our columnists speculate on the meaning of events in Grenada. But there is more to Sunday reading like an introduction to Channels 9 and 14, officially launched by TTT today and a profile of Senator Anthony Jacelon, a power behind the nation's purse strings.

Express

Oct. 22, 1983

CUBA DECLARES 3 DAYS OF MOURNING



JACQUELINE CREFT

BRIDGETOWN, (CANA) -- Cuba has come out strongly against Wednesday's slaying of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a military coup there, according to a statement telexed to CANA today by the Cuban Embassy in St George's.

Bishop, five of his colleagues and several other people were shot dead when troops stormed the army headquarters in St George's where they had taken refuge after being released from house arrest by a massive crowd of supporters, protesting a move by the radical left in his ruling New Jewel Movement to unseat him.

Following is the full text of the Cuban telex, which was dated October 20:

No doctrine, no principle nor position proclaimed as revolutionary and no internal division can justify savage methods such as the physical elimination of Maurice Bishop and the outstanding group of honest and worthy leaders who died yesterday, said a statement issued today by Cuba's Communist Party and Revolutionary Government.

It went on to note that an official comunicado (yesterday afternoon) announced the deaths of Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister, Unison Whiteman, Minister of External Affairs, Jacqueline Creft, Minister of Education, Vincent Noel, vice president of the Trade Union Council, Norris Bain, minister of Housing and Fitzroy

●SEE Page 6

WAY THEY MET THEIR DEATHS

●FROM Page 1

Bain, general secretary of the Agricultural and General Workers Union. The real way in which Maurice Bishop and the other leaders met their deaths has not been precisely determined.

But Havana stressed that although it was bitter at the killing of Bishop, three of his ministers and two trade union leaders by Grenada's Armed Forces, it would not pull out of the many projects it funds in the Marxist island.

The head of the revolutionary military council now in control of Grenada, Hudson Austin, has said Bishop had tried to wipe out rivals in his ruling New Jewel Movement. Bishop had been under house arrest for six days before his death.

The Cuban communique said the split in the New Jewel Movement appeared to stem from a clash of personalities rather than politics.

Deep down Cuban concern centred on trying to prevent the process from becoming one of violent and bloody confrontation, the communique added.

Havana's relations with the new regime would have to be submitted to deep and profound analysis and the Cuban Government wanted the exact circumstances of

the leaders' deaths clarified.

If they were executed in cold blood, those responsible deserve exemplary punishment, the statement said.

The statement ends as follows: After the tragic unfolding of events yesterday, we will follow closely developments as they occur, guided by the strict principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Grenada, and we will take into account, above all, the interests of the peoples of Grenada, terms of economic and technical cooperation, if such is possible in the new situation, but our political relations with those now responsible for the leadership of Grenada, must be submitted to serious and profound analysis.

Nevertheless, should the Grenadian revolutionary process manage to preserve itself, we would do whatever possible to help it.

Let us hope that the painful events which have occurred will cause profound reflection by all revolutionaries in Grenada and the world and the concept prevail that no crime can be committed in the name of revolution and freedom.

At the end of the official statement, a decree signed by President Fidel Castro Ruz announced three days of official mourning in Cuba for the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

U.S. silent on the bloody takeover

WASHINGTON, Friday (CANA) - The United States was silent today on the bloody military takeover in Grenada partly because it had no firsthand information and partly to protect Americans on the island, a U.S. official said.

Contradictory rumours left unclear whether the military leaders who overthrew and killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Wednesday wanted to lead the island away from Marxism or deeper into it, the State Department official said.

The department so far has departed even from its usual practice of condemning violence.

The official, who spoke on condition he not be named, said the administration had decided to make no inflammatory statements until it had obtained better information.

The United States had also refrained from giving a public assessment of the takeover because our overriding concern is that we don't want to say anything that might endanger the Americans there, he said.

The State Department did issue an advisory against American travel to Grenada until the situation is clarified.

U.S. officials estimated yesterday that there were 800 to 1,000 Americans in Grenada, including 500 medical students.

The State Department has set up a Grenada Task Force to monitor the situation, but spokesman Alan Romberg refused to give any assessment of the coup except to refer to it at one point as a violent military takeover.

Reporters asked Romberg why the United States was silent when governments on islands in the region were denouncing the takeover and in some cases breaking relations with Grenada.

I don't have anything for you on that, Romberg said.

EXPRESS
Political
Reporter
Andy
Johnson,
who was
expelled
from
Grenada
at the
height of
the political
confusion
that
enveloped
that island
in the
first days
of the coup,
reports on
his 24 hours
in the belly
of the crisis

Another kind of justice

HARARE, (CANA-Reuter) — A father battered his son to death when the son refused to pay \$300 (\$315 U.S.) or three head of cattle in damages for having sex with the father's second wife, the Zimbabwe News Agency Ziana reported today.

Tachiveyi Mombeyarara, 58, told a magistrate in the eastern city of Mutare that he slashed his son in the stomach with an axe and finished him off with two pick-axe blows to the head.

He was jailed for two years, with 18 months suspended provided he does not commit a similarly grave offence, Ziana said.

"ARE YOU COMING here to work, sir?" the immigration officer with an open-neck shirt asked as he flipped through the pages of my passport shortly after LIAT flight 307 touched down at Pearl's Airport, Grenada, a week ago Saturday morning.

The flight had left Barbados' Grantley Adams airport at 5.30 in the morning and arrived in Grenada after a stop at Arnos Vale Airport, St. Vincent.

There were at least six journalists on board. It was the first flight into the troubled Spice Island that day.

"Yes," I said. Then he inquired the nature of my job. "I am a reporter and I am here to find out the truth about the various rumours we have been hearing. Do you know what the real situation is?"

"How long would you be staying?" he asked. I said about a week if I was allowed to. "You will probably find out the truth when you get in," he replied and stamped my passport allowing me to remain in the country until October 22.



ANDY JOHNSON

They were told that the rumours which we were tracking down and which had been confirmed somewhat by the demonstration in the streets at that point were "an internal matter" with "the party" (the leftist New Jewel Movement which was led by Maurice Bishop) and that their presence as journalists was not welcome until matters were sorted out. The world, it seemed, was not to know from independent sources exactly what was going on inside the high ranks of the revolutionary government which had been carrying on for four and a half years in the name of the people.

I was lucky enough to have eluded the roving eyes of the security officers long enough to spend a full but frightening 24 hours in the ferment before they came to get me, but by then I had come upon several revealing, disturbing truths about that situation.

It was clear that the people were not the ones who knew what was happening at that stage. From early Saturday morning the usual St George's Market Square activity on a market day had the added element of mystery, disillusionment and disappointment as the crowds gathered, not only for the regular Saturday morning business, but also to find out exactly what had happened to their beloved revolutionary Prime Minister.

By 10.30 a.m., when the former Attorney General and later Minister of Industrialisation Kenrick Radix arrived in a huff and announced that "the people want back the Prime Minister," it was the first real confirmation most people in St George's had that something wrong had befallen Maurice Bishop and that his immensely less popular deputy Bernard Coard might now have to be in charge.

That was shortly after seven in the morning but by 11 o'clock that day some of my colleagues from around the world who had arrived on that very flight and the ones immediately following, and were breezed through the immigration and security checks at the airport, were being picked up on the streets of St Georges.

24 HOURS IN GRENADA

ADA

A young man who may have been an emissary of the Coard faction of the party had been surrounded by scores of people eager for any scrap of information which they could hold onto. He seemed uncomfortable in his role, trying to explain to the people that whatever the results were, Bishop was to blame for what had happened to him.

"You could talk all the (expletive deleted) you want but if we do hear from the Prime Minister by 3 o'clock today, allyuh go see trouble in this place," one youth said, expressing a popular sentiment. It was a very effusive group of youngsters, and some older ones, who joined Radix in two circles around the Market Square area of the city telling businessmen to close their shops and stores in protest against Bishop's detention.

DISHEARTENING DRAMA

Most of them did so willingly and not because they were forced to, as a news item on the decidedly controlled Radio Free Grenada said later that night. But the fact that most of them remained on the sidewalks or looking out casually from their balconies along the way of the demonstration also suggested some of what lay behind this disheartening drama.

Bishop himself had used institutions such as Radio Free Grenada to sell the people the socialist line and the people had no choice but to accept it. Now it seemed that they were being called upon to accept whatever Radio Free Grenada was telling them about the man they loved and admired. Many of those who clearly displayed an overwhelming personal preference for Bishop over Coard chose not to join the Radix demonstration because, as I found out later in the day, some of them had struggled with the NJM from its inception or from as far back as their political consciousness permitted but were branded "counters" because they dared to criticise or question this or that strategy of the party.

So the present crisis was an internal matter in the political hierarchy, just as the security forces were telling us foreign journalists, and they ought to sort it out themselves.

What was striking, however, was the way in which Radix drove off and away from the demonstrators when he decided that they did not constitute a large enough "squadron" to be taken to Sans Souci — the Prime Minister's official residence — or wherever else he said they were holding Bishop. The demonstrators thought he had gone back to the market square and a ringleader rallied the forces with: "We cannot just break up; let us go back down there."

Dutifully they regrouped, repeating the now familiar chants of "We don't want Coard, we don't want Coard." But when they arrived back at Market Square, Radix was nowhere there and never to be seen again until the news came that he had been arrested.

Just last month during the independence celebrations in St Kitt's, I had had a long conversation with two other high-level Grenada government officials. I asked them why would they bother to come to such a celebration when they had spurned the system of government under which St Kitt's-Nevis was operating, it being a replica of the despised Westminster model.

Their reply was that they had been invited and that, further, they had nothing against the way any other government or people wanted to run their own affairs. It was just that their people had chosen a different political course for the the government of Grenada to follow.

I declined to follow up on the point, in horrified disbelief. What people had chosen what course for whom to follow? I wondered. The conversation just shot back into my memory last Saturday afternoon as I heard Grenadians struggling to come to terms with a leadership crisis they had not known about but which apparently had gone on for months.

The people are certainly not in possession of the facts and they are clearly not in command of this aspect of their revolutionary situation, I found myself thinking as Major Liam Cornwall's message blared across the airwaves one more time that afternoon, telling people that the party would not tolerate the development of one-man rule in Grenada, making out that Bishop was on that track, that he had sought to cause a bloodbath in the country by accusing Coard of trying to assassinate him and that was why he (Bishop) was "under investigation."

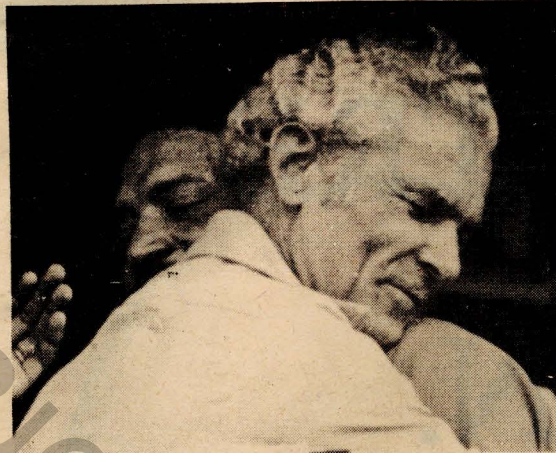
My reactionary, counter-revolutionary mind led me to think at that point also, that the people had not sanctioned the arrest and detention of their Prime Minister. They did not agree with the armed forces that they should be locked up or detained for demanding that he should be released forthwith, and they certainly did not know anything about this business of joint leadership of the party and of the government.

So who had given the central committee the authority to do that?

"The people still believe in this personality thing and they really like Bish," a friend of a friend pointed out as we dabbled back and forth on the point of whether it could be true that Bishop did in fact send out a list to his friends, saying there was this plot to assassinate him.

After all he had been the Prime Minister for four and a half years and he might very well have been outvoted and outmaneuvered on this question of joint leadership (as I found out later that evening, that was exactly the case) and, after all, he knew that he had the overwhelming support of the masses in the country, and knew he could call on the masses to come to his defence against the likes of Coard and Strachan and company. After all it is revolutionary politics and the game is even nastier than the bourgeois, class-oriented version.

It was almost deafening to the ear to hear the criticism inside Grenada that "Bish" in fact never removed himself from his bourgeois upbringing and that



Michael Manley, then Prime Minister of Jamaica, embraces Bishop in St Georges at celebrations marking the first anniversary of the revolution.

in fact he had stalled the revolution from moving even harder against the vestiges of private property and class divisions in the society. I was made to understand that some people found that hard to take when young men had died for the revolution and families split up as brother took sides against brother in the struggle.

Then there were the repeated criticisms of Coard, that he was a "real communist," one who may have signed in blood to follow the doctrine of Lenin, as one man put it. And I got to feeling that perhaps people were seeing in this crisis a brief chance to be skeptical and critical and to make up their own minds about what to do and what not to do, and it seemed okay for a while.

But then the despair and the hopelessness set in once more when I went to a certain part of the island to see a source who was, until this crisis, an insider, an authentic operative who could give as official and authoritative an explanation of the party line and policy as any one else could on any subject put to him.

That Saturday night he was sitting very uneasily in his living room expecting that "they" could come and get him at any moment. Suddenly this sentinel of all the great developments taking place in the Glorious Grenada Revolution had become a bewildered, heartbroken man who would talk now about the naked lust for power, the ruthlessness and irrationality of men he had defended to me only weeks before.

FORCED DEPARTURE

In fact he said to me that his answer to a question I had asked him in the recent past about the true nature of the power brokerage in the party between Bishop and Coard was only a "half truth."

But then two things happened on Sunday which have helped to settle the score somewhat and to put my mind partly at ease about this crisis, or at least one aspect of it.

"You know it is a revolution taking place here and we have to do things differently from what you may be accustomed to," one of the security officers told me during the interrogation before my forced departure. He said, nevertheless, that some people in Grenada knew the facts about the situation at hand and others, most others, he admitted, did not know, but that those who knew did not think it was wise to make their knowledge public at that point in time.

But the thing had come out in the open and they were attempting to deal with it internally and get it over with. "Nothing really unusual is happening. It is just that we do not want it being reported in the outside world before we settle it inside."

That statement could have come from Patrick Manning or Overand Padmore or Russell Martineau or

George Chambers himself, all of whom talk about the "national interest" when they do not want to release information that may be vital to the public's right to know in Free Trinidad.

Then on the way to airport I kept wondering what could be the effect of this crisis on the progress, pace and



Bishop addressing Grenadians at "Heroes Day" celebrations last year

credibility of the revolution, and I asked the security officer whether he thought this was taken into account. "Yes," he said. "But we have to still take these measures, we have to think about the discipline involved. And what more democracy you want than when the Prime Minister could be disciplined. That is all it is, a disciplinary matter!"

And while it struck me that such a development would be almost impossible to contemplate in free and democratic Trinidad and Tobago, I still felt that it was not fair for such charges to be made about someone if he was not going to have a chance to defend himself in public.

PERSONAL SAFETY

But then, Radio Free Grenada said, it was Bishop by his own actions who caused this matter to be brought to the public in the first place. The socialist-democratic ethic, or at least the Grenadian version of it, demands, therefore, that Bishop get no different or better treatment than was meted out to the hundreds whom he himself helped to put behind bars for these four and a half years without benefit of trial or the opportunity to defend themselves in public.

So it is inconceivable that such groups as the OWTU and the CPTU, and individuals such as the venerable C.L.R. James, all of whom understand inside out the morality of socialism, should be more concerned about the personal safety of Maurice Bishop than they have ever been about that of any other political prisoner in Bishop's Grenada all these years.

This was the first time any of them had sent a cable to Grenada to request the release of anybody being held in detention there and it was a high-ranker in the CPTU who told me about a year ago that, left to him, he would have "taken care" of the detainees in Grenada. So could Maurice Bishop's life have been more precious than that of any other Grenadian? The Grenadian people seemed, when the question was still speculation, to think not.

Bishop to blame for all the killing, says new council

BRIDGETOWN, Saturday, (CANA)— The new ruling revolutionary council in Grenada has put the blame for Wednesday's multiple deaths on Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, one of those killed during "crossfire" at Fort Rupert, the army headquarters, as the military seized power.

In a statement issued yesterday, but telexed to CANA's headquarters here this morning, council member Major Christopher Stroude said "many persons have lost their lives as a result of the irresponsible and crazy action of Maurice Bishop in carrying civilians including women and children into a military installation."

Bishop and thousands of supporters had gone to Fort Rupert after he had been freed from house arrest by the crowd on Wednesday morning. The army now in control has so far announced 17 definite deaths, including four soldiers. It said "several" others were tragically killed.

The following is the full statement of Major Stroude: "Further facts concerning the events of yesterday have been received as members of the general staff of the PRA spoke with soldiers who were present at Fort Rupert yesterday. In addition many phone calls have been received from Grenadians all over the country and additional information provided by civilians present at the fort.

"The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces wishes to let the Grenadian people know the further facts which have come to light. First of all, comrades, it must be clear to most people by now that the Revolutionary Armed Forces made every effort humanely possible to avoid bloodshed yesterday.

When the crowd approached Comrade Bishop's house early in the morning the soldiers had specific orders not to fire on the masses and they did not fire despite a lot of provocation by sections of the crowd led by Vincent Noel.

Indeed when the crowd broke through the barrier at the lower gate they shouted confidently, "We know they are not going to fire at us; we

know they would not shoot the masses."

In trying to prevent the people from storming Comrade Bishop's house the soldiers again under instructions fired in the air only, even when the crowd carried away Maurice Bishop.

The discipline of the soldiers and their love for the masses was seen again later when the soldiers obeyed instructions not to shoot at the leaders or the crowd although they were fully armed and capable of defending the fort. Rather than cause bloodshed the soldiers gave up their weapons to the masses. Comrades, the events that took place during the hour which was spent at the fort show us an entirely different side to the man whom we of the armed forces fully respected as our commander-in-chief.

First of all, Maurice Bishop ordered that the soldiers' canteen be opened for the crowd to take drinks. When an officer refused to do this, he permitted the crowd to loot and damage the canteen. In his presence, many soldiers, including female soldiers, were stripped of their uniforms publicly. Vincent Noel himself tore off a female soldier's uniform and part of her underwear; many soldiers were abused and threatened and some boxed and cuffed. The man who so many times spoke in favour of women's rights stood by while female soldiers were boxed, beaten and humiliated.

Another very serious thing that occurred was that with the permission of Maurice Bishop the secret room was broken into and some secret documents with plans for the defence of our country against imperialist attacks were destroyed or read by civilians. Most of the soldiers present at the fort refused to be part of this madness. The majority stripped off their uniforms to signal their rejection of this type of behaviour.

The armoury was then opened and action began to arm some of the crowd, which included, not only genuine supporters, but also elements hostile to the revolution including former secret police and criminal elements. The soldiers felt deeply concerned but, under instructions to avoid violence, they did not resist being disarmed.

Comrades, it must be very clear to everyone that it was never the intention of the armed forces to shed the blood of our people. That is why the armed forces had firm instructions not to fire when the people invaded Maurice Bishop's house and even when they invaded the fort.

But, comrades, the seizure of the military headquarters of the army changed the whole character of the issue. Let us be clear that blood was shed firstly because Maurice Bishop led a civilian crowd into a military camp, and secondly because when the army came to restore control his group led by Vincent Noel fired on the military.

The first blood was shed by his group and by certain of the armed civilians when in firing on the military they killed three soldiers. A fourth has since died and we have to report tonight the tragic death of Officer Cadet Conrad Mayers, an outstanding officer of the armed forces from River Road, St George's.

In addition, several civilians were tragically killed in the crossfire. In all many persons have lost their lives as a result of the irresponsible and crazy action of Maurice Bishop in carrying civilians including women and school children into a military installation. Maurice Bishop as Minister of Defence must have known what would happen as a result of that action.

He could have carried the people to the park or spoken to them in the Market Square or even moved to the radio station to address the masses, but why carry the masses into an army camp? Then why fire on the military? This made it impossible for them to re-take the fort peacefully. It forced them to return fire and he must have known that in doing so both soldiers and civilians would be killed.

Comrades, in addition it is now known that it was the intention of Maurice Bishop to have all of the officers of the army present at Fort Rupert executed almost immediately. Indeed, had the armed forces delayed their action to re-take the fort by just 10 or 15 minutes all the officers would have been killed.

Comrades, we wish to let the people know furthermore that despite the heat of the moment, efforts were made to capture the leadership of the group alive but, led by Vincent Noel, they continued to fire on the soldiers who were then forced to return the fire. Comrades, the most tragic aspect of this incident is that it could have been avoided.

After Maurice Bishop seized the fort the armed forces units outside tried repeatedly to establish communications with him to ask him to continue negotiations with the NJM central committee to settle the matter and to make the civilians leave the fort.

Unison Whiteman came on the radio and shouted, "No negotiations, no compromise."

Govt depts must coordinate action

By LEONARD ROBERTSON,

THE LACK of cohesion among government departments has for a long time hindered the development process and along with the "that-is-not-my-baby" attitude, it has rendered the act of accountability to citizens impossible.

At least one agency the Tobago House of Assembly, has sought a judicial interpretation of their powers and it is surprising that others, political or administrative, have not. Caught in between this lack of cohesion and the buck-passing are the citizens.

To judge from occurrences at recent statutory meetings of local government authorities and discussions with council members, the city, borough and county councillors are getting a bit upset, to put it mildly, over being blamed for actions which did not originate from their chambers.

The most crucial matter in this regard is flooding. Nobody can be blamed for heavy rainfall but its effects have a lot to do with provisions made for drainage. Special

areas require special measures and the plains of Caroni must be treated differently from the ridges of Maraval.

Time and again the reports come in of not only rivers bursting their banks but also drains backing up or no provisions for drainage at all. Household articles washed away, large deposits of silt blocking roadways and the water taking its time to subside due to lack of drainage facilities, are a way of life for an increasing number of citizens.

In the face of this come attempts to delineate whose drains and whose roads are not being maintained, thereby creating hardships when the rains come. According to the County Councils Act, all secondary roads, drains and bridges are to be constructed and maintained by the local authorities, leaving highways, main roads, watercourses and bridges in the hands of the Ministry of Works.

The councils are grumbling that while their facilities are being maintained at an acceptable level, those of the ministry leave a lot to be desired. The interrelation of facilities result in problems occurring in areas where the responsibility for resolving them falls into the hands of those who had no hand in creating them.

Last week Mayor Leroy Morris of Arima was adamant that works taking place in the borough must be brought to the attention of the council regardless of who undertook the

task. He was referring to a bridge under construction at Maturita which had been closed without notice by the Ministry of Works, creating problems for unsuspecting motorists.

The Mayor's anger was caused by complaints to him that the council had been insensitive in shutting down the bridge, a major pathway to and from the eastern counties of St Andrew and St David. As the mayor put it: "I am not taking the blame for any ministry."

Port of Spain has not been free of this situation by any means. The mall at the corner of Frederick and Queen Streets has been swung from one authority to the next as all shied away from taking a definite stand on what was to be done with the area.

Probably all citizens would do well to emulate the example of the mall vendors, who have developed their own path while the authorities haggle. In other parts of the country self-help projects are becoming more popular as the wait for official action on relatively minor problems increases both frustration and inconvenience.

Litigation may not be the answer in view of the crowded court lists but departments exchanging information of mutual benefit, even on an informal basis, would go some way towards heading off confrontation.

The time for words is long past

AS STATED on our front page Editorial on Friday last we are both horrified and saddened at the cruel turn of events in Grenada. But, unfortunately, like Archbishop Pantin, we cannot claim to be surprised. The pattern of events in recent times moved Grenada increasingly under the influence of the Soviet/Eastern bloc and what has now taken place is a classic example of the manner in which such countries have frequently resolved their leadership struggles.

What appears to be emerging from the many conflicting reports coming out of that confused scenario is that General (he was until recently Major) Austin is the front behind which Bernard Coard the architect is assiduously working. In turn we shall have to wait to see which one will later succeed in murdering the other. After that the survivor will have to deal with the other youthful murderer, Selwyn Straughn.

Meanwhile, our deep and abiding concern is for the people of Grenada who have been caught up in this most vicious state of affairs. What is worse is that with the acknowledged criminal behaviour of the "General" and his regime, other Caribbean states will increasingly move to isolate Grenada if only to protect themselves from exported terrorism. Our Prime Minister, in a commendably firm package of restrictions, has already done so; a package that we hope will be implemented with consideration for the desperate circumstances in which the genuine refugees will find themselves.

But what happens next, now that many of the CARICOM leaders have refused to have any further dialogue with the "General" or his behind-the-scene manipulator? A decision we fully applaud. Can we leave the people of Grenada to the fate to which they have been committed by a few power-hungry men who have the will and the guns to enslave the many?

It was only July at the time of the CARICOM Heads of Government meeting held in this country that this newspaper stated, "We regret that we have grown pessimistic about the prospects of CARICOM in its present

structure. There can be no more basic point of agreement than the respect to be accorded the individual freedoms of the citizen of any State. In the absence of an agreed philosophical framework, CARICOM will be forever papering over cracks. If we are to pursue the geographical logic of the Caribbean Basin it must be on the basis of mutual respect; a respect that cannot be earned by incarceration of innocent people, destruction of families and assassination.

Even now we hope that whatever the differences that now separate them, those Prime Ministers who are tied with the common bond of respect for the individual freedoms of their people will find a way to say, "Stop...we have had enough." In the less than four months that have elapsed, Prime Minister Chambers, Seaga, Adams, Compton and Charles have now said so. But more is now required.

The plight of the Grenadian people is a Caribbean problem. If we do not ensure that it is resolved on Caribbean terms then that island will become a battleground for the superpowers and the games they play — a fate about which we have also long cautioned.

What is now required is the type of courageous leadership that will mount a Caribbean striking force that will move into Grenada and remove the dangerous body of criminals who call themselves a revolutionary army. We are aware that there will be a price to pay, perhaps a heavy one, and therefore do not urge this lightly, for such a move does not come naturally to the Caribbean psyche. Ours is not a history of guns or violence. But there comes a time when words become meaningless and reality must be faced.

The men in Grenada have already murdered at least 17 innocent victims. It is clear that force is the only language in which they deal. With full appreciation for the serious implications of such action, we urge the Caribbean leaders meeting in this country to act courageously and decisively to save the people of Grenada from the fate of enslavement.

I find those shedding tears over the violent deaths of Maurice Bishop, some of his fellow ministers and a few of their supporters in the trade union movement, a trifle hypocritical

Grenada bloodbath fruit of the foolishness of 'ideological pluralism'

By DAVID RENWICK Sunday Express
Parliamentary Affairs Reporter

PERHAPS those who saw the post-Gairy situation which has prevailed in Grenada since March, 1979, in a romantic "revolutionary" light, will now understand that what we have, and have had, here is a very deadly game of left-wing one-upmanship.

The people from the New Jewel Movement who took power in Grenada while the then leader Eric Gairy was absent from the island on March 13, four years ago, were very serious, very committed believers in the ideology of the left.

This fact escaped almost all Grenadians and observers elsewhere in CARICOM, who were so relieved to get rid of Gairy after almost a quarter of a century of his rule, that they failed to see the left-wing wood for the trees of political change.

I remember a conversation with Bernard Coard when he lived in Trinidad and taught at St Augustine before his return to Grenada to reside and assume an active political career, in which he insisted that violence was an acceptable trait in Caribbean politics and had a long lineage going back to slavery.

That was the mentality of many, if not most, of the group that seized control from Gairy's legally-elected government.

What happened in Grenada last week is, of course, appalling but I find those shedding tears over the violent deaths of Maurice Bishop, some of his fellow ministers and a few of their supporters in the trade

union movement, a trifle hypocritical.

The violence was *begun* by Bishop and his colleagues back in 1979 (at least the current phase of it; Gairy himself had enlisted violence in his own support in the early 1970's culminating in the civil disturbances of 1974, the year Grenada became independent, when Maurice Bishop's father, Rupert, was shot by a person or people unknown).

What happened this week was an *extension* of what was initiated in 1979, though with a more brutal and bloody dimension to it.

Those wringing their hands over Bishop's demise, including the Secretary General of the Commonwealth, the unctuous Sonny Ramphal, failed to show similar sharp disapproval when Bishop himself used violence to remove the Gairy Government in 1979 (and let us not forget, at least one person died on that occasion).

The death of any human being is a regrettable and obscene event, moreso if that death is caused by violent means. But being blessed with a logical mind, I see only a difference in degree, not in principle, between what took place in March 1979 and what has taken place now in October 1983.

Let us for once set aside the myth-making, the revolutionary claptrap and the ideological junk and consider what has been the situation in Grenada since the New Jewel Movement took power.

Fact number one is that the take-over was illegal and unconstitutional. The Grenada United Labour Party (GULF) led by Gairy had won the majority of seats in 1976 in an election that reflected the will of the majority of voters, however much that fact may, as usual, have pained the intellectuals. It is, and was, nonsense to suggest, as has been done by the Caribbean News Agency in one of its more irresponsible news reports, that there were "irregularities" (i.e. rigging) in connection with the 1976 Grenada election.

To rig an election in any demo-

cratic society where elections exist is a very difficult thing to do, requiring a great deal of conspiratorial adroitness and skill, which nobody connected with the electoral process in Grenada ever possessed. In any event, it has been also been forgotten that the combined opposition forces, which included the New Jewel Movement, did surprisingly well in that election and in many of the seats it did not win, came very close to victory. Maurice Bishop and Bernard Coard were both elected to parliament.

Fact number two is that the take-over happened not to save Grenadians from Gairy's clutches or because Bishop and company had got wind of a "plot" by Gairy to imprison and "liquidate" them, as the NJM regime assiduously tried to make out afterwards, but simply out of good, old-fashioned lust for power on the part of radical ideologues who refused to wait on the democratic process to put them into office legally. Bishop had also been carefully nursing a grudge since the death of his father and was anxious to "get back" at Gairy and his associates.

Fact number three is that as soon as the young "revolutionaries" took over they promptly did what those who naively welcomed their arrival apparently never even bothered to think they would do.

They abolished Parliament, they tore up the Constitution so laboriously produced by negotiation during the pre-independence period, they shut-down the press, they banned the existence of political parties other than their own, they deprived people of their God-given right to liberty on the basis of pure whim and fancy, they repulsed all efforts by others to express a contrary point of view from public platforms, they put weapons into the hands of a ragtag and bobtail group of young louts thus militarising the society, they virtually dismantled the system of independent courts and they created an overall climate of fear in which people were afraid to speak, write and deviate in any way from what the so-called People's Revolutionary Government decreed to be the acceptable norm.

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Leaders in the region backed violent regime

● RENWICK
from Page 6

Fact number four is that all this flew completely in the face of the post-independence tradition in the English-speaking Caribbean of free political parties, free expression, free press, and non-militarised societies. The Guyana situation was the only one previously to come close to the model Bishop and company established in Grenada but Forbes Burnham at least had the sense not to interfere with the existence of rival political parties, to retain parliamentary institutions, to hold periodic elections (though the likelihood of election-rigging in Guyana, with its vast geographic spread and its proportional representation system, was much greater than in Grenada) and to permit the free press at least token representation in the form of a staunchly anti-Burnham religious newspaper.

Fact number five is that the Bishop regime had no compunction about dragging the Cold War, which up until then had been kept at a reasonably safe distance, right into the heart of the English-speaking Caribbean. Both because of a mutual ideological sympathy and for the practical purpose of repelling any Ga'ry-inspired attempt to regain power, Bishop and company fell into bed with Cuba in a way that not even Guyana, which had earlier set the pace in establishing relations with Cuba, dared do.

Cubans swarmed into Grenada and made their presence dramatically felt through the largest construction project the island has ever seen, or is ever likely to see — the new international airport.



ERIC GA'RY

Of course, since Cuba is a Russian satellite, it meant that the Soviet Union had obtained a firm foothold in a CARICOM territory. This was clearly evident when Grenada voted at the United Nations in favour of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan, a fact now also conveniently forgotten.

In other words, the Bishop Government came down on the side of one country forcibly entering the territory of another and assuming the reins of power — something which every other Caribbean nation has consistently been dead-set against. It is, of course, highly unlikely that once having achieved

such influence with a government in this part of the Caribbean, that the Cuban/Russian grip is ever going to be willingly loosened.

These aberrations, and more, are almost certainly going to continue in Grenada under the new Army-dominated regime (or it may be a Coard-dominated Army regime; nobody outside seems yet to know for sure).

Which is why those CARICOM Prime Ministers, including Mr George Chambers, who apparently willingly allowed themselves to be conned into accepting "ideological pluralism" as an acceptable way of Caribbean political life at the Ocho Rios Summit in November 1982, ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

So-called "ideological pluralism" was simply a way of glossing over the deviant Grenada (and, to some extent, Guyana) political model.

But, by so doing, CARICOM leaders, Mr Chambers included, were voting for a violent regime, a muzzled press, a contempt for parliamentary institutions and, now, the vicious killing of one left-wing faction by another of an even more extremist persuasion.

...express radio...express radio...express radio...express radio... express radio...express radio...

This week's SUNDAY EXPRESS international radio monitoring service by the Caribbean Interpreters and Translators Bureau focuses on world reports of the tragic events in Grenada.

RADIO HAVANA and RADIO MOSCOW: Up to Thursday night it appeared that neither the Cuban nor the Soviet radio stations had carried any report whatsoever about events in Grenada. Three news bulletins of Radio Havana, at 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. Trinidad time, made no reference to them and the last news bulletin of Radio Moscow monitored before going to press, a 20-minute world news report in Spanish at 7.30 p.m. Trinidad time, contained no reference whatever to Grenada.

VOICE OF AMERICA

(Spanish): Radio Free Grenada announced the death of the country's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop and the establishment of a revolutionary military council. Our correspondent in Barbados, David Ellis, has sent us reports on these events. The Grenadian radio did not indicate specifically where Bishop died, but said that his death was the result of incidents which took place in St George's, capital of Grenada.

According to this version, the incidents began when about 9,000 supporters of Bishop went to his home, where he was under house arrest, and released him. The report adds that Bishop was getting ready to speak to the crowd when troops loyal to his former deputy Bernard Coard opened fire on Bishop's supporters.

Grenada radio also stated that three of Bishop's ministers, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Housing and Education, died with him, as did two trade unionists among his supporters as well as other people.

The radio also said that the island of Grenada is now governed by a military council, which dissolved the revolutionary government and imposed a curfew. The new govern-

ment ordered people to remain in their homes and that anyone found outside would be shot on sight.

The Revolutionary Military Council also warned foreign countries not to intervene in the country's affairs. It stated that any attempt at aggression would be resisted by the army which would fight to the last man.

RADIO HAVANA

(Spanish): The President of Brazil has imposed a 60-day state of emergency on the capital, Brasilia, following demonstrations there against a bill being put through the legislature to control wages.

A large group of women had demonstrated in the Parliament building itself against the bill; but most of the demonstrations have been carried out by trade unions whose members will be affected by it. The government, blaming outside agitators, has declared the emergency to allow the bill to pass without further difficulty.

RADIO NETHERLANDS

(Spanish): In the island of Grenada the armed forces leader General Hudson Austin heads a Revolutionary Military Council which has assumed all power in the country. Grenada is still

Moscow radio says nothing about Grenada

under a general curfew.

Meanwhile, the murder of the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his close collaborators has been roundly condemned by neighbouring Caribbean states. Jamaica and Barbados are initiating steps to expel Grenada from the regional organisation, CARICOM.

BBC (English): Opinions on what will happen, in Hong Kong after the British lease runs out in 1997

are sometimes surprising. Here is the opinion of Li Jung Ying, associate editor of the Communist Chinese daily in Hong Kong.

First, he repeated the official Communist Chinese line that on expiry of the lease Hong Kong should be run by a government of local people. This, he believes, would satisfy the Chinese side on the question of sovereignty, and the hopes of local people to retain

Hong Kong's prosperity and stability.

Invited to be more specific about which local people would be more acceptable to the authorities in Peking, Li said that all Hong Kong people who believed that Hong Kong was a part of China would be welcome to contribute to the government.

This apparently would include trade unionists, members of professional bodies, and industrialists. Li emphasised the role of

the industrial elite in a territory which would be dedicated to maintaining a capitalist system inside Chinese territory.

During the 1950s and early 60s Hong Kong was the scene of often vicious conflicts between Communist supporters and those who continued to give their allegiance to the nationalist regime in Taiwan, so it was noteworthy that Li believes the nationalists would be allowed to function in the new Hong Kong of the 21st century, even publishing their own newspaper.

Did the emphasis on local government suggest to Li that the Chinese authorities would refrain from imposing their own representative on the former British colony after 1997? In response he pointed out that the Chinese Government had made clear long before that it would not be sending a representative or a soldier or any official to Hong Kong.

In a recent television programme broadcast in Britain and recorded in Hong Kong, a number of

young people of education and achievement said they would leave the territory before Chinese sovereignty was imposed.

Li suggested that there was a paradox at work in such young people — he believed that they are both in favour of Chinese sovereignty and fearful that a change of political status would bring to an end their present way of life.

Li admitted that some young people are preparing to leave, but he suggested that when things are clarified and they know that their life style will be unaffected, they will decide to stay, and that those who finally leave will be a small minority.

At the moment Chinese citizens who try to enter Hong Kong are controlled at the border, and Li said he thought that the Chinese government would wish to maintain those border controls in future. Hong Kong would continue as a free port, and Hong Kong people

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'No democracy without polls'

● RADIO from Page 17

would retain some form of passport to enable them to leave and re-enter Hong Kong freely.

Asked whether British passport holders would be allowed to take a full role in a Chinese Hong Kong, Li said that provided British passport holders regarded Hong Kong as home, they could continue to live there.

VOICE of AMERICA (Spanish): Democracy cannot exist without free elections. In Nicaragua, the authorities have been promising repeatedly since their revolution in 1979 that elections would be held. This electoral process, which is yet to take place, now seems to have been put off to 1985.

But the new law passed by the government to regulate political parties, raises doubts as to whose interests these elections will serve.

According to this new law, Nicaraguan political parties will be constantly supervised by a National Council of Political Parties; but it seems that this council, far from serving the interests of a group of parties, will serve one party only.

Of its eight members, four are nominated by the government, controlled by the Sandinistas and one of these four will have a casting vote if the Council is

deadlocked. This guarantees that all the decisions concerning the elections will have to have the stamp of approval of the party now in power.

If there should be any doubt about which party's

interests will be protected by the new law, there is another clause requiring the other parties to approve previous actions of the Sandinistas party. Any parties not accepting this clause may be dissolved by

the authorities. Regulations like this reflect a real fear of the sovereignty of the people — that is, the capacity of the people to choose for itself its leaders and its laws — those which the people want.

Death toll put at 17

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Saturday, (CANA)— Grenada's new military rulers tonight put the death toll from Wednesday's bloody army takeover at 17 and announced plans for a new cabinet within two weeks, as Caribbean Community governments began considering how to punish the regime.

The state-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored here, denied persistent reports that two detained ex-Cabinet Ministers, George Louison (Agriculture) and Kendrick Radix (Industrialisation), along with respected Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes had been killed since the coup, calling such reports "a pack of hysterical lies." They are being held for their part in inciting the disturbances on Wednesday, the radio said, quoting the Information Ministry.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five colleagues were among the 17 persons who perished in the fracas as the military clashed with Bishop supporters at the army headquarters where he had taken refuge after being released from house arrest by the crowd.

The radio said the dead included five unarmed civilians, three of whom died after trying to jump to safety over a 40-foot-high wall at the army fort. The other two were caught in the crossfire. RFG also said it had now been established that three soldiers were killed and not four as earlier reported.

In the meantime Caricom governments began a series of meetings in Barbados to agree on a regime of effective sanctions against member state Grenada. Eugenia Charles, Dominica Prime Minister, current chairperson of the seven-nation Organisation of East Caribbean States said after an emergency OECS Heads of Government meeting here that the leaders had agreed they could "no longer operate or interact with Grenada in regional institutions until they were ruled by a democratically-elected government."

Prime Minister Compton of St Lucia said he did not rule out armed intervention in Grenada or logistical support from a third government.

The OECS member states are Antigua-Barbuda, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, St Kitts and Nevis, Montserrat and Grenada. The St Georges regime was not invited to the meeting.

Miss Charles said the leaders had reached a common position to take to the wider CARICOM Heads of Government summit in Trinidad and Tobago. She declined to say whether this included a military component.

Relatives of the late Prime Minister Bishop and the five other officials killed in Wednesday's melee said today the bodies had not yet been handed over to them.

9 bodies cleared for burial

BRIDGETOWN, Saturday, (CANA) — Well informed sources in St George's told CANA by phone today that up to last night nine bodies had been cleared by Grenada's military regime for burial, and these did not include Former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the three cabinet ministers and two trade unionists named by the island's new rulers as victims of a clash between soldiers and a large crowd of Bishop supporters.

More bodies were expected to be handed over to relatives by the military today, the sources said. No names were given.

The radio continues to broadcast a statement saying that many people — including women and children — lost their lives during the crossfire, but has given no total figure of casualties.

The revolutionary military council that is now running Grenada this morning announced a four-hour lifting of the 24-hour-a-day curfew imposed on Wednesday. The break is to permit people to stock up on food, the radio said. The military council headed by Army Commander Hudson Austin today named the other members of the RMC as Lt. Cols. Liam James and Ewart Lane (vice chairmen), Majors Leon Cornwall, Tan Bartholomew, Ian St Bernard, Chris Stroude, Keith Roberts and Basil Gahagen, Captains Lester Redhead and Hugh Romain, 1st Lts. Ashley Folkes, Rudolph Ogilvie and Iman Abdullah and 2nd Lts Kenrick Frazier and Raeburn Nelson.

The radio, monitored here, said the military council had denied allegations that Bishop had been executed by the army after surrendering on Wednesday.

Jamaica has become the first Caribbean Community state to break off relations with Grenada since the coup. Cuba, with which the Bishop regime had developed close ties after coming to power in 1979 coup, has condemned his slaying.



PEOPLE eager for the latest news about the bloody Grenada coup crowd around news vendors in downtown Port of Spain Friday. The news changes several times

daily, yet many details still remain shrouded in mystery.

(Photo by OSSIE CORDNER).

Soviets accuse U.S. of gunboat diplomacy

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

U.S. officials said the force, with 2,000 marines, was heading for the Caribbean in case Americans needed to be evacuated from Grenada after the military takeover there.

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

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

A Tass extract from Cuban statements on the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, an

ally of Moscow, indicated Soviet disapproval of Bishop's murder but also a wish for good relations with the new administration.

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

'Isolation is not the answer'

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

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

Austin and Cato for talks?

KINGSTOWN, Saturday (CANA) — General Hudson Austin, chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) now in control in Grenada, has accepted an offer made by Prime Minister Milton Cato of St Vincent and the Grenadines to meet for talks aimed at returning the country to normalcy, Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis has announced.

In a statement on the state-owned Radio St Vincent and the Grenadines, Tannis said General Austin had cabled Prime Minister Cato indicating his willingness to meet with representatives of the Government of St Vincent and the Grenadines, and had expressed his (Austin's) own desire for "return to constitutional government in Grenada and that peace would reign in his own country."

Tannis said the meeting could possibly take place in the Grenada ward island of Carriacou or one of the islands of the St Vincent Grenadines.

Munroe said his party would continue to support the revolution as long as it pursued policies beneficial to the masses and everything is done to avoid violence to Grenadians.

He acknowledged that that socialist and revolutionary movements in the Caribbean had suffered a decline in prestige but said this could be built on if gains were made for the people. Munroe said that he had tried to play a mediating role in the power struggle in the PRG that precipitated the events leading to the takeover.

Express Oct. 23, 1983

MICHAEL MANLEY:

Turning one's back on one's country

KINGSTON — The announcement of a tough, new import policy by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has triggered considerable concern among Jamaican manufacturers who export to the twin-island republic. In keeping with the policy of this column, which does not deal with local political issues, I look at the general problem of the flight of capital from Third World countries.



MANLEY

The action of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has to be seen in this wider context for it is said to have been prompted by a massive hemorrhage of capital amounting to more than TT \$1 billion.

A recent article in *Business Week* (October 3) estimates that U.S. \$71 billion has fled from eight of the biggest Third World countries — Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela, Indonesia, Egypt, the Philippines and Nigeria in the past three years, during which the same eight countries have borrowed \$102 billion. But 70 per cent of the inflow created by the borrowing has leaked right back out creating the necessity for even more borrowing.

And where has the money gone? according to *Business Week* it has ended up in the same place as the surplus OPEC dollars in the second half of the 1970s, apartment buildings, hotels, condominiums, in Miami, New York, Los Angeles, you name it.

Capital is a "nervous" phenomenon. People who have money are concerned for its safety. Local uncertainty tends to make the holder of capital seek safe harbour.

Then again, higher interest rates next door will lead to a movement of capital. And the

wealthy enjoy mobility and tend to invest some of their money in a house or apartment in another country for a change of scene. But we are dealing with a deeper phenomenon.

When, for example, a Swedish industrialist invests in the U.S. or buys a house in Nice, he is behaving in terms of a "normal range of responses". He probably is re-investing heavily on his own business as he seeks to develop and expand. The pattern of behaviour is essentially patriotic, but involving a rational awareness of the world and its possibilities.

The average Caribbean businessman, like his First World counterparts, hedges his bet in the U.S. markets and may buy a flat in London. But at the same time, many other businessmen are consciously running down their local enterprises while they find ways of exporting the bulk of their capital. Under- and over-invoicing or the purchase of U.S. dollars on the Black Market are but two of the ways of exporting capital, mainly to North America. Clearly what they do is unpatriotic and by that I do not merely mean contrary to the law. I mean turning their backs on the land of their birth at a time when that land most needs their commitment and determination to invest.

When there was a flight of capital from Jamaica in the 1970s, we were told that it was caused by the rhetoric of democratic socialism. I never believed this at the time because it began when we tried to tighten the loopholes for tax evasion and long before we had begun a public discussion of socialism. Now we see a massive flight of capital from Trinidad and Tobago. With the best will in the world, this cannot be blamed on any socialist rhetoric on the part of the TT Government.

The flight of capital from Jamaica today is believed to be even worse than in the days of the former government. This is taking place in spite of the fact that the present government is formed by the party of big business and enjoys

the unqualified, indeed the almost aggressive support of the Reagan administration.

Surely then, the phenomenon is deeper and more complex than can be explained by the simple rationalities of higher interest rates, fears of political rhetoric, or the need for a change of scenery.

I have no proof for the suggestion I am about to offer. I am not aware of any serious attitudinal studies based on objective investigation of the patterns of motivation involved. My personal analysis derives, rather, from the observation of a fundamental difference in the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of wealth in an independent country with no recent experience of conquest and domination against the experience of wealth acquired in the colonial situation, in the context of modern imperialism.

In the first case, wealth has been acquired as part of an interaction within one's own society. The wealth may reflect the most ruthless exploitation but the exploitation was a national phenomenon and a part of the internal social dynamics of a particular country.

Consider the case of most wealth acquired in the Third World. If there was a process of exploitation it occurred under the umbrella of the external power of the imperial authority. Very often the wealth was only possible because the economic system created by imperialism provided a sheltered and secure market for commodities produced in the colonies.

In other cases, the wealth arose from the equally sheltered and guaranteed trade which controlled the shipping of local produce to the controlled market of "the mother country" and the equally secure importation of manufactured goods to the colony. The environment of power, the markets and the sources of supply were externally guaranteed. Could it be that this created a class deeply conditioned to a protected environment in both the political and the economic sense?

Could it mean equally that there is at least an unconscious division of loyalty between the homeland where the wealth was acquired and the external apparatus of power which guaranteed the acquisition? I suspect that one must search the corridors, the nooks and crannies of the colonial experience within the imperialist matrix to find the answers to our conundrum.

You may respond that my formulation of the problem involves a contradiction, that if producers of wealth thought their future prospects were hopeful they would not go abroad to invest. It is precisely at this point that one observes a difference in patterns of behaviour.

The business communities of, say, Scandinavian countries, have witnessed the emergence of trade union movements, mass political parties, governments committed to income redistribution, the welfare state, programmes of nationalisation, the development of models of industrial democracy, to say nothing of regulatory controls and other disciplines associated with the planned economy.

In the face of these invasions of free market economics, they might well have considered their prospects less than hopeful. Yet in the main, those business communities stayed with their skills, their entrepreneurial capabilities and above all with their capital.

I suggest that nothing worse than this has faced Third World business communities. In most cases they have faced far less. Most Third World business communities have had the explicit support of their governments, a support that is often backed by substantial programmes to promote private sector-led growth.

In spite of these conditions and of some histories of spectacular profit-making over the years, large numbers of these businessmen quit at the first sign of difficulty.

DIANA MAHABIR

The world awaits our reaction

IT IS difficult, in the light of this week's events in Grenada, to focus on anything other than the political bloodbath that has taken place there, and the implications these events must inevitably have for the rest of the Caribbean. One thing is certain, that the political life of the Commonwealth Caribbean will never be the same again.



MAHABIR

It may be of vital importance to our social and moral survival that as a nation, and as a region, we realise this sooner rather than later. How we act, and how we react now may well set the pattern for whatever integration the future may hold for the region, as well as for the image of West Indians in the eyes of the rest of the world. This is not a small matter.

Our foreign relations determine, to a major extent, our economic and political survival in a world grown harsh and sceptical through bitter experience of what too often has been the irresponsibility, short-sightedness, even dishonesty, of developing countries. And our foreign relations are often determined by the view outsiders have of us.

The political assassination of heads of state and cabinet ministers is nothing new in the world. They are new in the English-speaking Caribbean. The rest of the world knows this, and attention will be focused on how Caribbean governments deal with the situation.

If the situation is met openly with strength, responsibility and a clear moral and political stand, with unity and expedition, perhaps our tiny nations will gain respect as mature mem-

bers of the international community of free nations, not only from other member nations but from its own frequently critical and disenchanted citizens.

That the heads of state have rallied so rapidly to a summit conference is the first step in the right direction. What will come out of that conference is crucial to the history of the West Indies. For many, sometimes bitter years the unity of the West Indies has been talked about and fought over. The brotherhood of Caribbean people has been the subject of many a political address. Now that the chips are down, how will the brothers react to the recreant in their midst.

Central to the issue is the fact that the revolution in Grenada has been betrayed. Whether one agreed or did not agree with what made up that revolution over the past four years, there can be little doubt that the majority of people in Grenada supported Maurice Bishop, or, at the very least, regarded him as their leader. That those same people, who until recently could have faced imprisonment for demonstrating against Mr Bishop may now be shot for demonstrating for him, is not only a vicious irony but a debasement of whatever ideals of self-determination that country ever espoused.

Those people, betrayed and dishonoured, are the Caribbean "brothers" our countries have talked about so glibly for so many years. They are suffering in a way no other citizens of a Commonwealth Caribbean country have had to suffer in this century. When the Prime Minister of Barbados stated that the execution of Maurice Bishop and his colleagues on Wednesday night was an evil unmatched in the Caribbean since the days of slavery, he was devastatingly accurate.

The Caribbean has leapt past the stage where it can blame its evils on foreign masters, on the treacherous alien. Caribbean people killing Caribbean people for political power has been a "coming of age" in a violent world in a particularly brutal way. Are we adopting a maturity characterised by the so-called Judases of the cricket world, and by the brutality of the so-called "Generals" of the region, or will the West Indies come out of this crisis having shown that when the chips are down it can display courage and determination?

A lot rides on that Heads of State conference. What about the betrayed people of Grenada? One can only presume, as a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago, that the announcement that no Grenadian will be allowed to enter Trinidad without a visa (which, as we have no High Commission in Grenada must be very difficult to get) must be only a temporary measure, pending the outcome of the Summit meeting. Surely, in all conscience, the people of Trinidad and Tobago cannot wish to turn away fleeing political refugees from a "brother" country, knowing that the alternative will be a certain and violent death?

Thousands of Trinidadians with Grenadian relatives must have been shocked and bewildered at that announcement. Mind you, opening our doors to hundreds of fleeing refugees has very real dangers in terms of our own national security.

Those who held the guns and those who directed them could very easily claim refugee status for their own reasons. There are, no doubt, like-minded groups in Trinidad with connections in Grenada that would be happy to try to repeat the Grenada situation in Trinidad

while the iron is hot, and think they have the advantage of surprise.

There will be problems with employment, with social services, with further stretching an already overstretched infrastructure. There is nothing simple or straightforward about the situation. It is going to take both courage and organisation to deal with the refugee question, as with many other aspects of its "family" problem. But none of the brotherhood of West Indian nations can any longer afford the comforting childhood luxury of stubborn, exclusive self interest. Would we not be outraged, if it were Trinidad's turn (and we have come of age in a world where we can never again dismiss that possibility) and our brother nations refused our genuine refugees sanctuary?

As we treat each other, so the world will treat us. As a democracy, Trinidad and Tobago must take a moral stand on the position of political refugees. Grenada is the first, but any sober look around the Caribbean tells us it will not be the last, West Indian country to go through a violent political trauma. Will we take care of our own, or will we throw our problems on the "adult" developed nations and live with their barely-disguised contempt for our failure to accept the mantle of adulthood which has so suddenly been thrust upon us?

The question of the refugees is by no means the only one that has to be considered, but it is one of such heart-rending human urgency that it cries out for attention. We wait, and the world waits, to see how our political leaders will deal with the agonising situation in which the Caribbean has unwillingly found itself. Much more than the political fate of Grenada, which must ultimately be handled by Grenadians, hangs in the balance.

PATRICK SOLOMON:

This Grenada regime has got to go

EVENTS IN Grenada over the past week which started out more like comic opera than mature political manoeuvring, have been suddenly transformed into grievous tragedy. The death by shooting of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers, as well as other less prominent personalities, came as a shock to friendly people everywhere and not least of all to the Grenadian people themselves.



SOLOMON

In the midst of the sorrow, the trauma and the sense of loss, it is important that these events should be viewed in proper perspective and neither minimised nor exploited.

Because of the denial of press freedom and the limitations imposed on other media of information by the late Maurice Bishop himself, the difficulties of obtaining complete and reliable information about events in our unfortunate island neighbour are immense; and since the current military rulers have done nothing to

relax the restrictions, we are unlikely for some time to come to get the whole picture and be in a position to make a proper assessment of the responsibility of the various parties for the present state of affairs.

Those of Grenada's friends who have been critical of the Maurice Bishop regime may have hoped for a change of heart on the part of the leaders, but none will rejoice over a change of leadership which means a leap from a hot frying pan into an ever hotter fire.

By all accounts, those who first imprisoned Maurice Bishop in an effort to curb his power have even more radical leftist views which they would seek to impose on the people of Grenada without consultation, let alone consent. Meanwhile one is left to wonder at the hypocrisy of people who claim the democratic right of majority rule within the party while denying any semblance of democracy to the people they desire to govern.

But events have overtaken them. The freeing of Bishop by the populace and his ultimate death by rifle fire have created an entirely new situation which to the outside world remains unclear. There are conflicting stories of the events leading up to the establishment of military rule and the imposition of a total curfew;

and because of restrictions against the media, the version given greatest publicity has been that of the so-called Radio Free Grenada.

Nevertheless other information has filtered through and, given the numerous inconsistencies and gaps in the official view, the picture that emerges is one that fills us with alarm and despondency. In passing, it would be interesting to know where the Trinidad and Tobago diplomatic representative to the Eastern Caribbean was during those fateful days.

Whatever restrictions may have been placed on the news media, the diplomatic representative of a friendly nation could not unceremoniously have been given marching orders, and since the diplomatic pouch is sacrosanct, any despatches which he may have been able to get to the Prime Minister would have been very revealing.

Now what of the future? The idea of an emergency meeting of Caricom Heads of Government is well conceived, but their discussions and decisions will be limited by the one important fact that Grenada is an independent sovereign state. Direct interference is therefore out of the question; but there must be other measures available to help the people of Grenada in what

must surely be their hour of greatest trial.

The problem is that the people of Grenada have been for so long denied freedom of thought and information that they must undoubtedly be at this time in a state of utter confusion, not knowing what is going on and not really knowing what they want. And if they do not know what they want, they are unlikely in the current atmosphere to be given a chance to indicate their wishes. One must therefore entirely agree that there is little hope of improvement until they get rid of the present regime.

I do not desire to prejudge the decisions of the Caricom Heads meeting this weekend, and who are likely to have at their disposal much more information than is currently available to the public.

It is certain, however, that any meaningful steps they take in the immediate future will create additional hardships for the people of Grenada. It is equally certain that those hardships will have to be endured if those who now keep the people in chains are to be brought to heel. You do not solve problems by running away from them. Things will get worse before they get better, but if the end result is true democracy, it will have been well worth while.

Bishop's problems were like Panday's in '77

From HARRY PARTAP
San Fernando Desk

THE EVENTS which led to the slaying of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop last week are reminiscent in a number of ways to the leadership squabble in the opposition United Labour Front (ULF) in August 1977, which ultimately split the organisation in two.

The major and fortunate differences were that the ULF was not in power and that no blood was shed. Some members of the then central committee of the ULF still maintain that the ideological differences among members had been so intense that, had the party been in power, the consequences of the split would have been disastrous.

The parallel thread between the two events six years apart was the mouthing of slogans by the leftist elements of the ULF which said that the rift was principally on a "matter of principle." In fact the left-leaning faction within the then ULF made it a point to say that the fight was based on principles.

The Grenadian Revolutionary Army General Hudson Austin also based his arguments for toppling Bishop on the question of principle. His words were "principle was principle and the army was standing by principle."

The attempt to remove the then de facto ULF leader Basdeo Panday by the leftist elements had been based on principles; principles which did not take into account the views or the feelings of the

masses — the body politic — which legitimises political power.

To understand this question of principle in the context of the ULF, it would be necessary to touch a little on the political evolution of the party.

The ULF evolved from the untenable unity of some of the militant trade unions which showed genuine concern for the welfare of workers in sugar, oil and other related industries. These unions had been particularly active during the 1970s and clashed several times with the ruling PNM, culminating with the Bloody Tuesday incident in 1975.

So buoyed by the massive support from workers in all industries in the south, the four trade unions formed themselves into the United Labour Front.

The unions in the leadership role were the powerful Oilfields Workers

Trade Union, led by George Weekes; the All Trinidad Sugar and Estates Workers Trade Union, led by Panday; the Islandwide Cane Farmers Trade Union, led by Raffique Shah; and the Transport and Industrial Workers Union, led by Joe Young.

Weekes, Shah and Young were militant leaders with an obvious sympathy for socialist ideology. Panday was a socialist but with strong leaning towards Western capitalism.

The Party was experimenting, with collective leadership, a system which was outside the tradition of the West Indian people and indeed alien to the democratic system which was inherited from the Westminster system. The party then was controlled, not by the triumvirate leadership, but by a central committee comprising democratic socialists,

some liberals and a preponderance of hardline Marxists.

Panday, who was unaccustomed to collective leadership, continued to exercise control as the de facto leader of the party.

This one-man rule, as the Marxist element later described it, was opposed by the hardline central committee members. They insisted that Panday share leadership and follow, to the letter, the directives of the central committee.

Panday revolted against this seeming muzzle on the leadership of the party. The opposition to his stance increased, and complaints that he was not promoting the socialist cause found root within the central committee.

A major complaint against Panday was that he did not subscribe to the principle of collective leadership and it was on this score alone that the central committee ordered

that he was not fit to remain as a member of the ruling triumvirate.

Panday was to report later that the central committee meetings had been a forum of personal attacks on his integrity, morality and competence. The attacks were consistent and provocative to the point where he refrained from attending any more meetings just prior to the time the split became public knowledge.

One of the last challenges of Panday was to get the central committee to take the matter to the general membership of the party. When this failed, Panday took the matter to the people, holding public meetings throughout the sugar belt.

What happened then is now history, for the purge had been conclusive and widely acclaimed. In the end the masses legitimised his action and showed,

perhaps for the first time, that they were not interested in collective leadership nor rhetorical socialist slogans.

Poor Maurice Bishop did not have a chance to appeal to the masses, for had he been allowed to do so the outcome of the latest events in Grenada may have been different, assuming that the voice of the masses would have been respected.

The point is that the principle which hardline socialists jealously guard is the principle of maintaining an oligarchy that would forever impose its will on the masses.

It is never to let the masses decide, for it is clear that not all those who shout 'let the people decide' will indeed allow the people to decide.

For a few days last week, Bishop was in Panday's shoes.

Express Oct. 23, 1983

Caricom heads file grimly in GRENADA IS FACED WITH SUSPENSION

HEADS OF at least nine CARICOM countries had checked in at the Trinidad Hilton by 5 p.m. yesterday and bustled, unsmiling, to their rooms to get ready for the emergency 8:30 p.m. meeting called to decide what action to take in the wake of the past week's bloody military takeover in Grenada.

The countries whose small delegations arrived in rapid succession were Jamaica, Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, St.

Kitts-Nevis, Antigua, Belize, Montserrat and the Bahamas.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana was one of the other heads of state on the way here. Host Prime Minister George Chambers was expected to make an opening address.

Basil Ince, Foreign Minister of Trinidad and Tobago, told the SUNDAY EXPRESS that the possible agenda items were sanctions against Grenada, refugee status and the safety of nationals of other Caribbean countries now in Grenada, ending military rule and a return to democratic rule, and the possible suspension of Grenada from CARICOM.

Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica and spokesperson for the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States that had met in Barbados, told the SUNDAY EXPRESS she didn't think Grenada was liable to be expelled from CARICOM but that there probably would be restrictions placed on its membership.

A communique was to be issued at the end of the emergency meeting, which was expected to continue until the small hours of Sunday.

Prime Minister Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines probably will head for a meeting with General Hudson Austin, the chief of the new military regime in Grenada. Cato offered to meet with Austin to discuss the Grenada regime's plans, and Radio Free Grenada, in a broadcast Saturday afternoon, said the offer had been accepted "so that Cato can be briefed on the plans of the military council for returning Grenada to normalcy."

Military braces for 'invasion'

GRENADIAN ARMED forces were on a state of alert yesterday and members of the people's militia were called up as Grenada prepared to defend itself against foreign military invasion. Radio Free Grenada (RFG) played patriotic songs and broadcast telephone numbers to be called by members of the militia to report for duty while the 24-hour curfew was still in effect.

The state-controlled radio station reported that Lt Col Liam James, one of the vice-chairmen of the new Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), had announced early in the day that a military invasion of Grenada was imminent. RFG reported that Lt Col James declared that warships belonging to certain big Western powers had been diverted to Grenada on their way to Lebanon on the pretext of evacuating their citizens who want to leave Grenada.

Lt Col James said the Revolutionary Military Council had ascertained that not more than 60 foreign citizens were likely to leave Grenada and it viewed this as an excuse for an intervention in the internal affairs in Grenada.

Allister Hughes lived with harassment

ALISTER HUGHES, who was feared killed in Grenada by the military, has been one of the Caribbean's senior journalists. He has worked both as a radio announcer and a newspaperman in Grenada, and was repeatedly harassed both by former Prime Minister Eric Gairy and by the Bishop regime.

Hughes, who is in his late 50s, was a member of a well-known business family in Grenada. He was born in Grenada and attended the Grenada Boys' Secondary School (GBSS).

One of his brothers, Lennard, was reportedly detained along with him earlier this week. Hughes's wife was also detained. Another brother, Frank, and a sister live in Trinidad.

In May 1973 Hughes was beaten by thugs in the pay of Eric Gairy while reporting on the Prime Minister's arrival back from a trip abroad. There were serious political disturbances in Grenada in 1973 and 1974, just before independence, and Hughes received a special award from the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association (CPBA) for his "outstanding coverage" of these disturbances.

At one point during the Gairy period Hughes went to the small island of Carriacou, a Grenadian dependency, for his personal safety and lived there in a tent for several months. On returning to Grenada he gave evidence before the Duffus Commission, appointed to look into the political disturbances of 1973 and 1974, and gave damning evidence against Gairy's "Mongoose Gang".

CONSTANT PRESSURE

Hughes served as executive secretary of the Caribbean Press Council (CPC) for several years.

After the 1979 revolution in Grenada Hughes, a staunch supporter of the free press, was under constant pressure from the New Jewel Movement (NJM). Efforts were made to discredit him with stories accusing him of conspiring with the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to overthrow the revolutionary government.

"He was harassed by the Gairy and Bishop regimes because he reported the facts, and some people don't like the truth," according to another of the region's senior journalists. Hughes was prevented on at least one occasion from leaving Grenada by the NJM. He was described by the regime as a known opponent of the revolution.

He was one of a group who tried to re-establish a free press in Grenada in 1981 by starting the "Grenada Voice" which was closed down by the regime after its first issue. When it closed down the "Grenada Voice" the New Jewel Movement regime said about this newspaper: "It was established to disseminate the views and ideas of a minority of big businessmen, planters, and reactionary lawyers with links to the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)."

Hughes covered the turbulent events in Grenada over the last week until he was arrested.



HUGHES

TT to look after its own

PRIME MINISTER George Chambers

said yesterday that the "Government of Trinidad and Tobago is aware that there are nationals of Trinidad and Tobago in Grenada and will take such steps that are necessary to protect the safety of such nationals."

Members of the public seeking information to nationals of Trinidad and Tobago who are at present in Grenada are asked to get in touch with the Division of Information, Ministry of External Affairs.

Ministry of External Affairs officials can be contacted today from 9.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. at the following telephone numbers: 62-59042 and 62-31544.

Effective tomorrow, inquiries can be directed to the above mentioned phone numbers, as well as 34116, extensions: 239 and 255.

Coard's wife gets out

UNCONFIRMED reports coming out of Barbados yesterday said Phyllis Coard, wife of former Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, and Deputy Minister for Women's Affairs in the Grenada Government, passed through Grantley Adams Airport, Barbados, on Monday on a private aircraft on her way to Jamaica. The reports said she was accompanied by her two children. Mrs Coard is Jamaican by birth.

Unconfirmed reports coming out of Grenada indicated that her husband, Bernard Coard, spent several hours Friday at the Cuban Embassy in Grenada. It was not clear whether he was there for discussions or whether he was seeking asylum. Other reports indicated that Coard had been arrested.



Congregation at Trinity Cathedral service held yesterday for the people of Grenada.



Bishop Clive Abdulah (left), was chief celebrant at yesterday's service at Trinity Cathedral.

Journalist was attacked by Deputy PM



COARD

TWO YEARS ago, Bernard Coard, who appeared to have instigated the coup against his superior, the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada, launched a personal attack against journalist Alistair Hughes for Hughes' criticisms of the Grenadian economy.

Referring to Hughes as a "stooge and lackey of imperialism," Coard said that the journalist was a "member of the ruling class before the revolution."

He went on to accuse Hughes of being from a "number one upper class,

ruling class family in Grenada, which was born to rule, or so they thought."

These remarks came in the wake of an article in late 1982 written by Hughes in a newspaper called the "Grenada Newsletter" which quoted sectors of the commercial community as saying that the economy had not been diversified since the revolution.

Hughes was detained by the armed forces in Grenada following the slaying of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and five other members of the People's Revolutionary Government. Reports Friday, still unconfirmed, were that he and his wife, Cynthia, were among several persons executed in the continuing bloodbath in Grenada.

Several organisations had issued appeals for the release of Hughes who, ironically, also faced threats to his personal safety under the Gairy regime.

Earlier last week there was a public announcement that a story sent by Hughes on the wire service CANA was misleading in saying that Bernard Coard was heading the new regime in Grenada.

GRENADIAN STUDENTS AT UWI MUM

By WINSTON LEADER

WHILE scores of students milled around the St Augustine Campus of the University of the West Indies, eating lunches, discussing school work, and talking in small groups about the killings in Grenada, another 100 or so marched through the campus on Friday bearing placards.

They were denouncing the takeover by a "brutal" military council which apparently rules Grenada following the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet ministers and two trade union leaders by the armed forces last Wednesday.

But none of an estimated 30 Grenadian students at the campus was available to talk to the press, nor did they want to be seen in the protest demonstration which started at the Arts and General Studies building at about 12:20 p.m..

Gripped by fear for their own safety and that of relatives in their homeland, the Grenadians were shielded from media exposure by the campus-based Trinidad and Tobago Student Movement, which organised the protest march.

TTSM spokesman Dave Persad told the SUNDAY EXPRESS that the Grenadian students



UWI, St Augustine students listen in glum silence to a speech following a campus demonstration on Friday protesting against a military takeover in Grenada.

had asked that their identities be kept secret and that they were unwilling to be linked openly with the "mass demonstration."

The march was organised "in support of the Grenadian people against the martial law regime and against foreign intervention in Grenada."

Although "there is a Grenada Students' Association here (at UWI), they do not want to talk (to the press) because of the real threat of reprisal

back home," Persad said. "It is a question of survival. They have relatives at home and the students themselves will have to return to Grenada at some time."

"In the interest of the students, but not really wanting to interfere with freedom of the press," as he put it, Persad said that TTSM had appointed him spokesman to the local press on all events denouncing the brutal actions of the Grenada ruling military council.

When the demonstrators moved off they left several placards leaning against the wall of the building. One student, who did not join the march, was heard saying, "I am sure there are no Grenadians there (in the march)." Some demonstrators did not carry placards.

A few students joined the demonstration as it passed by the cafeteria and the JFK Auditorium. Others just looked on. There are an estimated 3,000 students on the campus.

Concerned about the worsening political turmoil in Grenada, the TTSM passed six resolutions at a mass meeting on Thursday. Two of them denounced the "factional infighting and killings which are taking place in Grenada, (and); this Martial Law Regime which is

an illegal regime which does not represent the wishes of the Grenadian people to live in freedom and independence and to develop themselves in a progressive direction."

Express Oct. 23, 1983



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p.m.



Grenada's tragedy is the primary topic in Trinidad, home of many Grenadians, as is shown by the large crowd attending a special mass at Trinity Cathedral Friday and a union vigil Saturday night at Woodford Square, to honour slain Grenadians. Woman at the mass weeps for her relatives in Grenada. Men with T-shirts honouring the massacred Prime Minister Maurice Bishop are Raffique Shah (left) of the Cane Farmers Union and lawyer Allan Alexander, whom Bishop had engaged to prepare a constitution for Grenada.

'Not all will sever relations with us'

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Thursday, (CANA) — 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'.

The U.S. last Tuesday sent troops into Grenada to topple that country's new military leaders, who took power in a coup last week.

President Burnham said CARICOM was threatened by the decision by Jamaica,

Barbados, and the members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) sub-group to join in the invasion of Grenada.

He also said that some of the countries which supported the invasion are in need of psychiatric treatment."

Asked about relations between Guyana and the United States and his assessment of President Reagan, Burnham said: "Obviously we have different definitions and concepts as to what amounts to democracy and human rights, and I would say that relations between the U.S. and the co-operative republic of Guyana are formally good."

Burnham also said Guyana may be willing to grant asylum to Grenadians who are likely to be persecuted by the invading forces or any government established on the island.

"Guyana has in the past granted asylum and the question of granting is a simple one to be considered," he said.

But the President made it clear that there would be no automatic granting of asylum as "each particular case has to be considered."

"Sometimes, people who are agents of the enemy seek asylum," he remarked.

Burnham said it was clear that the invasion of Grenada arose from the fact that some OECS countries along with Barbados, Jamaica and the United States felt that the "Spice Isle" was "on the wrong path politically and policy-wise."

"If that is going to ground an invasion of Grenada, can you tell me why it could not, in circumstances created by the intervenor, ground an invasion by the said or similar interventionists" in Guyana, the President said.

'Act was premature'

KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Thursday (CANA) — The socialist opposition Movement for National Unity (MNU) St. Vincent and the Grenadines has described Tuesday's invasion of Grenada by a multinational force involving United States and Caribbean soldiers as "unwarranted and a premature act."

In a statement issued here, MNU Leader Dr. Ralph Gonsalves noted that no attempt was made at any form of mediation. He said the military intervention set a bad precedent of interference and held the spectre of widespread unnecessary bloodshed and loss of life.

The MNU called for an urgent clarification from government authorities here on its role in the invasion in the light of a denial by Foreign Affairs Minister Hudson Tannis of any involvement of Vincentian security personnel in the invasion.

The party accused the United States of practicing double standards by its failure to intervene militarily in South Africa where thousands of black Africans were brutalised and murdered each year, while eagerly agreeing to lend support to an invasion of Grenada.

'Commonwealth should take over'

LONDON, Thursday (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.

OCTOBER 23, 1

An old road for Austin

BRIDGETOWN, Saturday (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.

Perhaps it was as a reward for this bravery that NJM leader and new Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, appointed Austin Commander of the Peoples' Revolutionary Army.

Austin was elevated to the rank of general in January 1981. He was also appointed to a senior post in new Peoples' Revolutionary Government (PRG) as Secretary (Deputy Minister) for Home Affairs and National Security. Austin, the son of a shoemaker, 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.

No talk about elections

BRIDGETOWN, Saturday, (CANA) — Grenada's three-day-old military government has declared its intention to pursue a mixed economy and an independent and non-aligned foreign policy, while attacking the island's main social problems of unemployment and poverty.

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.

The statement said, in part:

"The (RMC) 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 (RMC) will operate on the basis of ensuring that all social classes and interests in our country are represented.

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.

We will continue to place priority on the building of our agricultural base while seeking to build up our manufacturing sector.

The development of Grenada's tourism industry is a critical factor in ensuring the most rapid development of our country.

The policy of a mixed economy with state, cooperative and private sectors is the correct one to ensure Grenada's most rapid development. However, the (RMC realises) the need to encourage private investment, both local and foreign.

Efforts made recently to better relations with the United States government would continue.

CANDLELIGHT MARCH

THEY marched around Woodford Square, candles in hand, demonstrating outrage and support: "Down with the butchers of St George's; the spirit of Maurice lives on".

Led by labour leaders, some 600 of the 2,000-odd people formed the march in Friday evening's Candlelight Vigil organised by the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union (OWTU) to show support for the Grenadian people.

The march came at the end of speeches and before the closing performances by Panberry and Birdsong steelbands, and poetry by Eintou Springer.

Rejection, reflection, inspiration, emotion and always support and outrage, came from the nine speakers.

Among them were: Senior counsel Alan Alexander; acting president of the Public Services' Association Kenrick Rennie; president of the Islandwide Cane Farmers' Association, Raffique Shah; president of the Oilfield Workers' Trade Union, George Weekes; president of the Transport and Industrial Workers' Union, Clive Nunez; Pan Trinbago's education officer Andre Moses; OWTU's Albert Louison, first cousin to former Grenada Agriculture minister George Louison, said to be in detention, and Bennett Berkerly, first cousin to murdered Fitzroy Bain, party activist and Bishop supporter.

Proceedings were chaired by the union's education and research officer David Abdullah.

The vigil started an hour late at 7.30 p.m. to accommodate a Baptist group conducting a prayer meeting for the Grenadian people.

One minute of silence was observed, followed by a sombre rendition of the workers' spiritual, "We Shall Overcome", and a five-minute prayer said by a member of the Baptist group, done in true Baptist style, deep and with plenty of moaning.

Lawyer Alan Alexander, wearing a yellow jersey bearing Bishop's face and the words "His spirit Lives On", said Coard had used army leader Hudson Austin to eliminate Bishop.

Offering an analysis of the deputy prime minister's behaviour, Alexander said the split in the party was not a result of ideological differences but because of Coard's lust for power.

He said Coard coveted the love the people had for Bishop and the power that love gave to the slaughtered former prime minister.

Said Alexander: "He realised that the only way he could get rid of Bishop was through the army, and so he had to rely on Austin". He said Austin then realised he was the man with the power.

The senior counsel, who was elected to

chair a Commission to draft a constitution for Grenada, said that when he heard Foreign Affairs Minister Unison Whiteman and others had resigned, out of fear for their lives he had sent a cable to Grenada pleading that there be no bloodshed. "I am sure that cable was received", he said.

He said the Grenada government was a national one, consisting not only of New Jewel Movement members, and added that there was a delay in holding elections because Bishop was continually searching for ways to have the people participate meaningfully in the process.

The Public Service Association's acting president Kenrick Rennie said that what happened in Grenada, could happen in Trinidad if certain people with Stalinist tendencies were not rooted out.

Said he: "I'm not speaking about Marxism, but a certain Stalinist tendency which seeks to put the party above the people. That approach is to wipe out everyone who doesn't agree with you."

"If there are any of those in our midst, we must take note and root them out", he said.

Raffique Shah, president general of the Islandwide Cane Farmers' Association likened Coard and Selwyn Strachan of the Coard clique, to Amin and Bocasa.

Said he: "What is sad is that when you look at the list of those murdered, you see some of the finest leaders to pass through the Caribbean. He said it was reminiscent of the death of Guyanese historian Walter Rodney."

He said what happened in Grenada was the

result of ideological blinds which some people wore.

OWTU's president-general George Weekes said Bishop was a non-violent man who stopped the slaughter of detainees and caused the continuation of religious observance in the Spice island.

Said he: "Despite the murders, I believe the revolutionary will of the Grenadian people will grow from strength to strength".

President-general of the Transport and Industrial Workers' Trade union, Clive Nunez, called on the Government to act in a manner that would restore rationale.

He told the people that while they listened, there were three American envoys in Trinidad negotiating with the Government for a reactivation of the United States base at Chaguaramas. He called on them to resist any such move.

The labour leader, speaking in a tearful voice, said Bishop was his personal friend who he considered to be one of the greatest leaders in the world.

He denounced any attempt at "imperialist invasion" in Grenada.

Pan Trinbago's education officer Andre Moses said the movement was doing serious work with the Grenada Steelband Association and the Ministry of Education.

He said Pan Trinbago saw the steelband as a possible unifying force in the Caribbean, but because of the developments in Grenada, the movement decided to ask tuner George Kallicharan to cancel a project he had scheduled for the island later this year.



●SOME of the marchers Friday night

'GET READY FOR THE INVASION'

BRIDGETOWN, Sunday (CANA) -- Grenada's new military rulers tonight flashed a series of frenzied announcements on the state-controlled radio warning of an impending invasion tonight by Caribbean and foreign soldiers and called up the militia for immediate duty.

Said the announcement, broadcast repeatedly: Member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, along with Barbados and Jamaica this afternoon took a decision to send military forces to invade Grenada and to call on foreign forces also to in-

vade our country.

The decision was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas and Belize. However, some islands have already sent armed forces to Barbados as a jumping off point for this invasion of Grenada and units from Jamaica and Antigua are on their way to join them.

At this time a warship is only seven and a half miles from Grenada, well inside our territorial waters. An invasion of our country is expected tonight.

The ruling revolutionary military council said the Grenadian people were prepared to fight to the last man and woman to defend our homeland, though it is equally prepared to hold discussions with any of these countries in order to find a peaceful solution.

Caricom heads of government who have been meeting in Port of Spain since last night to coordinate their response to the coup which brought the military to power in Grenada last Wednesday, have not announced what decision they came to on the question of a military solution to the crisis.

Conference chairman, Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers told newsmen the meeting discussed among other things the deployment in the 133

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INTERNAL AFFAIRS

●FROM Page 1

square mile island of a peace keeping force of contingents from Caricom member states.

He did not indicate what the leaders had agreed on but said none of the decisions could be considered interference in Grenada's internal affairs.

Caricom leaders have unanimously condemned the military take over in which the Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other people were killed.

The Port of Spain

meeting announced the suspension of Grenada from the 13-nation grouping and is to announce a package of sanctions against the new military regime in St. George's.

The announcement said troops from Jamaica and Antigua and Barbuda had arrived in Barbados to take part in an initiative against Grenada, where the military seized power last Wednesday.

The military also made an urgent appeal for members of the militia to report for duty immediately.

GAIRY: HELP

ME TAKE OVER

BRIDGETOWN, Sunday (CANA-Reuter)-- Former Grenada Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, has suggested Caribbean governments, Britain and the United States help him topple the new military rulers in St. George's.

In an interview given in the United States, where he is living, and published by the Sunday Sun newspaper today, Sir Eric said he wanted to set up an interim government in the Caribbean island where his administration was toppled in a left-wing coup in 1979.

The New Jewel Movement (NJM), which overthrew Sir Eric's right-wing government, was itself ousted when the military seized power last Wednesday and imposed a curfew on the island.

The people want me to come back now, but I cannot go back now because of the quantity of guns and Cuban and Russian ammunition they have there, Sir Eric said. I need the help of the United States, Britain and others to reduce the number of guns.

On the role Commonwealth Caribbean Governments should play, the former Prime Minister, suggested: They should together agree for positive, aggressive and meaningful action in cooperation with



●GAIRY

the big Western democracies. The concerted action which should be taken together with the bigger democracies should wipe out Communism in the area once and for all.

Sir Eric said he would call general elections within one year if he was allowed to set up an interim government.

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Burnham: Question now is effective control AND NOT HOW THE REGIME CAME TO POWER

GUYANA'S Executive President Forbes Burnham yesterday took issue with some of his colleagues in the region who have described as executions the killings of Grenada Prime Minister and other people in that country last Wednesday.

"I happen to be a lawyer," Burnham said in answer to a question at a news conference in Port of Spain, "and I rather not make statements based on anything but fact."

He said he was aware of at least four versions of exactly what took place in St. George's last week when Bishop and several members of his former cabinet were among at least 15 people who perished in an incident involving that country's revolutionary armed forces.

"I was not there," he said, "so who I am to pass moral judgment on what happened?" He said he was saddened by the loss of life of his friend and colleague, adding that Guyana would be inter-

ested in getting at the facts to determine for itself whether the new Revolutionary Military Council under army Commander Hudson Austin, was "effectively in control" in Grenada.

Burnham said the issue in Grenada now was on this question of effective control and not on how the regime came to power. He quoted several examples in history to show that the new military high command in Grenada should not be ostracised simply on the basis of how it came to power. He said the former Ugandan strongman, Idi Amin, the Bolsheviks in the Soviet Union and the 17th century British monarch King William of Orange, were symbols of leadership

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Recommendation: a fact-finding mission

●FROM Page 1

which came to power in circumstances to Grenada's new RMC.

Comander Austin last Friday announced the establishment of the RMC after Grenada was plunged into mass despair following bloody end to a leadership crisis in the upper echelons of the People's Revolutionary Government and the New Jewel Movement party.

Burnham said he would recommend that a fact finding mission agreed to at a meeting of the heads of government of all the members of the Caribbean Community except Grenada be headed by Commonwealth Secretary General Shridath Ramphal.

He said Guyana was against the decision taken at the meeting which had led to the virtual suspen-

sion of Grenada from Caricom. He said this position was communicated to the meeting and his delegation took no further part in the discussions on that point.

At an earlier news conference Prime Minister George Chambers who was chairman of the meeting, said that there had been majority opinions in favour of these sanctions against Grenada but they weren't unanimous. He declined to say which countries did not favour such decision but it had been widely acknowledged even before the meeting that Guyana would not have agreed.

In answer to another question Burnham said Guyana would only send troops into another country in the event that the territorial integrity of that

country was being threatened by outside aggressors but not in any attempt to dictate the direction that the country should take.

He said he would not be

surprised if other member countries in the region were to discuss the question of armed intervention in Grenada without Guyana.



THIS picture taken by the United Press International in Port of Spain Saturday night shows a section of the heads of government in the region who gathered in emergency session at the Trinidad Hilton to discuss the current crisis in Grenada. Guyana's President Forbes Burnham (left) is being greeted by Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers. Others in picture (l-r) Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, George Price of Belize and Jamaica's Edward Seaga. ●See Centre Pages

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Tannis: Talks depend on others

KINGSTOWN, Sunday (CANA) -- The realisation of talks between St Vincent and the Grenadines Prime Minister, Milton Cato, and Grenada's new military ruler, General Hudson Austin, hinges on the feelings of other Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government, according to Foreign Minister Hudson Tannis.

Tannis was commenting on a report over State-owned Radio Free Grenada last night that Austin, who seized power in a bloody coup last week, and Cato were to meet today to discuss the ruling revolutionary military council's plan for a return to normalcy in the spice isle.

Cato had proposed the meeting to Austin in a cable shortly after Wednesday's military

take-over in St George's, in which the official death toll was put at 17, including left-wing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Cabinet colleagues Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft and Norris Bain.

Tannis said no date had been set for the meeting, and the final decision would be taken in light of the feelings of the majority of the heads of government of Caricom, now meeting in emergency session in Trinidad and Tobago on the Grenada upheaval.

One wouldn't like to act in open defiance of a general consensus. One would hope that they (the Caricom) heads will allow St Vincent to have the right to independent course of action, the deputy prime minister said.

Soviets: New military leaders want good relations with all states

MOSCOW, Sunday (CANA-Reuter) -- The Soviet News Agency Tass today reported that the new military rulers in Grenada had pledged to strengthen the revolutionary gains of the Grenadian people.

It was quoting from a statement issued by the military council which took power last week after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Tass said the leadership had promised Grenada would continue to pursue a non-aligned foreign policy and wanted good relations with all states.

The agency also repeated accusations that the United States was carrying out gross blackmail against Grenada by sending a naval task force towards it. U.S. officials have said the ships will evacuate Americans from the island if necessary.

Tass said Washington was also putting other Caribbean states under pressure to apply sanctions against Grenada.

The pro-American regimes of Jamaica and

Barbados display a particular zeal for this and, at Washington's bidding, 'approve' in advance a possible U.S. intervention, it added.

Bishop cultivated close ties with the Soviet

Union. Western diplomats said Moscow was probably disturbed by his death but eager to establish friendly relations with the island's new rulers.

Congress condemns killings

THE Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress strongly condemns the killing of the former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others in Grenada on Wednesday. A release from the Congress has described the killings as "murderous acts" which were "criminal and barbaric".

The release stated that what has happened in Grenada was something which would create a new dimension in the social and political situation in the English-speaking Caribbean. "It is a day which will always be remembered for its infamy for such atrocities can only be described with disgust and horror. The Labour Congress expressed its deepest condolences to the families of the slain persons, Grenadians resident in Trinidad and Tobago, and to the people of Grenada as a whole," it stated.

'The island is calm and tense'

BRIDGETOWN, (CANA) -- 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.

WORK RESUMES ON AIRPORT

BRIDGETOWN, Sunday (CANA) -- The ruling military council in strife-torn Grenada today advised workers at the international airport, now under construction in Southern Grenada, to resume work tomorrow morning -- when a curfew is to end, State-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced.

The radio, monitored here, said workers should also report for work at the usual time at the Ramon Quintana plant, where asphalt is made for work at the airport's site.

The ruling military council, headed by Army Commander Hudson Austin, assumed control of the country last Wednesday after at least 17 persons, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three cabinet ministers were killed following fighting between soldiers and supporters of Bishop. A curfew was imposed Wednesday and ends tomorrow.

The runway, control tower and other main infrastructure of the \$71 million (U.S.) international airport, being built to boost the island's tourism industry, is due to be officially opened on March 13 next year. This is the date of the leftwing New Jewel Movement's coup which ousted the Eric Gairy administration five years ago.

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FOREIGNERS ARE FREE TO COME AND GO FROM TODAY

U.S. and British diplomats told

BRIDGETOWN, Sunday (CANA) -- Grenada's new military rulers, who placed restrictions on flights and slapped a shoot-to-kill curfew on the island last week, today told American and British diplomats that foreigners would be allowed to come and go from tomorrow, according to State-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG), monitored here.

The assurance was given as the military, which took power last Wednesday in the midst of feuding between moderates and hard line Communists in the then ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) prepared to reduce the curfew hours and reopen government offices tomorrow.

According to the radio, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC), Major Leon Cornwall met today with John Kelly, the British High Commission representative in Grenada, David Montgomery, Deputy British High Commissioner based in Barbados, and Kenneth Kurze, Councillor from the United States Embassy in Barbados.

At the meeting it was agreed that those U.S. and other foreign citizens who want to leave Grenada for whatever reason would be able to do so from tomorrow following normal procedures, RFG said.

Major Cornwall assured the British and American

diplomats that any of their citizens who wished to return to Grenada in the coming weeks would be welcomed.

In the meantime, Pearl's Airport which has been opened for normal commercial flights from tomorrow. The manager of LIAT airlines said the airline would resume normal scheduled flights as from tomorrow.

The Military Council announced that as from tomorrow the daytime curfew would be lifted. During the week, however, the curfew would continue at nights from 8 o'clock in the evening until 5 o'clock in the morning.

The RMC advised that people should be careful to be inside their homes from 8 p.m. in addition the RMC stated that all work places would be reopened at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

RFG said the chairman of the Military Council, General Hudson Austin, met with permanent secretaries and other senior civil servants of government ministries earlier today.

The purpose of the meeting was to ensure the smooth functioning of the ministries when they reopen tomorrow morning, the radio said.

The discussions also centred on the establishment of clear work plans for all departments to ensure that the work of the ministries move forward rapidly and that work on vital projects receive special attention.

Officials have been named in all ministries to lead the work until the appointment of a new cabinet in approximately 10 days time.

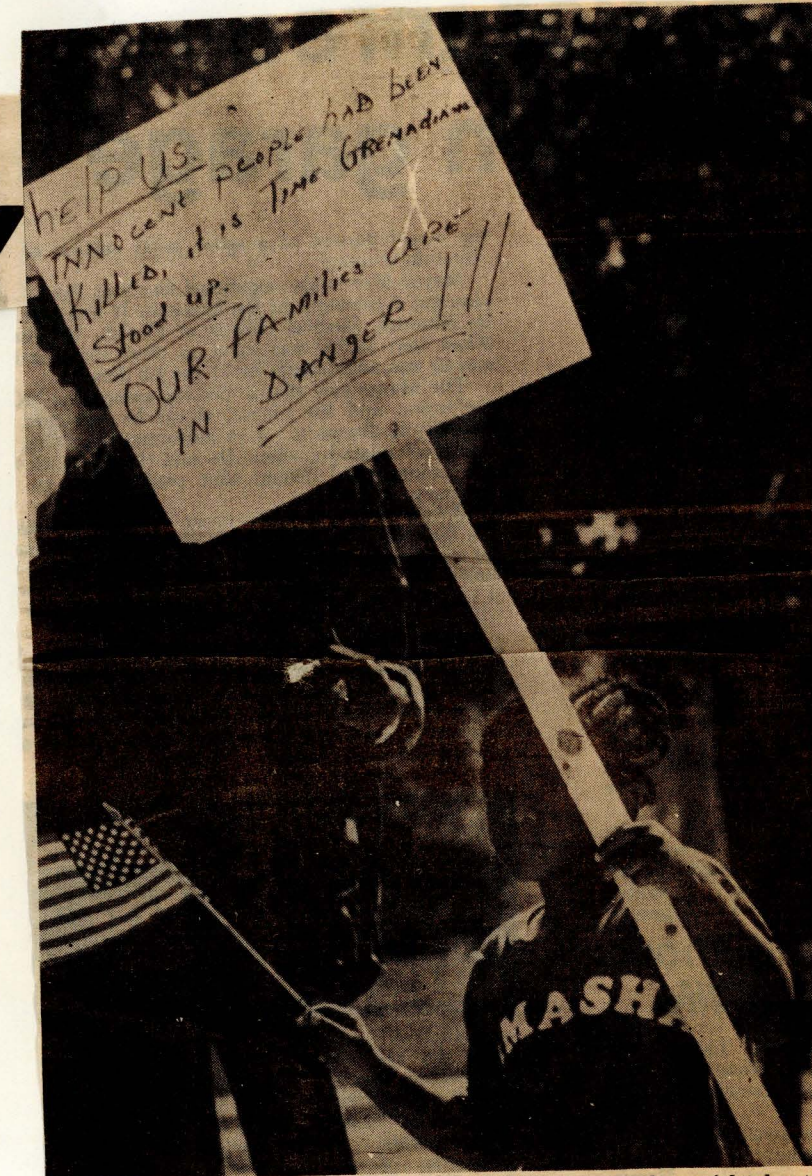
A moral outrage— Zimbabwe newspaper

HARARE, Sunday (CANA-
Reuter) — One of Zimbabwe's leading newspapers today denounced the killing of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers as a moral outrage.

The independent Sunday Mail said in an editorial: It is a horrendous massacre which represents a most callous and psychopathic regard for human life and an elevation of political power as the most supreme value on earth, to be pursued and attained at any cost and by any means, fair or foul.

The killing was a moral outrage of unfathomable proportions, the newspaper said.

It would appear that the low regard and the contempt for black blood... is still prevalent even (and this is mentally tortuous) among the black people themselves, it added.



●MIAMI: Camasha Alexander, 7, of Grenada marches with about other former residents of the small Caribbean island to protest what they called the killing of innocent people. A bloody coup took place as the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed. (UPI Radiophoto)

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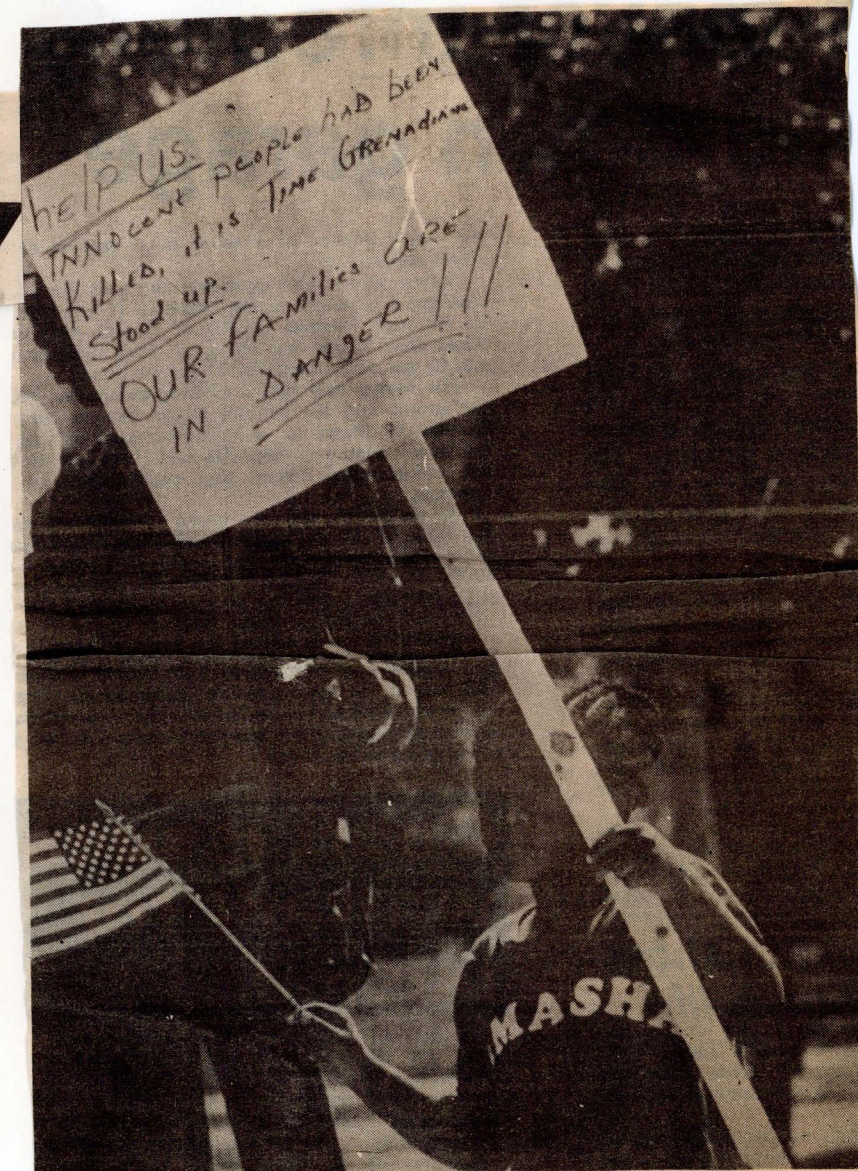
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●MIAMI: Camasha Alexander, 7, of Grenada marches with about 40 other former residents of the small Caribbean island to protest what they called the killing of innocent people. A bloody coup took place and the Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed. (UPI Radiophoto).

BISHOP KNEW REVOLUTION WOULD NOT GO FORWARD

LAWYER Allan Alexander charged at the weekend that slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop knew that the revolution would not go forward unless it had the full support of the Grenadian people.

Alexander addressed the 44th Annual Conference of Delegates of the Oilfield Workers Trade Union (OWTU) at Palm's Club, San Fernando Saturday.

He stood in for the presi-

dent of the Grenada Bank and General Workers Trade Union, Vincent Noel, who was nominated by Bishop to address the OWTU before the tragedy last Wednesday. Noel was among those Cabinet ministers who were executed with Bishop Wednesday. The conference was chaired by OWTU's first vice president Errol McLeod.

Alexander said the fact that Bishop had appointed a commission to draft the constitution was indicative of his intention to return to constitution rule. Mr Alexander was appointed by Bishop to head that Commission. Alexander read excerpts from a book on "Selected Speeches of Maurice Bishop" edited by Bishop's press secretary who was reported to have been executed Friday. He said the excerpt showed the

direction in which Bishop wanted to take Grenada.

He said Bishop saw the progress of Grenada as his main aspiration and viewed education, economic and social development as a total entity.

He said: "Bishop never isolated these disciplines. He ensured that the people of Grenada understood that the development of the country was a total view of economics politics and culture." Alexander said although the revolution process had begun in Grenada Bishop had his eyes on the Caribbean and the third world.

Alexander said while Bishop suspected the enemies of the revolution were capable of being inside of the country, he always counselled his people to be on the alert for the enemies from outside. He described

Grenada as once a model for the new society.

Alexander announced at the meeting that Bishop's teenaged son Johnny was hospitalised in Canada following the news of the death of his father. Bishop estranged wife Angela is residing in Canada with their two children. He said Bishop's child with executed Education Minister Jackie Creft was now an orphan because of the tragedy in Grenada. Alexander

also told the meeting that former attorney general Kenrick Radix, nicknamed 'the preacher' was born in San Fernando. Alexander said he had been associated with Bishop and the New Jewel Movement for the past 13 years.

unless it had the full support of the people, says Alexander

SUSPEND ALL FLIGHTS TO AND FROM GRENADA

UNION TELLS BWIA

THE Aviation, Communication and Allied Workers' Trade Union said it condemned "some labour leaders" of Trinidad and Tobago who, "as a mouthpiece of the murderous regime, are at present trying to justify the atrocities committed in Grenada."

And the union, which represents BWIA workers, has called for a suspension of all flights to and from Grenada in the interest and safety of flight and cabin crew.

The statement, signed by the union's deputy secretary-general Ramesh Lutchmedial read: "The executive general council and members of the ACAWU wish to express shock and horror at the brutal executions of former Grenadian prime minister Maurice Bishop and several of his cabinet ministers.

"ACAWU abhors the political murders as a solution to the political crisis which gripped the government of Grenada.

"ACAWU condemns some labour leaders of Trinidad and Tobago who, as the mouthpiece of the murderous regime, are trying to justify the atrocities committed".

The union called on BWIA to suspend its proposed operation of scheduled services to Grenada "until that country sees an end to the present barbarious situation".

ACAWU said it supported the sanctions taken against Grenada by the government of Trinidad and Tobago, and called for the island's expulsion from the Caribbean community.

EUGENIA Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica and George Price, Prime Minister of Belize with grim faces at the conference table during the Caricom heads of government meeting Saturday night at the Trinidad Hilton, Port of Spain.

●Photo:OSSIE CORDNER.



OUR OPINION

Allowing for time to play

IT REMAINS uncertain whether the CARICOM Heads of Government will find sufficient resolve to come to strict terms with the murderous regime now in control of Grenada, a regime that is now moving rapidly to shore itself up, inventing fabrication after fabrication to try to convince Grenadians for a start, and the people of the region, that their execution of Maurice Bishop et al was a valid act.

The moot point is who will dare to deal with the killers in St George's. The presence of a U.S. Task Force in the region now makes matters even more complex. Already the Soviet Union has made the necessary noises about U.S. 'gunboat diplomacy.' And certainly the regional governments will be extremely reluctant to condone any foreign intervention in Grenada.

One report yesterday indicated that the Americans were willing to meet with the new junta leader, ex-prison officer now so-called General Hudson Austin, and probably negotiate some way out of the present debacle. Austin is obviously desperate to meet with anybody to present his own version of events in St George's and, in so doing, try to exculpate himself and his band of murderers from the crimes they have committed, and even now continue to commit as they hold the people of Grenada under the gun.

The military version is that Bishop himself was to blame for his own death because he led a crowd of angry civilians into an army facility, refused to heed calls from the army to continue negotiations with the NJM central committee and had his supporters open fire on soldiers who were moving to reclaim Fort Rupert.

This is rubbish from the point of view that Bishop, as Prime Minister, was also the commander in chief of the army. As such, he could have ordered the army to lay down its weapons. Secondly, the large crowd that had rescued Bishop from confinement, illegal at that itself was, clearly were demonstrating their faith in the man they wanted to lead them.

The soldiers who attacked Fort Rupert were therefore attacking their own commander-in-chief and the people, both treasonable acts, were the situation in Grenada not so volatile since the coup d'état in March 1979.

Added to all this, it is no

longer a disputable fact that Bishop and those of his Ministers who were killed on Wednesday were executed. Eye-witness accounts tell us that Bishop and his Ministers in fact surrendered to the superior fire power of the attacking troops. Bishop was wounded. He was then executed in cold blood because the desperate men now ruling Grenada by the gun dared not simply detain him and run the risk of another intervention by the masses.

So cowardly in fact are those killers that they dare not even turn over Bishop's body to his next of kin or allow a public funeral. Any large gathering of crowds in St George's, especially around the topic of Maurice Bishop and the manner in which he met his death, can only result in a funeral for his killers.

That is why the shoot-to-kill curfew was imposed last week and even when it is eventually lifted, we doubt very much that the Grenadian people are going to be allowed much freedom of movement in the immediate future. The situation in Grenada today also embraces the reality that an angry, sullen and no doubt vengeful population is being held at bay by a minority of gangsters who now fear for their own lives.

The propaganda being broadcast over Radio Free (?) Grenada is aimed solely at making the killers in charge look good. All their talk about appointing a civilian Cabinet, continuing to develop the economy, seeking to return to constitutional rule amounts to nothing but fear and attempts to appear to be running a normal Government.

How can they ever be considered a 'normal Government'? The plain truth about the men who are running Grenada today is that they are out and out murderers trying to escape justice. They will shield themselves by every means possible, including rhetoric about foreign invasions and bluster about defending Grenada "to the last man." Any intervention in Grenada now, we are certain, will not only meet little resistance but in fact is very likely to be welcomed by the people who are under the gun.

Austin and his cohorts are speaking on behalf of nobody but themselves, a tiny clique of gangsters who know they have committed a heinous crime and are now doing their best to plead otherwise.

EXPRESS

MONDAY OCTOBER 24, 1983

Heads of Government of 12 members of Caricom at Hilton talks decide

GRENADA SUSPENDED



●CHAMBERS

By ANDY JOHNSON

A TWO-day emergency meeting of the heads of government of 12 members of the Caribbean Community (Caricom) ended in Port of Spain last night with the virtual suspension of Grenada from the community and that country's isolation in the region.

Chairman of the meeting, Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers, said the decision was made based on what he called "a number of recitals" of position among member countries, including decisions taken at a meeting of the seven-member sub-regional group the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in Barbados Friday night.

He told a news conference afterwards the decisions were taken "to deem Grenada suspended from Caricom until further notice," adding they were majority rather than unanimous decisions. Those decisions did not include the armed intervention by outside forces into the situation in Grenada which is now being ruled by a Revolutionary Military Council following the dissolution of the leftist New Jewel Movement since last Wednesday's slayings of Grenada's Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop and 15 other people, including former government ministers.

Among the "recitals" which Chambers said helped form the decision to suspend Grenada was the view among participants at the meeting that the ruling council in Grenada was not empowered to govern the people. The manner of assumption to power of the council was not

favourable to most parties, the present situation in Grenada presents a threat to the security of the region and countries in the region were committed to upholding the rights and welfare of the people in Grenada, Chambers said.

He added that participants at the meeting, which began early Saturday night and resumed around 9 am yesterday after being adjourned around 3 am, were also united in their effort to avoid "as far as is possible" a recurrence of the events which led to the bloodbath in St. George's last week.

He said also the Attorneys-General of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, the OECS countries, The Bahamas and Belize were to advise their governments as to how those actions were to be given legal effect.

The OECS countries—St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua-Barbuda, St. Kitt's-Nevis and Montserrat— took earlier decisions to punish the regime in St. George's. These included the cutting off sea and air links, the refusal to maintain official contact with the military council, cessation of trade, no participation by these countries in meetings with Grenada in caucuses of international agencies and the curtailment of new currency issues of the Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority.

Chambers said, however, that Trinidad and Tobago supported a move to have Grenada's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, identified

as an official point of contact on such matters as the establishment of a regional peace-keeping force and the setting up of a broad-based civilian government of national reconstruction

whose composition should be agreeable to the Governor General.

He said the primary function of such a government would be the putting in place of mechanisms for the holding of early elections in Grenada. The meeting also decided to appoint a fact-finding mission comprised of eminent West Indians to study the events leading up to last Wednesday's tragic events and participants also pledged to look after the welfare of the citizens of other countries now in Grenada.

Chambers insisted several times during the news conference that he wanted to speak separately as Chairman of the meeting and in his own right as Prime Minister of Trinidad and Tobago. In doing so he was openly more elaborate about matters discussed at the meeting when speaking as Prime Minister than as chairman. In answer to a question he said it was "a perception of the EXPRESS that he looked somewhat dissatisfied with decisions taken at the meeting.

"I will note that it is a perception of the EXPRESS," he said in reply.

He also reiterated this country's rejection of suggestions for intervention in the matter by countries or forces outside of the region but added that none of the action taken against the military rulers in Grenada by Trinidad and Tobago constituted interference in the internal affairs of Grenada.

Chambers also stuck to his contention that Bishop and the other people who died in last Wednesday's shootings were executed. He said nothing which had happened since then had given him cause to change his mind about that.

Express
1983

Oct. 24

The Grenada Tragedy

RMC to pursue mixed economy

Grenada's five-day-old military Government yesterday 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.

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.

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 interest 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 in-

dustry 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 Revolutionary Military Council believes that the policy of a mixed economy with state, cooperative and private sectors, is the correct one to ensure Grenada's most rapid development. However, the Revolutionary Military Council also analyse that in order to ensure the most rapid development of the tourism industry and also manufacturing there is need to encourage much more positively the need of private investment, including both local and foreign investment.

Grenadians living abroad should also be actively encouraged to participate in the development of our tourism and manufacturing sectors.

The Revolutionary Military Council is committed to further improving the living conditions of our people including the solving of unemployment as the first priority.

We will ensure that firm control over hiring and firing of workers is exercised in order to prevent the practice of employment or

dismissals on the basis of favouritism, because of family, personal friendship or other ties which have resulted in the discrimination against many genuine and hard working supporters of the revolution.

The development of education, health services, housing, and other social services for our people will be paid full attention. The programmes, particularly directed at assisting our poorest people — milk distribution, and house repair would continue and efforts would be made to improve their organisation for us to ensure that they reach out to even more people.

In the area of foreign policy, the Revolutionary Military Council wishes to see good realtions continue with all those countries with whom Grenada has established relations over the past four years. We intend to continue playing an active and constructive part in all international organisations to which Grenada belongs.

Efforts would be made to immediately explain the real situation in Grenada to the many countries and organisations, as well as to our Caribbean neighbours to counter the lies being told in the foreign Press.

Efforts made recently to better relations with the United States Government would continue. Grenada would continue to pursue an independent and non-aligned foreign policy based on mutual respect with all countries with which we have relations

and is committed to seek friendship, goodwill and peace built in place of today's unstable world climate.

The Revolutionary Military Council now appeals to all the people of Grenada to unite as one people. As a people we have been through a very difficult and terrible experience. However, peace and good order have returned to our country and we must pull ourselves together and face the future with courage to build our nation as one people.

In the future the Revolutionary Military Council will permit no harassment, intimidation or victimisation of any persons or social groups in Grenada. Our country cannot be built on the basis of hatred or bitterness.

As a people our greatest need is for national unity which would allow us to work together to rebuild our revolution to ensure that the gains made in the last four-and-a-half years are not lost, to ensure our economy is built up rapidly, our people all receive work and that the benefits of the revolution continue to reach all our people. It is this national unity which would also enable us to beat back any attempt at foreign military aggression against our country.

Let us now in an atmosphere of calm and or love for one another unite as one people. Long live our Grenadian people. Long live our unity as one people. Long live the revolution. Forward ever backward never."

Cuba condemns killing, but leaves door open

BY COLIN MCSEVENY

HAVANA Sunday (CANA-Reuter) — Cuba has roundly condemned the killing of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a personal friend of President Fidel Castro, but left the door open for close relations with his successors.

Cuba's Communist Government broke a week of silence on the toppling of Bishop with a long communique last Thursday that stressed its revulsion at his death, its non-involvement in the coup and its willingness to maintain support for Grenada's revolution.

Bishop, leader of the revolutionary New Jewel Movement, and three of his ministers were shot dead in confused circumstances last Wednesday after a self-styled Revolutionary Military Council seized power in the tiny Caribbean island a week ago.

The new rulers are reckoned to be hard-line marxists compared with the more moderate

Bishop who encouraged free enterprise development.

Cuba strenuously denied any involvement in the coup, repeating five times in the communique that its foreign policy was one of strict non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The Government declared three days of official mourning in memory of Bishop and said that "no crime can be committed in the name of the revolution and freedom."

Cuba, which paid millions of dollars to Grenada after it took power four years ago, said that it would not be rushed into halting economic and technical aid to the island.

"But our relations with new leaders of Grenada have to be subjected to a profound and serious analysis," the statement said. It was received over state television.

Western diplomats said it was significant

despite Castro's friendship for Bishop and Cuba's professed preference for him to have remained Prime Minister, the Government had decided not to pull the economic rug from under the feet of the new regime.

"The killings prompted the Cubans to take a harsh verbal line with Grenada's new rulers but the authorities here are pragmatic enough to believe that Bishop's death, however regrettable, should not be allowed to prejudice the chances of consolidating a firm, Havana-leaning regime," said one European diplomat who has spent nearly a decade in the region.

Cuba has hundreds of doctors, technicians and workers stationed in Grenada as part of its "internationalist" policy towards friendly states and has spent more than EC\$10 million in helping build an international airport.

Austin was loyal to Bishop regime



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.

AUSTIN

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 high way, 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, former Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, also killed in the Wednesday coup, and others.

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'.

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, 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.

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

GRENADA BOAT PEOPLE

By SUZANNE LOPEZ

WHEN four Grenadian cargo vessel operators left Grenada for Trinidad at dawn two Mondays ago, there were the usual round-the-town rumours at the time in St George's about political disturbance on the island.

Amidst talk about the ousting of the Maurice Bishop regime, which the captain, crew members and traders regarded as "ole talk", the hulls of the vessels bound for Trinidad, were stacked and shipped out.

Instead of the usual hum of trading activities on the Port of Spain Caricom Jetty, traders and crew vessels alike were hit with news of the murder of their Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers, a 24 hour shoot-to-kill curfew and constant news of a string of murders following the ministerial massacres.

Today, the crew members and traders who held nightly radio vigils on the jetty and cried for the ones at home, have found themselves living on cramped cargo vessels without food, water, a change of clean clothing and virtually no contact with the outside world. The Grenadians on the vessels who have admittedly come from poverty stricken areas on that island, were given "keep off" notice by Prime Minister of



●TWO crewmen from a Grenadian vessel took a chance to venture close to the Port of Spain jetty to collect food from friends.

Trinidad and Tobago George Chambers last week, as retaliatory action for the Grenada killings.

Soon after a rigid embargo was placed on cargo from Grenada, policemen flocked the jetty to ward off incoming vessels and to direct the Grenadians back to their vessels and off the jetty.

A few hours after the Prime Minister's announcement the jetty was clear of any signs of trade with citizens of the troubled island.

Up to noon yesterday, the vessels which had refused to leave Trinidad (but remained anchored off the jetty) showed no indication of setting sail back to the island in the near future.

"But life has not been a paradise for us," said young sailor and cook Martin

Grenville.

According to Grenville, the Grenadian crew men who arrived here with a limited food supply and change of clothing have been living on bits of scraps and pieces as police and customs officials refuse to "bend a little" to allow them to buy food.

"They keep telling us that the Government does not want us here and that they do not even want out small carrier boats near the jetty," he said. He continued: "So how are we supposed to live? We already have to put up with that small boat for sleep. We are worried too. We do not even know what is happening to our people at home. But understand, we really cannot leave Trinidad to go home to a place that is in

real trouble. If you look at it, we have no place to go. Nobody would take us in."

The crew members sometimes call out to other cargo vessels for food and even batteries for a radio on board...their only other contact with the outside world. Other traders also provide the Grenadian crew men with news about back home.

Meanwhile more than 100 traffickers who arrived here last Tuesday and Wednesday are still in Trinidad seeking refuge at various friends and relatives. The traffickers, the majority women, told the EXPRESS last Friday that they had no intentions of returning home until the turmoil had subsided.

--express--spread--tuesday

Express Oct. 25 1983

BWIA GOES GRENADA

for stranded Trinidad and Tobago nationals

NATIONALS of Trinidad and Tobago who have been stranded in Grenada since the closure of that country's airport following last week's political crisis will begin returning home later today.

Minister of External Affairs, Dr Basil Ince announced last night that approval had been granted for State-owned British West Indian Airways to go to Grenada to bring nationals of this country home from this strife-torn spice island.

Dr Ince said arrangements had been made yesterday for a BWIA plane to land at Pearl's airport, Grenada, sometime today where it is expected that large numbers of Trinidadians will be waiting to leave.

He added that the Government had agreed to a request from the Canadian Government for a chartered BWIA plane to transport Canadian nationals out of Grenada. This charter has also been arranged for tomorrow, Dr Ince said.

The statement by Dr Ince indicated that there was headway made yesterday between the Government here and the authorities in Grenada.

Dr Ince could not elaborate on whether the Government had made any attempts yesterday to contact Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon whom it was decided should be established as a point of contact between Caribbean governments and the new Revolutionary Military Council in St. George's.

At an emergency meeting of 12 heads of Caricom countries in Port of Spain at the weekend, the leaders decided to isolate Grenada from the community and to seek to affect a return to normalcy in that country, through contact with Sir Paul, with the establishment of an interim civilian government and the holding of early elections.

Commander of Grenada's People's Revolutionary Army, Hudson Austin, announced the formation of the 16-man military council last Friday. He had placed the country under a four-day 24-hour curfew after the killing of the country's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several other people during a demonstration on

Wednesday when Bishop was freed from house arrest at the hands of opponents in the leftist New Jewel Movement, the party which formed the country's People's Revolutionary Government.

The party cracked under a bitter leadership struggle, the evidence of which became public on October 13.

Meanwhile public reaction to the series of sanctions adopted by the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and several other Caribbean countries in cutting off economic, diplomatic and friendly relations with the military rulers in Grenada has suggested that the Grenadian people have been made to suffer.

Effective last Thursday the Government had suspended all trade between Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada and has ordered that all nationals of Grenada wanting to come to Trinidad must now first obtain a visa.

But a high-level government official said while the measures adopted by this country may indeed be severe on the Grenadian people they were to be seen as the sacrifice those people must make in the effort to bring about a state of normalcy in that country.

One of the 'lucky 12'

A FRANTIC caller told the EXPRESS on the telephone last night she had just got back to Trinidad and was one of only 12 Trinidadians who were able to get out of Grenada on two small private planes yesterday. She said there were at least 50 more Trinidadians on vacation in Grenada who wanted to get out. They waited all day at the airport today hoping an aircraft would come for

them.

She said most of the other islands, including Saint Lucia, St Vincent and Martinique, had sent aircraft for their people and the Trinidadians who waited all day at Pears airport, desperately trying to find a way to leave, wanted to know what Trinidad and Tobago was doing about its people.

(●See BWIA story).

Express

Oct. 25

1983

CALL OF CONCERNED ACADEMICS TO CARICOM HEADS OF GOVT:

INTERVENE

A GROUP of concerned academics, including Dr Ralph Henry, Dr Trevor Farrell and Gordon Rohlehr, have written a letter to the Caricom Heads of Government asking that they intervene immediately in Grenada to restore sanity and normalcy. They believe that economic sanctions are too slow in halting the bloodletting in Grenada.

However, Dr James Millette, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Studies, yesterday said the letter "originated in circumstances of general hysteria based upon what seems to have been a substantial set of misinformation about what was taking place."

According to reports, a meeting was held on the

campus last Friday under the chairmanship of lecturer Marjorie Thorpe, during which the situation in Grenada was discussed. The general feeling was that something needed to be done urgently to restore order in Grenada.

A letter, which was drawn up was signed by Earl Lovelace, Dennis Pantin, Gordon Rohlehr, Marjorie Thorpe, Sylvia moodie, Trevor Farrell, Simon clement, Ralph Henry, Rosina Wiltshire-Brodber, Compton Bourne and Yola Alleyne.

It read, "We the undersigned concerned Academics call on Caricom Governments to intervene immediately to restore sanity and normalcy to Grenada."

"The military council already has confessed to the killing of a large number of people. Independent reports estimate that several hundred people have been liquidated."

"The situation is clearly out of control. There is a strong likelihood of a continuing bloodbath. We believe it imperative that a Caricom peace-keeping force be sent to Grenada without delay."

"Economic sanctions, though valuable, by their very nature require a protracted period of time to be effective. Any delay prolongs the reign of terror."

"The Grenadian people belong to the Caribbean Community. Their safety is our responsibility."

According to Dr Mil-

lette, however, this letter was written under circumstances where people were taken in by rumours and "were led to believe that general disorder and mayhem was taking place in Grenada."

The leader of the February 18th movement stated that he himself was "totally and unambiguously opposed to any form of military intervention and that the sooner people stop asking for it the better."

He claimed people well knew there was no assembly of Caricom states that could carry out effective

military intervention, so these calls were really a smoke screen for American intervention.

"There have long been interests at governmental level and at non-governmental level that have wanted to suppress the Grenada revolution," he stated, "I don't believe that intervention in Grenada is aimed only at Grenada. This is really the first step in suppressing the whole process of transformation in the region."

All the interests calling for intervention are interested in suppressing transformation."

Dr Millette declared that he supported the economic and trade sanctions imposed by the regional governments, which he deemed legitimate in the circumstances.

But, as far as military intervention was concerned, he could not see what would be achieved by such a step. "It cannot be justified in terms of the reality of the present situation," he stated, "There is no breakdown of law and order. There is basically no state of confusion and massacre and brutality which would justify an intervention."

Rulers: Solidarity from 16 countries

BRIDGETOWN, Monday, (CANA) — Grenada's military authorities, fearing what they said was an imminent invasion by Caribbean soldiers, today contacted countries around the world to explain the political situation in Grenada and got expressions of solidarity from 16, the state-controlled Radio Free Grenada has reported.

The radio, monitored here, said the ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) had asked countries to condemn "the current invasion of this country."

The military, who seized power on Wednesday when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons were killed following fighting in St George's, has been accusing Commonwealth Caribbean governments and the United States of preparing to oust the RMC.

The RMC today relaxed a four-day curfew imposed after last week's bloody fighting and pledged in a note to the US embassy in Barbados to form a civilian government.

Caribbean Community (Caricom) heads of government, at an emergency meeting in Trinidad at the weekend, voted to suspend Grenada from the regional trade and integration movement and discussed setting up a peace-keeping force to go into the island.

Curfew lifted: buying sprees at supermarkets

REPORTS reaching the EXPRESS from Grenada yesterday indicated that government offices, business firms and banks in Grenada opened today for the first time since Grenada's military rulers imposed an all-day curfew after last Wednesday's disturbances, when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 17 other people were killed.

The ruling Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) announced the lifting of the round-the-clock curfew this morning. The new curfew hours are 8 pm to 5 am local time.

First reports indicated that trade, particularly in food, was brisk as people went on buying sprees and supermarkets remained well-stocked throughout the day. A source at the branch office of a foreign-owned bank in St George's reported "normal activity" after an initial rush.

There was in fact been some kind of run on banks generally as people took out large sums of cash. The source said he had expected even more of a rush to withdraw funds. Mail was delivered for the first time in four days.

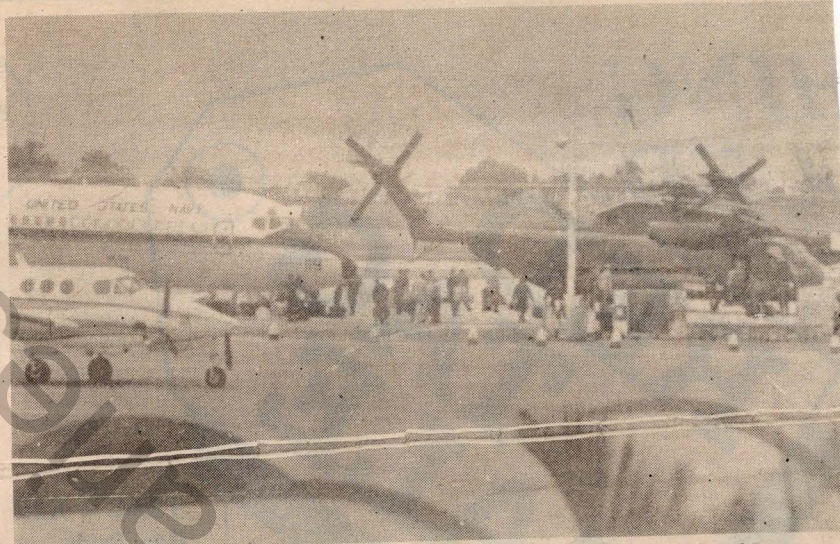
An official at a gasoline station said a line was building up during the day but the scene outside the station was "not abnormal." Gasoline dealers had expected to be busy, she said. However, there were reports later in the day that fuel supplies had apparently been "commandeered" by the military authorities and gasoline, kerosine and cooking gas (LPG) were no longer available.

People were said to be generally getting what they wanted and there was more of a fear of fuel being in short supply than of food. Load shedding in the electricity supply, normal in Grenada before the disturbances but absent during the four-day curfew, had been resumed in an effort to save fuel. Problems were anticipated in the fuel supply after the blockade instigated by CARICOM countries.

Other sources said the scene in St George's reflected a normal working day in the capital, with people moving about freely but cowed and afraid. The population was generally calm, in contrast to the hysterical broadcasts on Radio Free Grenada. There was no excessive military presence.

Grenadians were said to be generally extremely angry and totally disillusioned after the events of last week and definitely not happy with their present situation. But there is no excessive military presence.

If Grenadians were reporting to militia headquarters it was more out of fear than anything else.



●BRIDGETOWN: U.S. Marines some in civilian dress transfer from a U.S. Navy DC-9 transport to two Sea King helicopters at Grantley Admas International Airport. It was not clear what their mission was in the crisis on the neighboring island of Grenada. (UPI Radiophoto).

OUR OPINION

Fear haunts Grenada today

FEAR, PLAIN AND SIMPLE, is now the dominant emotion in Grenada today, just under a week after the shameful executions of Maurice Bishop, some of his key Ministers and other innocent persons killed in the bloodbath that, up to this moment, may be still underway in that unfortunate island.

Not at all surprising is the clear expression of fear emanating from the military despots who, up until yesterday, kept broadcasting a series of schizoid messages on Radio Free (?) Grenada, in one breath warning against foreign invasions and in the next breath promising to invite civilians to form a new government.

Those military hooligans even now tell us that they have no wish to rule Grenada and have been meeting with members of the Chamber of Commerce, among other private sector organisations, to try to get the country going again. As of yesterday the curfew was relaxed during daylight hours, though it will be as strictly re-imposed during the night until dawn.

All of this, we repeat, is just so much cowardly bluster.

The fear of the blood-stained regime is so obvious that they have broadcast that Sunday's meeting of CARICOM Heads of Government in Port of Spain took a decision to invade Grenada, though no such decision was announced. As it is both Trinidad and Tobago, whose Government is now being vilified by the goons with guns, and Guyana resisted what Jamaica, Barbados and the smaller States in the Eastern Caribbean seemed perfectly willing to approve, if in fact they have not already approved, this and are in fact planning to enter the prison island with military force.

One can well understand our own Government's great reluctance to break with a principle that it has upheld from day one, that is, non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States. In the case of Guyana's Burnham, one can understand the reluctance to approve an interventionary force even more; after all, political assassination is not now new to Guyana. Burnham's stance of leaving Grenada to whoever is in effective control (criminals or not) might more be a reflection of his own fears about internal events in Guyana than a demonstration of concern for any

internationally-accepted principle.

But we are not at all surprised that a group of leading intellectuals at the University of the West Indies, St Augustine, including the novelist Earl Lovelace, have issued a statement calling for an outright military intervention in Grenada. They feel, as we feel, and as thousands of Caribbean people feel, that nothing less than a military response can make sense in a situation where popular public officials have been executed, others are being held incommunicado and an entire population is being held indoors, against its will.

If, in fact, there is such an intervention, we can only insist that the response must come from Caribbean Governments and Caribbean forces. We are not, frankly, overly concerned with the pious protests about "territorial integrity" coming from the military brigands in St

George's. They know fully well that should any liberation force land in Grenada, they are going to be welcomed by the cowed and oppressed population of Grenada. Their empty posturing about fighting "to the last man" is pure bluff. Who, outside of the tiny clique of murderers now holding Grenada down by the gun, is going to resist a security force whose task could only be to place the criminals where they belong, in prison, or worse, and to lift the blanket of oppression off the people's backs?

Let any Caribbean Government now call a referendum among its people on whether the murderers in St George's should be allowed to give their crimes an overlay of decency or be given enough time to hoodwink people into accepting their regime, and we are certain that the Caribbean people will not be found wanting. Expelling Grenada from CARICOM, our own Government's strict imposition of a trade and travel embargo (and the latter may be more harmful than helpful to the innocent people of Grenada) are perhaps the right gestures of disgust at the actions of that despicable clique of killers. But our real concern is that the people of Grenada, having seen their leaders murdered, are now being left to suffer the depredations of men who are prepared to stop at nothing to cover up their criminal acts.

IAPA: FREE HUGHES

LIMA, Monday, (CANAL-Reuters) - The Inter-American Press Association (IAPA) opened its 39th annual convention here today with a call on Grenada to free imprisoned military rulers and journalist Alistair Hughes.

IAPA president Andres Garcia Lavin told reporters his organisation accounts for the bulk of the Western Hemisphere's press circulation demanded Hughes' freedom in a telegram sent to Grenadian strongman Hudson Austin.

Saying that IAPA feared that Hughes' life was in danger, the telegram stressed that we will not permit the Grenadian armed forces to carry out any tragic arbitrary action against the journalist.

Hughes, a correspondent for Caribbean News Agency (CANA) and some international news organisation was reported to have been arrested last week after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three of his ministers were killed in a coup.

PROTEST

The IAPA's Grenada protest came as the association's press freedom committee met in its first session today, expected by IAPA officials to focus on censorship in Grenada and Nicaragua.

IAPA executive director William Williamson told Reuters that the press freedom committee planned to draw up a detailed protest against alleged press repression in those two nations.

He said the IAPA general assembly representing more than 1,000 newspapers, was expected next Friday to approve the press committee's detailed protest report.

The report was certain to include a mention of the alleged Nicaraguan Government repression of La Prensa, the country's only opposition daily, Williamson said.

La Prensa Editor Pedro Joaquin Chamorro told Reuters in Lima that he would testify to the committee about the Nicaraguan leftist government's move to cut newsprint supplies to his daily.

Chamorro also said he believed a group linked to Nicaragua's leftist sandinista newspaper was responsible for the bombing of La Prensa two weeks

TANNIS: VINCENTIAN COPS IN BARBADOS

but for training

KINGSTOWN, (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.

day.

Tannis said a number of Vincentian policemen had gone to Barbados to be trained 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.

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 Barbados.

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.

LIAT: No more Grenada flights

BRIDGETOWN, Monday (CANA) - LIAT (1974) Limited, an island-hopping airline owned by Caribbean Community (Caricom) governments, today suspended flights to Grenada as the governments applied more pressure to the military authorities in St Georges, who seized power last Wednesday.

We have received instructions not to fly to Grenada, said LIAT's Antigua-based General Manager (Marketing), David Jardine. As you know, Caricom governments have agreed to suspend all air and sea links with Grenada.

Caricom Heads of Government announced the decision yesterday after talks in Trinidad, during which they also agreed to suspend Grenada from the 13-nation trade and political grouping.

We have indefinitely suspended all Grenada flights, Jardine said in a telephone interview. Operating normally, we would have had about eight Grenada flights today.

We will be losing some money, since Grenada is one of our main operating areas. But Trinidad and

Tobago's decision not to accept nationals from Grenada unless they have a visa would also have adversely affected us because a lot of Grenadians travel to Trinidad and Tobago.

Express Oct. 25 1983

Capitalism and communism

THE EDITOR: When we look at the things — murders, curfews, detentions and restrictions of human liberty — that are taking place in Grenada at the present time we have, to be able to understand it, to look at Communism, the motivating evil spirit that dwells in the hearts of those who direct the life and politics of that unhappy country.

The philosophy of Communism is that of Atheistic Dialectical Materialism. It is entirely materialistic and admits of no divine intervention on creation or human affairs. But since everything must have a spirit to move it to act, since it is the spirit that gives life, we will discover that it is the spirit of materialism that directs every act of the communist.

For the communist there is no such thing as moral right and wrong. Whatever occurs is the

inevitable working out of the dialectic of the philosophy. So don't talk to the communist about the Ten Commandments or expect an apology from him. A communist has no friends: friends involve persons and personality is alien to the system in which only factors interact and cancel out one another.

Sir Eric Gairy was entirely alien to the system and had to be cancelled out. If he had been in Grenada at the time when the New Jewel Movement took over he would have been treated in the same way as Maurice Bishop was, summarily, or after a 'trial' by his enemies.

Bishop himself became eventually too much of a favourite with the people and developed into a personality, whose mantle he accepted, and it was only a matter of time that the turning wheels of the dialectic would crush him.

Capitalism is very akin

to Communism in that it is equally atheistic and materialistic. They diverge in that where Capitalism is built around the individual, Communism (or "State Capitalism," which, by its very contradiction, cannot exist for any length of time), revolves around the State and where a capitalist would assassinate another capitalist or anyone who stood in his way to personal wealth and power, the communist would cancel out entire national.

The only philosophy that can defeat Communism as well as Capitalism is the one which pre-pounds that men are children under God and under his providence, mutually dependent on one another, whether as individuals or nations. The only permanent solution is death.

BARNABAS J. RAMON-FORTUNE

Barataria

Don't let Bishop be a hero

THE EDITOR: So Bishop is dead, and whom do we blame? Bishop himself? Or the "mickey mouse" Caricom leaders? To examine the questions properly there is a need to pose a few additional questions. Who introduced the gun as a political medium of change in the Caribbean society, specifically Grenada? What did the so-called leaders in the Caribbean community do? Did they reject Bishop? Did they demand that this repulsive form of political change be repudiated? Did they refuse to recognize the leaders or the new Grenada?

The history of the past few years, those years since Bishop seized power, clearly answers the questions raised above. Bishop introduced the gun and so he died by the gun. The Caribbean leaders, a true bunch of hypocrites if ever there were, embraced Bishop and his colleagues, broke bread and had drink with him in Ocho Rios, and Port of Spain. Now

that "the chickens have come home to roost," they shed their proverbial crocodile tears. They should not weep for Bishop, instead they should cry for themselves and the now oppressed people of Grenada.

Under Gairy, the people of Grenada suffered in poverty — with freedom. Under Bishop and the present regime they are poor and enslaved. The "revolution," if such a word be used, is not a people's revolution, but rather a fight for recognition by a few egotistical, selfish power hungry lunatics.

I trust that these "leaders" have learned enough of a lesson to not quietly sit down, in the future, with the new "liberators." They are killers as was Bishop before the coup. A final word of caution, people should be careful of their emotions. To regard Bishop as a hero now, would be a tragic mistake.

CARLISLE HALL
Port of Spain

Bishop is not to blame

THE EDITOR: In David Renwick's article, of October 23, on the Grenada situation, he stated that the violence which has taken over Grenada was begun by Maurice Bishop and his colleagues.

In case Mr Renwick's memory is conveniently short may I remind him that Gairy was the man who initiated violence in Grenada, and it was Gairy's terrorist reign that gave root to the Bishop elements in that society.

This is why governments who are democratically appointed should regard their constitution

as sacred and adhere to all the rules and principles of democracy.

Imagine Mr. Renwick has the audacity to state that at least Forbes Burnham (that hypocrite) still has a constitution and a parliament. A constitution and parliament for that purpose?

To continue terrorising people?

To continue the murder of innocent victims?

To continue the starvation and suffering that now exist in Guyana?

To continue the assassination of those radically opposed to his regime?

Burnham is such a

spineless unprincipled power hungry character, that it is only his fear of being butchered like Bishop or ousted from power that has deterred his movements further to the left.

Mr. Renwick, you and I may not have shared the political views or ideologies of Maurice Bishop, but no amount of talk on your part or anyone else's can erase the fact that Maurice Bishop did have first and foremost the welfare of his people at heart.

POLITICAL OBSERVER.

Port of Spain

Law Society condemns new rulers

THE Law Society of Trinidad and Tobago has strongly condemned the military regime which now rules Grenada following the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his Cabinet and the disbanding of the revolutionary government and the New Jewel Movement party.

In a press release issued by the Trinidad and Tobago Law Society, Oswald Wilson, president said:

"While we have always been concerned with re-establishment in Grenada of a regime based upon free and fair election and the rule of law, we are completely aghast at the dangerous twist in the situation there, which in our view amongst to nothing less than government by undisguised murder, mayhem and force of arms and we unhesitatingly and utterly condemn the perpetrators of these dastardly acts of madness.

"They must forthwith be completely ostracised by the leaders and governments of the civilised world.

Isolate ruling party, says CLS

THE Committee for Labour Solidarity has called on all Caribbean people to condemn and isolate the ruling clique in Grenada and warned that it will not tolerate any regional or imperialist military intervention in that country.

In a statement signed by 11 members of the CLS, it claimed that those slain in Wednesday's disturbances had been murdered and the blood of those comrades "will forever be carried on the hands of the butchers who now savagely control Grenada by way of martial law." The CLS was responding to the assassination of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several Cabinet ministers and labour leaders on Wednesday.

The statement said: "The CLS learnt with horror late last night of the atrocities carried out by the vicious and dictatorial clique of Bernard Coard, Hudson Austin and Selwyn Strachan.

The Grenada Bloodbath

'HANDS OFF GRENADA'

PPM expresses solidarity for new regime

A STATEMENT from Mario Als, member of the People's Popular Movement (PPM) in Trinidad and brother of trade unionist Michael Als (leader of this tiny political party who is now in Grenada), was read over Radio Free Grenada on Sunday night during a programme aimed at supporting the present regime in Grenada and

bolstering the people of that island against impending invasion.

The statement, which expressed support for the present regime in Grenada and called for an end to invasion plans said to have been conceived by member states of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean Countries (OECS), read as follows:

"It is well known that the U.S. imperialist-inspired attempt at the CARICOM heads of government conference held in Trinidad to have agreement on the military invasion of Grenada was defeated, with the governments of Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, the Bahamas and Belize rejecting this obscene proposition.

"The reported decision to militarily invade Grenada nevertheless by the Governments of Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados and the OECS countries, despite the earlier defeat of this proposition, is nothing short of an illegal and unprincipled attempt at colonizing the people of Grenada by forces of reaction known to be operating under the directives of the criminal Reagan administration.

"It is abundantly clear that this act is geared towards providing the catalyst for direct U.S. imperialist intervention in Grenada. We of the PPM express our full support for and solidarity with the people of Grenada in their struggle against these unholy forces of reaction at this time.

"The defence of the Grenada movement is a struggle for the defence of all Caribbean people. The will of our people to be free can never be defeated. Imperialism and its agents will be crushed. Forward ever, backward never."

OWTU: We have nothing to do with clique of murderers

THE Oilfields Workers Trade Union in condemning what it described as the "brutal assassination" of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has emphasised it will have "absolutely nothing to do with the clique of murderers imposing rule on the Grenadian people."

OWTU President General George Weekes ordered all union flags on its buildings to fly at half mast as a mark of respect for the slain Grenadian and other "patriots" killed defending the revolution. Speaking from his San Fernando headquarters Weekes said: "We strongly deplore the brutal assassination of patriotic Grenadians by the murderous militarists and anarchists running the country against the wishes of the masses of Grenada."

Said Weekes: "We call on all democratic and peace-loving people not to allow the crime to go unpunished. We should collectively work to ensure

that those responsible for the bloodshed on Wednesday to be brought to justice." Weekes added: "We call on all patriotic forces inside and outside of Grenada to demand that those killed be given a peoples' funeral. We believe that the imposition of a four-day general curfew on the island was designed to prevent the masses and other Caribbean leaders from attending the funeral."

Weekes added: "We have been told by our sources in Grenada that Bishop and his colleagues surrendered themselves by putting up their hands during the final stages of the disorder on Thursday. The killing had been cold-blooded murder. We believe now that there was really a plot to kill Bishop and had been exposed all along."

The OWTU was meeting in emergency session late yesterday evening to discuss steps to be taken against the military regime.

Express Oct. 25 1983

Frenzy on Radio Free Grenada

REPORTS broadcast by Radio Free Grenada (RFG) of an impending invasion of Grenada by foreign forces were heard over the weekend and reached a frenzied pitch on Sunday night as the Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) sought to motivate members of the people's militia to take up defensive positions.

The reports became frantic after announcements on RFG that several Caricom leaders at the emergency heads of government meeting in Port of Spain had called for the invasion of Grenada.

In repeated "special announcements" RFG said member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) along with Barbados and Jamaica had taken a decision to send military forces to invade Grenada and to call on foreign forces also to invade that country immediately.

RFG reported that the Revolutionary Military Council had said thousands of innocent men, women and children would die in an invasion.

"All units of the peo-

ple's militia," said RFG in repeated announcements, "are asked to report to the militia bases immediately. In fact, a report now reaching RFG news states that thousands of militia members are now pouring into their units."

It was unclear whether militia members were actually reporting for duty or whether the announcement was aimed at getting them to do so.

Patriotic songs were played over and over again including Lord Laro's "Foreign Press" in which the following words occur:

"They trying their best to stop our progress/With bad propaganda, I mean the foreign press/Bad things are blown out of proportion and spread all around/But the good things of the island they will never mention/Like our scholars have sat and passed every test/ There's nothing 'bout that in the foreign press."

Another line goes:

"We had a little riot in this town/The headline it got you'd swear the whole island was burning down/But I had to laugh when a visitor turn and say/W- hat's the fuss about? This happens in New York every day."

The following piece was read in a Jamaican voice:

"Counter-revolution comes in ships; make sure no more Esmeraldas with their cargoes of death block the entrance of St George's harbour/Shoot

them, scuttle them, bomb them, burn them, ban them, anything/Just make sure they don't block the harbour/Because if they do, how will the Palm Island pass?/How will the lifeline to Point Saline be maintained?/Look out, but not only in St George's harbour/Block up the secluded coves, especially at night/ Make sure their is no torchlight to guide them in/Out those torchlights, dowsen them good/Make sure they will never be lit again."

After further warnings

of the imminent invasion and the reading of a supportive statement from Mario Als of the People's Popular Movement (PPM) in Trinidad the following announcement was made:

"Remember, Grenada belongs to Grenadians; no foreign forces must be allowed to land. Grenadians, unite to save our homeland. Invaders beware, we are sons and daughters of Fedon; Grenadians will fight for the independence and freedom of our country."

RELEASE HUGHES' SAYS YOUTH ARM

ROSEAU, (CANA) -- The youth arm of the ruling Freedom Party (DFP), the Young Freedom Movement (YFM), today called on the military authorities in Grenada to release journalist Alister Hughes from detention.

The statement said: Mr Hughes, in our opinion, has committed no offence to justify this level of treatment and the military, to date, has failed to give sufficient details about his whereabouts and physical well being.

Hughes, the Caribbean News Agency's correspondent in Grenada, was picked up by the military authorities last week. They have so far given no details of his whereabouts.

The YFM also called for the release of political detainees, especially those who have been held without charges for the past four and a half years.

Last week the YFM expressed its total condemnation of the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others by the military last Wednesday when soldiers clashed with pro Bishop supporters.

Amnesty International: Full protection for detainees

THE local arm of Amnesty International yesterday released the text of a cable sent to Grenada Army Commander General Hudson Austin calling for full protection under International law for persons detained since the bloodshed last Wednesday.

The local AI group also called on General Austin to mount an independent and impartial inquiry into the deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other Cabinet colleagues and labour leaders.

The cable sent last week read: "Amnesty International deeply concerned at reports indicating members of Army may have been responsible for deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop Ministers Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline

Craft and Norris Bain and trade union leaders Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain and other persons on October 19, 1983. AI respectfully requests that an independent and impartial inquiry be initiated into the circumstances of these deaths and that the result be made public."

The cable added: "Amnesty International has also received reports that Ministers Kendrick Radix and George Louison and Cletis St Paul were arrested late in week of October 10 and that journalist Alister Hughes was arrested on Thursday October 20. Amnesty International would appreciate receiving details on charges against these individuals and urges that full protection under International Law regarding rights to life, humane treatment, and due process of law be granted to those currently detained."

The cable was signed by AI secretary general Thomas Hammarberg.

SPECIAL SERVICE SUNDAY

FORMER Caribbean Conference of Churches general secretary Reverend Roy Neehall will preach at a special service organised by the Susamachar Presbyterian Church to honour the memory of slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and colleagues who died in that country last Wednesday.

Church minister Reverend Allison Nobbee said the Presbyterian Church had a close link with Grenada up to April this year when it granted independence to the Presbyterian

churches there. He said that Rev Neehall agreed to deliver the sermon at the service which takes place on Sunday at 7 pm at the Coffee Street church. Rev Neehall will be flying in from Canada on Thursday to officiate at the ceremony.

The theme of the service will be "Justice, security and democracy in Grenada". Meanwhile the Presbyterian Church general secretary Rev Rawle Sukhu had released a statement on the tragedy. It read, "The Presbyterian

Church in Trinidad is deeply disturbed about the turn of events and the assassination of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other nationals of Grenada."

The statement continued, "It is of paramount concern to us when human lives are lost in such circumstances. As a church, we pray for the comfort of all bereaved families for the return to normalcy in the troubled island and for the cessation of all acts of violence towards the Grenadian people."

Cuba condemns killings

but leaves her doors open

HAVANA, Monday, (CANA-Reuter)—Cuba in roundly condemning the killing of Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, a personal friend of president Fidel Castro, but left the door open for close relations with his successors.

Cuba's communist government broke a week of silence on the toppling of Bishop with a long communique on Thursday that stressed its revulsion at his death, its non-involvement in the coup and its willingness to maintain support for Grenada's revolution.

Bishop, leader of the revolutionary New Jewel Movement, was shot dead in confused circumstances on Wednesday af-

ter a self-styled revolutionary military council seized power in the tiny Caribbean island a week ago.

The new rulers are reckoned to be hard-line marxists compared with the more moderate Bishop who encouraged free enterprise development.

Cuba strenuously denied any involvement in the coup, repeating five times in the communique that its foreign policy was one of strict non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries.

The government declared three days of official mourning in memory of Bishop and said that "no crime can be committed in the name of the revolution and freedom."

Cuba, which pumped millions of dollars into Grenada after Bishop took power four years ago, said that it would not be rushed into halting its economic aid to the island.

"But our political relations with the new leaders of Grenada will have to be submitted to a profound and serious analysis," the statement said. It was read twice over state television.

Western diplomats said

it was significant that despite Castro's friendship for Bishop and Cuba's professed preference for him to have remained prime minister, the government had decided not to pull the economic rug from under the feet of the new regime.

"The killings prompted the Cubans to take a harsh verbal line with Grenada's new rulers but the authorities here are pragmatic enough to believe that Bishop's death, however regrettable,

should not be allowed to prejudice the chances of consolidating a firm, Havana-leaning regime," said one European diplomat who has spent nearly a decade in the region.

Cuba has hundreds of doctors, technicians and workers stationed in Grenada as part of its "internationalist" policy towards friendly states and has spent more than 10 million dollars in helping build an international airport.

The Reagan adminis-

tration, which said last week it suspected foreign meddling in the toppling of Bishop, believes the airport will be used as a strategic base by the Cuban and Soviet military.

The diplomats agreed that the assassination of Bishop, who had talks with Castro here less than a week before his ouster, transformed an embarrassing position for Cuba into one of genuine soul-searching.

Official sources told Reuters that as the week's

events unfolded, Cuba took a wait-and-see stance, hopeful that Bishop would eventually prevail but certain that whatever happened the island of 110,000 people would remain closely allied to Havana.

"But the deaths obviously altered that and there is little doubt that

the Cuban government was shocked by the final turn of events," one Latin American diplomat said.

Bishop was a frequent visitor to Cuba and was well-known among ordinary people here who were left puzzled all week over their government's lack of public reaction to events in Grenada.

The communique said Bishop had not mentioned what it described as essentially "personality differences" within the New Jewel Movement while on his last visit to Cuba and did not ask for help when opposition to him hardened.

The Grenada Bloodbath

Radio Free Grenada: Major Louison speaks

REPORTS on Radio Free Grenada on Sunday night sought to reassure Grenadian civilians as the new regime tried to justify its authority and motivate people to defend the revolution against foreign invasion.

The station broadcast an interview with former Chief of Staff of the People's Revolutionary Army Major Einstein Louison in which he "threw further light on Wednesday's events at Fort Rupert," according to RFG. The radio station said Major Louison was suspended from duty on October 13, six days before the killings, though it did not say why. It said Major Louison was among the crowd at Fort Rupert after it had been "overrun by forces lead by Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman and

Vincent Noel."

Major Louison's story, as reported by RFG, was that he had been taken from his house by a group of people who told him Maurice Bishop was to address a crowd at the Market Square. When he got to the Market Square he heard that the crowd had gone to the fort. Major Louison then went to Fort Rupert where he was given the keys to the armoury and instructed by Bishop to distribute arms to certain civilians.

"Maurice asked me to take command," said Major Louison speaking on RFG. "Maurice asked me to take command, right. He even asked me get back myself in greens."

The report said it was at this point that it occurred to Louison that the situation had developed into something "real out of hand and dangerous." Major Louison reportedly said he was told arms had to be removed from the

militia base to stop bloodshed, but he realized it

was much more than just that.

"Asked who started the shooting," the report on RFG continued, "Major Louison said it had to be the Maurice Bishop-led forces who had earlier overrun the fort. The army unit which came to retake the fort had heavy weapons and the first firing he heard was rifle fire."

Major Louison then said that from his experience as a soldier he knew that in an attack heavy weapons were to be fired first. He said he recognized the first shots as AK gunfire, not heavy gunfire.

The report said Major Louison, a trained soldier, had offered the opinion that it was irresponsible of Maurice Bishop to lead civilians in an attack on army headquarters and that the army had been left with no choice but to mount a counter-attack.

"Army headquarters have to be respected," said Major Louison, "and to

UWI Libraries

Grenada Update

US nears its objectives

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — U.S.-led invasion forces in Grenada have taken 600 Cuban prisoners, neutralising most resistance, and the Defence Department expects the two-day-old military operation to be completed soon.

"We have not secured all of the objectives but we believe that we will before much longer," Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said.

Briefing reporters on the invasion last night, Weinberger said American casualties in the thrust launched before dawn on Tuesday, were six dead, 33 wounded and eight missing.

The U.S. and Caribbean forces had met unexpectedly strong resistance but it was diminishing, he said. Other officials said they believed most of the fighting was over.

Cubans, described as construction workers on the Caribbean island, battled the invading troops with rifles, Soviet-made AK-47s, and anti-aircraft fire, Pentagon officials said.

About 800 airborne troops were sent in yesterday to bolster the 1,900 U.S. servicemen holding the island's two airports and a medical school attended by some 500 American students.

While the fresh troops held these objectives, commandos spread through the island to mop up small pockets of resistance. Late last night, only one major point of resistance

remained on the island, at Richmond Hill Prison, Weinberger said.

As the Defence Secretary spoke, two U.S. transport planes carrying the first 140 American evacuees arrived at an Air Force Base in South Carolina.

American troops advancing towards St. George's the Grenadian capital, also found a Cuban military installation where they captured a Cuban colonel and secret documents, Weinberger said.

The United States has contacted its diplomatic representative in Havana to try to arrange for the safe evacuation of the 600 Cuban prisoners, most of whom were engaged in building a 3,000 metre-long runway on the island.

Weinberger also said U.S. troops had rescued the British appointed Governor-General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon and his family from their heavily-guarded home.

He said they were safe aboard the Guam, a helicopter support ship standing off the island.

U.S. officials hope Sir Paul will take on the task of arranging a new Government for the former British colony when the American troops leave. "He is a legitimate source of government authority ...and an officer of the Queen", Weinberger said.

President Reagan, who will make a televised address to the nation tonight on the situation in Grenada and in Lebanon where more than 200 Marines were killed in a bomb attack, said he ordered the invasion to ensure the safety of 1,000 Americans on the Caribbean island.

It was also intended to restore democracy to Grenada where radical Marxist military officers took power in a blood coup last week after killing leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and most of his Cabinet, Reagan said.

The United States had acted at the request of Grenada's Caribbean neighbours including Jamaica, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Antigua, all of which provided some troops for the invasion force.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said yesterday Reagan believed an invasion was necessary

convinced by the new Government's assurances that Americans in Grenada would be safe and allowed to leave.



ST. GEORGES, Grenada: US students from the St. Geo School of Medicine sit in the bush at the side of the runway at F Salines Airport Wednesday after being helicoptered in. (UPI R Photo)

Students in U.S

CHARLESTON, South Carolina, Thursday, (AP)

— Seventy exuberant evacuees from the embattled island of Grenada landed here Wednesday, expressing their delight at being back on U.S. soil and their thanks for "how well those Rangers came down and saved us."

Several people kissed the ground when they got off the C-141B transport plane carrying 69 Americans and one British civilian to Charleston Air Force Base.

"I don't think there's a more beautiful sight than being back in the United

States or seeing the Rangers at the True Blue campus to save us," said Jean Joel of New York.

Miss Joel said she woke up to shooting about 5.30 a.m. Tuesday, and the U.S. Rangers had secured the campus of St. George's University Medical School later where she was a student.

The students could hear that the fighting was quite fierce, with constant sniper fire and constant passes by American planes. But they said none of those isolated at the campus could see the fighting.

"We were too busy

being under our beds," said Randall Tressler of Maryland.

Until their rescue, the students had been under 24-hour curfew since the coup except for a four-hour period on Friday when they were allowed to buy food, they said.

At the State Department, spokesman John Hughes said roughly half of the estimated 1,000 Americans on Grenada had asked to be evacuated and that planes carrying the evacuees would arrive at bases around the country late on Wednesday afternoon and night.



EUGENIA CHARLES...

'Interim Govt for Grenada'

BRIDGETOWN, Tuesday, (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 ap-

People not politically greedy should run the show - Eugenia

pearing in her role as current chairperson 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 leftis 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 re-

gional 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.

Exposés

Oct. 26 1983

Surrounded by yankee forces —Cubans

HAVANA, Tuesday(CANA)--Workers in Grenada fought a three-hour battle against invading American troops today and are continuing to resist, the Cuban Government said.

The Cuban workers and helpers in Grenada are continuing to resist heroically the attack of the American marines on their camps and work areas, the latest in a string of official bulletins said.

An earlier statement said there were Cuban casualties in the fighting around an airport building site though no figures were given.

Cuba built up close ties with Grenada during Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's four years as the head of a revolutionary government and has granted the island more than \$ 10 million in aid to construct the airport at Point Salines.

Bishop was one of 17 people killed in last week's Grenadian coup in which a leftist military regime took power.

The airport became a major point of friction between Grenada and the U.S. Government which maintained it would be used for Cuban and Soviet military flights. About 250 Cubans are employed on the construction site.

An earlier Cuban communique said the airport workers were completely surrounded by attacking yankee forces.

There have been casualties but so far we are unable to give the exact

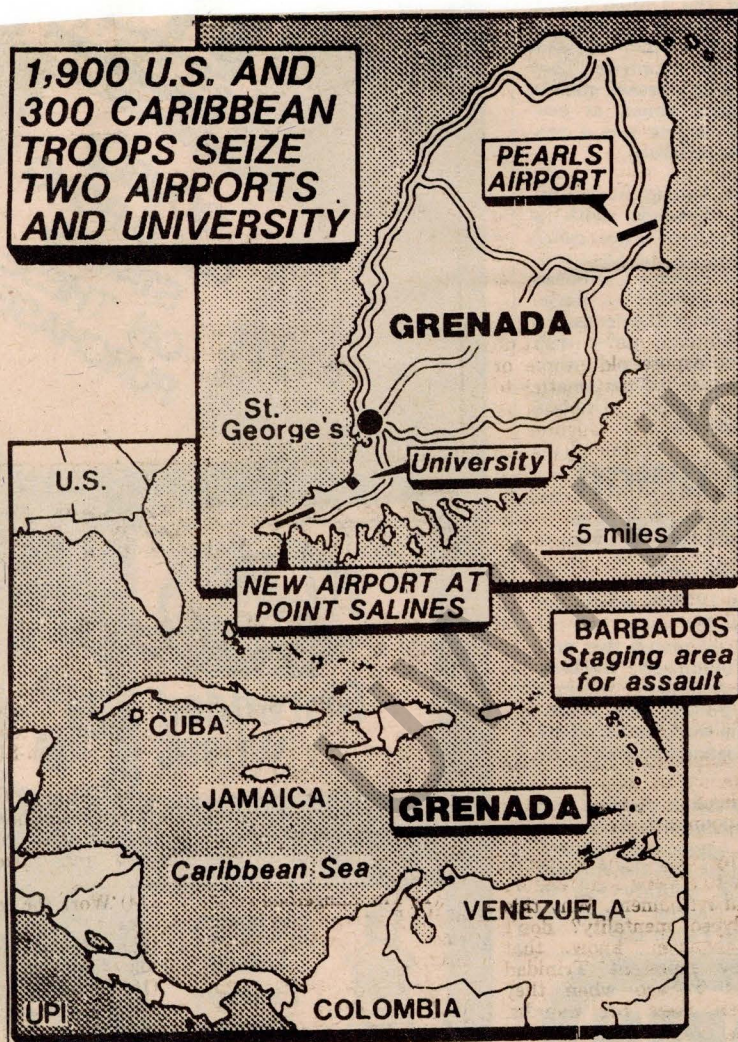
number of dead and wounded among the Cuban workers, the communique said.

PM's statement

PRIME Minister George Chambers will deliver a statement on the Government's reaction to the invasion of American and Caribbean forces on Grenada during special joint session of the Parliament today.

The House of Representatives and the Senate will meet in special session at 2 p.m. today following two emergency Cabinet meetings at Whitehall yesterday, as the Government scrambled to deal with the invasion which was seen as a betrayal of the region's principle of the respect for sovereign rights among states.

1,900 U.S. AND 300 CARIBBEAN TROOPS SEIZE TWO AIRPORTS AND UNIVERSITY



●BRIDGETOWN: U.S. Marines and troops from six Caribbean nations invaded Grenada, seizing two airports and taking Cuban and Soviet prisoners in what Pres. Reagan said was a bid to restore order and democracy. (UPI Radiophoto)

Banditry and terrorism, say Soviets

MOSCOW, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — The Soviet state news agency Tass today branded the U.S.-led attack on Grenada as an act of banditry and terrorism and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the invading forces.

In Moscow's first reaction to the landing of U.S. and Caribbean troops on the island, Tass said the attack had exposed the United States' leaders as aggressors before the whole world.

The Soviet government tonight contacted the U.S. embassy over the American action in Grenada, an embassy spokesman said.

He said a "face-to-face" meeting had taken place, an indication that charge d'affaires Warren Zimmermann had been summoned to the foreign ministry. The spokesman refused to give any other details.

Ambassador Arthur Hartman is not at present in Moscow.

President Reagan: A joint effort to restore order and democracy to the island of Grenada

AN URGENT OECS REQ

UEST



● **WASHINGTON: President Reagan gives a press conference at the White House about the invasion of Grenada involving U.S. troops. The President said the most important reason for U.S. involvement was to protect innocent lives. (UPI Radiophoto).**

WASHINGTON - Tuesday (CANA - Reuter) - Following is the text of President Reagan's announcement on today's landing on Grenada by U.S. and Caribbean troops:

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 joined 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 multinational effort.



The Grenada invasion

BRIDGETOWN, Thursday (CANA) -- The following is the text of a radio and television address on the military intervention in Grenada by

multi-national forces, made by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams last night:

The days that have passed since October 13th, 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

ADAMS EXPLAINS

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 recognised on the basis that elections would be 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 towards moderation this aroused ideological passions in the bosom of his party, passions which soon consumed Bishop and party alike.

The timetable of the resulting explosion, from Barbados' point of view is easy to reconstruct. On Friday October 14th 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 taking over as Prime Minister. This was apparently announced in St. George's, but was very badly received by the Grenadian people.

EXTREME

I considered that house arrest of a Prime Minister was an act so extreme as to imply some measure of imminent violence and when that afternoon I was notified that Unison Whiteman, Grenada's Foreign Minister, was in Barbados in-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 15th, 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 4 years behind bars.

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

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

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

Some of us in government discussed the matter and some considered that

Mr Bishop would return to power and all would be well. I feared that Mr Whiteman had signed his own death warrant. And so it eventually proved.

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

As we all now know, this proved to be in vain. While we were sitting in Cabinet the crowd rescued Bishop and led him unwittingly to his brutal death at the hands of his political opponents. Many of his Cabinet died with him. So did innocent men, women and children. Grenada descended into a brutal anarchy, with no government and no institutions other than those maintained by the whim of a gang of murderers.

TELEPHONED

The very next day, Thursday 20th October, I was telephoned by Prime Minister Compton of St. Lucia who expressed himself in the strongest possible terms that the situation in Grenada could not remain as it was and 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 multinational 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 of Barbados. Prime Minister Chambers did not consult me, but summoned the meeting of 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 convey the facts to President Reagan while awaiting a formal request should one be issued.

At 5 p.m I saw the High Commissioner for Canada at his request, and discussed the situation in Grenada generally. He gave me the views of his Prime Minister and I responded. Although it had not been contemplated by those of us who had discussed the matter that

Canada would have been invited, in deference to the outstandingly close relations of Canada and Barbados and the very high regard I have for Prime Minister Trudeau, I did tell the High Commissioner that my view of the Grenada situation was that the only solution was a military intervention.

That evening the OECS, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, with Montserrat held a meeting - first a formal meeting of their ministers of defence and then a meeting of their governing authority, and unanimously agreed to invoke Article 8 of their Treaty of Association and to seek the assistance of friendly countries to stabilise the situation and to establish a peace-keeping force.

IMPORTANT

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 invitation for Barbados to participate. I agreed within the terms of our Cabinet's decision. Troop numbers were settled and the staff of the regional security organisation of which Barbados and most of the Eastern Caribbean States are members were deputed to do the necessary military planning.

I was then deputed by

the OECS, formally to notify Britain and the United States, through their local diplomatic representatives of the decision and to make known our wish for their participation in the 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 USA through its ambassador whom I saw for a second time.

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

I have given these details at great length, since many accusations have been thrown about relating to the time of invitations and consultations. I trust that the facts will assist in the search for the truth.

Next day, Saturday, October 22nd, I saw Prime Minister (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

OUR OPINION

U.S. forces must leave Grenada at first opportunity

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 telephone messages 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 gunboat 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 is 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 Austin

and his gang of cutthroats 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 US involvement in Grenada, the fact is that they became involved on the invitation of the Organization 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 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 now 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 at the top Grenada will require a great deal of assistance before it can again resume running its own affairs. And we must not default on this responsibility.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 26, 1983

IT WAS IN JAMAICA'S INTEREST, SAYS SEAGA

KINGSTON, Tuesday (CAN) -- Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga tonight told Parliament that this country's participation in the U.S. led invasion of Grenada was in Jamaica's own interest.

He said the overthrow of the military regime that took power in last Wednesday's bloody coup would not pave the way for the return of Sir Eric Gairy, the former Prime Minister who was overthrown in 1979. Sir Eric is Grenada's last elected leader.

It's in our interest that we should not encourage revolution and the introduction of totalitarian style of government to displace democracy, Seaga declared.

He said also it was not in Jamaica's interest to encourage the armed overthrow of governments and to encourage those who desire to seize power by illegal means to brutally liquidate a country's leadership and defenseless citizens.

Grenada's military rulers had taken power Wednesday in a bloody coup that saw the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three government ministers and 13 other people.

It was therefore in our interest that we should join our Caribbean colleagues -- Barbados, Dominica, St Vincent, Saint Lucia, Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts/Nevis and Montserrat in taking the present action. We have had to take action to defend our deepest values for the maintenance of our own self respect in helping our sister nations in the Eastern Caribbean to preserve their

peace and security, Seaga said.

He added 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, Seaga said.

Guyana's President, Forbes Burnham, has condemned the invasion while Trinidad and Tobago's George Chambers declined to participate. He is due to make a statement to Parliament tomorrow.

In the same way that we have proclaimed by this action jointly 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 sys-

●See Page 6

Gairys meet their match

●From Page 1

tem of the electoral process, ... or the military action carried out today as too must the Gairys meet their match by a new resolve of the Grenada, Seaga said.

Seaga said the brave company of the second battalion of the Jamaican Defence Force (approximately 125 men) had been committed to the operation.

He said Colonel Ken Barnes, leader of the Caribbean troops, had arrived in Barbados over the past weekend to participate in planning the operation subject to final approval by his government.

Seaga said the purpose of the military operation was to restore life in Grenada to normality with a minimum loss of lives and to free the people of Grenada from the terrorism and the 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 feet of influence in the affairs of the island.

He added that none of the governments in the Eastern Caribbean could match the military might of Grenada and believed that while Maurice Bishop was alive the threat of these capabilities being used in a subversive manner against neighbouring countries was minimal.

Bishop was a moderate in comparison to the supporters of his former deputy Bernard Coard who overthrew him.

Seaga said his latest information regarding the fighting was that all major initial objectives had been secured: Two airfields, two medical schools, the power station and the broadcasting station.

The only fighting in St George's, the capital, was sporadic shooting, though heavy action was taking place around the Government house and the hills around Fort Fredrick where political prisoners were being held.

At mid day, he said, casualty figures 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, the Prime Minister said.

He said that the Jamaican forces stationed at the Point Salines Airport were in high spirits and had no casualties.

Seaga added that a number of Soviet technicians were reported to have been held but it was not clear whether they were involved in the fighting.

Seaga said: It is intended that the liberation of Grenadian people will be followed by a full restoration of democracy as a matter of urgency with the holding of elections. An interim administration would be invited to look after the affairs of the country, the Prime Minister said.

Sources here said it was expected that the U.S. forces would leave Grenada within a week or two while the Caribbean contingent remain as a peace-keeping force.

Barnes

— leader

of the

Peace

Force

Trinidad born Ken Barnes, known for being in the limelight in many Jamaican riots over the years, is now leading the Multinational Peace Force in troubled Grenada following a dawn intervention by America and some Caribbean islands yesterday.

Colonel Barnes who is Operations Officer in the Jamaica Defence Force was despatched as head of Caribbean forces which entered Grenada along with the United States, following a request by the Organisation of the Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Barnes, who was born in 1935 at Norfolk Street, Belmont is also well known in swimming and football circles in Jamaica. Before leaving Trinidad in 1956, Barnes attended Belmont Intermediate and St Mary's College. He later taught for a brief period at a Port of Spain college. Barnes joined the Cadet Force while at high school.

During his first year in the Jamaican Defence Force, Barnes was an officer in Cadet Training. He then left Jamaica for Britain where he later graduated from Sandhurst Military Academy.

On his return to Jamaica in the early sixties he performed as Regimental Signal Officer for a two-year period before being appointed commander of one of the rifle companies. Also after his return to Jamaica, Barnes married the former Jean Hill. Barnes is the father of two girls and a boy.

Barnes is well known by Jamaicans for the active role he played as head of Jamaican troops during a period of violence among rastafarians in the northern section of the island in the late 1960s. At the time there were several gas station explosions and other bomb related crimes which Barnes reportedly controlled with his presence in the troubled area.

In 1975 Barnes was posted to Britain as its military attache in London for five years. He has since operated as Operations Officer before being despatched to lead the multinational forces in their bid to "restore law and order," in Grenada.

Yesterday, Colonel Joe Theodore, of the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force described his former school mate and close friend Barnes as "very intelligent" and "with a capacity for dealing with difficult situations in a very calm manner."

Colonel Theodore said Barnes is well suited to the job to which he has been assigned in Grenada.

Express Oct. 26

1983

Death toll stands at 15

BRIDGETOWN, (CARIBBEAN) -- 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 Jamaica 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 helicopters crashed. In Washington Pentagon officials said there had been minimal American casualties.

REQUEST

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 chairperson of the Organisation of East Caribbean States, which asked the U.S. to intervene, said an interim government will be established when the multi-na-



GEN. HUDSON AUSTIN...head of the military rulers in Grenada.

tional forces gain control, with elections to be held as soon as possible afterward.

TRINIDAD: U.S. INVASION A DOUBLE-CROSS

By ANDY JOHNSON

TRINIDAD and Tobago was deceived and double-crossed by the countries in the Caribbean who requested the United States to lead the invasion of a multinational forces into Grenada yesterday, outraged government sources declared last night.

In between a long day of emergency Cabinet meetings and consultations with several ambassadors and high commissioners in Port of Spain yesterday sources were expressing what appeared to be the Government's outrage at the latest turn of events in the Grenada crisis.

"Not even a phone call to the Prime Minister," one senior Cabinet minister said when questioned about the mood of the Cabinet after the first emergency meeting which broke up about 2 p.m. yesterday after three hours.

He was responding to a question as to whether the Prime Minister had been informed at any stage that five countries in the Eastern Caribbean together with Jamaica and Barbados had asked the U.S. to assist with an invasion against the six-day old Revolutionary Military Council in Grenada.

"It was deceit and double-cross" another minister said during later talks with reporters at Whitehall late yesterday, after recounting the events at the emergency meeting of 12 Heads of Government of Caricom countries, at which a majority decision was taken that any settlement of the crisis in the spice island should be wholly Caricom oriented and further that there should be no military intervention before several enumerated steps aimed at normalising the situation had been exhausted.

It was disclosed that from the sequence of events pieced together yesterday from statements made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, it was apparent that even while Caricom leaders were meeting in Port of Spain on Sunday, the request to the U.S. had been formalised.

It was not an operation that could have



●FROM left, Labour Minister Errol Mahabir, National Security Minister John Donaldson, Local Government Minister Cuthbert Joseph and Attorney General Russell Martineau leaving Whitehall at the end of the first emergency Cabinet meeting yesterday. Photo: DELLA-ANN STEWART.

been planned in the short space of time since the meeting last weekend, sources said.

Government sources were blaming Jamaica and Barbados for "holding the whip over the heads of the OECS countries"—St. Vincent, Dominica, St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Kitt's-Nevis—to go along with an American intention to invade Grenada.

The absence from the meeting of Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, the arrival at the meeting of Jamaica Prime Minister Edward

Seaga with a certain document and his contact at the meeting with the U.S. Ambassador in Port of Spain Dr Melvin Evans, were pointed out as ominous signs of what Cabinet sources called the betrayal of the position taken in Port of Spain.

"We have made ourselves fools in the eyes of the outside world", another Cabinet source said, adding that some Caribbean leaders ap-

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WANTED TO 'PLAY MACHO'

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parently wanted to "play macho" on the issue of Grenada.

The source pointed out that Trinidad and Tobago probably had a greater interest in the present situation in Grenada because as Prime Minister Chambers said during a news conference following the emergency talks on Sunday, "There were more people of Grenadian heritage in this country than the present population of Grenada (110,000). But we have a principle to uphold and we cannot go around asking outside interests to intervene in affairs of our region."

Sources also said that the request for the invasion which comprised

1,900 U.S. marines and 300 army and constabulary forces from the Caribbean countries, was not in fact an OECS decision because it was made by only five of those countries and that there was nothing in the charter of the OECS which authorised Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles to seek such a request in her capacity as chairman of the OECS.

The U.S. Ambassador was first to arrive at Whitehall yesterday and after holding a 25 minute meeting with Chambers he told reporters that the meeting was "short and sweet." Asked whether Chambers appeared to be angry and whether he rebuffed the U.S. government for the invasion, Evans said he did not

detect any anger on the part of the Prime Minister.

He said Chambers asked for answers to a number of questions and "I answered them." He added, in answer to questions from reporters, that the U.S. had no intention of making a colony out of Grenada and that as soon as it was possible to do so the airlift of American citizens in the island who were desirous of leaving would begin.

Next to arrive was British High Commissioner David Lane who said afterwards that his meeting with Chambers was "a considerable meeting of minds." He said he reiterated the British position on the present situation as put forward by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, that yesterday's invasion by the multinational force was "ill-advised."

Cabinet sources also said last night that Britain had a greater interest in the Caribbean than the U.S. and that Thatcher dissociated herself from the action of the U.S.

The Canadian High Commissioner, James Bissett; the Venezuelan Ambassador, Amrty Douron; the Indian High Commissioner; the Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago, Rev Clive Abdulah and the Archbishop of Port of Spain, Most Rev. Anthony Pantin, were also summoned for meetings with Chambers.

OUR OPINION

Something not quite right here

IN A LENGTHY analysis of the events that resulted in the American-led invasion of Grenada on Tuesday, Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams now tells us that as early as last Friday, Trinidad and Tobago's representative to the Eastern Caribbean was informed by the Barbados Government of the plan to launch a military intervention in Grenada.

When we compare this astounding revelation with the statement made in Parliament on Wednesday by Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers that, as chairman of CARICOM, "the first official notification" he received "of the landing of forces in Grenada came from the United States Embassy in Port of Spain through the Minister of External Affairs several hours after the actual landing", we wonder exactly what is going on here.

Listen to Mr Chambers further: "I wish to state further that to date I have received no notification from any CARICOM member country of any intention to request assistance from the Government of the United States to intervene militarily in Grenada nor have I been informed by any CARICOM member country that such a request had in fact been made."

Yet Mr Adams was telling his own people in a radio and television address late Wednesday night, the same day Mr Chambers addressed Parliament, that there was some confusion as to whether the CARICOM Heads should meet in Bridgetown or Port of Spain, a confusion not helped by the fact that a telephone call by Mr Adams to Mr Chambers on Thursday, October 21, "was not received or at least not returned."

But on Friday, Mr Adams tells us: "I first saw the High Commissioner for Trinidad and Tobago and explained to him, in confidence for transmission to the 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."

Is it conceivable that our High Commissioner did not pass on this explosive bit of information to his Prime Minister in Port of

Spain? Is it conceivable that the Prime Minister, having been told about the planned military invasion, did not attribute enough importance to it? And in the situation of developing crisis in Grenada last week, why wasn't Mr Adams' call to Mr Chambers on the Thursday not received or not returned?

Nothing less than a comprehensive statement by our High Commissioner can now clear up what is a most perplexing state of affairs.

One would hate, in a situation of such extreme delicacy, to accuse Mr Chambers or Mr Adams of not telling the entire story. But the claim by Mr Chambers that the invasion of Grenada came as a total surprise originally left us somewhat puzzled, if not alarmed. How could it be possible for such a major military operation to be launched just 90 miles away from our shores and it could come as a surprise?

Mr Adams' statement can only add to the speculation that not only did Mr Chambers shy away, originally, from getting involved in any military incursion into Grenada but he kept himself, and the nation, deliberately ignorant of what was being hatched. We would hope that this is not the case.

Indeed, the onus must now be on Mr Chambers to rebut what Mr Adams has said or at least to explain to us how he could have been so left in the dark when his High Commissioner was informed by a Caribbean Prime Minister four days before the actual invasion that it was being planned.

It is of vital importance that the air be cleared on this matter. For the statement made by Mr Chambers on Wednesday left us all a little peeved, if not wholly angry, that Trinidad and Tobago could be completely ignored when an intervention of such awesome proportions was being planned and subsequently launched.

It is also clear that Mr Adams, delivering his analysis after the statement by Mr Chambers in Parliament, was trying to suggest that we, the people of Trinidad and Tobago, and indeed the wider Caribbean, were not being acquainted with all the facts. That, now, is what we require, not because we mean to rub salt in the wounds of what clearly is a moment of tension between Trinidad and Tobago and its neighbours but because the truth is the only measure by which we can assess this debacle.

The hard blow from which the Caribbean may never recover

BY DENIS SOLOMON

I WROTE AN ARTICLE on Sunday 23rd for the Express, but the article could not be published on Monday and now has been overtaken by events. I am now selfishly glad it could not be published because in the heat of the moment I made the foolish suggestion that Trinidad and Tobago should intervene militarily in Grenada, alone and without the assistance of any power, Caribbean or external.

Events have shown how foolish this suggestion was from the practical point of view. I did not reckon with the possible resistance of several hundred armed Cubans; and in my military ignorance I did not take account of the degree of superiority necessary for success in an opposed military landing.

Violent death as part of the process of political evolution is not the exception but the rule. That it has been the exception in our part of the world can only be claimed by those whose historical perspective is very short. Violence and brutality were the essence of our history for many centuries. Indeed, there has been killing and even murder at a pretty constant rate since the countries of the English-speaking Caribbean began to "achieve" independence twenty-one years ago, indeed for some time before that. Even in scale we cannot yet say that the present killings in Grenada exceed those in British Guiana. In Trinidad we had our share in 1970 and after. Walter Rodney was a victim of political murder in Guyana. Political factions fought with guns in the streets of Kingston election after election. Apartment blocks were burned and escaping children thrown back into the flames.

The only thing that was new about the killings in Grenada was that they were the direct result of a power-struggle in the upper levels of the political hierarchy--i.e. with nothing less than the State itself as the prize--that as such they inevitably involved the armed forces, and that equally inevitably such a situation places politicians more directly at risk. Which is to say that it brings home to them as nothing else can the consideration which it is most undesirable for any politician to be allowed to forget--the possible consequences, just or unjust, predictable or unpredictable, of his acts or omissions--that is to say, of his very condition as a person aspiring to direct the lives of others.

That is no doubt one reason why the reaction to the murders was so strong; though to be fair, there were other reasons too--the murder of Maurice Bishop was not the same as that of Walter Rodney, at least in its immediate consequences for large numbers of people.

But that is also the reason why it was insufficient for the reactions of the politicians to be confined to the predictable one of shrinking in horror from the Grenada military regime and turning it into a pariah. That is what the United States did with Cuba, lighting a fire in which the Cuban regime and people were able to temper themselves. Isolation would not make the problem go away, and condemnation would not--by itself--have any other effect on the Grenadian regime but to heighten its resolve and intensify its self-righteousness. What effect has exclusion from the Commonwealth had on South Africa?

The kind of condemnation of the Grenadian regime that has followed the killings and the takeover is the

kind that implies that they are the result of something accidental rather than structural; of the wrong kind of people--"murderers", "barbarians", "leftist thugs", or at best the result of a process of totalitarianism, in this instance Marxism, into which Bishop and the Grenadian people were unwise enough to get themselves. They are seen as a problem for the Caribbean, but not as a problem of the Caribbean. The mental gymnastics needed to fit this attitude are interesting--Bishop is already being described by a newspaper which never ceased execrating him for his totalitarian rule as a "moderate socialist"--from a home-grown Andropov he becomes the spiritual brother of James Callaghan and Willy Brandt.

Besides, reactions such as exclusion from the comity of Caribbean nations, denial of treaty rights, embargo of maritime traffic, are all the trappings of the kind of "sovereign state" outlook on international life that is so inappropriate, at bottom so ludicrous, in the Caribbean context. It is the mimic-men syndrome on the international plane. Grenada is nothing but a geo-political joke---but then so is Trinidad and Tobago, so is Barbados, so is Jamaica. All it has done for the peoples of the Caribbean is to enable them to hold each other up as examples of how public affairs ought not to be conducted; and the evil of it in the present case is that it enables the rest of us to be self-righteous at the expense of Grenada--to hide behind our haughty declarations of "international" sanctions from the fact that what has happened in Grenada not only could, but failing a miracle of Caribbean proportions, inevitably will happen everywhere else. The electoral fluctuations in Dominica and St. Lucia prove this--it is only a matter of time before they leave the electoral level and reach the streets. It is not Dominica but the Dominican regime, not St. Lucia but the St. Lucian regime, which have intervened in Grenada.

More than condemnation was needed. But what? One of the greatest advantages of Trinidad intervention, I thought, would be to preempt intervention by the US, Britain, the USSR, Cuba or anyone else. But what has happened has ensured that the Caribbean has suffered the worst of all possible worlds. United States intervention has reestablished the "principle", dead since Johnson invaded the Dominican Republic, of "intervention to protect citizens". US intervention at the request of Caribbean countries has elevated the United States from subverter of electoral democracy in Guatemala and Chile to protector of democracy in the Caribbean, underlined the incapacity of the English-speaking Caribbean nations to handle their own affairs, and emphasised the false principle that there are only two options available to them: slavish adherence to a neocolonialist line or Marxist extremism. The spectacle of Eugenia Charles fielding the hostile questions directed at Reagan by liberal American journalists was particularly disgusting in this regard. Burnham, the worst dictator in the region until the appearance of Austin, has come out smelling the sweetest, and Trinidad, the natural centre of gravity of the Eastern Caribbean, as usual does nothing, says nothing and complains of having been tricked afterwards. And incidentally, US intervention has destroyed all possibility of our ever finding out what really happened in Grenada: the history of the last few days will be written by the United States Information Agency.

In other words, Caribbean integration has been dealt a blow from which it may never recover.

It is not just that a Caribbean attitude is a laudably idealistic one, but rather that any other attitude is criminally self-delusive. The only thing protecting Trinidad and Tobago from the fate of Grenada is pure chance. The luck of oil dollars that enables us in spite of staggeringly bad economic management to despise the poorer islands, and the

chance factor of a bi-racial population that has deluded us into believing that lack of change is the same thing as stability. At one time Trinidad and Tobago had an impeccable record in the matter of Caribbean integration—on paper. When the Jamaicans were making demand after demand for special treatment in the Federal constitution which finally was never written, Eric Williams never deviated from the position that Trinidad and Tobago was in favour of free movement of goods and people as a constitutional guarantee. But his far-sightedness did not survive what he considered to be the ingratitude of tin-pot countries like Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia in supporting Norman Manley's demands, so after Jamaican withdrawal there came the famous example of parochial short-sightedness summed up in the phrase "one from ten leaves nought". Even when Blaize unexpectedly took up Williams' offer of unitary status with Trinidad and Tobago for any Eastern Caribbean state which asked for it, and won an election on that platform, the insincerity of Williams' offer was made plain when the Trinidad government buried the proposal in a committee 'to study the administrative implications of the merger' and Blaize, after waiting five years for the offer to be made good, lost office.

Thereafter the government of Trinidad and Tobago displayed an increasingly contemptuous attitude to all the smaller countries, and the population followed suit. Indeed, the Trinidad and Tobago attitude to the Caribbean as a whole was part of the reason for the many years Caricom went without a summit meeting. Worse, Williams threw away opportunity after opportunity to become the genuine leader of the Eastern Caribbean. In the 1973 oil crisis he was unable to do for our sister countries what the Soviet Union was doing for Cuba—lend them money to buy our oil at concessionary rates—or at least he failed to do so until much later, in the form of the skimpy Caribbean Oil Facility, which incidentally was cancelled at the first sign of recession here. When LIAT went broke, he lost the opportunity to buy it and merge it with BWIA, and when the Venezuelans seemed about to do so he complained bitterly about "re-colonisation".

This was the attitude, both governmental and popular, toward the smaller islands which faced Maurice Bishop when he took power. Sympathy for the problems which a leader such as he must inevitably face, and identification with Grenada as a less fortunate sister island, were completely lacking. No one tried to see what was new or specific behind the Marxist exterior. It was Malvern or Maple—there could be no third alternative. Remember the letter to Eric Williams which was not opened?

In this context it is amusing to read the Trinidad government's refusal to recognise the new regime in Grenada, when one remembers that they never recognised Bishop's—instead Chambers made a nonsensical statement to the effect that his government neither recognised nor did not recognise new regimes, but just worked with them.

So Marxist or not, Bishop was never given a chance, whether he wanted to or not, to develop any kind of third alternative for Grenada. Ironically, the only person outside the leftist camp who pleaded for him to be left alone by the superpowers was a former British High Commissioner to Trinidad and Tobago, writing in a British newspaper. Tom Adams continually used him as an example of how democratic Barbados was, and the Trinidad newspapers lambasted him for closing newspapers and keeping political detainees untried. At least he kept them alive, or if they are now dead they have been killed by the same people who killed Bishop.

When our treasury ran dry in

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1973 (and Williams promptly retired from politics) we were saved by the oil price boom. But even that close shave was not enough to enable us to make the effort of imagination necessary to picture what it must be like to be in the situation of literal desperation that countries such as Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia or Dominica, even without the depredations of Hurricane Frederic or Sir Eric Gairy, must live in from day to day, and the kind of political extremes such desperation must drive them to. Why should it take a genius to realise that in the situation of balkanisation in which the Caribbean exists, the weakest go to the wall first, but that as long as the fragmentation lasts it must be the ultimate fate of everybody to be sucked

into the orbit of one or other of the superpowers? Trinidad and Grenada may be two sovereign states in the solemn make-believe we have adopted in an instinctive attempt to limit our responsibilities, but by any human criterion they are one country, indeed the whole of the Eastern Caribbean is a natural and homogeneous whole, of which Trinidad is the centre of gravity. For a government of Trinidad to act otherwise is a serious abdication of a historic responsibility.

That is why the present situation in Grenada is a crisis in the evolution of the Caribbean. Boycotts and embargos are an expression of a hypocritical attitude. They are not the stuff of which historic advances are made.

What I was about to propose on Sunday was that Trinidad and Tobago intervene militarily, alone and with no help

from anyone. A multinational force supported by people like Burnham to deal with people like Austin is too ironic to be credible. The proposal was that we should do it and take the responsibility for it, announcing at the same time that: 1) we were invoking the historical unity of the Caribbean to intervene for the clear purpose of restoring political choice to the Grenadian people 2) set a date for the withdrawal of our troops and the holding of elections 3) renew, for any political party to take up if it wishes, Williams' offer of union in a single state with Trinidad and Tobago 4) back the offer with an immediate declaration of free movement of goods and people from Grenada to this country (i.e. not sanctions but the very opposite).

Well, the military part is not on, and probably never was. But the rest of

it remains valid. Now if ever is the moment for the Trinidad and Tobago government to initiate a new departure in favour of Caribbean unity and responsibility. We must make the offer of unity with Trinidad and Tobago, and Parliament must ratify it. Free movement of goods and people, even if only one way, must start immediately. Any unfavourable economic consequences are negligible in comparison with the political advantages and must be ignored. Great steps forward in human affairs are not achieved through economic caution but by decisive men taking decisive steps at critical moments.

The effects of such a step on the almost moribund process of Caribbean integration would be enormous. First, it would immediately show Grenadians a third possibility and reveal the ex-

tent to which Marxist solutions have genuine support there. I venture to suggest that it would prove to be very limited. It would give Trinidadians a sense of mission as defenders of freedom and Caribbean brotherhood; Grenada is the right place to start because so many Grenadians are literally our brothers. It would show other West Indians that we are willing to make sacrifices in the interest of West Indian nationhood. It would have an incalculably powerful effect on the populations of the other Eastern Caribbean territories, whose political horizons would be widened by the prospect of following suit, which in due course they should be given the opportunity to do. And it would transform George Chambers from the lacklustre prime-minister-by-default that he is now into a statesman overnight.

Express Oct. 28, 1983



NANAGUA: Nicaraguans raise clenched fists in angry protest of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. Thousands of

Nicaraguans marched to protest the invasion. (UPI Radio-photo).

I'M NOT SURPRISED THEY DID NOT INFORM OUR PM

says PoS Mayor Sarjeant

PORT of Spain Mayor Stevenson Sarjeant said yesterday he was not surprised at the behaviour of Caricom leaders who did not inform Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister of their decisions to use force and invite the United States into the Grenadian situation.

In an interview with the EXPRESS, Mayor Sarjeant said it was in keeping with previous actions of Caricom leaders, particularly Jamaica and Barbados, to act without regard to the interest of their regional partners and this country in particular. He cited the two tier monetary system introduced by Jamaica which threw regional relations into a melee and the reluctance of regional governments to accept state owned British West Indian Airways as the regional air carrier as well as the dilemma over the future of the University of the West

Indies.

He said that Trinidad and Tobago was the only Caricom country which had stuck steadfastly to the principles of collectivity in the region not only in words but also in deeds. His Worship pointed out that all the countries had made a commitment at Ocho Rios last year with regard to the use of force but in the Grenadian situation they had foregone that commitment.

Mayor Sarjeant further stated that none of those involved had the "common, garden courtesy to inform the chairman of Caricom" of their decision to invite the United States to take part in an invasion of a Caricom country and violate the principles to which they had

agreed in Ocho Rios.

Force, he said, should have been used as a last resort when all other avenues had been explored. "I don't think force was the answer, but now we will never know," he added. "It might be effective as a short term solution, but what are you solving?" he asked.

He alluded to the run up to the last general elections in Jamaica when a number of people were killed and wondered what would have been the response of the Barbadian Prime Minister and the current Jamaican leader if the United States had sent in troops to protect American citizens on the island and restore "peace and democracy."

Grenada dialled wrong number for help

LONDON, Thursday (CANA-Reuter)-As U.S. marines mounted their invasion of Grenada this week, the island's short-lived military regime was appealing for British help on a wrong number.

Three appeals to the British Government arrived on the telex of a London plastic bag manufacturer called Scanplus Limited, the firm said tonight.

When the company telephoned the Foreign Office, it was told to send the messages on by post, the company said.

The firm's managing director, tracked down by reporters, said Scanplus had been getting messages addressed to

the Foreign Office since June.

The tale of the misrouted messages was mentioned in Parliament yesterday during opposition spokesman Denis Healey's withering attack on the Government's handling of the affair.

Healey said the telex number was one formerly used by the Foreign Office.

A Foreign Office spokesman said tonight: "There is no secret about our telex numbers. Maybe they dialled the wrong number."



• HUGHES

Alister Hughes is free

BRIDGETOWN, (CANA) -- The president of the Caribbean Publishing and Broadcasting Association Harold Hoyte said here today that he had information from Grenada that Alister Hughes, the island's leading journalist was now free.

Hoyte quoting very reliable source said Hughes had been set free by a team of foreign journalist who reportedly slipped into Grenada by boat from Union Island earlier this week. Hoyte said they went to Richmond Hill Prison to see conditions there, saw Alister Hughes and now he is free.

Hoyte said he did not have further details but stressed that his sources were very reliable.

Hughes was taken from his home and detained by the military junta that took over Grenada after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on October 19. That junta has been virtually toppled by a U.S.-led multinational force that invaded Grenada on Tuesday.

Hughes, hailed as a fearless and independent journalist, is a correspondent of the Caribbean News Agency and also writes for the Associated Press, the Miami Herald and several other newspapers and publications.

LAST RESISTANCE WIPED OUT: MOPPING UP OPERATIONS ON

BRIDGETOWN, Thursday (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 began 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.

An unconfirmed report today stated that General Hudson Austin, head of the junta, who took over Grenada, was however, not yet captured, and was holding some hostages and demanding that he be flown to Cuba.

Meanwhile, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau said today he was willing to send peacekeeping troops to Grenada as part of a Commonwealth force and he was contacting other Commonwealth leaders to seek their views.

Trudeau told Parliament that although Canada had not been directly asked to participate in such a force, as proposed earlier today by Shridath Ramphal, London-based Secretary General of the 48-nation Commonwealth, he supported the idea.

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The Grenada invasion

Trudeau: I was not consulted

OTTAWA, Thursday (CAN-NA-Reuters) - 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.

Delays in getting landing permission for a plane to fly into Grenada and airlift out about 30 Canadians stranded there prompted Canadian Ambassador Allan Gotlieb to deliver a protest note to the State Department in Washington yesterday.

Canada sent a plane down to Barbados for the proposed airlift and acting Foreign Minister Gerald Regan said he felt the

invasion "put our nationals as well as other people in some element of danger."

Officials expressed fears in particular that five Canadian aid workers in St George's, the capital of Grenada, may have been in danger because of house-to-house fighting.

A Canadian forces c-130 Hercules transport plane was expected to fly into Grenada today to pull the Canadians out after receiving landing permission from American authorities on the island, an aide to Gerald Regan confirmed this morning.

Yesterday Reagan likened the U.S. action to the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands last year and also said to reporters "the very fact of military interventions into sovereign nations carries with it the danger of increasing world tension and movement towards the possibility of war."



TRUDEAU

'No Marxist intrigue'

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (CAN-NA-Reuters) - The invasion of Grenada has shown that President Reagan will not allow new centres of Cuban and Marxist intrigue in a strategically important area, the Citizen newspaper said today.

The newspaper, which supports the South African Government, said in an editorial that it was a pity Reagan could not act as decisively elsewhere.

"But then he would risk a great deal of trouble and his own people, anxious about American involvement in the Lebanon, would not stand for any military involvement in other strategic areas, including Central America," it said.

Caribbean peoples must 'protect' Grenada—OWTU

THE powerful Oilfields Workers Trade Union (OWTU) has adopted a resolution which urges Caribbean peoples to prevent any intervention which will force Grenadians to revert back to their Independence constitution or the dictatorship of Eric Gairy and others with a similar political position.

The resolution passed at the union's 44th annual conference of delegates held at Palm's Club, San Fernando urged trade unions, working people, concerned organisations and citizens to "take any action in the interests of and/or in support of the people of Grenada aimed at preventing any attempt from any quarter to yoke them without their consent, back under the harness of their Independence constitution and/or the rulership of Eric Gairy and others with his political position."

The resolution called on the Caribbean people to protest "any action and/or manoeuvres calculated or designed to frustrate and/or destroy without their consent the growth and development of the economic processes initiated and set in train in their country under the aegis of the PRG after March 13, 1979."

It called on the Caribbean to ensure that "the people of Grenada themselves be allowed, and be left free, to decide and work out what economic and/or political, constitutional and/or legal course or courses, arrangement or arrangements, programme or programmes, they want to adopt and pursue for the development of their country."

The resolution was submitted to the emergency Caribbean heads of Government conference in Port of Spain at the weekend with a covering letter to the chairman Prime Minister George Chambers asking that its contents be seriously considered by the conference.

REAGAN: CUBA HAD PLANNED TO OCCUPY THE ISLAND

WASHINGTON, Thursday (CAN-NA-Reuter). President 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.

Reagan spoke a few hours after the White House said the 2,000 U.S.

Marines and Army Rangers in Grenada found a major Cuban military build-up patterned after the Cuban presence in Angola and Ethiopia.

Reagan said 600 Cubans described by the Havana Government as construction workers had been taken prisoner, and we have discovered a complete base with weapons and communications equipment which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned.

The White House said earlier that more than 1,000 Cubans, twice as many as it previously believed, were on Grenada and were heavily armed and commanded by a colonel.

Reagan said on Tuesday he ordered the invasion of Grenada to protect the 1,000 Americans, including 600 medical students there, and to restore democracy.

The island's new revolutionary council was said in press reports to be even more radical than the Government of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was killed along with several members of his Cabinet after the coup.

Cuba: They gave their lives for their country

HAVANA, Thursday (CAN-NA-Reuter).-- Here is the text of the communique issued by the Cuban Government today announcing the end of Cuban resistance on the island of Grenada (unofficial translation):

"The nation is informed that communication between the Cuban Embassy in Grenada and the Cuban defensive positions was totally cut at approximately 0700 hours.

It was not possible to obtain further information on the development of the last combat and the individual fate of each of the comrades defending those positions.

We can only communicate that at 0955 hours the Cuban Embassy in Grenada informed that in the final attack on our positions the enemy used all means -- fighter planes, helicopters, heavy and light artillery and mortars -- until only a group of six comrades, embracing our flag, continued fighting.

At 1117 hours, the Ambassador communicated: There is no more Cuban resistance. The combatants of the last stronghold did not surrender and gave their lives for the country."

Express Oct. 28
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REAGAN DISPUTES TOM ADAMS' ACCOUNT

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (CANA-Reuter) - The Reagan Administration today rejected suggestions that the United States manoeuvred Caribbean states into requesting the American-led invasion of Grenada.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg told reporters that suggestions the U.S. stimulated a request to take military action "is simply not the case".

He disputed Barbadian Prime Minister Tom Adams' account of contacts last Saturday -- three days before the invasion. (See Centre Pages).

Adams said the operation was originally conceived then at the suggestion of a U.S. official as a plan to rescue the late Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from house arrest.

Adams said Caribbean countries agreed on a rescue plan but after Bishop was executed it turned into a request for U.S. forces to lead an invasion.

Romberg said Caribbean states approached the United States last Saturday and the following day

and expressed "urgent concern" over the military takeover in Grenada. He did not know if any sort of military action was mentioned.

President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz said in their initial statements on the invasion on Tuesday that Reagan ordered it only in response to an urgent request from members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee adopted by 32 votes to two a resolution invoking the 1973 War Powers Act to cover the Grenada invasion and senators were expected to take similar action later.

The Act, passed as a check on Presidential powers to commit American troops to combat, prohibits a President from keeping U.S. forces overseas in hostile situations for more than 60 days without congressional approval.

ONR: We

can't

believe it

THE national executive of the Organisation for National Reconstruction met in an emergency meeting last night at its Albion Street, Port of Spain, headquarters to consider the Grenada crisis and the allegation made by Prime Minister George Chambers that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago was not informed beforehand of plans for the invasion of Grenada.

ONR political leader Karl Hudson-Phillips asked yesterday why — if what Prime Minister George Chambers said was true — other heads of government in Caricom found it necessary not to inform Trinidad and Tobago.

"It is unbelievable that the Caribbean states could have double-crossed Trinidad and Tobago in this fashion," Hudson-Phillips said. "It is to be noted that everybody — including the military junta in Grenada — except Trinidad and Tobago was aware of this decision on Sunday because the local press on Monday carried the story of the impending invasion of Grenada."

Hudson-Phillips wants a comprehensive review of the situation in Grenada.

The ONR cancelled its "Nation in Crisis" meeting at Arima last night but is staging a public meeting at the Hi Lo carpark in Point Fortin at 7.30 pm tonight where the party's views on the Grenada crisis will be expressed.