

STATEMENT TO THE PRESS PRESENTED BY DR TREVOR MUNROE, GENERAL SECRETARY, WORKERS PARTY OF JAMAICA, ON THE DEATH OF MAURICE BISHOP. November 22, 1983.

Brothers and sisters

The Workers Party of Jamaica has called this press conference to bring to the attention of the Public the Party's conclusions, in the light of new information, regarding the death of Maurice Bishop on October 19th. This new information comes from interviews we have conducted with Party members who returned to Jamaica from Grenada between November 14 and 17.

Members of the press and the public will remember that the day following Maurice's death, all the main media in the region called it an execution; that both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition in Jamaica immediately accepted the account, but that the Workers Party of Jamaica determined that on such a critical issue as this we needed further evidence in the light of numerous and conflicting stories about Grenada, as well as the known opposition of the main media to the People's Revolution.

In our press statement on October 20th, we stated - and here I quote:

"Concerning the killings themselves - there are two clear and contradictory accounts: The first account is that provided by the Commander of the Army, General Austin, which said that up until the last moment, the Army was instructed to fire over the heads of the people, that Comrade Maurice and the crowd broke into the armoury at Fort Rupert, distributed arms to their supporters, fired the first shots killing two soldiers, despite attempts at peaceful solution, and then at that point, the soldiers stormed the barracks, Comrade Maurice was shot and killed. If this account is correct - and our Party has some independent confirmation of its accuracy - then it is difficult to see what else the Party leadership and the Army could have done in the circumstances. If, on the other hand, the account of the widow of Bain is correct, that Comrade Maurice and others were executed, without trial, without a chance of being heard - then such an execution could not be condoned by our Workers Party. What is clear from eyewitness reports is that a pitched battle took place at Fort Rupert...."

Last week Party members and supporters who have been working in Grenada, returned to Jamaica and have greatly helped to further clarify what happened on October 19th. These members and supporters were not eyewitnesses, but their accounts are based on discussions with reliable persons who were present at Fort Rupert on October 19th.

These accounts from Party members and supporters who returned from Grenada between November 14 and 17 now allow the Workers Party of Jamaica: ONE - to confirm that an armed confrontation leading to a

crossfire in which four soldiers and over seventeen people^{died} did take
place at Fort Rupert on October 19th; TWO to state that Maurice Bishop
and three other Cabinet members were not killed in the crossfire: that
THIRDLY, while unarmed, they were executed immediately following the
shoot-out, by elements in the military unit which recaptured the Fort.
The Workers Party of Jamaica condemns this execution as a violation of
revolutionary principles and denounces the soldiers who carried it out.

These statements from our Party members suggest that the members of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement neither ordered this execution nor even knew about it beforehand. As such especially because the soldiers had previously been directed not to fire on the crowd when they entered Maurice's house nor when they entered the Fort - it was a grave error for the Central Committee not to have immediately informed the people truthfully that Maurice had been executed; that this had been done without the knowledge of the Central Committee, and that the offending soldiers would be brought to justice - whilst explaining to the Grenadian people the extraordinary circumstances leading to the execution.

Among these circumstances, based on statements and reports from our Party members who were in Grenada, were:

1. The fact that the first shots were fired by elements in the crowd supporting Maurice and the first casualty was in fact one of the soldiers in the military unit retaking the Fort - namely O.C. Conrad Mayers.
 2. The fact that members of the crowd with military training were in fact armed by Maurice and his supporters.
 3. The fact that the New Jewel Movement members present at the Fort were counted out and got the clear impression that they, the leadership of the army and the Party were going to be liquidated by Maurice Bishop and his supporters.
 4. The fact that some of the biggest businessmen in Grenada - known opponents of the revolution - were among the leaders of the crowd which rescued Bishop, and amongst the civilians who entered the Operations Room at Fort Rupert - the headquarters of the Army and the Ministry of Defence.
- While these circumstances can explain the rage of the soldiers and the

fact of a crossfire, they cannot in any way justify executions following the end of the crossfire. The Workers Party of Jamaica reaffirms its position that despite the extreme crisis in the Party and in the country, represented in this unjustified execution, the Grenadian people would have been able to find their solutions; that the military invasion by the United States Armed Forces which has taken scores of lives remains totally unjustified; and that the hundreds now being held in detention without cause and under inhuman conditions should be immediately released.

Patients killed in air attack on hospital

WASHINGTON, Oct 31, Reuter

The Pentagon said today at least 12 patients were killed in a U.S. air attack on a mental hospital in Grenada during the initial phases of the American-led invasion last Tuesday.

The Defence Department said in a statement the hospital's director Dr. Clement Gabriel reported that 12 bodies recovered after the raid had been buried by hospital personnel the same day.

The incident occurred at Fort Fredericks on the first day of the invasion and the U.S. military did not learn that a hospital had been hit until last night, it said. U.S. forces had taken fire from the Fort Fredericks area and called for an air strike unaware that there was a hospital in the area. The statement said a single strike by an A-7 attack plane had silenced the fire and since there was no further resistance from the vicinity American troops did not visit or occupy it. "By the time they did oc-

cupy it the next day, hospital personnel had buried the dead and moved all the other patients to a house in St. George's (the Grenadian capital)," it noted.

The Pentagon statement said the commander of the U.S. invasion force learned a hospital may have been hit from amateur radio reports picked up by the U.S. Embassy in Barbados and then ordered an investigation.

"The inquiry found that at the time of the air strike, the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) were in the building firing at U.S. forces," it said.

The statement added that the PRA also had armed both patients and staff and posted them near the building to resist U.S. forces.

The Pentagon said the building was not marked in any way to indicate it was a hospital and that the PRA had raised a flag in front of it to serve as a rallying point for its forces.

The New York Post and several other publications which managed to slip reporters into Grenada published pictures today of the shattered hospital and said 50 were feared dead.

The White House earlier said General Hudson Austin, head of Grenada's Revolutionary Council that took power in a bloody coup sparking last week's U.S.-led invasion had been taken into protective custody aboard the helicopter carrier Guam.

Security force plans for Grenada backed

LONDON, Oct 31 (CANAL-Reuters): Plans for a Commonwealth security force for Grenada are being backed by members of the 48-nation grouping, the Commonwealth secretariat said today.

It said Canada and the Caribbean nation of Trinidad and Tobago had agreed to take part in the force and other nations had indicated they would help when the need arose.

The force will be a policing rather than a peacekeeping body and is expected to be drawn largely from national police forces, a secretariat spokeswoman said.

She said the Commonwealth was already providing technocrats from several nations to help Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, in establishing an interim administration.

He is expected to invite in the policing force as soon as U.S. forces withdraw from the island after subduing the remnants of opposition to its invasion.

Informed sources said

Sir Paul wanted a non-political administrative team, mainly Grenadian, to arrange free elections within six months.

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said today he knew of no plans to form a Commonwealth peace-keeping force for Grenada.

Britain would not necessarily join such a force if it were created, although it would consider doing so if asked, he told a press conference here after talks with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

The talks were mainly aimed at searching out common ground between Italy and Britain ahead of the next Common Market Foreign Ministers meeting in Athens, but they also covered the crises in Grenada and Lebanon, the missile negotiations in Geneva and the Argentine election results.

Answering questions, Sir Geoffrey said Britain recognised the importance of democratic elections in Argentina, but he ruled out early negotiations with a new Argentine government on the future of the Falk-

land Islands.

"The Argentine attack on the Falkland Islands in 1982 represented a fundamental and serious rupture between our two countries at a time when negotiations were taking place," he said.

Scoon wants the Americans to remain

ST GEORGES, Oct. 21 (CANAL-Reuters) Governor-General Scoon who is trying to form an interim administration for Grenada, said in a radio interview today that he wanted the U.S. forces to remain in Grenada "for as long as is necessary."

He added: "I cannot say two weeks or two months. I don't know. We have to get people back to work and back to school. After that I am sure we can ask the Americans to leave."

A spokeswoman for the Commonwealth Secretariat

in London said plans for a security force for the island were being backed by a "heartening" number of Commonwealth members.

The force will be a policing rather than a peacekeeping body drawn largely from national police forces. Sir Paul is expected to invite it in as soon as the U.S. forces withdraw.

Canada and Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to take part and other nations have indicated they will help when the need arises, the spokeswoman said.

US Marines start Grenada pullout

Return to normality begins

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Oct 31,

UNITED STATES MARINES began to pull out from Grenada today, returning to warships which will take them on to their original destination of Lebanon, a military spokesman said.

The Marines are being replaced by additional units of the 82nd airborne division flying in from Puerto Rico. It will not be a "one-for-one" replacement, military sources said, and will result in a slight reduction in the number of U.S. ground troops in Grenada.

Troop strength on the island on Saturday was about 5,000, according to task force commander vice-admiral Joseph Metcalf.

Grenadians today responded to Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon's call for return to normality, with schools, shops and offices reopening after more than two weeks of turmoil when a military coup was followed by a U.S.-led invasion.

U.S. officials in Bridgetown, Barbados, said reports were being investigated that there were civilian casualties when U.S. jets attacked a mental hospital in St. George's on Tuesday, October 25, the first day of the invasion.

A spokesman told reporters the United States did not believe casualties were "anything like" the 40-plus mentioned in some media reports.

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct 31

Grenada, where United States troops are battling the remnants of forces loyal to captured army strongman Hudson Austin, today remained without commercial airline, telephone and telex contacts with other Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member countries.

Caribbean countries had agreed to lift by today air and sea sanctions imposed on the strife-torn country now that General Austin's Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) has been ousted.

But a spokesman for Liat (1974) Limited, an airline owned by Caribbean governments, said: "We have not resumed flights to Grenada. We are still waiting word from headquarters (in Antigua and Barbuda) to fly to Grenada."

The airline, which transports all but a few of the travellers going to and from Grenada, suspended flights to Grenada on October 24, after Caribbean governments decided to cut air and sea links with St. Georges.

The spokesman for Liat (1974) Limited said the airlines office here was bombarded by telephone calls from several persons planning to go to Grenada.

Spokespersons for the privately-owned Barbados Telephone Company Limited and the British Communications Firm Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Limited today said it was not possible to contact St. Georges by telephone or telex.

Barbadian government officials today reported General Austin's capture by the American forces.

A brief statement said the general was captured at a house in the village of Westerhall, six miles east of the Point Salines Airport, yesterday afternoon.

"Austin has been transferred to the USS Guam (a helicopter carrier) as a prisoner of the United States forces," the statement added.

The officials here also said it appeared that no hostages were involved in the incident. A spokesman for the U.S. forces in Grenada had earlier said it appeared that Austin was holding two non Americans hostage.

The General was named chairman of the military council after Grenadian soldiers killed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ex-cabinet ministers and two trade union leaders on October 19.

The killing came in the midst of feuding between moderates and Marxist hardliners in Bishops New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters Austin, the last known Marxist leader loose on the island, was captured yesterday and taken to the ship "for his personal protection."

The defence department also issued revised casualty figures showing 18 American servicemen died in Grenada, 86 were wounded and one is missing.

Speakes said state department official Tony Gilles-

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col. 7)

ST. GEORGE'S, JAMCA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1983,

EIGHTEEN



FRIENDLY AT: Sgt Jose Arrieta, of Los Angeles, chats with nine-year-old Donna I e, as they sit on a jeep in St George's, Grenada.

-UPI

-Marines pullout-

Continued from Page One

pie, designated as U.S. charge D'Affaires for Grenada, was holding interim government and preparing the way for an election.

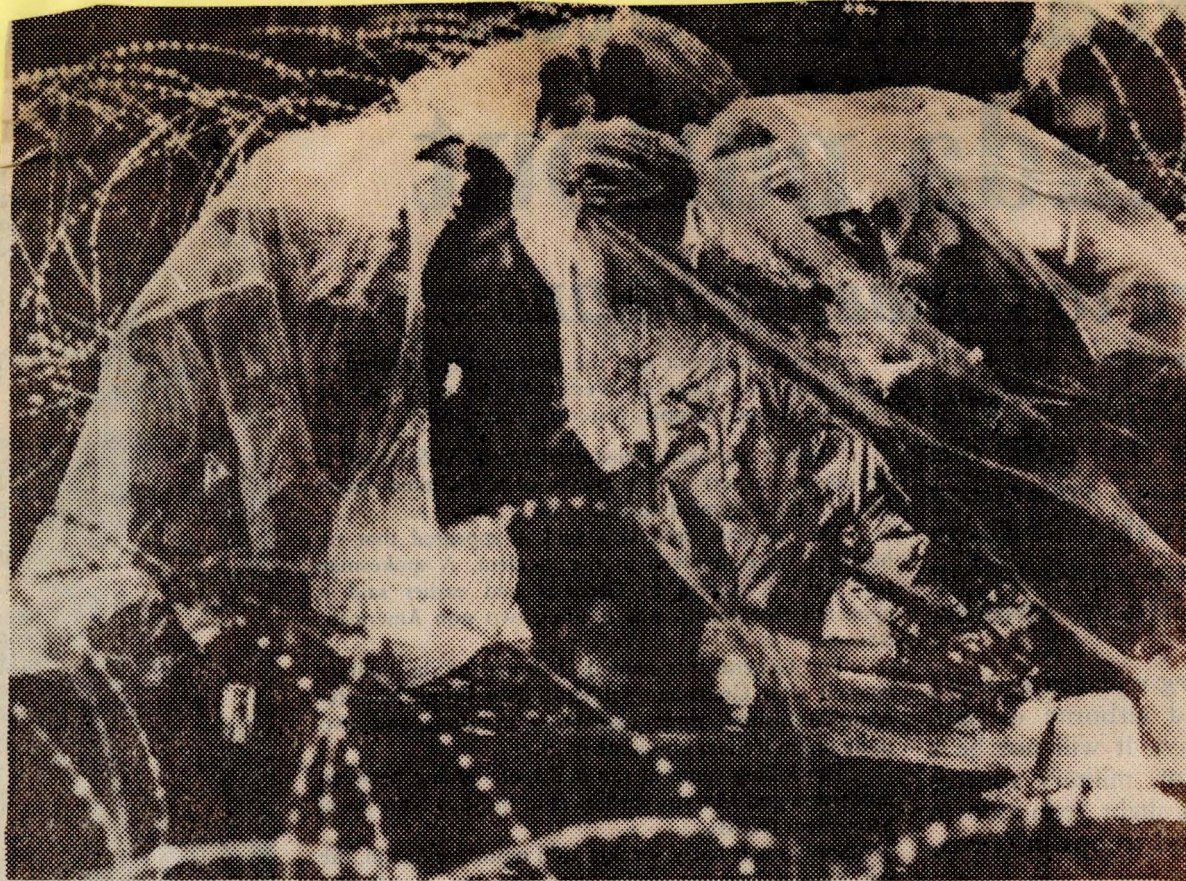
Sir Paul said in an interview reported from London that he asked the United States rather than Britain to intervene because "I thought the Americans could do it much faster and more decisively."

He asked the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) and two other Caribbean countries first because they had "expressed horror" from the day former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed.

Sir Paul also said he had no idea what had happened to the bodies of Bishop and three Cabinet members, or how many civilian casualties were incurred in the invasion.

Members of the People's Revolutionary Government, which overthrew Bishop, would be held under the Grenadan constitution by the U.S.-led forces and would be charged if necessary after investigations were complete, he said.

Sir Paul added that he had been "astounded at the amount of sophisticated weapons" found on the island and said he did not believe they were for the defence of Grenada.



AS THE BATTLE COOLS: Cuban prisoners huddle together under some plastic as a brief shower passes over the area at Point Salines on Saturday.

U.S. soldiers and Caribbean troops and police are guarding the prisoners, who are surrounded by barbed wire. UPI wirefoto

Few scars of war, say foreign journalists

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Oct. 31, CANA-
Reuter

There are remarkably few signs of the imprint of war in St. George's just a few days after U.S. Marines stormed the steep hills on which the Grenadian capital is built.

Foreign journalists allowed into Grenada over the weekend saw only isolated signs of the battle between American troops and defending Cuban and Grenadian units, suggesting care was taken on both sides not to involve the civilian population.

Damage is limited to the key areas of Butler House which is the office of the Prime Minister and Fort Frederick.

The Police headquarters, at the waterfront, north of the harbour is gutted but it is not clear whether this was the result

of shelling or sabotage.

There was also some damage to Richmond Hill Mental Institution, just below Fort Frederick, which the U.S. authorities have said was shelled by accident last Tuesday. No firm estimate has been made yet of casualties there.

Otherwise there was no sign of damage to civilian houses or commercial premises, apart from some broken windows from looting.

The picturesque carenage area down at the waterfront, with its historical Georgian-style buildings, is undamaged and even close to Fort Rupert buildings were not damaged.

Grenadians themselves chatted freely with the first visitors, and some quickly caught on that some money was to be made from selling scraps of information on the coup which toppled Prime Minister

Maurice Bishop and the subsequent invasion.

St. George's is a small town of 30,000 and news travels fast. Although details of Bishop's death may never be known for certain, Grenadians are convinced their leader was eliminated by the military rulers that took over on October 19.

"Bishop was killed by his enemies in the (New Jewel) Movement," said 19-year old Steven Hall. He said the former Prime Minister had been found tied to a bed in his official residence, having been placed under house arrest on the orders of deputy prime Minister Bernard Coard, dressed only in his underpants.

"The crowd took him down to the marketplace and then up to Fort Rupert, where three armoured cars came and started firing into the crowd," he said.

The Military authorities at the time said that 17, including Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues had died, but this figure has been disputed. Hall, who was up at the Fort, said many more people were killed.

On the way up to Bishop's house, on the continuation of Lucas Street, is education Minister Jacqueline Creft's Japanese car, parked at her mother's home with a smashed windshield. The car is said by residents to have been appropriated by the military rulers and retaken after the invasion.

Also along Lucas Street, which runs up from

the marketplace towards the Governor-General's house, is the now boarded-up headquarters of the New Jewel Movement (NJM). Bishop and colleagues from the NJM began the present chapter in Grenadian history four and a half years ago when they ousted Eric Gairy in a dawn coup.

At Fort Rupert, named after Bishop's father who was killed 10 years ago during Eric Gairy's administration, there is considerable damage from shelling and a wealth of revolutionary Cuban and Soviet literature.

Sitting alongside old Fort cannons on the battlements, with a commanding view of the approaches to St. George's harbour, is a Soviet anti-craft gun and piles of boxes containing shells.

Inside the Fort barracks were found mortar bombs and thousands of rounds of ammunition, mostly Soviet-made.

The scene in St. George's which is controlled by the joint Caribbean task force of 300 soldiers and police officers, contrasts heavily with that on the road south to Point Salines Airport where men of the 82nd airborne division have mounted roadblocks.

The area is supervised and guarded with Howitzer emplacements as a deterrent against continued sniper activity in the hills.

In the first few days there was considerable sniper fire here, but the US troops are now dug in strength.

Who defends Jamaica?

Ask Jane Patmos

Who defends Jamaica? That the defence of Jamaica is highly pertinent blares in the Jamaica Labour Party's published warning that Grenada's on-going tragedy "could happen here" and the Rev. Mr. Billie Hall's televised commentary last Sunday evening. With the greatest simplicity of words and phrases, he tabulated Democracy and Communism.

Mr. Hall spoke without dogma and recognisable prejudice. I wondered whether among Evangelicals of which he is a member, there's an effective freshness, amounting to earthiness, that's absent from older shepherds' condemnations of Communism's evils.

Does lack of earthiness which is concern for everyday, human wants, explain the tiny island of Grenada — small as one of our rural parishes with population to match — suddenly occupying world attention for half of this month?

What more hotly debated argument in many languages than that of whether the USA invasion of Grenada is a mercy mission or a dress rehearsal for some later, grimmer strike?

By murdering its Government Wednesday week, Grenada of which most people had never heard, is sharing top news billing with the terrorist shattering of two peace-keeping forces in Beirut where over 250 servicemen were killed and with the missile protests in European and North American cities.

In these three heart-rending events, the USA profile is high. So in Jamaica

eyes, what scenario do we prefer? Hasn't Grenada made neutrality impossible to the Jamaican?

Economic colony

Some see Jamaica as an economic colony of the United States. Not alone is this nation of saucy people the recipient of government generosity worth billions in raw cash. We benefit by an outpouring of USA goods and services as do few others anywhere on earth. Also, some one-fifth of Jamaica's population live legally or illegally in the United States to work or study. Our numbers there would be far higher, if we had our way.

Can Jamaica afford to offend this irreplaceable benefactor? Even if Jamaicans could afford to cease free-riding on the back of the United States, that rich nation needs Jamaica as the first line of defence of its southern extremity. Characteristic Yankee good sense dictates that a friendly Jamaica is cheaper than an hostile Jamaica. Which means that swap is the name of the USA—Jamaica game.

Our mutual needs for each other persisted even through the years of Fidel Castro's courtship. Yet while we were using Cuba's gifts of milk, cement, a school, none of which Cuba could afford to give, weren't we looking over our shoulders to see USA reaction to the Moscow-made love affair? For which Jamaican believed, even for a split second, that the Caribbean is a zone of peace?

I can only suspect that Grenadians were so fascinated by the evolution of Gairy, that despite his atrocities, they simply couldn't bring themselves to

throw him off. For the Grenadian retains the involved politeness in public matters characteristically a French heritage.

That was rubbed out by the Marxist New Jewel Movement whose bloodless coup capsized Gairy and installed Maurice Bishop, Bernard Coard and the lot who never grew up beyond their academic studies of Lenin and Marx.

So when Barbados refused Cuban military planes accommodation in ferrying Cuban black soldiers to black Africa liberation wars, and Jamaica's 1980 general elections booted out the Socialists, Moscow pounced on a replacement. That was Grenada.

Incredibly scenic as Jamaica is from "Bonnie View" in Port Antonio, Grenada is scented, year-long, by nutmeg. Other assets are Grande Anse, a two-mile pure white beach kissed by crystal: Grand Etang, a little explored mystery by naturalists. St. George's, the capital, looks like a giant birthday cake on a wedgewood platter, for from the semi-circular harbour, old bricks of sunny pink sparked by white doors and shutters, rise against background hills.

Grenadian speech and manner are gentle.

Trinidad's Prime Minister Chambers' deploring to his Parliament on Thursday about frightened neighbours invitation for USA invasion of Grenada, sounded logical and sincere. Is there a truer statement than Mr. Chambers' comment about the damage to CARICOM from action which he views as precipitate?

In that, the majority of the international community agrees with him.

Yet, in the earthy realities of Grenadian life, how many more civilians would have been butchered by Grena-

da's military council? How many days could the Grenadian population survive without food, medical supplies and in isolation? Swift, drastic action for the relief of a beleaguered, terrorised people is more essential than legalistic sophistry.

In the Caribbean as a whole, the real argument is, "Who next?" For with Moscow's lost investment at Grenada's Saline airport coming less than three years after Jamaica's decisive No-No, wouldn't Kremlin planners be out of character to totally renounce the Caribbean?

Local alertness

While the sincere prayer for "Kyrie Grenada" (Lord have mercy on Grenada) in reconstruction, the pair of defeats to Soviet plans for Caribbean hegemony, must go a prayer for local alertness.

Ill-starred Maurice Bishop well might have foreseen the possibility of his own end when he contacted the Reagan administration in August this year.

Was Bishop desperately seeking to extricate himself from conspiracy within conspiracy? Had he stumbled upon some encircling plot to hurt the USA through the fragile Caribbean?

All that is positively known and beyond argument is that Bishop and Grenada are tragedies of that infinite patience with which the USSR weaves its apparat and manipulates apparatchicks.

In light of which, mustn't Jamaicans understand that Jamaica's first defence is against fifth columnists — those home-bred enemies?

GRENADA BRIEFS

His Excellency Sir Florizel Glasspole, Governor-General, returned to Jamaica on Monday evening and took over the reins at King's House from the Hon. Va Parnell, who had acted as his Deputy while he was off the island. One of his first acts on his return was to give the official approval for the participation of Jamaican troops in the Grenada peace-keeping force.

Two Members of the Jamaican Cabinet are in Barbados monitoring the progress of the action in Grenada and reporting back to the Prime Minister at Jamaica House. They are the Hon. Neville Gallimore, Deputy Foreign Minister, and the Hon. Anthony Abrahams, Minister of Information. They had accompanied Mr. Seaga to Bridgetown last weekend and remained behind on this special assignment.

There has been no news of the fate of Grenadian journalist, Alistair Hughes, who had been in detention in St. George's. Reports from Grenada on Tuesday said that a number of detainees had been released, but there was no specific word on whether Mr. Hughes was among them. His daughter in Trinidad, with whom contact was made from Kingston, said she had no information as to whether he had been freed.

Soviets accuse U.S. of international banditry

MOSCOW, Oct 25 (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.

In a separate statement, the Soviet Government also accused Washington of planning an armed attack on Nicaragua to overthrow the left-wing government there.

The TASS commentary said today's events in Grenada showed that Washington "relies entirely on armed might to impose its dictate on other countries and nations."

"This (invasion) is an act of open international banditry, of international terrorism, by those in Washington who aspire to sit in judgment on the world and use armed force as their main political weapon," it added.

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.

More men for Security Force

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 26 (CANA):

A police force contingent from three West Indian islands will leave here today to join the Caribbean Security Force in Grenada where American troops are engaged in a battle to gain full control of the island following a bloody coup a week ago, the Prime Minister's Office said today.

The statement said 60 members of the Royal Barbados Police Force have been chosen from "a large number" of volunteers, and would accompany policemen from St. Vincent and St. Kitts/Nevis.

It gave no figures for the two islands, but the St. Kitts Government yesterday said 14 members of its volunteers Defence Force will join the regional Security Force. St. Vincent has confirmed its participation without giving details.

The three countries along with Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia and Jamaica are contributing 300 soldiers and policemen to back up the U.S. move to remove the military regime in Grenada and restore democratic rule.

A statement from the St. Lucia-based Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.) said yesterday that the Caribbean force will play a peace-keeping role to restore law and order. They will be withdrawn when the island returns to normal, it added.

Steaner Nov. 1 1983

REASONS FOR GRENADA INVASION EXPLAINED AT MAY PEN MASS RALLY

PM tells why US led troop action

The United States as a superpower had to be invited to take part in the military action against Grenada's bloody regime in order to avert massive bloodshed if the Caribbean nations had decided to act on their own, according to Prime Minister Edward Seaga.

Cuba planned to dispatch some 5,000 troops to Grenada following the debacle of the brutal Austin regime, he revealed, adding that with the 3,000 strong members of the Grenadian army, if the Caribbean forces had matched the spice island in battle 1,000 lives would have been lost.

Mr. Seaga who was addressing thousands of JLP supporters and sympathisers who braved torrential rains at the third anniversary rally marking JLP rule, in May Pen on Sunday night, said that a decision had been taken to

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against democracy in Gr

Lashing those who
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said that US participati
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chants of "freedom", that on his impromptu visit to Grenada where he toured the city he met two kinds of people; those scared of talking because of hidden eyes watching them and those who told him thanks for what he had done as they were "free at last."

However, he said, he replied to them that the action was not only taken for Grenadians alone but "we did it for ourselves as we looked at the consequences for ourselves." Mr. Seaga asked the crowd what would have happened if the PNP was still in power; which Cuban would be "instructing you tonight."

Describing the military action and Jamaica's commitment of her troops in a multi-national peace-keeping force as "one of the most important decisions ever taken in the history of the country", Mr. Seaga said there were many who regarded deliverance only as a

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col. 4)

Why US led the Grenada invasion

Continued from Page 1

means whereby the standard of living would be improved but he suggested that it was something more than that.

Many had forgotten that Jamaica was on the verge of being transformed into a communist state as the PNP had put all the institutions in place for the country to become a communist state. He gave examples such as the Home Guard, which he said had had some 18,000 men, causing a lot of concern to policemen that they would lose their jobs.

Mr. Seaga accused the PNP of wanting to rundown the security of the country to the point where "their political henchmen" would take over the security apparatus. Young men had been trained in Cuba as so-called construction workers, "but last week we saw construction workers as destruction workers", he said, apparently referring to Cuban construction workers in Grenada fighting the US forces.

Under the PNP, 1,500 young men were trained as Brigadistas, he said, continuing on the theme that Jamaica was at that time being prepared for communist take-over and Cuban domination. The last thing that was left to be put in place before the JLP delivered the country was the institution of a rationing system, he said.

"When that would be done your souls would be owned by the Government with the rationing cards. So when the elections were called it was just in the nick of time because rationing cards were going to be distributed," Mr. Seaga said.

The JLP's deliverance was not only from communism and oppression but deliverance to "give your freedom", he said to a wild outburst of applause.

Mr. Seaga declared that the JLP did not plan the events in Grenada that had consumed and overtaken the Caribbean over the last two weeks. He reminded that the first step the Government took was to "tell the Cubans go home"; after which the regime tried to uphold good relations but "they were plotting against us." When the final decision was taken to break diplomatic ties with Cuban because of its covert subversive actions, half of the country said the Government was right and half held that it was wrong. "What is that half saying today in the face of events unfolding in Grenada?", he asked.

It was to the Government's credit that it took a decision on Grenada because what was happening in Grenada would one day cause trouble for the entire Caribbean, said Mr. Seaga.

Recounting the situation in Grenada since he came to power, Mr. Seaga said that he

called on the late Maurice Bishop to hold elections, free the political prisoners and restore democracy to the country.

"That call fell on deaf ears but those ears can't hear anymore. Had he (Bishop) heard the call, held elections and legitimised himself, he would have been a democratic leader today," he said.

Mr. Seaga noted that he had information that the situation in Grenada would turn sour because the Bishop regime had henchmen here who made frequent visits to the spice island; so it was not a surprise to him what took place. What was surprising, however, was that Bishop was executed with his colleagues.

Mr. Seaga said he immediately held consultations with the Cabinet and the general view was that if Hudson Austin was allowed to continue and get away with his atrocities, the Caribbean would have another Idi Amin and no area in the region would be safe. "We decided that something had to be done to once and for all stamp a seal on the Caribbean so that to those who would consider the military action as an act of atrocity, we were ensuring that the incident would never happen again," Mr. Seaga said.

Thought was given to what political action could be taken but it was realised that the region was dealing with military men and of such only military action could deal with them, Mr. Seaga added, but with the sole intention that whatever military action was taken it would be a legal one.

Consideration was given to a plan to rescue the Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, because if he were free he could sign a letter to call on external forces to rescue the country but a lot of complications arose out of this option, rendering it unable to work.

Mr. Seaga said that words reached him that Cuba was planning to send 5,000 Cubans to Grenada and there was the prospect of a massive military action that would cause untold bloodshed. But quick and decisive action had to be taken so he consulted with the United States and his colleagues in the Caribbean; following which a special meeting of Caricom leaders was arranged.

"I went to that meeting with the determination that we must stop this action in the region," he said. Mr. Seaga reported to the rally that when he went down to Trinidad the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) had decided to invoke the clause in their treaty calling for external assistance when under threat.

When the invitation was extended to Jamaica, the legal representatives of the Government advised that the country's actions would be legally justified; but "we still did not want to participate if only the Caribbean countries

would form the strike force necessary to invade." This was against the background that Grenada had a 3,000 strong army and the casualty would be high were there a confrontation with Caribbean troops alone.

The participation of the US was secured and the Government committed troops through the normal legal channel. The invasion took place at dawn on Tuesday and the US marine seized the airport and other military posts.

Mr. Seaga said that the airport which was purported to be used for tourism purposes turned out to be a military installation. There were gun racks in an airport that Bishop swore to God was built for tourists, he said.

On his visit to Grenada, the Prime Minister said he noted that 4 million rounds of ammunition were discovered; one for every man woman and child in the Caribbean; 100,000 hand grenades, enough for every man, woman and child in Grenada; the amount of guns cannot yet be counted; and the people took him to a place where there were arms to service a force of 8,000 men for one full year.

Turning again to the PNP, Mr. Seaga said he heard them saying that they had dumped the radicals but the Chairman for the PNP, Mr. P.J. Patterson, a moderate, in his meeting with US Vice President Mr. George Bush said that if the PNP returned to power they would resume relations with Cuban and explain it to Jamaicans a different way.

"What have they learned? The General Secretary and others have just gone to the Soviet Union; what have they learned? When we took the decision we took action not only to save Grenadians but also to save Jamaicans.

"When they took our young men to train in Cuba and tried to turn the country in another Cuba; they have not learned. Manley holds a passport to Cuba; but I hold one to freedom. If Manley is a communist and expects to be the leader of this country again, all of you owe your lives to us. If he's not a communist and expects to be the leader of this country, he owes his life to us," he said.

Mr. Seaga declared that deliverance was not only economic benefits but the freedom the Jamaica people still have and would continue to have under the JLP. Touching on the meeting he had with leaders of the OECS on the week-end, Mr. Seaga said a resolution was passed, expressing condolence to the families of all those killed, wounded and lost during the military exercise. The resolution also expressed deep appreciation to the United States for assisting in the exercise. Grenada, he said was not too small a place for the US to divert its ships and marines in furtherance of the cause of democracy.

Seaga: Caricom traitor leaked plans to Austin

Prime Minister Edward Seaga launched a blistering attack on an unnamed member of the Caricom pact whom he said was a "traitor" in the region for the part it played in making strategic information available to former Grenada strongman Hudson Austin who presided over the brutal slaying of Maurice Bishop and his aides.

The Prime Minister did not mention the traitor by name because, he said, it would be a disgrace to that country but he said that people would find out in time to come for "it will be very difficult for me to sit around a table with them."

Mr. Seaga, who was addressing thousands of party supporters who stood through torrential rains at the third anniversary rally of the JLP's ascendancy to power, in May Pen square on Sunday night, said members of the multi-national peace-keeping force (Barbados, Jamaica and the OECS) were fortunate that they did not decide on a time and a date to take military action at their weekend meeting.

He said that the plans mapped out at this meeting were leaked to General Austin in Grenada. Mr. Seaga said that the reason for the secrecy of the whole operation was that concern was expressed that had Austin had any forewarning, he would have taken the US students hostage and killed the Governor General.

"It was a good thing that we never made all our plans known because we have traitors among us," he said. These traitorous people, Mr. Seaga added, would have given the plans to Austin, thus threatening the lives of innocent people.

"In days to come you may know of whom I speak because it will be very hard for me to sit around a table with them," he declared to tumultuous cheering from supporters bracing themselves against the heavy rain-drops.

'Trinidad a sorry failure'

Oct. 28: "Trinidad and Tobago's odd man out position on Grenada is a painful spectacle for its people, who have a naturally close interest in the events next door in Grenada."

"We can take no comfort from the positions adopted by the Bahamas, Belize or Guyana with respect to the Grenada issue. The Bahamas are furthest from the scene in both geography and intimate interests."

"Belize and Guyana both live under threat of invasion and would be loathe for that reason to espouse a state by another."

"Then, too, the B was in fact making a location outside the hope of encouraging avoiding the Caribbe the greatest interest in what is happening in"

"The statement by"

not so long ago its geographical Caribbean in the who were then however, have ARICOM state in Minister George

Chambers to parliament (though it has attracted bipartisan support) contained disturbing features.

"There is a major flaw in this country's proposal to negotiate with Gen. Hudson Austin, backed as he was by dozens of Russian military and diplomatic advisers and hundreds of Cuban soldiers masquerading as construction workers besides large and well-armed Grenada military forces, flush from their coup."

—Guardian

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:— The situation in Grenada, being now a reality and Jamaica having committed itself to international conflict, it is required of all of us to examine at this point the possible consequences of our actions.

The whys and the wherefores have, in my view, been adequately handled by those with training in international law, international affairs, foreign policies, diplomatic behaviour and other such related fields.

However, there are a few questions that up to now have not been sufficiently aired. Some of these are

(1) Will Jamaican Government officials, both of the Political Directorate and civil Servants now become possible targets for reprisals overseas?

(2) Are Jamaican citizens abroad now exposed to a new and real danger, as a result of the actions taken by their home Government?

(3) Have we considered our inability to safeguard our property internationally from the sophisticated techniques that are in use today against countries embroiled in international conflict?

(4) Have we looked at the state of 'Democracy' today, in the countries around the globe where the U.S. has intervened during the last 75 years under the guise of establishing Democracy? Some of these countries are: Haiti, Guatemala, Panama, Vietnam, and currently Lebanon.

I am, etc.,
OSWALD S. SEYMOUR.

Stony Hill,
St. Andrew.
October 28, 1983

Reagan support

PAGE TWELVE

On the invasion of Grenada, 53 per cent of those questioned said they approved of the participation of U.S. military forces while 34 per cent disapproved.

Public backing for Reagan's original decision to send the Marines to Beirut is up to 48 per cent from 41 per cent in August.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, (CANAL-Reuters): Americans are rallying in support of President Reagan's policies on Grenada and Lebanon, according to an opinion poll published by Newsweek Magazine today.

Of 759 voters polled by troops home.

PAJ on Grenada

The Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) on Friday issued a statement on the Grenadian situation.

The PAJ's statement said: "The Press Association of Jamaica shares deeply the trauma and uncertainty being experienced by the peoples of the Caribbean and Grenadians in particular, following the untimely and brutal slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the putting of the entire country under house arrest, and the subsequent invasion of that island by American and regional troops. Arisin out of those developments we wish to:

1. Express our grave concern about the whereabouts and fate of colleague journalists. Alistair Hughes who had been detained by the Grenada armed forces, Patrick Smikle, a Jamaican working with Radio Free Grenada and member of our Association, Don Rojas, Press Secretary to the late Prime Minister, of whom nothing has been heard since October 13, and all other journalists in Grenada.

2. Register our professional concern about the inadequate flow of information, which we believe made it difficult for many people to properly assess the developments.

3. Note that under the circumstances, perhaps, invasion had to be the reluctant choice, yet we are obliged to continue to pose the question: "there have been another way?" We consider the question of the greatest importance because we wish to state clearly that in principle we are against armed intervention of any sovereign state.

4. Call for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Grenadian soil, once the invasion has restored full control to the Grenadian people.

5. Challenge the leaders of the Caribbean to demonstrate the best qualities of state craft by not exploiting the sufferings of the Grenadian people for cheap political mileage and for entrenching their particular selfish interest, by manipulating the widespread outrage of all decent peoples against the killing of Maurice Bishop and his colleagues.

6. Urge the leaders of the region to ponder seriously the far-reaching implications of any attempt to use the exceptional monstrosity of a small group of people led by Hudson Austin as an excuse for turning back the popular and concrete achievements of the Grenadian people in the last four and a half years.

7. Offer our assistance wherever possible in building back the journalism profession and fraternity in Grenada, once the people of that country are back in absolute control of their destiny."

OECS to lift sanctions

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Oct. 30 (CANA):

The Organisation of East Caribbean States has agreed to lift by tomorrow sanctions it imposed a week ago on member state Grenada, where the army had seized power in a bloody coup, OECS chairman Eugenia Charles said today.

The decision, taken at a three-hour OECS Heads of Government meeting here last night, followed last weeks crushing of Grenadas new army regime by U.S.-led multi-national military forces.

The sanctions had included a ban on flights through Grenada by the regionally state-owned airline Liat and curtailment of the issuance of new currency notes to the island by the East Caribbean Central Bank.

The OECS states had also agreed not to sit in any regional fora with the Grenada military JUNTA, led by Army Chief General Hudson Austin.

Miss Charles said the meeting, also attended by Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and Tom Adams of Barbados — countries which with the OECS co-ordinated the U.S. military intervention — agreed to lend whatever assistance possible to Grenada to restore law and order and Parliamentary government.

The leaders were briefed on the then four-day old operation by the commander of the United States Invasion Force, Navy Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, the Dominica Prime Minister said.

"We had a briefing from the military what happened, about the arsenal they found... cases and cases of guns... they haven't finished counting them yet. They found four million rounds of ammunition...and they were very pleased that we took the action we took at the time we did," Miss Charles told CANA.

Washington, which says more than 650 Cubans, many of them armed, had been captured in Grenada, maintains that the large arms caches discovered there were part of a Moscow-Havana building up for foreign operations. But the Cubans have denied this.

Miss Charles said Grenadas People Revolutionary Army had burned down the Prime Ministers house apparently to destroy secret documents stored there.

Last night's OECS meeting which went into the early hours of today discussed a peace keeping force for Grenada after the departure of the invading forces, but reached no agreement on numbers, Miss Charles said.

"The numbers would depend a great deal on what is required after the mopping up is done. We don't know yet how many people will be required," she added.

The biggest task of the intervention force now as to round up the remaining Cubans and Pra soldiers secreted in the Grenada interior, Miss Charles said.

The leaders felt a priority for the Grenada Governor General now was re-establishment of a police force there and installation of a interim government of good administrators who were also sensitive to the needs and aspirations of the islands 110,000 population.

The OECS comprises Dominica, St. Lucia, Montserrat and St. Vincent, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Kitts-Nevis and Grenada.

Gleanes Nov. 1, 1983

Peace Council to meet on Grenada

Mexico: El Siglo, Nov. 8

It is that the World Peace Council, a recognized front organization behind which the Kremlin hides its talons, will soon meet in Mexico. This council will allegedly meet to denounce the recent intervention in Grenada, but will not even mention the invasion of 1,000 Cubans, accompanied by sixty Soviets and some thirty North Koreans, East Germans, Bulgarians and Lybians. In effect, the World Peace Council will shut its mouth to the truth, and will mount a treasonous propaganda spectacular. And Mexico will once again break its familiar vow of neutrality and non-intervention by providing its territory for a slanted unilateral propaganda protest.

Restraints on press in Grenada

Nov. 5

Whether censorship is applied directly or access is denied, the effect is the same: the public is prevented from learning the truth. For the first few days the Grenada story was covered by government communiques in Washington, and rumour in Barbados. Reporters were denied access to the scene, even by a pool arrangement, although the public and press have accompanied the military in actions and landings including World War II, Korea, Viet Nam and before.

The lack of communications facilities and the safety of the reporters were poor excuses for keeping reporters out. They were never factors in other battle actions, even landings on Pacific islands, and should not have been considerations in this case.

The poorest excuse of all, put forth by the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was that complete secrecy was necessary for success of the operation therefore reporters were not allowed. That is a direct insult to the American press which has kept bigger secrets than this one in recent armed conflicts. Furthermore, it was the Grenada radio that was telling the world of an imminent invasion by its Caribbean neighbours and announcing Grenada would resist. It was the DOD which announced ships carrying Marines to Lebanon had diverted to Grenada in case American citizens had to be protected. It was the military's decision to transfer troops to helicopters at the Barbados airport to be seen by casual observers. The military might have been better protected if it had asked the press, as it has done in the past, to help. It seems to us the press had had a better

record of protecting secrets when it has been asked than the military.

While we agree with the American Society of Newspaper Editors that "the Defense Department has let down the American public" by its "failure to honour the long tradition of on-the-scene coverage of American military operations," we feel some members of the press should be criticized for taking the situation into their own hands. It was foolhardy, we believe, for some reporters to conduct their own landing operation by open boat because they had been denied transportation by the military. It was equally foolhardy for a television network to send a camera crew over the battle area in a chartered plane. Of course those newsmen were willing to take the risks but they should have been equally concerned with the aftermath had they been mistakenly shot out of the water or from the sky, which were distinct possibilities. They turned out to be press heroes in the manner of Richard Harding Davis, but they could just as well have drawn public and official condemnation for barging in arrogantly in defiance of authority.

The press is aware, we hope, that the public is not wholeheartedly on its side in this argument about Grenada. Civilians are supposed to be in charge of the military but too many people are impressed by the omniscience of the generals and agree with Caspar Weinberger's view that he would not override a commander's decision regarding the press. It is going to be hard to convince the public that it was "let down," as ASNE said.

— Editor & Publisher

The Invasion: how the 'Grenadian Voice' saw it

Note: This is the reconstruction of events leading to the invasion of Grenada on October 25 as well as a list of the arsenal found there.

For many years, a silent but vicious battle was waged between the ideological wing and the popular section of New Jewel Movement leadership. It is alleged that Bernard Coard even made a bid for power within a year of the Revolution, a bid the Cubans restrained. This background gives a dramatic form to the events which occurred in Grenada during the period October 11-25, 1983. For genuine historical and political interpretation and application an attempt is made to reconstruct the events.

● TUESDAY, October 11:

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop returns from his official visit to East-bloc countries, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A number of agreements were signed with both countries, including agriculture, electric power, 'pig and pork' industry, and a trade protocol and airline project. Also an Hungarian gift of US \$50,000 for assisting the airport project. The leader noted that in this assistance, no "strings" were attached.

● WEDNESDAY, October 12:

Meeting of NJM Party in which Bishop is said to have refused attempts at joint leadership.

● FRIDAY, October 14:

Bishop is put under house arrest ostensibly for spreading rumours to the effect that Bernard Coard and his wife, Phyllis Coard were plotting his death. Peter David, a former officer in the PRA and Keith Ventour spoke to a **FREE WEST INDIAN** reporter, saying Bishop was under house arrest because he had deviated from the principles of the party, and was attempting to establish and perpetuate 'one-manism'.

● MONDAY, October 17:

Selwyn Strachan goes to workplaces canvassing for a condemnation of Bishop, but he is greeted with boos and loud hoots of derision. The central committee officially announces Bishop's wrong doings over Radio Free Grenada.

● WEDNESDAY, October 19:

Unison Whiteman goes to work places asking people to close their businesses and register publicly their protest over the Prime Minister's situation. Led by Whiteman, Vincent Noel and other organisers, a crowd estimated at 25,000 proceeded to Mt. Royal to free Bishop. Among the crowd were thousands of school children, Bishop's supporters and curiosity seekers. At Mt. Royal, PRA soldiers fired warning shots but the massive crowd pushed the two gates aside and released the Prime Minister. Noel and Whiteman then led the people to the Market Square so that Bishop could address them. A section of the crowd, however, went with Bishop to Fort Rupert for which purpose is still unclear.

Shoot to kill

Sometime shortly after 1.00 p.m. Norris Bain was in the Market Square assuring the people that the Prime Minister would soon speak to them. Then three armoured cars arrived at Fort Rupert from Fort Frederick and started firing into the crowd.

People screamed with terror as they were shot, crushed and smashed by the armoured cars and many automatic rifles were firing.

Some persons were forced to jump 30-40 feet to escape the slaughter. Eyewitness accounts corroborate the fact that Bishop was alive after the main burst of shooting was over and it is true that a certain doctor was forced to sign death certificates showing that at least four bodies which he examined did not have gunshot wounds. Because of the 'shoot-to-kill' curfew and the unorthodox methods of disposal used by the Revolutionary Military Council, it is still uncertain as to the number of people massacred. Estimates vary between 100 and 200.

At 10:05 p.m. Hudson Austin announces on Radio Free Grenada the death of 17 people including: Bishop, Noel, Fitzroy Bain, Norris Bain, Jackie Craft, and Whiteman. He also ordered no work except essential

services, no school and announced the names of the 16 members of the RMC and indicated that the council would govern with strictest measures.

● THURSDAY, October 20:

Many Caribbean countries and institutions condemn the 'military coup' in Grenada, including Archbishop Pantin of Trinidad, Caribbean Conference of Churches, Jamaica. Radio Voice of Barbados reports that a US Task Force of 2,000 marines left for Grenada intending to evacuate American citizens, expected to reach Grenada on Sunday, October 23 and could be recalled if the situation changed. Dominica and other Caribbean countries denounce the Revolutionary Military Council and break contact. Castro is very critical. Airport facilities are closed.

● FRIDAY, October 21:

Caricom members plan to meet in Trinidad and Tobago the next Saturday, October 22, to discuss Grenada R.M.C., calls for all government vehicles and people given four hours 10:00 a.m. - 2.00 p.m. to do shopping for food and to perform other outdoor duties.

● SATURDAY, October 22:

Radio Free Grenada announces 17 people dead and a new Cabinet within 10-14 days - report was read by Major Christopher Stroude at 2.00 p.m. promising the same things promised in 1979. Military exercises firmer grip, there is continued patrolling and still little community contact. Caricom meeting for 6.00 p.m. in Trinidad.

● SUNDAY, October 23:

Caricom meeting started 9.00 p.m. Saturday continues at 8.30 a.m. Sunday, October 23. By 5:30 p.m., Caricom members have decided by a majority to suspend Grenada. Announcement by RMC that daylight curfew would be lifted from next day, Monday, October 24. But continuing from 8.p.m. to 5.00 a.m. Pearls airport to resume flights next day, Monday, the 24th and foreigners will be allowed to leave. Work places will open as usual though schools to remain closed for the time being.

Communications will cease with Grenada. Warship is seen 7½ miles off the island, invasion seems imminent. All militia members asked to report to headquarters immediately. Troops landing in Barbados as jumping off point for invasion. Grenada becomes threat to regional security.

● MONDAY, October 24:

Troops from other Caribbean islands are assembling in Barbados. No word about Barbard Coard who was behind Bishop's arrest on October 12th. Bishop's mother has not received her son's body. Trucks with soldiers on patrol. More battleships on the horizon.

● TUESDAY, October 25:

Radio Free Grenada exhorts the people to block roads. All militia to report to bases since foreign troops had landed at 5:40 a.m. By 7.00 a.m. intervention troops in control of the two airports. After 8.00 a.m., messages from the U.S. Caribbean forces Grenadian people reassuring them of friendliness and interest in their plight, and their cooperation desired. 1900 U.S. troops and 300 Caribbean troops took part in the operations. The man in the street welcomes intervention, though it should have come before and looks to be the best from the situation.

MILITARY VEHICLES	
KIND	AMOUNT
BTR 60 armoured car	7
BDRM11	1
Military trucks	45
Trailers	20
WEAPONS	
82 mm mortars	65
Anti-aircraft	18
Automatic rifles	6,322
Recoil rifles	15
Machine Guns	116
RPG's	70
AMMUNITION	
TYPE	AMOUNT
82mm mortars	12,729 rounds
PG2/7m	5020 rounds
23mm	211,335 rounds
14.5mm	17,320 rounds
7.62mm	6,130,800 rounds
12.7mm	93,720 rounds
9mm	36,000 rounds
Detonating cord	500,000 feet
Rockamonite	150,000
Grenades	2390
Clothing and field gear	1020 crates

Gleaner Nov. 4, 1983

Parents of Bishop, Creft welcome U.S. forces

ST. PAUL'S, Grenada, Wed. (AP):-

The parents of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and education Minister Jacqueline Creft, who were killed in the coup that sparked the U.S. invasion of Grenada, have welcomed the American military forces.

"I don't know about what Maurice would have said. But we were very happy," Alimenta Bishop, mother of the slain Prime Minister, said on Monday night. "We didn't know what was going to happen - all these guys running around with guns killing people."

Mrs. Bishop, a widow, also spoke for her daughter, Ann, and Bishop's brother Labernard. Another daughter, Maureen, lives in Barbados with her husband.

"We don't consider it an invasion. It was a rescue operation," said Allan Creft, father of Ms. Creft, 36.

Ms. Creft and Bishop, 39, had a 5-year-old son, Vladimir.

Vladimir knows that his father is dead. But his grandparents haven't told him yet about his mother who also was killed October 19 along with two other cabinet ministers.

As Creft and his wife, Lynn, reminisced about her daughter, the boy ran into the living room.

Wearing a football t-shirt, Vladimir talked about his plans to be Superman.

After he scampered off, Mrs. Creft said; "We're not going to send him back to school just yet. The other children will ask him too many questions."

"He knows his father was killed, but we're just now telling him that his mother is away," she said. "He asked me the other day; 'Granny, did they shoot my mommy?' I told him 'No.'"

Sitting in their modest home leafing through photo albums, the common refrain from the families was delight at the U.S. invasion and arrest of those responsible for the October 19 bloodbath, and a continuing indignation that they have been unable to claim their loved ones' bodies.

"The Friday after the shooting, I called the Fort and told them I want my father's body," said 22-year-old Patrick Bain, one of six children of the Housing Minister Norris Bain, who was slain at Fort Rupert with Bishop.

"The woman on the other line says 'Oh, Norris Bain, Hmm.' 'I could hear soldiers in the background laughing at this. They were all jolly,' the young man said bitterly."

Most of the relatives gave up two or three days after the slayings, and they can only speculate about

what happened to the bodies. On this island, Christian burials are important.

Mrs. Bishop said she has heard that soldiers aimed heavy weapons at the bodies, blew them up and buried the pieces.

Merrydale Bullen, 72-year-old father of slain insurance man Keith Bullen, said he had heard the bodies were buried behind one of the island's prisons.

"My son wasn't a criminal. He doesn't deserve to be treated like a criminal," said Bullen, his voice choking.

He shook his head. He remembered his son, who left a wife and three daughters, as a man who had little interest in politics or government.

"But he loved Maurice Bishop," Bullen said. "He went to Fort Rupert to die for him."

Mrs. Creft had gone up to Fort Rupert to bring Bishop and her daughter cheese sandwiches and bottles of soda because they had eaten little for several days while under house arrest.

"When we were inside, the army sent three of those armoured personnel carriers up the hill and they started firing," Mrs. Creft said. "Maurice said, 'Hit the ground,' and we all fell down. A little girl was hit by a bullet in the head."

Anna Bain, wife of Norris Bain, carried the little girl out to seek medical attention. Then Mrs. Creft said, Bishop asked the soldier to go outside and tell the other troops that he surrendered.

"Jacqueline walked me down to the bottom of the hill. Then a soldier pointed a gun at her and said 'Jacqueline Creft. You stand there and don't move.' She looked at me and I looked at her and that was the last time I saw her," Mrs. Creft said.

A visitor looking for Mrs. Bishop found that the family home had been thoroughly looted. The next door house, that of Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, who was killed with Bishop, was also looted.

"I think the soldiers came in first and took all the food because they were going into hiding. Then the other people came in and took what was left," Mrs. Bishop said.

Her eyes had remained dry throughout a recounting of the events that led to her son's death, but they grew misty as she pointed out that her husband, Rupert had been killed by police during a demonstration organized by Bishop's party in 1974.

"I've lost my husband, but at least I could console myself by giving him a proper funeral and burial," she said.

CARICOM division over Grenada given emphasis

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 3, (CANA):

The division among member nations of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) on the invasion of Grenada was further emphasised last night when the United Nations General Assembly overwhelmingly voted to deplore the military action.

The Assembly reso-

lution was approved by a vote of 108 to nine with 27 abstentions.

Six CARICOM states voted against the resolution which also called for the withdrawal of combat troops from Grenada:

Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent which provided troops and policemen in

support of the U.S.-led invasion.

SUPPORT

Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, the Bahamas and Grenada, whose representatives was allowed to vote, supported the resolution while Belize abstained.

The other states of the 13-member Community are newly independent St. Kitts/Nevis which was not present, and Montserrat, a British colony. St. Kitts/Nevis has supplied members for the Caribbean contingent of the inva-

sion force, while Montserrat is a member-nation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) which sent the call to Washington for help to remove Grenada's military rulers after a bloody coup October 19.

In Washington the White House said the Assembly resolution was a sad action that ignored President Reagan's defence

of human rights in accordance with the U.N. Charter.

SAD FINDING

Reagan said earlier today that the vote "didn't upset my breakfast at all."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes said the vote "has more to say about the state of the United Nations today than it does about recent devel-

opments in Grenada."

"We find it sad that the U.N. sees fit to 'deplore' actions taken for humanitarian reasons, to save innocent lives and protect human rights, in full accord with the principles of the U.N. Charter," he said.

DISTURBED

"We were also deeply disturbed that certain countries forced an immediate vote, thereby muzzling debate in the Assembly. We find this contrary to a fundamental purpose of the U.N. — to provide for free and open debate."

Speakes said that while the White House objected to the vote it wanted to note that the resolution contained several "positive elements."

These included a call for respect for Grenada's sovereignty and independence, regret for the deaths of innocent civil-

Standard on Grenada

GEORGETOWN, Nov 3, *Catholic Standard*, organ of the Roman Catholic Church in Guyana, has called for the immediate withdrawal of all American troops from Grenada and their replacement by an administration "that can command the support of the Grenadian people."

In an editorial com-

Mirror on Grenada

GEORGETOWN, Nov 3, Guyana's Marxist opposition People's Progressive Party's *Mirror* newspaper has described the invasion of Grenada by joint U.S.-Caribbean forces to restore order after a bloody military coup October 19 as madness and said the United States "is blood-thirsty and is run by power crazed men in the White house."

In an editorial, comment for the second week on Grenada, the paper said: "These power crazed men in the White House and Pentagon, who lack reason and sense are capable of pushing the button to set the whole world on fire."

ment, the weekly joined with the Caribbean Council of Churches (CCC) in condemning the invasion of Grenada by joint U.S.-Caribbean forces, to restore order and democracy after the military seized power killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 others.

It said the whole of the West Indies viewed with horror, the murder of the popular leadership of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), including Prime Minister Bishop.

Cleaner nov. 4, 1983

How UN vote went on Grenada action

Jamaica voted against the resolution sponsored by Nicaragua and Zimbabwe in the General Assembly of the United Nations on Wednesday deploring the military action in Grenada.

Jamaica was among nine countries voting against. The others were Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Israel, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the United States. The vote was 108 in favour, 9 against, 27 abstentions.

The abstentions came from Belgium, Belize, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gambia, Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Turkey, United Kingdom, Cameroon, Zaire.

The General Assembly, in addition to the overall vote on the resolution, had earlier voted paragraph by paragraph on the six operative paragraphs of the resolution. The results were as follows:

The first operative paragraph deploring military action in Grenada was 106 in favour, 8 against and 25 abstentions. Jamaica was among those against.

On paragraph 2, deploring the death of innocent civilians resulting from the armed intervention, voting was 126 in favour, 4 against (Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Vincent) and 8 abstentions (West Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Malawi, New Zealand, Solomon Islands, U.K.).

With regard to paragraph 3 dealing with sovereignty and territorial integrity of Grenada, voting was 142 in favour, none against and 1 abstention (Jamaica).

With regard to paragraph 4 calling for a cessation of the intervention and withdrawal of combat forces, the voting was 108 in favour, 9 against (Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, El Salvador, Israel, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, U.S.), and 22 abstentions (Belgium, Chad, Chile, West Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippine, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Togo, Turkey, U.K. Cameroon, Zaire).

With regard to operative paragraph 5 which was introduced by Belgium and read: "Requests the holding of free elections as rapidly as possible to enable the people of Grenada democratically to choose its Government", voting was 71 in favour (including Jamaica), 23 against (Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Bulgaria, Byelorussia, Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, GDR, Guinea Bissau, Hungary, Iran, Lagos, Libya, Mongolia, Mozambique, Poland, Syria, Ukrainian SSR, USSR, Vietnam) and 41 abstentions (Algeria, Argentina, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belize, Bhutan, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, China, Cyprus, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Seychelles, Sudan, Suriname, Trinidad & To-

bago, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

With regard to operative paragraph 6 calling on the Secretary-General to assess the situation and to report back to the General Assembly within 72 hours, voting was 122 in favour, 3 against (Israel, U.K. and U.S.), with 14 abstentions (West Germany, Guatemala, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Malawi, Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Philippines, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Solomon Islands and Turkey).

A Trinidad resolution condemning the military action was to be debated yesterday.

Messages received by PM before invasion

Prime Minister Edward Seaga has received a number of messages on the Grenada situation. A release from the Office of the Prime Minister, Oct. 28, said:

"Some of the messages received before the liberation forces landed in Grenada urged that action be taken to end the oppression of the military regime.

Other messages expressed support for the decision of the Government to respond positively to the plea by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States under the terms of their treaty for military assistance.

The following are examples of some of the messages received by Mr. Seaga:

From a group of "concerned academics" at the University of the West Indies (St. Augustine Campus):

"We call on Caricom Governments to intervene immediately to restore san-

ity and normalcy to Grenada.

"The military council already has confessed to the killing of a large number of people. Independent reports estimated 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."

From the Grenada Movement of Freedom and Democracy (GMFS), Grenada Democratic Council, United Grenadians for Democracy and Progress and United Grenadians of New York:

"The members of these organisations are jolted by reports regarding the deteriorating political situation in Grenada.

"We fear lives have been sacrificed in power-struggle, fueled by Cuba's involvement, between Prime Minister 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."

From the Jamaica Asso-

ciation of Evangelicals:

"We wish to state that it is satisfied that, in the light of assurances given by the Prime Minister in Parliament to the Jamaican people on Tuesday, October 25, and the subsequent disclosures that an appeal had been made by the Grenadian Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, on behalf of the Grenadian people, the Jamaican Government acted with due regard to an urgent appeal of a sister state for help.

"The Association is further relieved to hear that our Jamaican soldiers are not involved in combat, but in a peace-keeping role, and the reported restraint so far displayed by the American military.

"The Association is concerned, however, to see the speedy establishment of a democratically elected government, and the withdrawal of all foreign troops as quickly as is possible.

"Meanwhile, the Jamaica Association of Evangelicals call upon Christians everywhere to unite in much prayer for the speedy resolution of the conflict."

From the Christian Conscience Movement:

"We wish through this medium to offer support for the military invasion of Grenada. We feel confident that it is justified to assist any people within the Caribbean region who are oppressed against their will. Bible history is replete with the cost involved in one nation helping to maintain the sovereignty of other friendly peoples.

GRENADA ROUNDUP

UN sends fact-finding team

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (CANA-Reuter):

A United Nations team was due in Grenada today to assess the situation there on behalf of Secretary-General Javier Perez De Cuellar, who was asked to report to the General Assembly by late Saturday.

The Assembly yesterday directed Perez De Cuellar to conduct the inquiry, in a resolution deeply deploring the United States-led invasion of Grenada and calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

The United States and Barbados were among nine members who voted against the resolution, but a U.N. spokesman said today that they raised no objection to the Secretary-General's dispatch of fact-finders to the island.

Heading the team travelling to Grenada by way of Barbados is Under-Secretary General Diego Cordovez. The U.N. spokesman said military experts were in the group, which would spend only a short time in Grenada, because of the 72-hour deadline the Assembly set for the submission of Perez De Cuellar's report.

The Assembly scheduled a further meeting on Grenada today, but a new resolution was expected to be withheld from voting until after the Cordovez mission returned.

The text was submitted by Trinidad and Tobago, a member of the Caribbean Community which opposed the invasion. It proposes the deployment in Grenada of a "security presence" drawn from member states of the Community and the Commonwealth, and the establishment of a fact-finding mission made up of "eminent nationals" from the same groups.

The draft resolution also urges the immediate withdrawal of combat forces from Grenada.

TALKS

The U.N. spokesman, Francois Giuliani, said that Cordovez and his aides would talk to as many people as possible in Grenada, but he did not know if these would include Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and Vice-Admiral Joseph Metcalf, American Commander of the invasion troops.

Giuliani said that the Secretary-General and Cordovez had prolonged discussions last night about the fact-finders' programme. Perez De Cuellar also conferred with Jeane Kirkpatrick, the chief U.S. delegate, and Harley Mosley, the chief delegate of Barbados.

Earlier, the Secretary-General had a talk with Caldwell Taylor, who still is recognised by the U.N. as chief delegate for Grenada and who voted for yesterday's resolution.

In a message to the Secretary-General last week, Sir Paul advised that no person or group was authorised by him to represent Grenada at this time, but the President of the General Assembly, Jorge Illueca, of Panama, ruled that unless the Credentials Committee decided otherwise the delegation named by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop might remain.

Illueca's spokesman, Mario Zamorano, told reporters that the Chairman

of the Credentials Committee, Olara Otunnu, of Uganda, had not yet decided when to convene its meeting.

Meanwhile, Giuliani said it still was undecided how the Secretary-General's report to the Assembly would be delivered, whether orally or in document form. He said it was possible that the Assembly might be convened on Saturday to receive it.

Cordovez, a career U.N. official from Ecuador, has been trying for years, without success, to mediate a solution to the Afghanistan problem and an end to the Iran-Iraq war.

As one of two Under-Secretaries-General with political responsibilities — the other is Brian Urquhart, of Britain — he was regarded as a natural choice for the Grenada mission.

REAGAN: MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (CANA-Reuter):

President Reagan said today U.S. troops had successfully achieved his goals in Grenada and he foresaw no circumstances that would compel him to intervene with military force elsewhere in the Caribbean.

Reagan also brushed off a vote by the United Nations General Assembly yesterday to deplore the invasion of Grenada, saying: "It didn't upset my breakfast at all".

Answering reporters questions in the White House briefing room, he said the General Assembly frequently had ranged itself against U.S. interests and policies.

He discussed Grenada when he named former Defence Secretary Donald Rumsfeld as his new Middle East envoy.

The President repeated a statement last night by Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that hostilities in Grenada had ended and U.S. forces would start to withdraw. Reagan said the situation on the island was stable and all U.S. objectives had been achieved.

He said the landing of U.S. marines and Army Rangers on October 25 was an act of 'liberation,' not an invasion.

He reacted angrily to a reporter's suggestion that the U.S. action on Grenada was similar to the Soviet Union's 1979 military intervention in Afghanistan and that Washington had lost the 'high moral ground' in its confrontation with Moscow.

Reagan's announced reasons for the Grenada move were to protect the 1,000 Americans on the tiny Caribbean island and to restore democracy after a coup by the Revolutionary Military Council, described by U.S. officials as Marxist extremists.

Reagan said later the presence of hundreds of armed Cubans and weapons and documents seized by U.S. troops proved that the Soviet Union and Cuba intended to turn the island into a bastion to spread violence throughout the Caribbean.

He has also stated that the United States acted on a request by Caribbean nations worried about a security threat from Grenada and also by the island's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon.

Asked today if he intended to order more armed intervention to combat what he has called Cuba-Soviet-Nicaraguan subversion in the Caribbean and Central America, Reagan said: "I don't foresee any similar situation".

U.S. FORCES MOVING OUT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (CANA-Reuter):

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said that fighting on Grenada had stopped and that he had ordered U.S. forces to start leaving the Caribbean island.

The Pentagon announcement said that Weinberger had informed President Reagan he had been told by military commanders on the island, "that in their determination, all hostilities have ceased".

U.S. officials on Grenada said some 2,300 soldiers, about half the force, were preparing to leave today for their home base at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. The officials said there had been no fighting in 24 hours.

At the United Nations in New York, the General Assembly voted to condemn the U.S.-led invasion and said it was sending one of its top trouble-shooters to Grenada to assess the situation.

The Americans distributed food, water and electric generators to civilians on Grenada, and delivered blankets and other goods to a mental hospital that was hit during a U.S. bombing raid.

The Red Cross meanwhile flew home 57 Cubans wounded since the invasion was launched 10 days ago. They were welcomed in Havana as national heroes, and met by President Fidel Castro.

Thousands of people gathered outside the hospital where they were taken for treatment and sang the National Anthem.

U.S. Aid officials said Washington was sending \$475,000 in emergency relief to Grenada and would ask Congress for three million more.

Pentagon officials in Washington said the U.S. navy was sending a task force of nine ships, led by the carrier **America**, into the waters west of Cuba and Grenada for exercises. The Navy said it had nothing to do with Grenada, but military observers saw the move as another show of force in the Caribbean by the Reagan Administration.

Kenneth Dam, Deputy Secretary of the State Department, told a Congressional panel in Washington that the Soviet Union, Cuba and North Korea had signed secret agreements with Grenada to give it millions of dollars worth of arms.

Dam did not say how

he knew of the pact. But other officials said U.S. Marines and Army Rangers had found many documents since they landed on Grenada on October 25.

Army General George Crist, just back from Grenada, told the same panel the Americans found evidence of a Cuban military build-up, including mortars, anti-tank guns, armoured vehicles and "big sheds of weapons stacked to the ceiling."

In other developments related to Grenada:

— former President Gerald Ford, saying Grenada had been turning into "another Cuban cancer" in the Caribbean, endorsed the invasion.

Ford, who met Reagan at the White House, told

reporters: "I fully support the Administration's forthright action in Grenada, and the more I see of what they (U.S. forces there) found, the more supportive I have become."

— the President of C.B.S. News denounced the Administration's refusal to allow reporters into Grenada at the start of the invasion and warned the prohibition could foreshadow repression of the press in the United States.

"We may be witnessing the dawn of a new era or censorship, of manipulation of the press, of considering the media the hand-maiden of Government to spoon-feed the public with Government-approved information," Edward Joyce said.

SENATE ENDORSES HANDLING OF GRENADA CRISIS

A resolution urging the Government to do its utmost to assist in ensuring that freedom and full enjoyment of human rights are restored to the Grenadian people, condemning the brutal executions and fully endorsing the measures adopted in dealing with the crisis, was passed in the Senate last Friday, following a marathon eight-hour debate.

The Opposition, while supporting four of the five clauses to the resolution, proposed an amendment for the deletion of "fully" in clause three of the resolution.

This amendment was however rejected by Government Senators, following which the vote was taken. There was unanimity on all the clauses except for clause three in which the Opposition failed to achieve an amendment.

All the Government Senators voted in favour of that particular clause while the two Opposition Senators present at the end of the debate abstained.

Senator Bruce Golding, who moved the resolution, advanced arguments to suggest that the invasion of US forces in Grenada along with a Caribbean multinational peace-keeping force was legitimate.

He said that he did not know that Mr. Maurice Bishop or the gun-toting Austin could render the Grenadian constitution null and void. They could render it inoperable or declare that it was suspended. The Grenadian constitution is the sole instrument that legitimises the Governor-General who it has been disclosed invited the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States to come to the aid of the besieged country under the bloody rule of General Hudson Austin.

Mr. Golding said that the disclosure was now being made about the Governor-General's connection for his own safety as the understanding was that the OECS would not

jeopardise his security. The Caribbean forces, he said, now had a letter confirming that the Governor-General requested military intervention.

Turning to the request made to Jamaica by the OECS for assistance in the capacity of a peace-keeping force, Senator Golding asked if the Government should have told them sorry it could not help or that it would send to the UN Security Council to debate the matter while people were dying in Grenada.

"We were dealing with a crisis because those in Grenada were not rational people. What was happening there was frightening. We had a responsibility to respond," he said.

Furthermore, Mr. Gold-

ing added, the Government was satisfied that the apprehension and fear of the OECS for their own security were real. Action had been taken because of the Government's belief in the right of the Caribbean people to self-determination through democracy.

At the end of the operations in Grenada, the people there have to decide what kind of Government they want and the Jamaican Government was going to see to it that this happened. All the Government wanted to do was to promote the climate to facilitate the establishment of their own Government as it did not want to impose anything on the Grenadian people.

Speaking on behalf of the Opposition, Senator Carl Rattray claimed that under the treaty establishing the OECS, the steps towards invasion of Grenada could not have been legitimate as that country was also a signatory to the treaty. He said that when nations met together and arrived at a collective treaty, such a treaty was not designed to move aggressively against signatories to the treaty.

Mr. Rattray said that though emotions moved to a high in the circumstances surrounding the Grenadian situation, other measures apart from an invasion could be embarked upon to deal with Grenada. He mentioned the British Commonwealth, which he said could have been consulted to see whether it could bring a solution to the problem.

Cuba, Soviet, Grenada visits denied

In response to the Prime Minister's Parliamentary statement about Jamaicans visiting the Soviet Union or Grenada or Cuba in 1983, two of those named, Mr Luis Castriota and Mr Perry Stultz, have said that Castriota's only visit to Cuba was in 1975 as part of a delegation led by the then Prime Minister Michael Manley, now leader of the Opposition. Perry Stultz said that he went to Cuba in 1980 as part of a PNP delegation.

Mr Stultz and Mr Castriota said that none of them has visited any of the three countries named in 1983; and neither has Sheldon McDonald, on whose behalf they were writing.

But they did not state when Sheldon McDonald visited Grenada or Cuba or the Soviet Union.

They said that they rejected what they said was an attempt to link them to acts of subversion or treachery.

OECS Heads alarmed at heavy arms find

CASTRIES, St. Lucia, Nov. 2 (CANA):

The seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), which invoked the provisions of its charter in a historic move to seek external assistance in the restoration of order and de-

mocracy in Grenada, has expressed strong concern at the extensive quantity of military equipment discovered there by the invading multinational forces, according to a communique issued here.

The communique, which followed last week-

end's meeting of OECS Heads of Government in Barbados, which was also attended by the Jamaica and Barbados leaders, said the Organisation viewed this find as further evidence in support of their earlier claims of the serious threat posed to the peace and security of the sub-region involving foreign elements.

U.S.-led multinational troops discovered thousands of weapons and about four million rounds of ammunition with Cuban and Russian markings in Grenada where the military had taken power after killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 16 others two weeks ago.

At the Barbados meeting, the Heads of Government reviewed the Grenada situation and subsequent arrangements that would have to be made to consolidate the success of the multinational force and to maintain law and order and public security in Gre-

nada, the communique said.

The communique added that consideration was also given to the necessity for adequate peace-keeping and police forces in Grenada.

OECS Director-General, St. Lucian, Dr. Vaughn Lewis, had visited St. George's last Friday along with Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, who held discussions with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, the following day.

The Heads discussed the question of appropriate constitutional arrangements for the island, noting with satisfaction, the communique said, that Sir Paul had assumed executive authority for the management of the affairs of the country and had announced his intention to set up an interim administration pending the holding of general elections towards the re-establishment of constitutional rule in Grenada.

They agreed to lift sanctions which had been imposed on Grenada on Friday, October 21, and that LIAT, the Government-owned Eastern Caribbean air carrier, could resume its normal operations into Pearl's Airport from Monday this week, subject to the lifting of the 60-mile zone military prohibition.

The communique said

the Heads took note of Sir Paul's statement that he had informed the U.N. Secretary-General that no one currently had the right to represent Grenada in international institutions and agreed that, subject to his advice, there would be no co-operation in such institutions by member states with persons claiming to represent Grenada.

Judgment withheld

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 1, (CANA-Reuter):

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar withheld judgment today on the credentials of Grenada's delegation, which were challenged by the United States.

But in a written report to the Security Council, he appeared to accept that Governor General Paul Scoon, who, he said, had "the function of Head of State," was empowered to issue and thus to revoke Grenadian credentials.

At the same time, Perez de Cuellar said he did not understand from Scoon's note declaring that no person or group was authorised to speak for Grenada without the Governor-General's permission that the Grenadian chief delegate, Caldwell Taylor, was dismissed.

The Secretary General's report applies only for the Security Council, which has not met on the Grenada question since the United States vetoed a resolution last Friday.

Cleaner Nov. 4, 1983

Nov 4

Noel uncertain about political future

ST. GEORGES, GRENADA, Nov. 8
(From Alister Hughes)

Lloyd Noel, former Attorney General and Director of Public Prosecutions in the Peoples Revolutionary Government, who has spent the last two and a quarter years in Richmond Hill Prisons as a detainee is uncertain about his political future.

Noel, who is being mentioned as strong contender in the promised general elections, said here today that, until he has assessed "what the interim Government is doing, what Foreign Governments are doing and what Grenadians are thinking" he will not decide whether or not he will enter the political arena.

My options are open" he said, "but they are open to the extent depending on what I hear or read between the lines as the weeks and months develop. That will determine where I go and how I go there."

Noel said he has been a "Political animal" for too long to sit on the sidelines when general election are held and this means that, if he is not involved in the campaign, he will not be in Grenada.

"I would not like to see myself failing to make a contribution" Noel said, "and, if I can make a contribution for the people of Grenada, for my family, for the friends who suffered with me, then I

rather than Marxist Socialism".

Noel said if concern for the poor and oppressed is associated with being "left" then he is a "leftist" but he emphasised a difference.

"My base" he said, "Comes not because of

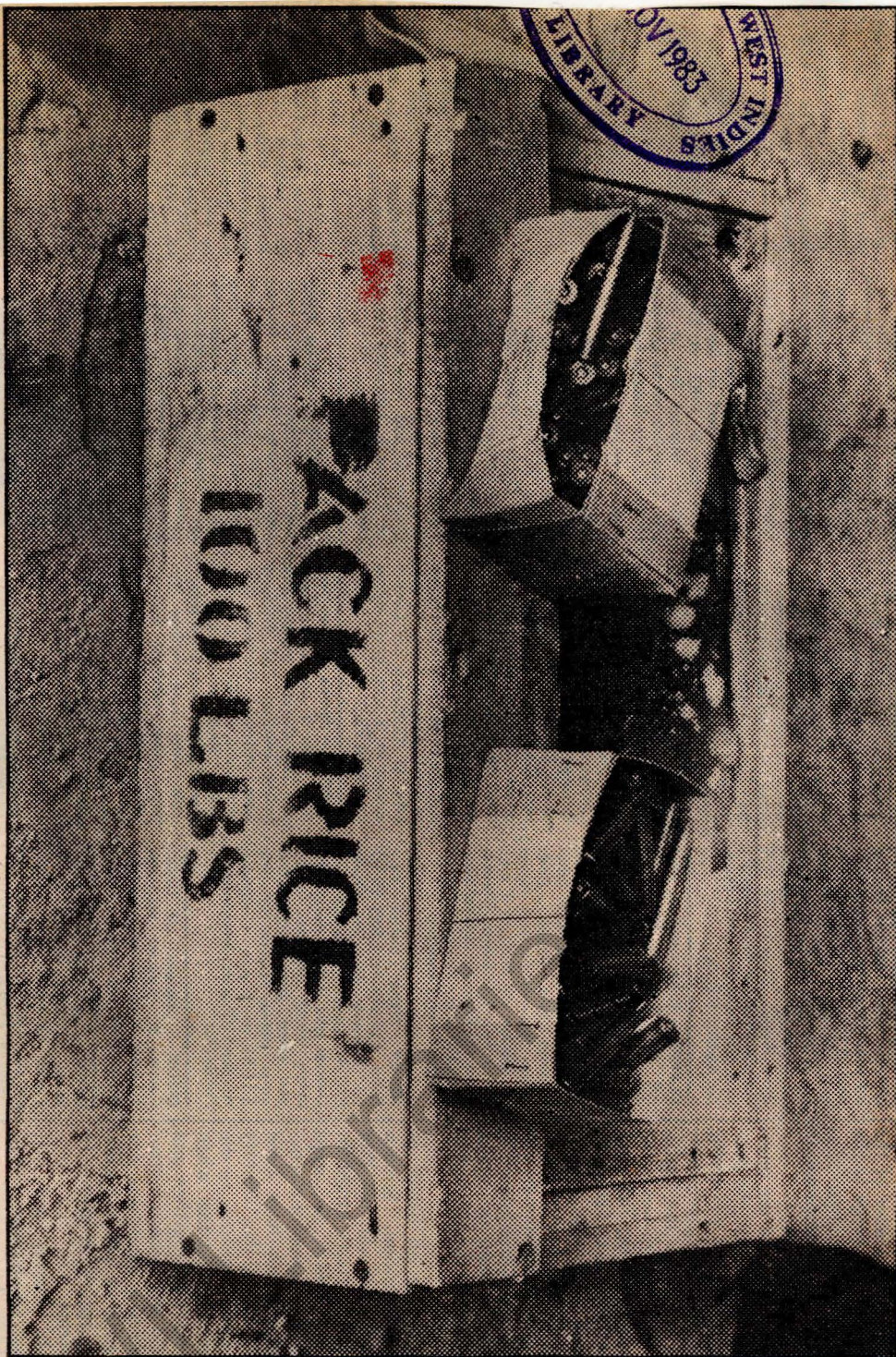
Marx but because of Christ. I see as the saviour rather than Marx."

Noel was arrested and jailed in 1981 because of his association with the publication of an independent newspaper, "The Grenadian Voice"

would certainly want to do it. But I hope Grenadians will understand that I must consider my family and my mother if not first, then with equal priority with my other commitments and obligations to my country."

Noel said, if he contests the general election it will be on a platform "left of centre" but he rejected the Marxist ideology of the New Jewel Movement from whose Central Bureau he resigned in 1977 and from whose Peoples Revolutionary Government he resigned in 1980.

"I would expect that wherever I put my feet again or lean my head" he said, "We would have to be very clear on a truly democratic institution bringing fourth what I would call social justice



BULLETS FOR GRENADA: Among the many ways in which ammunition was shipped into Grenada was in this box with a false label. Thousands of bullets of foreign manufacture were

found by the U.S.-Caribbean task force during their operation on the island. By courtesy THE NATION, Barbados

A Grenadian viewpoint:

Cuban arms not for Grenada defence

The arms in Grenada, left by the Cubans, could not have been for Grenada's defence needs.

This was stated yesterday in an interview with the *Gleaner* by Mr. Winston Whyte, a Grenadian political detainee of Mr. Bishop and of General Austin from 1979 until Wednesday, October 26, when he was released as a result of the U.S.-Caribbean action in Grenada.

Mr. Whyte said he was flabbergasted at the

amount of arms he saw on his release and on touring the Port Salines area.

When asked if he could quantify the number of arms he had seen, Mr. Whyte said: "It boggles the mind. I have never seen so many in my life. Not even in a movie on a screen".

GLEANER: Then how do you explain the report by some U.S. reporters that when they went into one warehouse they did not see many arms, and what they saw included some old carbines?

WHYTE: I don't know how investigative they were. I would have to question their *bona fides*. For if I as a Grenadian saw them, how on earth couldn't they have seen the weapons that I saw?

GLEANER: Then how do you account for their story?

WHYTE: The strength and weakness of democracy is that people are free to publish what they wish, whether it is the truth or

not. In this case, I must confess that any reporter who said that there were not many arms in Grenada

could not be telling the truth.

Mr. Whyte came to Jamaica on Monday, Octo-

ber 31, and has been here for a number of days before returning to Grenada at the end of this week.



Mr. Winston Whyte

UN decision ill-founded

The United Nations decision, both at the General Assembly and at the Security Council, in deploring the Grenadian intervention is ill-founded and ill-informed, in the opinion of Mr. Winston Whyte.

Mr. Whyte told the Gleaner yesterday that the United Nations General Assembly vote was not consistent with the wishes of the broad majority of Grenadians.

GLEANER: How could they find this out?

WHYTE: They should have sent a mission first, not after. Nobody yet has heard the authentic voice of Grenada, and it would not have been difficult for the United Nations to send a

team to Grenada to talk with the people and to get their views. So they took a decision in a vacuum.

GLEANER: How did you view the intervention?

WHYTE: The intervention was a means to salvation. It was a liberation. People who are invaded and who are against an invasion do not shout for joy, and Grenadians have been shouting for joy. Some Grenadians have been pointing out members of the People's Revolutionary Army, that is the army of Bishop and Austin; and, in fact, members of the People's Revolutionary Army have been heeding the call of the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, to give up themselves.

GLEANER: What does that suggest to you?

WHYTE: It suggests to me that many of them were not enthusiastic members of the People's Revolutionary Army; they are Grenadians first.

GLEANER: Are you happy, then, with the U.N. decision?

WHYTE: No, that decision was an exercise in abstraction, and it's totally unrelated to the real Grenadian problems and to the Grenadian people's response to their problems.

On Wednesday, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution deploring the military action by a vote of 108 for, 9 against, and 27 abstentions. The resolution also asked the Secretary-General to send a mission to Grenada, as has since been done.

GRENADA HOT-LINE

Suspect held for murder of Bishop

From Vincent Tulloch

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Nov. 3:

A prime suspect in the murder of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, of Grenada, has been captured.

Fabian Vernon Gabriel, a member of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, was held yesterday by members of the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force in a raid at Mardi Gras, outside St. George's, the capital of Grenada.

A senior Army spokesman for the Caribbean Forces said that Gabriel offered no resistance. His capture was made possible by tips given by citizens whose co-operation with the forces has been described as "terrific".

Gabriel reportedly studied catering in Cuba for three months and was close to the Coard faction of the New J.E.W.E.L. Movement.

According to the Army spokesman, strong evidence from eye-witnesses has directly linked him to the killing of Bishop.

Based on reports from captured PRA soldiers, it is expected that Bishop's body is likely to be located tomorrow, on an offshore island.

Hoteliers support Grenada action

The Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association has expressed "full support" for the action taken by the participating Caribbean Governments and the United States in Grenada.

A statement issued by the J.H.T.A. said it regards what has been done as a rescue operation and not an invasion.

"The Association wishes to commend particularly our own Prime Minister, the Right Hon. Edward Seaga, for his firm approach to the great tragedy which befell our sister island and totally approves all the measures undertaken by him.

"We must ask ourselves what would the situation be in Grenada today if the decisive rescue operation was not undertaken?

"It is not inconceivable that the people who are opposed to the murder of Maurice Bishop, his Cabinet colleagues and others would be faced with possibly murderous repression.

"Jamaica's role in helping to save the Grenadians from a terrible fate should have the full backing of the population as a whole".

Jamaica beefs up its contingent

Jamaica has increased the size of its military contingent in Grenada from 150 to 163.

The new arrivals are from the Security and Engineering sections of the Jamaica Defence Force.

It is expected that the J.D.F. will boost its strength to probably about 200 as soon as the Americans leave and the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force is required to do more work in the country.

Commenting on the security situation in Grenada, a senior Army spokesman said that they will be able to cope with any eventualities when the Americans leave.

Some members of the American forces began leaving today in what is expected to be a trimming down of the approximately 5,000 Americans on the island.

Economic lessons of Grenada

By Keith Worrell

THE government must win the economic debate if it is to deserve a return to power. Mr. Harold Wilson, whose Labour administration in the 1970s shares much of the responsibility for the recent tragedy in Grenada is himself responsible for one of the greatest aphorisms in political thought: "A week is a long time in politics."

All of the political advantage that the government now rightly holds over the opposition due to the unravelling of the Grenada story could be thrown into jeopardy by some American disaster elsewhere in the region. Even without the necessary consequences of a difference in opinion between the government and the IMF about the recent performance of the Jamaican economy.

The breathing space that the present set of circumstances gives to the government should therefore be used to persuade the people of the appropriateness of its economic strategy, rather than to celebrate the adversity that has befallen the Left.

And yet the two issues are not altogether separate. One of the underlying causes of Mr. Bishop's loss of power and his life is the same as was recently threatening Mr. Seaga's own hold on office. The long recession in the West has forced all kinds of governments into awkward compromises and retrenchments. As many of us have long tried to argue, marxist solutions are nowhere close to the panacea which marxist apologists have made them out to be.

All over the western world economists in general admit that Soviet economies do not perform as well as their capitalist counterparts. To my eternal astonishment, I once heard a senior Soviet economist admit as much to his western colleagues — unless the translation was completely unfaithful — in an academic seminar.

As I have said in repeated columns, if Caribbean people will insist on choosing the so-called socialist path to development, they must have over-riding reasons other than development for making that choice, and they must be prepared to pay the eventual cost.

Yet a generous account of Grenada's recent history is bound to show that Mr. Bishop's regime had probably found a secret to some success. Unfortunately people never sought hard enough to find out what that secret was. Mostly it was that with his kind of politics he could secure a degree of discipline that other Caribbean people, not least Jamaicans, have perennially avoided. As time was to show, there were always snares hidden in that kind of discipline. But there are as many hidden in our continual indiscipline. If only the churchmen and other scholars who so generously praised Mr. Bishop's achievements had tried to make this clear, better than the tragedy that has happened might have come out of the now clearly sad experiment.

The main lesson from the Grenada story then is that economic backwardness as some marxists like to call it, will not yield to naive political solutions because they are greatly desired by academics or even majorities. Wherever we live, unsustainably high wages will lead to unemployment. If we cannot learn to combine the privilege of free trade unions with rational industrial relations, we will eventually lose both. This is an implication of what was always true in the iron law of wages. No ideology can ever alter that.

Some people associate the loss of employment with a high degree of economic openness and vice versa. But there is no such permanent trade-off. Although some economists still do not accept it, there is a case for the protection of those infant industries that could grow up to be exchange earners. But the political snare is well-known. Those who will constantly besiege the governments of a developing country to protect their industries will often be the guardians of infants that will never grow in. In open developing economies, the welfare loss that always results is not some mere mathematical abstraction; it is usually the foreign exchange that is required to enable the development of some more worthy enterprise.

Far better

To the extent therefore that the government is embarked on making local industry more competitive, it remains on the surer path to success.

But there is no way this can finally be achieved without producing some short term hardship. It must

accept this consequence and frankly persuade the mass of the electorate of its necessity, rather than appear to be able to hold back every single sea.

Similarly, employment bought with an expansion of domestic credit that is unmatched by net increment in foreign reserves will of necessity be short-lived. In fact the 1970s were a far better era for that kind of myopia than the present. The international circumstances in which Mr. Seaga's government now finds itself and which will be those with which any succeeding administration will have to grapple, will most likely cause a total collapse of any such employment. Something must be very wrong with Mr. Seaga's ministers if they can't convey this to the electorate.

Worse must be the case with Mr. Manley's advisers if they do not belabour this to him. Under whoseever leadership, our nation must come to grips with the peculiar redistribution of international wealth that took place in the last decade and that has transformed the economic environment in which our previous pattern of development was taking shape.

Opportunity

The challenge is to be able to do all this humanely and equitably. People know that the many Volvos they see around them are not reliable indices of intelligent hard work. Just as they know that every ghetto beggar is not a deserving destitute. I remain convinced that they will respond to a programme that faces the music of our present economic difficulties. But that at the same time gives them a fighting chance to hold their own. It was to suggest this kind of programme that several of us spent many hours on the Prime Minister's task force on work attitudes. It is time the people themselves get drawn into our debate.

Grenada has dramatised for us the fact that there are no easy answers to pervasive economic problems. It must not be forgotten that it dramatised as well our people's remarkable ability to respond to leadership. The intersection of these two realities offers Mr. Seaga a splendid opportunity. Will he grasp it?

Editorials

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE

There can be no doubt that the unfolding events in Grenada which have confirmed the aggressive intent and involvement of Communist Cuba in the internal affairs of the Caribbean, are alarming. Despite the reports of a number of U.S. reporters who have tried to suggest that the arsenal found in St. Georges, Grenada was not as large as their President told the country, the fact is that a mighty arsenal has indeed been found.

A Grenadian eyewitness, Mr. Winston White, a detainee for four years in Bishop's prison has said that he was flabbergasted at the arsenal he saw last week when he toured the Port Salines area after his release. The dispute has been on the purpose of the arsenal. Cuba has confirmed the presence of the armaments, but has claimed that they were for Grenadian use and defence. But for such a small country it seems to us that Mr. White's view that they were either for offensive purposes or for transit to other countries in Central America and Africa, appears to be valid.

So that this most alarming development as well as the discovery that Cuba was planning to convert Grenada into a Cuban-run base, must put neighbours in the Caribbean on the alert. The penchant for the communists to reply to a defeat by acts of internal infiltration, sabotage and terrorism is well known. So we in Jamaica and the Caribbean

must be vigilant and alert.

Within this context, however, we must be careful that we take no action that can be interpreted as denying the very freedoms that our forces went into Grenada to restore.

That is why we urge the Barbadian Prime Minister, Mr. Adams to change the decision about revoking Mr. Ricky Singh's work permit and deporting him. Mr. Singh, editor of the **Caribbean Contact**, has been very critical of the U.S.-Caribbean invasion, but in a free society he must be free to do so. A revocation of his permit would be justifiable only if as an alien he had been discovered to be involved in non-journalistic activities which are injurious to the State. Open criticism is not such an act.

It is one of the paradoxes of democracy and freedom that in its very strength — that of freedom to dissent — lies the seed of its own danger. But that is a risk we must take as believers and practitioners of democracy. We should hate to see the return of an environment like that of 1976 when freedom had to struggle for survival in the face of a draconian State of Emergency in Jamaica with the fearsome, iniquitous Regulations 14 & 15 designed to destroy freedom of expression — regulations which we again demand should be expunged by our Parliament, in the name of Freedom.

Nov. 5

A Venezuelan Reaction

CARACAS, Oct. 27:

The invasion and occupation of Grenada by the multinational forces of the Caribbean Union carries with it traumatic repercussions and hypocritical declarations. In addition, it underlines the predominance of the "Real Politic" over international juridical principles which are frequently invoked, rarely applied and almost always ignored.

Some statements stand out as the predictable reaction of the left, who now have new material with which to denounce imperialism and to turn to dust statements such as "Non-Intervention" and "Self-Determination of the people." These are the same voices that were quiet when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan; those who applauded the presence of 35 thousand Cuban soldiers in Africa, and those who, in silence, watched "closely" the assassination of Maurice Bishop, the massacre of his Cabinet and the repression of the *de facto* government against the 110,000 Grenadian citizens. There are those for whom there are "good" interventions and "condemnable" interventions. There are times in which human rights should be defended and times when it is better to keep silent as in the uprising of the workers in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

One of the most repugnant hypocrisies is the position of the Soviet Union which demands the withdrawal of troops occupying Grenada. In this context, an interesting interchange could be proposed: the pull-back of the 1500

marines and 500 Caribbean soldiers from Grenada in return for the thousands of Soviets in Cuba and Nicaragua.

Finally, the happenings in Grenada revealed that things were going on scarcely 110 kilometers from Venezuela coasts without Caracas having the slightest idea of what was happening. This reveals a dangerous ignorance of events in an area especially important to national defence.

In this way the abundant crocodile tears that are now being shed over the Grenada tragedy will have political dividends for some and will cover the sins of omission of others. Certainly, at least, of two independent journalists, and the bloody coup that created new and dangerous realities in the Eastern Caribbean could have been avoided.

The communique from the Venezuelan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more critical than condemnatory of the invasion, points out the Caribbean should be an area of peace, far from the confrontation of the superpowers.

But, precisely, the inability of the zone to defend itself created the conditions which led to the crisis.

Good intentions are not sufficient to keep world conflicts out of the Caribbean. To defend regional peace it is necessary for military pacts that fill the gaps in power (in the area) and assure the defence of common principles of democracy in the Caribbean, without the intervention of the great teachers. Perhaps the F-16's can serve for something in this line. At least to avoid that another Grenada happens in the future.

— El Diario De Caracas.

Cleaner Nov. 5, 1983

Voice of the people

NOV. 5

The rescue mission

THE EDITOR Sir:— The United States, and President Reagan in particular, should be commended for supporting the Eastern Caribbean Nations, Jamaica and Barbados in sending rescue mission to Grenada.

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind, that Grenada was being built up to be a centre of subversion in the Eastern Caribbean. Had it not been for the "family quarrel" within the New Jewel Movement which led to the execution of Bishop and a few of his Cabinet Ministers, we would never have learnt the truth until it was much too late.

All the talk by Bishop's apologists that the airport being built in Grenada with a 10,000 foot air-strip was to enhance the Tourism Industry, has now been exposed as fraudulent.

It has now been revealed that the Airport was nothing but a well-stocked air base for use by the Soviet/Cuban regime, against the democratic Eastern Caribbean states.

What I find amazing in light of the revelations, is the stance taken by some Commonwealth countries which have condemned the rescue mission. The stance taken by Guyana is no surprise, since Burnham as a close colleague of the Bishop Government (at PNC conference held in Guyana in August. "fraternal" delegations included Russia, Nicaragua, Suriname and Grenada) and his system of Government has been almost as efficient as Bishop's in suppressing the rights and freedom of the people.

While Guyana's stance is understandable, one wonders what countries the United Kingdom had in mind when they disagreed with the rescue mission.

Here is a situation where an entire population is held to ransom by armed goons. How would the people have solved their own problem as the PNP suggested they do? Had trade sanctions been introduced, they would have affected only the citizens who were not part and parcel of the oppressive regime. The leaders on the other hand would have suffered naught since they would have been well taken care of by Cuba and the Soviet Union...but the benefits would not have

spread to the rest of the population.

One has heard the bleeding hearts say that countries should not interfere in the affairs of other countries...but have the Cubans and the Soviet Union not interfered in the affairs of the Grenadian people when they sent in soldiers to keep the people in bondage?

The situation in Grenada is similar to events in Uganda in 1979 when Idi Amin supported by the Lybians armed his goons to keep the great majority in bondage. Had Tanzania not sent in their troops in 1979 and demolished Amin's forces, the massacre of the Ugandan people would have continued implemented by a group of goons supported by Libya.

The United States had a moral obligation to yield to the pleas of the Caribbean leaders to send in troops to support the Caribbean forces. The Caribbean government could not have done it by themselves.

Had the U.S. not responded with positive action, the entire Caribbean would be at the mercy of every power hungry armed gang who decided that they wanted a plantation of their own.

We in Jamaica can breathe a sigh of relief, knowing that the threat of violent overthrow by our own communist despots no longer exists.

I am, etc.,

KATHLEEN BURGESS.

Kingston

Oct 28, 1983.

Liberation

NOV 5

THE EDITOR, Sir:Both Mr. Michael Manley and Mr. P.J. Patterson have repeated recently that the PNP has not changed — I agree with them. Their stand on the Grenadian issue confirms this.

The Grenadian people suffered for many years under Eric Gairy and they could not rid themselves of him. It took a sly Bishop to carry off a coup. But then the Grenadians were no better off. They suffered the loss of many freedoms normally taken for granted in a democratic society. They suffered the painful anxiety that under the rigid control of Russian advisers and Cuban activists the small island would one day be a Communist State.

After four and a half years of subjugation by the illegal regime of Bishop, his comrade and council member Coard felt that one political revolution deserved another and so Bishop was obliterated from power and earth, Communist style.

The Grenadian people now faced more grief than they experienced under the Gairy and Bishop regimes combined.

The dawn of Tuesday, October 25 broke with good news for the people of Grenada.

The wise, brave leaders of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States had requested the assistance of friendly neighbouring countries Jamaica, Barbados and the United States to save the Grenadian people from their present unbearable plight and future oppression.

They have as one saving force set conditions of hope for people where feelings may now match the sweetness of spice for which the island is famous.

Badly battered from years of terror and uncertainty, the Grenadian people also needs the watchfulness, assistance and advice of neighbouring democratic countries to help them back on their feet. They are unable to sort out things for themselves as they try to recover from the blows of the past.

Until they are in a position of political stability and are able to have democratic elections with the other democratic principles put in place, the Peace Keeping Forces must remain there, despite bitter objections of the PNP. The Grenadian people have suffered long enough.

It is time too that they be delivered from the hands of repressive leaders.

I am, etc.,

HARRY E. CHUNG

101 Manchester Road,
Mandeville.

Oct. 25, 1983.

Was U.S. behind Grenada's coup?

possibly, says Manley
By Roger Cohen
Staff Writer

SOUTH ORANGE Oct. 27 - Michael Manley the former Prime Minister of Jamaica and one of the Third World's most prominent socialists, said yesterday that he believes possibly the United States -and certainly not Cuba-was behind the military coup in Grenada that precipitated the U.S. invasion.

"Yes, there is that possibility, though there is no evidence," Manley told a Seton Hall University audience when asked if he believed the United States may have had a hand in the overthrow and killing of leftist Grenadian leader Maurice Bishop.

"The accusation that Cuba was behind the overthrow is a squalid lie," said Manley, who

during nine years as Jamaican leader forged close links with Havana that contributed to his electoral defeat in 1981. "The Cuban government was one of the strongest supporters of Bishop."

Manley, the featured speaker at ceremonies marking the 13th anniversary of Seton Hall's Centre for Africa-American Studies, set aside his prepared lecture on "Imperialism in the Third World," and presented a detailed account of the background and events surrounding the Grenadian coup as he viewed it.

Most reports have attributed the coup to a Cuban-inspired faction of leftists who were convinced that Bishop's poli-

tics were not sufficiently radical.

Manley suggested three possible explanations: "Left-wing adventurism that got out of control; left-wing adventurism that the military decided to take charge of; or left-wing adventurism that was stimulated by a plant. The classic way to achieve a destabilization is to put a plant at the centre of power."

Manley said that Bishop was killed Oct 19, several hours after a demonstration by 9,000 of his supporters who were fired on by military units. He said Bishop surrendered by military custody to prevent bloodshed. He was held in Fort Rupert, an installation named for Rupert Bishop, Maurice's father, who was killed by forces loyal to the Eric Gairy government that the younger Bishop overthrew in a bloodless

1979 coup.

"Hours later, there was a sudden, sustained burst of weapons fire," Manley said "There is no doubt and it is quite clear that he was executed. The only doubt is over who gave the order."

What followed Bishop's overthrow and murder, culminating in the landing of U.S. forces Tuesday, "was a most extraordinary chain of events in which one has to look at just who took advantage of a situation. 'Deep sense of revulsion'

The Jamaican strongly denounced both the military coup and the invasion, which includes a small contingent of troops from his homeland. "I feel a deep sense of revulsion and horror and a great sense of a loss of sovereignty. We must do everything in our power to get occupying forces out of Grena-

da."

Lean in appearance and austere in manner, Manley, 59, said he was a close friend of Bishop's. The socialist People's National Party Manley heads is a philosophical parent of the Grenadian New Jewel movement the 39-year-old Bishop had led.

Although Bishop enjoyed "the overwhelming support of the Grenadian people," a fissure had developed within the relatively small New Jewel membership over whether the party or the government and its charismatic leader would be the principal agent of the revolutionary changes in the western hemisphere's smallest nation.

Manley said Bishop agreed to share lead-

ership with party chief and Finance Minister Bernard Coard, although disagreements persisted over how to share power. Manley said that after the military became involved and rumours of an assassination plot against Bishop spread through St. George's, "Coard suddenly resigns -perhaps to show that his hands were clean and he wanted no part of that - and nobody has heard one word from Coard since."

Manley said the Bishop government dramatically improved living conditions for Grenada's 110,000 people and that the Grenadian economy was cited by the World Bank as the best managed in the Caribbean after growing 5½ per cent during last year's

recession.

The Jamaican social admitted that several hundred political opponents, most whom said were members Gairy's notorious security police called the "Mongoose Gang," were jailed without trials by Bishop but he said most were freed and only 31 remained at Richmond prison at the time of the coup.

He said Bishop's main problem was that his acceptance of economic aid from Cuba in the construction of an airport planned under Gairy triggered a hysterical reaction in Washington.

GRENADA — A COUP PUT DOWN



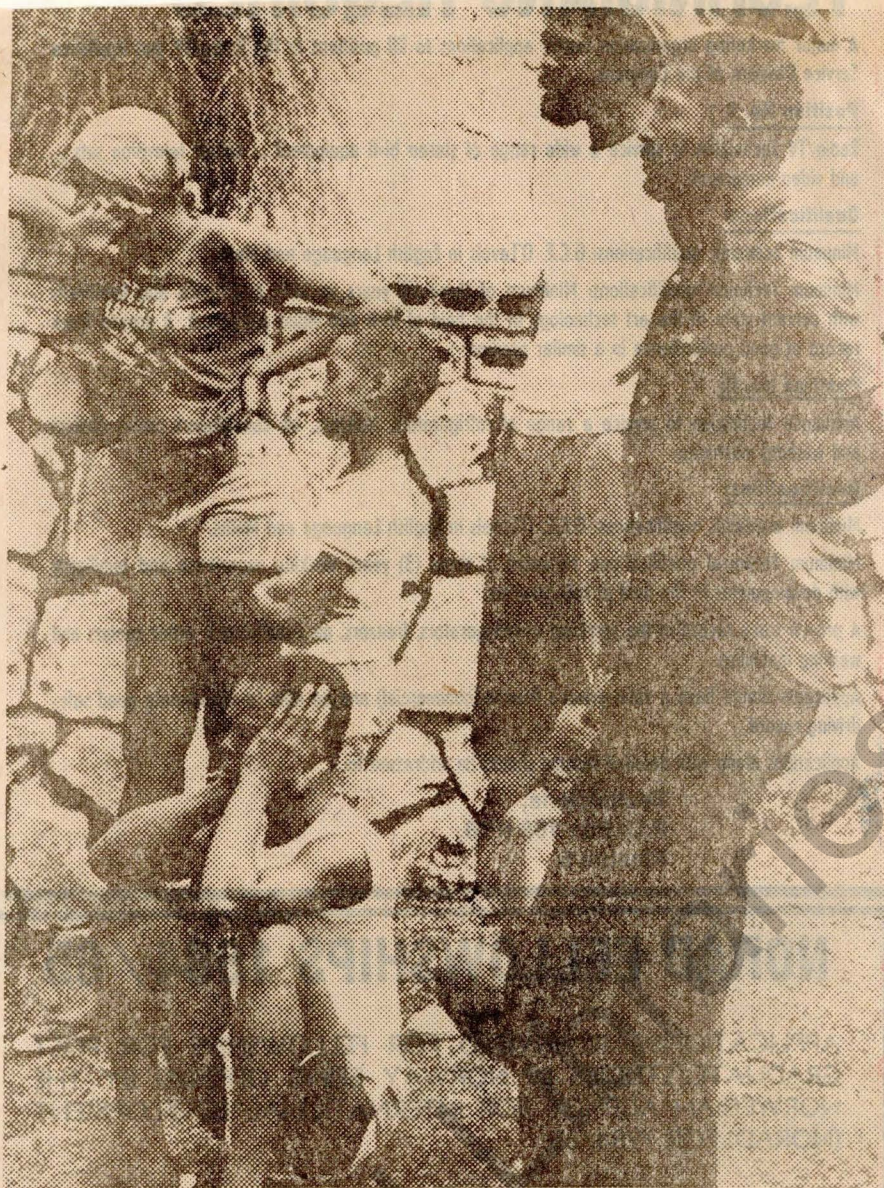
ON PATROL: United States soldiers on patrol in Saint Georges take a last look to see that everything is alright. At, right young

Grenadian takes a casual look at the boys and girl in uniform.

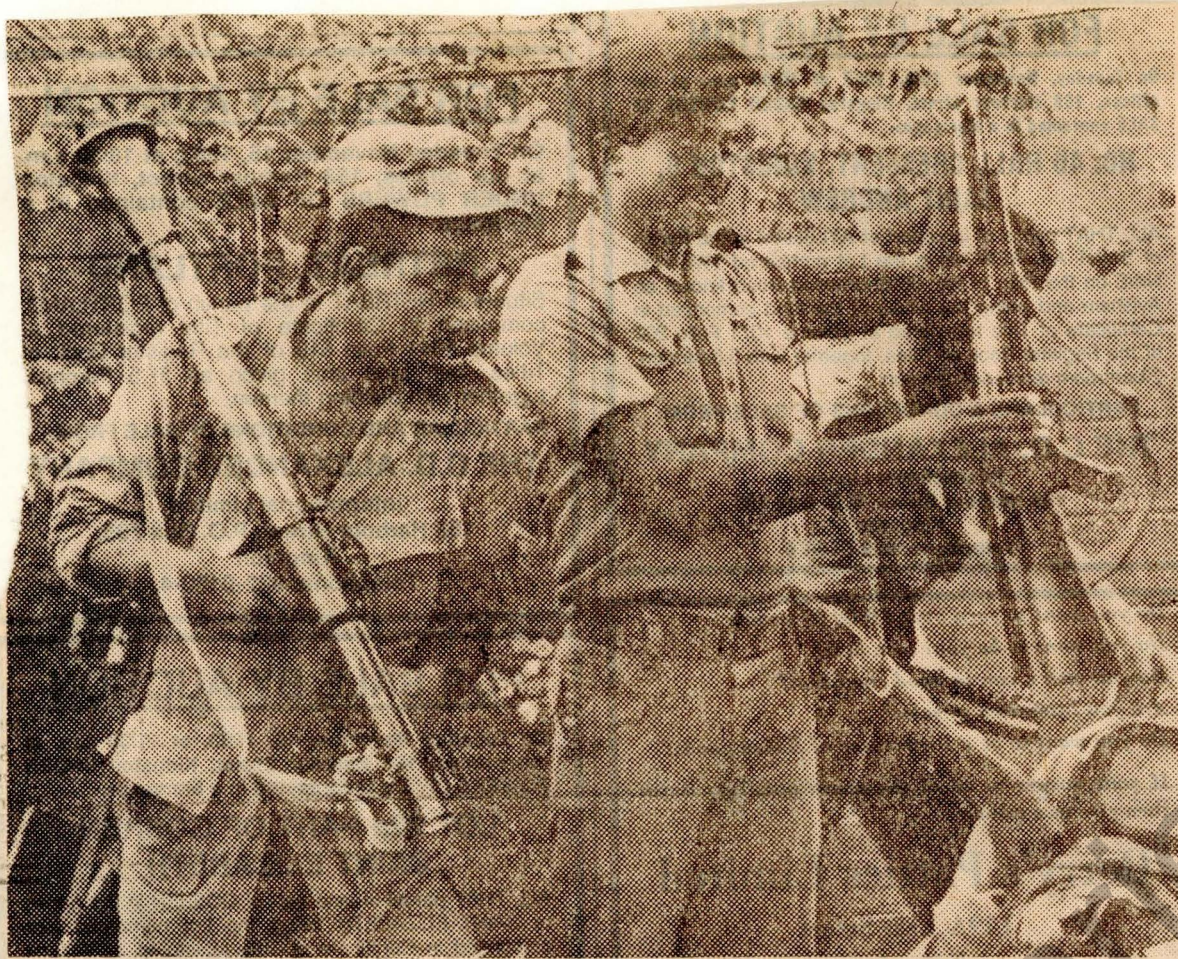
PHOTOS BY GLEANER'S
CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER

Junior Dowie

who spent two days in Grenada



IN THE MOOD: Grenadians on the roadside leading from Point Salines to Saint George's spend much time these days viewing spot checks by soldiers or just watching packs of journalists crushing each other in an attempt to get a good picture.



GUNS TO KILL: Jamaican soldiers of the Caribbean peace-keeping force display some of the weapons hauled from the Cubans and Grenadian soldiers during the fighting. The scene is on the compound of the official

residence of ousted Prime Minister Maurice Bishop which sits a few chains from his rival Bernard Coard. The complex is now the operational headquarters of the Caribbean peace-keeping force.



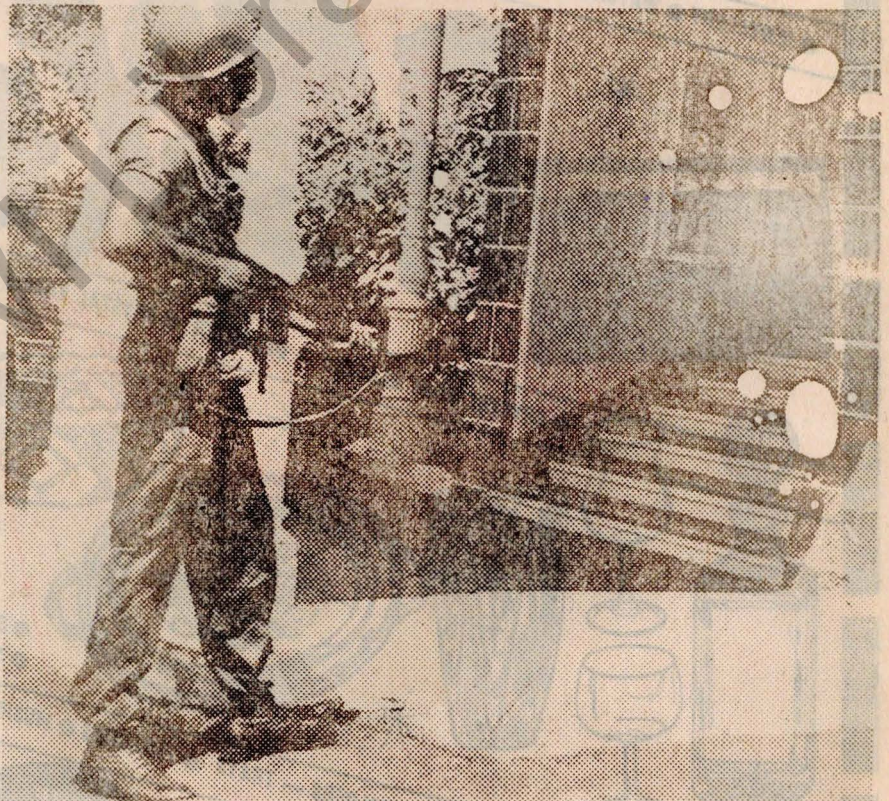
AT THE BUS STOP: Grenadians wait patiently for the bus at a busy stop in Saint Georges near the market square.

Cleaner Nov. 7, 1983



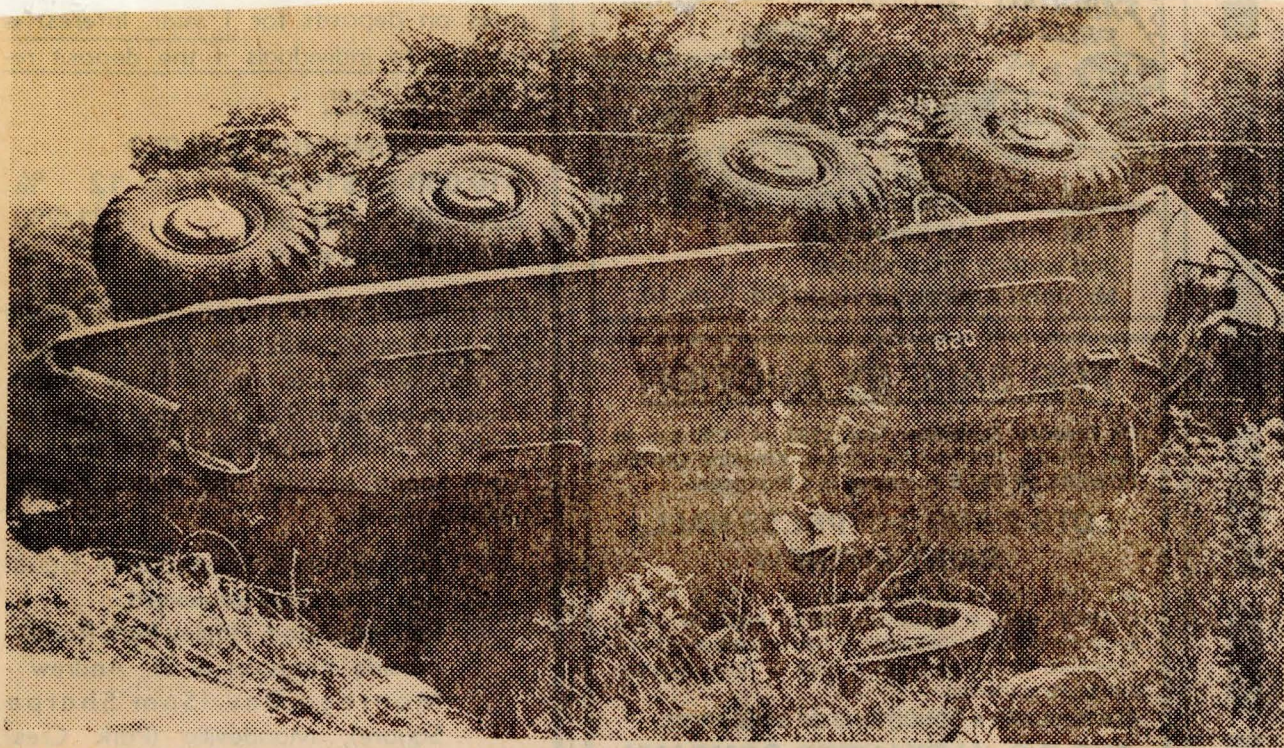
DIPLOMATS UNDER GUNS: Diplomats of the Soviet Union stand by as their car is searched by American soldiers. The scene which is being captured by tele-

vision cameras took place on Thursday at Grand Anse just outside Saint George's.



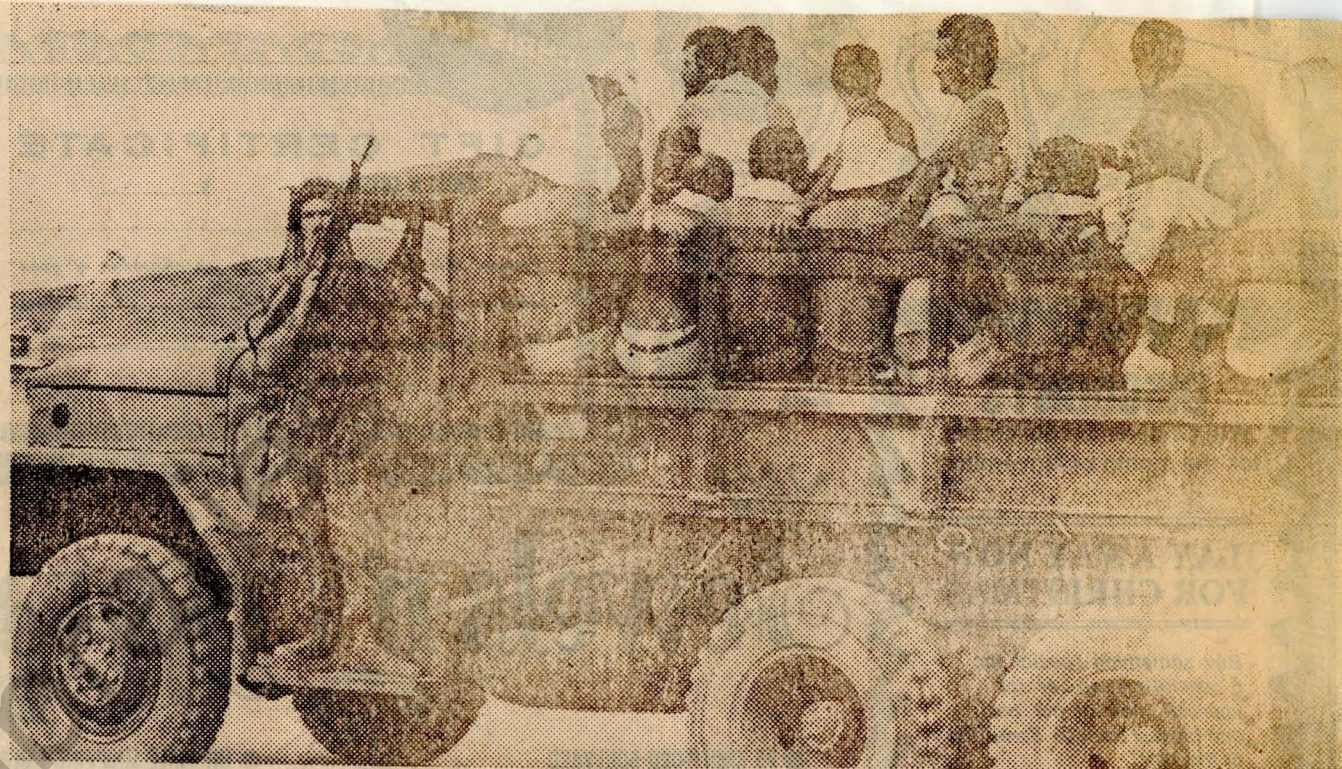
JAMAICAN GUARD: Jamaican soldier stands guard outside the entrance to Government House, Saint Georges, the official residence of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon.

Cleaner Nov. 7, 1983



KNOCKED-OUT: One of the several Russian built BRP tanks of the Peoples Revolutionary Army lies on its top on the road from Point Salines to Grand Anse near St. Georges. BRP

tanks were knocked out by U.S. helicopter gunships after they reportedly engage them in battle on October 25.



PRISONERS OF WAR: Cuban prisoners of war are being driven to holding positions before being put on flights to Havana. These Cubans under the

guns of the U.S. marines were seen on location at the incomplete Point Salines Airport on Thursday.

Cleaner Nov. 7, 1983

Coards, Austin returned to Richmond Hill prison

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov. 6 (Cana-Reuter):

Bernard Coard and Gen. Hudson Austin, instigators of the bloody coup against Prime Minister Maurice Bishop three weeks ago, were transferred from a U.S. warship to the main jail in Grenada today.

The men with four others, including Coard's Jamaican wife Phyllis, were taken by helicopters from the brig of the small aircraft carrier U.S.S. Saipan to the Queen's Park Football Stadium and then by bus to the Richmond Hill jail above the capital.

Blindfolded and handcuffed, with the men stripped to the waist, they were placed in individual cells at the prison.

The Americans turned over custody of the six to the Caribbean Security Force on the island once they were on Grenadian territory, according to Special Services Inspector Kim Louis of St. Lucia.

Louis said 58 convicts serving criminal sentences remained in other cells at the jail while a group of 135 detainees belonging to the militia and the People's Revolutionary Army had been transferred elsewhere during the day.

The Coards and Austin were arrested by U.S. forces in houses on Grenada in the early stages of the U.S.-led invasion which began on October 25. The United States is presumed to want to see them tried on insurrection charges, with culpability for the deaths of Bishop and others in the coup.

But in the absence of the constitutionally-elected authority, it is not clear what type of court could try them.

Americans continued to draw strong support from residents of the island. Prominent Grenadians said today that six months was too soon to hold elections, that they still feared the presence of a shadowy fifth column and that they wanted American forces to remain on the island.

In response, visiting American Congressmen told the Grenadians that U.S. domestic pressures would mean the troops would have to leave soon, but that American financial assistance would be available. Grenada should look to a Caribbean or Commonwealth security force for future protection.

AICA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1983



FAREWELL: It is all smiles for the camera after Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, (left), commander of the United States/Caribbean Forces that invaded Grenada on October 25, called on Governor General Sir Paul Scoon (2nd left), at Government House in St. George's on Thursday to bid him farewell. Vice Admiral Metcalf, who relinquished command of the American forces in Grenada to

Junior Dowie photos. Major-General Edward Trobaugh, (right), praised Sir Paul as a brave and solid individual. Vice Admiral Metcalf returned to the United States at the same time the scaling down of the U.S. presence on the island began. Mr. Milan Bish, United States Ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean, completes the picture.

OPINIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1983

The Caribbean's finest hour

by Mark Ricketts

A few days there were two statements made which were very instructive. The first was by a Grenadian who in conversation noted that in another few days Grenadians will be on the street arguing quite violently whether the invasion was right or wrong. Some will agree and some will disagree. Then he added "you know what this will be the first time in years that we Grenadians in Grenada will have had the opportunity to argue a political issue quite openly without constantly looking over our shoulders and without making thorough assessment of the person's link to the political directorate. Lawd man we free, we free!"

The second statement that was instructive was "this is a serious precedent." And I agree. It was a precedent for democracy, for decency and for the insistence on some high ideals and values that we in the English speaking Caribbean hold so dearly.

Undoubtedly people coupled the word serious and sometimes the word dangerous to the word precedent because the invasion challenged an extremely high principle of morality in the international sphere, namely the sovereign right of sovereign territories to determine their own destiny without outside interference and that is something we must hold dearly and guard jealously.

But there comes a time when that sovereign right is abrogated and humanity in all decency must act and that is what the people of the Caribbean with the help of the Americans did last week and for this we should all feel proud.

Now because sovereign right is not a free good, then whenever it is challenged it always involves massive trade-offs as well as negative externalities or side effects. Furthermore because sovereign right represents one of the highest moral and even legal principles in the international sphere it is impossible to draw up any well established body of rules to say when and how sovereign rights are abrogated. The issue is compounded further by other variables such as those in the economic sphere.

Unemployment

For example, a government in a country with a 40 per cent unemployment, has it abrogated its right to rule or what happens in those instances such as Jamaica where 800 people are killed in one year? Or take the case where parliamentary democracy is in place but the ruling party engages constantly in vote rigging in suppressing public debate and human rights while effectively controlling other power contenders. And we could go on and on to justify situations and we will never find agreement or have an answer for the

question: When does a sovereign power lose its sovereign right?

Where we did have an answer was last week. And what the English speaking Caribbean people said was that we don't want another Idi Amin or Uganda-style politics in the region and we are not going to wait until thousands of people are killed and the national hostage is ended to find out the merit or demerit of our position. The facts as the Caribbean peoples see them stand out loud and clear.

The first is that the men in charge can kill and are not afraid to do so. The wholesale massacre of their colleagues is sufficient evidence. The second is that the men are not afraid of negative world opinion or even afraid of disturbing the sensibilities of other Caribbean people. The arrest of Alister Hughes and the detention of several presumed counter revolutionaries attest to this. The Alister Hughes arrest brings up another point namely the revolutionaries' desire to deprive the outside world of any view of Grenada except seen through their eyes. Furthermore since Hughes was a well-respected reporter with the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) his arrest suggests a preparedness by the revolutionaries to scuttle and undermine our regional institutions.

Arming self

Next, Grenada has been arming itself to the teeth. Whether this was necessary to fight off a US invasion or not is beside the point as far as many of the Eastern Caribbean countries are concerned. That kind of excess firepower was too dangerous and too close for comfort. Grenadians too were worried about the level of military build-up as many of them saw massive amounts of military hardware which was transported in early mornings between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m. Obviously Grenadians were not supposed to see, because the movement of such hardware was always accompanied by a power blackout.

A further point relates to the Russian-Cuban Grenada connection and the rhetoric of the people in charge as well as their behaviour and intended plan for Grenada. The internationalization of the proletariat has always required an activism that expresses itself in bringing the gospel of Marxism to the deprived people of other nations. Thus training of other nationals — angels of liberation — in the promise land such as Cuba together with subsequent outreach programmes have always been critical in Communist doctrine to ensure liberation of the masses.

Fear closed system

What the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States feared was that Grenada would become the new training ground for their nationals who are convinced that their own nation state is not sufficiently pregnant with the seeds of its own destruction, so cross fertilization would be necessary. More importantly what they feared was that the imposition of a closed system in Grenada together with Grenada's indifference to the geopolitical reality in terms of its location would result in thousands of Grenadian — revisionists, counterrevolutionaries, heathen materialists, capitalists, religious fanatics, petty bourgeoisie in short "tha people", jumping in little dingies, motor car tubes and speedboats and asking, as the left would say, the neo-colonial, non-progressive, non-people oriented governments, of Barbados, St. Lucia, Dominica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, for asylum, given these countries already high unemployment. The social cost as far as these countries are concerned would be too high.

No opposition

This point of political rhetoric and imposed model of development highlights another point, namely the question of democracy. The PNP in its press release indicated that Grenada was democratic because Bishop was popular and I don't think any of us will quibble with the fact of Bishop's popularity. Senator Carl Rattray further indicated on TV recently that the immense support that the Bishop government enjoyed was one of the reasons why his party, when in government, had no problem recognizing the Bishop government. But the key question in all this, "was it Bishop or the New Jewel Movement that led the coup against Gairy?"

If it was Bishop — which we all want to believe since he appeared so angelic, so reasonable and so committed to the cause of his people — then he in effect sanctioned his death since he made no provision for an opposition, established no rules for succession or set up no guidelines for perpetuating his fiefdom and removed all rights by getting the constitution. In that world it becomes not OK Coral or High Noon but the law of the jungle where "the badda" man wins and not the sheriff who is in love or who is loved.

If it was the New Jewel Movement that overthrew Gairy then that's what Rattray and Manley sanctioned and they shouldn't be so visibly shaken — apart from the fact of losing a dear friend — and argue that it was a small clique who seized power. It has been all along the same people who were in the same party who overthrew Gairy.

It seems as if it's only Rattray, Manley and the Grenadian people in their comments for public consumption that weren't aware of the rhetoric and the serious intentions of serious men willing to impose on their people a closed and repressive system of government that is alien to the English speaking Caribbean.

And like the planter class of yesteryear who wouldn't understand why the slaves wanted freedom when they had three meals a day, had housing, were given a little education to read the Bible, were given medical attention, our acceptance of the Coard model of development in Grenada was to be the fact that the government was committing to ensuring that, at whatever cost or loss of freedoms, Grenadians homeostatic needs were met.

Private fears

If Manley et al had just looked behind the veil of Bishop or listen to the private fears of Grenadians or even ask Comrade Munroe what was taking place in Grenada they would have seen the New Jewel Movement, they would have seen Austin who was already a Minister of Government, they would have realized a dangerous split had occurred and danger lie behind closed doors. It was that danger together with the rhetoric together with the chosen model of development by the real power, the New Jewel Movement, that people in the Eastern Caribbean have been worried about for years.

As the New Jewel Movement attempted to go in the second phase of its revolution things went awry and like Macbeth's killing of Duncan members of the party found themselves before long "steeped in blood that should they wade no more returning were as tedious as go oer." And that's why the Caribbean people, like MacDuff had to act. To kill a king, even usurper as Macbeth was, was a dangerous precedent. But there was too much blood.

It was not the blood in this case, because more blood has been shed in the Caribbean, but it was the sense of hostage taking of a nation by the highest officials, it was the imposition of an alien ideology on people, it was the attempt to enforce a closed system on an open economy, it was the degree of weaponry that was clearly out of proportion to the island's needs and it was the act of indecency by the highest authorities against all people everywhere particularly the English speaking Caribbean people. That mix of factors is not likely to occur in the Caribbean for a long time so the sense of a dangerous precedent is likely to be a moot point to be discussed in national and international forums.

The angelic quality and romance of Bishop's revolution was eclipsed and what emerged was an incestuous pool which the Caribbean leaders with help from the outside thought it necessary to clean up. And their decision to do so, and quickly, represents to me the Caribbean's finest commitment and the hour in which this will be all cleaned up will represent to me the Caribbean's finest hour. And I believe we should all be proud of our Prime Minister and his government to be a party to the decision to act decisively.

Steele 100. 1,1985

POLITICAL GAMES

At a time when our major political parties seemed willing to establish an agenda for mutual co-operation in the national interest, the developments in Grenada have suddenly pushed them further apart and re-opened another chapter of confrontation politics.

The savage murder of Bishop and his colleagues and the slaughter of close to two hundred Grenadians at Fort Rupert by the butchers of St. Georges have served to recharge the batteries of anti-communism here in Jamaica. The rôle of the Cubans in Grenada has itself revived the agenda of anxieties and questions about what they were up to in Jamaica in 1970's.

The JLP has understandably tried to play on these themes in its effort to weaken support for the opposition PNP. At issue clearly are the PNP's close ties with Cuba, its party to party relationship with the communist party in the Soviet Union and statements from PNP officials suggesting that if they come back to power the relationships they had with the Cubans in the 1970's would be restored. In a climate of a resurgence of anti-communism and anxiety about Cuba, one expected the JLP to try to corner the PNP by pressuring them to defend these positions.

What transpired in the House last week was quite another matter. An unconvincing story about a KGB spy scenario involving plans for murder and kidnapping was linked in rhetoric (although not by logic or evidence) to vague statements about PNP and WPJ persons travelling to USSR, Cuba and Grenada, thereby suggesting (by innuendo) the involvement of the persons named in subversive communist schemes against the national interest.

Strange things

In the past I have made it quite clear that I do not trust Cubans and their USSR sponsors in the Caribbean and in Jamaica. And although strange things do happen, in the absence of some information on what sensitive information the KGB was seeking from the dismissed Protocol Officer, I find the spy plot most unconvincing.

The attempt to smear individuals who travelled to these countries with an implied suggestion of involvement in goings on prejudicial to the national interests, was little more than crude political games that I find equally unconvincing. I know some are no more communist than I am, and no more likely to be undermining the nation's security than I am likely to.

Instead of a serious debate of the PNP's question-albe ties with Cuba and that party's stated intentions to bring back the Cubans into this country if and when they win an election, what we have had is an excursion into spy stories and political gossips.

By
Carl
Stone



Even if the KGB story is true, and there was a real basis for expelling the Russians, it was manifestly crude politics to link these events with either the PNP or visits to Cuba, Grenada and USSR by persons some of whom are no less patriotic Jamaicans than the Prime Minister himself. Why did the Prime Minister not let the public draw its own conclusions about the events surrounding the expulsion of the Russian diplomats?

Political chess game?

Two things worry me about what took place in Parliament. Is this merely a JLP-PNP caper executed with an eye on the next elections, or are we being led by the Americans and their CIA people into baiting the Russians and being their pawns in a super-power political chess game that does not concern us? Are we about to become stooges of the USA in much the same way that local communists have become stooges of the Russians and the Cubans? Is this the legacy of Grenada?

Note of this diminishes any the issue of Cuba and our relations with that country whose soldiers fought a war in Grenada, and is deeply implicated in the events that took place in Grenada.

Were the Cubans really innocent in the plots to remove Maurice Bishop as they claim? Or is it not the case that they were aware of Bishop's isolation within the NJM, and agreed that he had to be sacrificed in the cause of moving Grenada to the left? Castro claims to have been Bishop's friend but he did nothing to secure his physical safety. What were all those weapons doing in Grenada? What kind of control can any small Caribbean country exercise over the Cuban presence once it is established, as the PNP seems bent on doing again? What exactly does this country have to gain by getting into bed again with the Cubans? Why has Suriname broken with Cuba? Could the Grenadians have got the Cubans to leave if at any time they so desired? Are Manley and the PNP telling us that Cubans are again to be allowed to run around Jamaica with guns? The saddest thing about the Grenadian tragedy is that the country became an expendable-theatre for Cuban and U.S. political and military chess game. Jamaica could well become that if we are not careful. It is high time that our parties debated the issues relating to foreign policy, so that we know more clearly where they stand on these matters.

Voice of the people

Grenadian rescue

The Editor, Sir:

The little people of this region — people like me — whose forebears have had their roots here for centuries must be amazed as I am, with the attitude of the world powers in condemning, or denying their support for the intervention of the United States in the rape of Grenada by Cuba and Russia through native Grenada. I can hardly believe that they know the history of the matter and if they don't it can simply be stated that Russia and Cuba had intervened physically and militarily in the "internal affairs" of Grenada and therefore in the West Indies since 1979 by the Bishop coup.

Cuba and Russia then became a military threat to the entire English speaking West Indies actively lead by the late lamented Bishop, who provided the spring board for easy occupation of these islands.

I am in no position to advise the great powers but they should already know that we in Jamaica are particularly perturbed at the "stand off" attitude of

the British Government whose chattel slaves we were up to recently, and even now seem subordinate to Britain in my view by our Commonwealth connections.

There was much fear amongst us when "Independence" was first suggested. We had sung and believed "Rule Britannia" so long — but in 21 years, we have found our own feet and had a taste of freedom. I think our final destiny lies in cutting all ties with Britain, and that means repudiating our Commonwealth ties and drawing nearer to the U.S.A. and real democracy. It has been a long and profitable attachment to both sides, now we think we should be FREE to choose our friends without embarrassment by our former masters.

Jamaica should now leave the Commonwealth!!!!

I am etc.,

S. GEORGE MINOTT

P.O. Box 173

Kingston 5.

November 1, 1983

Lessons

THE EDITOR, Sir: The recent events in the island of Grenada should be a lesson to all Jamaicans to remain committed to the true process of democracy.

Those events should also make government alert in the protection of the system, as there are many power-hungry politicians who are just waiting for the chance to assume power by the so-called, 'peaceful-overthrow' of the very frequent, armed overthrow.

It is my belief that anyone who assumes power by this process and not by the ballot box is criminal in the eyes of his people as also the democratic world.

The Government and true democrats of the Opposition should at this time come together and arrive at a solution to ban all organizations that do not favour the process of democracy. To run a government that tolerates organizations that are communists, in particular, is dangerous at this time. The government should also strengthen its Police and Military Forces especially in the intelligence fields so that any covert activity can be discovered and dismantled before such activity becomes a threat to the island and its people.

I remember this old adage that was taught to me sometime back in the 60s when I attended High School in Above Rocks, Saint Catherine: "A word to the wise is sufficient." I leave this now for all Jamaica to see and discuss and come up with some good solutions so that we do not realize the same situation that our little sister island saw. It is also time too that political violence once and for all and all politicians begin to work together for the betterment of the island I love so much, Jamaica, because it is my land of birth, the island I hope to return to

someday and work to make it better.

I am, etc.,

LEROY S. LOBBAN

23 Bogert Street
Teaneck, N.J. 07666
U.S.A.

October 24, 1983

Invasion

BRIDGETOWN, Nov 3, (CANA):

The Barbados Advocate said today it hoped this month's Commonwealth Summit would be used as an opportunity to better understand developments in Grenada.

The paper noted in its editorial that the invasion of Grenada by U.S.-led forces was not on the original agenda for the summit to be held in New Delhi from November 23-30. But Grenada was sure to be discussed, it said.

Home call

WASHINGTON, Nov 3, (CANA-Reuter):

The Soviet Union has instructed its diplomats to leave Grenada as directed by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, a U.S. official said today.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said "Soviet authorities have come back and given their instructions to their personnel and it's simply a question of transporting them out of there."

Scoon on Tuesday ordered Soviet, Cuban and Libyan diplomats to leave Grenada but Hughes said today the Cuban envoys continued to refuse to leave until all Cubans in Grenada are repatriated.

Hughes also told reporters U.S. officials have asked Scoon what they should do with deposed Grenadian leaders General Hudson Austin and Bernard Coard but "I'm not sure that we've had an answer yet."

Hughes said U.S. forces were holding Austin and Coard but said he did not know if they were still on a U.S. ship.

Austin headed the mili-

Breakdown

BRIDGETOWN, Nov 3, (CANA):

Cuba has given a breakdown of the occupations of the 57 wounded Cubans who returned from Grenada yesterday.

The Cuban news agency Prensa Latina in a report received here said 46 were building professionals, technicians and workers, seven are military advisors, two are Interior Ministry employees, one official each from the Foreign and Transport Ministries.

The 10 medical personnel who accompanied the wounded, injured during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, were three dentists, two paediatricians, two specialists in general medicine, one pathology specialist, a nurse and an anaesthetist.

The report quoted the doctors as saying that the spirits of the 600 captured Cubans still in Grenada, were high. "Our compatriots are there in very difficult conditions, but they remain firm."

Gleaner

Nov. 7, 1983

Nov. 7

Initial plot was to kill Bishop and blame the CIA

BY GEORGE WORME

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 6, CANA:

Security forces loyal to slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop discovered a plot last month to assassinate him in order to pave the way for his marxist hardline deputy Bernard Coard to seize control of the then ruling Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), well informed sources have said here.

The assassination plot, these sources said, was hatched while Bishop was leading a ministerial delegation on an aid-seeking tour of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The sources, who asked not to be named, said the planned assassination of the former Grenadian leader was to be blamed on the CIA, which the NJM had consistently accused of trying to assassinate leaders of the leftwing regime.

Bishop, along with three of his cabinet ministers, were killed on October 19 in a bloody military coup.

The sources said the assassination plot had to be shelved because the former Prime Minister surprised those persons planning his downfall by returning to the island on October 9 — one day early — and immediately heard about it.

Bishop, who had previously agreed "in principle" to join leadership of the NJM with Coard, was summoned to a hurriedly convened meeting requested to formally sign a document pertaining to joint leadership of the party with Coard, the sources said.

"The Prime Minister refused, saying that he had just about changed his mind about the concept of joint leadership of the party," one source added.

In a desperate move to unseat the late Prime Minister, former Information Minister Selwyn Strachan on October 12 started a round of visits to government employees and some army camps, telling the people that Bishop was not fit to run the country because of his refusal to abide by party rules and was attempting to run a one-man show, sources said.

"The PRA did not accept what he had to say because of the confused state of events and some of them actually wanted to hear Bishop himself give his side of the story," the aide said.

These sources also confirmed earlier reports that Coard was inside a room of the government-owned "Free West Indian" newspaper building in St. George's while Strachan was addressing a gathering there on the situation in the country with the hope that the crowd would be sympathetic towards the Deputy Prime Minister.

But one source added: "It was the hope of Strachan that Coard would have been brought out from the building as the people's leader but the popularity of Bishop prevailed. The man Strachan was booed and heckled and the crowd was calling him an opportunist."

It was at this point, according to the sources, that the former Information Minister got into his car and headed towards Coard's residence following which the Deputy Prime Minister announced his resignation from the government.

protest against Canada invasion

Manitoba, (euter) demonstration the U.S. to protest invasion of

peaceful sharp con- anti-Rea-

gan demonstration late last month, which ended in a melee after about six counter-demonstrators tried to break up the rally.

Police, accused of unnecessary violence after they went in with batons to break up scuffles last

time, sent in reinforcements yesterday but there were no incidents.

One organiser told the protesters, "there is a demonstration here today to show that people will not be intimidated by right-wing intruders and club-happy police."

Gleaner Nov. 7, 1983

Life as usual in Grenada again



By VINCENT TULLOCH

LIFE WAS ALMOST BACK TO NORMAL in Grenada yesterday, two weeks after a combined force of United States and Caribbean troops invaded the tiny eastern Caribbean island and toppled a military clique that had seized power in a bloody coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues were killed.

Sir Paul Scoon, Governor-General of Grenada, moved last week to ensure restoration of normality in the island, following assurances by Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf of the United States Navy, commander of the invading forces, that "all objectives have been achieved".

At weekend, military sources reported a cessation of hostilities which has been confirmed by interviews with Grenadians.

Sir Paul has announced plans for the setting up of an interim government which will be led by Grenadian economist Mr. Alister McIntyre, Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and former Secretary General of the Caribbean Community. Also, the regional airline, LIAT will resume service today and international telephone service is back today.

(Exclusive photos on Grenada by the Gleaner's Junior Dowie are on Page 23)

The nine-hour curfew which has been in effect since the invasion began on October 25, was relaxed by two hours over the weekend to facilitate the loading of a Geest Line banana boat.

At a farewell call on Sir Paul on Thursday, Vice Admiral Metcalf assured him that all military contacts with hostile forces had ceased. The Vice Admiral said a fine job had been done by all (troops).

And the United States has begun to withdraw hundreds of men from the island. Huge transport aircraft of the U.S. armed forces have been flying out of Barbados's Grantley Adams Airport for South Carolina — home base of the U.S. Marines who led the first batch of troops to invade the island. The plan is to reduce the strength of the U.S. presence from about 6,000 to about 3,000 in a first stage operation.

The last reported contact with hostile forces was

on Wednesday when a Cuban was captured near Point Salines in a brief battle.

The streets of St. George's and the outlying districts were buzzing with activity over the weekend. Small farmers from the rural communities poured into St. George's to peddle their goods amidst lively exchange of chatter that is typical of market day in the Caribbean.

Shoppers rubbed shoulder with soldiers of the Caribbean peace-keeping force and with American GIs who are all over the streets on foot and in motorised patrols. Everywhere there is a feeling of security and freedom which many Grenadians said they did not
(Cont'd on Page 20 Col 1)



MARKET DAY AS USUAL: Grenadians make a last-minute bid on Saturday evening to purchase food in the market in St. George's, as farmers from the rural communities try to sell off their foodstuff before returning home. The mood of normal activity was evident throughout Saint George's.

Life as usual again in Grenada

Continued from Page 1

enjoy during the short and bloody reign of the Revolutionary Military Council of Commander Hudson Austin.

Is expected that by mid-week members of the interim government will be announced and that under the direction of Mr McIntyre, they will move quickly to lay the ground-work for the holding of elections within 12 to 18 months.

Other leading Grenadians who have not been politically active in recent years will be participating in the interim government which will take over the job of over-seeing to the reconstruction of the country under the watchful eyes of the Governor General.

About 30 prisoners who escaped from the Richmond Hill Prison during the invasion have returned to the prison following appeals from the military authorities. Among the returnees a woman who was jailed for allegedly planting a bomb at a platform to kill top officers of Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government while they were attending a ceremony to mark the anniversary of the March 13, 1979 revolution.

Communication with Grenada which have been severely limited since the invasion is expected to be back today.

LIAT, the regional air service is expected to be back today but its point of operation is still to be determined. The **Gleaner** understands that the military authorities do not agree that the flights should operate out of Pearls Airport because, they say, it will be difficult to keep a check on individuals coming into the country. The military, it is understood, wants all flights to operate out of the unfinished Point Salines Airport.

Suspended international telephone service is also expected to be back today making it possible for business transactions to take place without a trip to neighbouring Barbados, courtesy of the U.S. military authorities.

With a few exceptions, all is calm in Grenada. There is a 8 p.m. to 5 a.m. curfew for security purposes and also, there are periodic checks on motorists by soldiers at strategic points. All this is taken in good stride by Grenadians who have been showering the soldiers with praise for their good conduct.

Communists plan to set up another Cuba in Carib

Nov 8

NOTE: The following appeared in the Wall St. Journal of Nov. 1 and was written by Albert Xavier, the Grenadian editor of the Torchlight which was closed down by dictator Maurice Bishop on Oct. 13, 1979.

The Reagan administration has come under fire from certain quarters for its participation in the invasion of Grenada. The fact that the U.S. government was specifically invited by the Grenada Governor General and by the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States seems to be of little moment in the continuing debate about the U.S. intervention. The overwhelming evidence of the communist intent to establish another Cuba in the southern Caribbean archipelago and eventually to control the Caribbean Basin has apparently escaped the reasoning of many.

The fears of the member states of the OEC were not simply for the lives of Grenadians following the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop on Oct. 19. The leaders of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Dominica and Antigua were genuinely worried about their own administrations. They had reasons to be concerned — they were aware that should the Cubanization of Grenada succeed, their own countries would eventually go the same way.

The plan to subvert the elected governments of the Eastern Caribbean and replace them with communist-leaning revolutionary governments was hatched in 1976. Off the western coast of St. Lucia. It was here in 1976 that Maurice Bishop and Bernard Coard of Grenada, George Odium of St. Lucia, Tim Hector of Antigua and a few other lesser-known communist sympathizers met in secret conference to plan the political future of the Caribbean.

The meeting provoked little attention among the governments of the region. John Compton, then prime minister of host country St. Lucia, was facing a general election and was too busy to bother; Eric Gairy of Grenada was too preoccupied with UFOs and other terrestrial phenomena to take an intelligent interest in things earthly going on around him; Vere Bird of Antigua was trying to settle down after an absence from the political scene and Patrick John of Dominica was too concerned with making himself an army colonel (he made himself Col. Patrick John after a state visit to Guyana) to worry about secret meetings. The result was that the Rat Island conference went virtually unnoticed.

THE GENERAL DESIGN for the political future of the Eastern Caribbean having been established, the blueprint for the takeover was then prepared. The plan for Grenada was drawn up at a meeting on the St. Augustine (Trinidad) campus of the University of the West Indies.

Which of the islands would lead the way was still uncertain at the end of 1978. As it turned out, Grenada took the lead on March 13, 1979. Even before that, however, Antigua was showing signs of a possible coup.

It may be mere coincidence but it is significant to note that on the morning of March 13, 1979, the day Mr. Gairy was ousted by Mr. Bishop, the Russian tourist liner **Taras Schenensko** was steaming into the

port of St. George's with sunshine seekers.

With Maurice Bishop and his revolutionary band now firmly in control in Grenada, the overthrow of another Eastern Caribbean government had to be decided upon. In November 1979, Mr. Bishop called his first meeting — a successor to the Rat Island Conference. The participants in that meeting were drawn from St. Lucia, Dominica and, of course, Grenada. At the end of the deliberations, the conferees signed what they called "The St. George's Accord". The most significant article of agreement was that nationals of the three island states should be able to travel to member states without a passport. This article was exploited by those in the communist network as a means of deploying their forces in a more unified fashion throughout the islands.

The object of that meeting became clearer at a public meeting held at the St. George's Market Square at the end of the private discussions. At that public meeting Mr. Bishop warned then deputy prime minister of St. Lucia Odium that as far as St. Lucia was concerned, the ball was in the latter's court. Mr. Odium did reply, however, that he preferred to take control through the ballot rather than by way of the bullet.

THE THREAT of violent overthrow was beginning to manifest itself in other territories. Early in 1980 the newly elected government of Milton Cato and his St. Vincent Labour Party came under siege. The polls barely had been closed, and Mr. Cato's party declared the winner, when rioting broke out on Union Island. Union Island is a constituency of St. Vincent and one of the small islands lying off the coast of the St. Vincent mainland. A group led by a little-known political radical from St. Vincent called "Bumper" claimed that the election was rigged and therefore called on Mr. Cato to resign.

The riot was put down by the timely intervention of the Barbados regiment, to whom Mr. Cato had appealed for assistance. Bumper fled to Grenada but was subsequently extradited back to St. Vincent and hasn't been heard from since.

In the meantime Mr. Odium, dissatisfied with his meager status as deputy prime minister, was growing restive. The time had come for him to take over control of the St. Lucia government. He broke into open revolt when his prime minister, Allan Louisy, refused to step down. In the war of words that resulted in this crisis, Mr. Odium was accused of having sent St. Lucians to Grenada for military training without the knowledge and approval of his prime minister. St. Lucia was probably saved by Governor General Allan Lewis' appointment of Winston Cenac as interim prime minister and the subsequent re-election of John Compton and his party to lead the government.

Dominica did not escape the ferment of unrest. Here too there were attempts to seize power, but Prime Minister Eugenia Charles displayed a remarkable ability at disarming the coup with a minimum of violence. Early in 1981, she disbanded the Dominica Defense Force, which had been thoroughly penetrated and was to be the means by which the radicals had hoped to pull off the coup. When the attack on the police

eventually came, the revolution could not be sustained. The attempt did, however, claim the life of a senior police officer.

There is no doubt in the minds of West Indian political analysts that the plan to subvert the democratic governments of the Eastern Caribbean was co-ordinated by Fidel Castro, with Michael Manley as a willing ally. When Jamaica's current prime minister, Edward Seaga, won the election and turned out Mr. Manley, the Eastern Caribbean operation became more urgent. Thus, the full import of the Grenada episode will become clearer when the ashes have settled.

It would be a very serious mistake to believe that the plan to Cubanize the Eastern Caribbean will now be abandoned. Here for the first time the Brezhnev doctrine will have been proven wrong. This blow to Moscow's pride will not easily be accepted and, as a result, greater pressure will be brought upon the Marxists in the Caribbean to subvert the governments. The U.S. must recognize this fact and take positive steps to avoid another Grenada. As far as Grenada itself is concerned, the absence of a continuing U.S. military presence could very well open the way for Cuban infiltration and future problems for the island state.

The American people and more particularly its leaders must realize that another Cuba in the Caribbean would be a serious threat to their national security. The president's decision to join the other Caribbean forces to rescue Grenada was timely and justified. Grenadians applaud that decision.

Cleaner Nov. 8, 1983

Cleaner

Nov. 8, 1983

Glasspole backs govt's position on Grenada

Governor General, Sir Florizel Glasspole, has come out in support of the Jamaican decision to go to the aid of Grenada.

Speaking at the long-service award ceremony of the Wray and Nephew Group Ltd., at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel on Friday night, Sir Florizel said:

"Our recent reaction to the situation in Grenada is a clear and outstanding example that we do not like to see people suffering under the heels of oppression.

"On that principle, we went to the assistance of the people of that country and I believe that, vote or no vote at the United Nations, Jamaica was right.

"At the same time, let us renew our own faith in our own Democracy and in our own freedom."

Sir Florizel prefaced his remarks by stating that Jamaica has been hamstrung by a number of difficulties, but, he added:

"One thing in which we are not in short is the spirit of freedom and the strong sense of support for Democracy." Sir Florizel went on to say:

"Twenty-one years ago we won independence for ourselves. We have had twenty-one years of ups and downs, twenty-one years of the bitter and the sweet, twenty-one years of the suffering and the triumphs.

"There has been the ebb and flow in all areas of life.

"We have sunk into moments of deep despair and risen to the mountain-top heights of ecstasy and exhilaration.

"We have reached this point where we can look back and in assessment say that we have preserved the corner stones of our Democracy and Freedom."

A total of 135 staff-members received awards at the ceremony. Mr. Emile George, Q.C., Chairman of the Board of the Group, presided.



G.G. ON GRENADA: Sir Florizel Glasspole speaking at the Wray and Nephew Group long-service awards function at which he came out in support of the Jamaican participation in theb Grenada action. At right is Mr. George Abrahams,

GIBSS photo: Marketing and Promotions Manager, who was among the 135 staff members who received awards. Mr. Emile George, Chairman of the Board, presided.

Cleaner Nov. 8, 1983

Seaga, Reagan discuss plans for future of Grenada



WASHINGTON, November 7:

PRIME MINISTER EDWARD SEAGA had a one-hour meeting with President Reagan at the White House yesterday afternoon on matters concerning the restoration of normality to Grenada and the maintenance of stability in that island, following the withdrawal of the U.S. Task Force which has already commenced and which is expected to be completed within a few weeks.

The Prime Minister was accompanied by the Hon. Dr. Neville Gallimore, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Keith Johnson, Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States. The meeting was also attended by U.S. Vice-President, Mr. George Bush; U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz; U.S. Secretary of Defence, Mr. Casper Weinberger; Mr. Robert McFarlane, Chairman of the U.S. National Security Council and Mr. William Hewitt, U.S. Ambassador to Jamaica.

The discussions, which were held in the President's private office - the Yellow Oval Room - considered, in general terms, the necessity for measures to stabilize Grenada, including meaningful economic aid. The meeting also touched on areas in which assistance would be needed by the Caribbean Peace-Keeping Force after the withdrawal of U.S. Forces.

Jamaica is a participant in the Joint U.S. Caribbean Task Force which invaded Grenada on October 25 in response to a request from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States for assistance in removing the perceived threat of aggression following a bloody coup which had resulted in the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Cabinet.

OTHER OBJECTIVES of the Task Force's mission were to rescue American citizens on the island, including students at the offshore medical school, and to liberate the people of Grenada from the brutality and chaos which had followed the coup.

The Jamaica Defence Force forms the major part of the 350-man Caribbean contingent under the command of Col. Ken Barnes which is expected to remain on the island until normality has been restored and elections held.

Arrangements are now being made under the direction of Sir Paul Scoon, Governor General of Grenada, for an interim administration to be established to manage the affairs of the island until elections are held.

The two leaders shared relief that there were so few casualties and that the lives of the Governor-General and his wife and of the students had been secured. It had been feared that there might have been a real possibility of the Governor-General and the students being harmed or held hostages, and if this had taken place an entirely different type of military operation would have been required, with possibly much greater loss of life.

It was in this context that Mr. Seaga told the battery of newsmen gathered on the White House lawn to interview him after his meeting with President Reagan, that a leak had been made by one Caribbean country to General Austin, Commander of the Revolutionary Military Council in Grenada, and that this had potentially endangered the lives of the Governor-General, the students, and far more of the invading forces.

Fortunately, the Prime Minister said, the date and time of the military operation was kept under high confidentiality and the action taken was so well

(Cont'd on Page 13 Col 3)

a, Reagan

Continued from Page 1

and effective that the danger treacherous leak was mini-

mized.

The necessity for confidentiality, he said, was justified against the background of the possibility that the information might have been leaked to the enemy forces. Those countries who complained that they were not fully consulted should bear in mind that events had now proven this precaution justified.

OFFICE OF PM

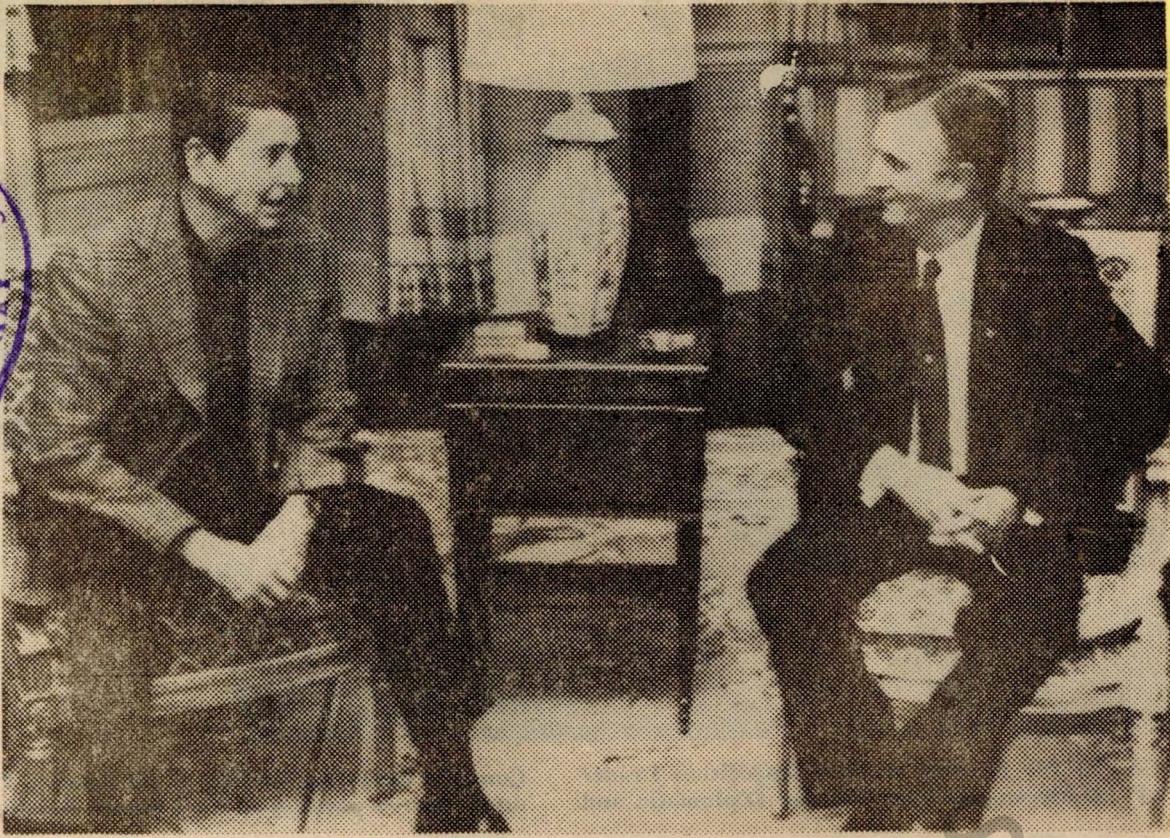
Seaga, Reagan

Continued from Page 1

planned and effective that the danger from that treacherous leak was minimized.

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OFFICE OF PM



UPI photos:

SEAGA MEETS REAGAN:

President Reagan meets Prime Minister Edward Seaga (top photo) at the White House on Sunday. A leak of the decision to intervene in Grenada heightened fears about the safety of Americans on the island prior to the United States-led invasion, said Seaga. Speaking to reporters after the meeting with Reagan, Seaga also said General Hudson Austin, leader of Grenada's Marxist regime, was told of the plan nearly 36 hours beforehand. And in bottom photo Bernard Coard (L) and Hudson Austin (R) are shown in Richmond Prison, Saint George's, Grenada, after American troops turned them over to the Caribbean Security forces yesterday.



Cleaner Nov. 9, 1983

U.S. backs off report of mass grave in Grenada

WASHINGTON, Nov 7 (CANA-Reuter)

The United States tonight backed off a statement that it had found a mass grave in Grenada and said instead it was checking rumors of possible mass grave sites.

State Department spokesman John Hughes told reporters earlier that a grave "containing 100 to 150 people" had been found and U.S. specialists were trying to determine if former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's body was in it.

But the State Department issued a statement tonight saying U.S. officials in Grenada "are checking on local rumors of possible grave sites but at this point neither they nor we can confirm the existence of any such sites."

The earlier Reuter dispatch follows: The United States said today a grave found on Grenada containing 100 to 150 bodies may hold the remains of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

State Department spokesman John Hughes said a U.S. military team was trying to determine whether the body of Bishop, killed with other officials during a military takeover on October 19, was in the mass grave.

"The presumption is that this may well be the grave for those who were executed" Hughes told reporters.

Reports of the number of people killed in the coup have ranged from 17 to 200, but Hughes said: "we think there are 100 to 150 people in that grave."

He said he could not confirm reports in Grenada that the bodies may have been burned.

John Walsh, spokesman for the U.S. mission in Grenada, told reporters there that U.S. officials had been receiving reports in the past few days that the bodies of Bishop and others killed on October 19, were burned at a military camp.

Walsh said the cremation site was believed to have been a People's Revolutionary Army camp at Calivigny, on Grenada's south coast.

"We have heard that large numbers had been taken and burned," he said.

Hughes said the grave was located south of the Point Salines Airport that Cubans had been building on Grenada's southwest tip. The airport is about eight kms from the camp.

The Revolutionary Military Council, led by General Hudson Austin, had announced that Bishop and four of his ministers were among 17 people killed during the October 19 coup.

But U.S. officials said Bishop and other leaders were executed by soldiers.

Gleaner Nov. 8, 1983

OECS asks U.S. aid with security force

BRIDGETOWN,
Nov. 7, (CANA):

Current chairman of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS), Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, today said a request was made through a bi-partisan United States delegation investigating the Grenada crisis for American assistance in the training of regional military and security personnel.

This was one of the key points to emerge from discussions here between some of the heads of the seven-nation regional sub-grouping along with Barbados and U.S. Congressman Thomas Foley, who led a delegation of Congressmen to Grenada recently to find out whether President Reagan should have sent U.S. forces to invade the island.

"We have asked for afford it and this is the training as we have been way we are thinking of asking for a long time," going along," Miss Charles said, "and Miss Charles said the quite apart from the Grenada thing I believe that Eastern Caribbean states they are prepared to assist have consistently said they want more assistance in us in training our own training their own people people, making us more so that they can do what efficient ourselves, though must be done. none of us are prepared to "From that point of view we were just reiterating a point we have made have large standing armies...we know we can't

in the past," she said.

The Congressmen were also briefed by the OECS leaders, Miss Charles said, on how they were thinking prior to the joint military action and why they took the action they did.

Miss Charles said the leaders also told the Congressmen that having secured the peace in Grenada they must now get assistance to hold that peace.

"We said that one of the most important things that must be done in Grenada apart from the assistance we are asking for is for a proper Police Force to be put in place there," she said.

The Prime Minister added: "I know that the Governor General (Sir Paul Scoon of Grenada) is looking at this and in any ways any of our countries can assist in that, both in training people and in putting some bodies there as policemen. Ware prepared to do our part in that as well."

Criticism of invasion deplored

BRIDGETOWN, Nov. 7, (CANA):

The South Caribbean district of Methodist churches today said it deplored the "insensitivity" displayed by British Methodist Minister Rev. David Haslam in a sermon in Grenada yesterday which criticised the U.S.-led military intervention there last month.

"While we are not blinded to the implications of the confrontation, we remain conscious that the immediate need was to rescue the people", the Methodist body said in a statement.

Rev. Haslam criticised the intervention which Eastern Caribbean countries supported and said the Grenadian Governor General had requested following a bloody military coup in which ex-Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three former Cabinet Ministers were killed.

Rev. Haslam had said Britain and the United States should bear some of the blame for the unrest, in which scores of people

were reported to have been killed, because they refused to provide aid to the then left-wing St. George's authorities.

Chairman of the Methodists district Rev. Leonard Rock said: "The church states that the Rev. David Haslam has visited Grenada as the representative of a British aid agency. He has no mandate to speak for British or for Caribbean Methodism."

"We deplore the insensitivity he has displayed to the needs of the Methodist community and the people of Grenada in the current situation. His comparison of the nature of the confrontation between the su-

per powers must have been deeply distressing to people who have suffered so grievously because of that conflict," the district chairman said.

"Future aid for Grenada must be what they (Grenadians) identify as their need to re-build their lives and fulfil their goals for the development of a free and just society," Rev. Rock said.

Gleaner

Nov. 8, 1983

British preacher denies Cuban plot in Grenada

From Alister Hughes
St. Georges, Grenada, November 6

The first sour note in Grenada, on the United States rescue mission to the island, was sounded today. It came from the Rev. David Hasslam, Methodist superintendent Minister of the Parish of Harlesden, London, who is also vice-chairman of the "War on Want" organisation.

Hasslam, a visitor to the island, was guest preacher at St. George's Methodist Church and he told the congregation that the Americans and British must bear their share of blame for what happened in Grenada over the past weeks.

"If Britain and America had given Maurice Bishop's Peoples' Revolutionary Government only 5 per cent of the cost of the military operation in Grenada," he said

"the events of the past few weeks would not have happened."

The Minister said Cuban aid is the "most principled" in the world, and he did not believe Fidel Castro had any intention of taking over Grenada. When the Cubans help, he said, they do not ask anything in return and, when they are asked to leave, they go home."

Hasslam asked the congregation to consider his opinions as having a different perspective "from outside", and he said he did not find the Cuban and Russian presence in any part of the world to be any more threatened than the American and British presence.

Throughout Hasslam's sermon, the congregation (which included British Parliamentarians and United States Congressmen) became more and more restless. The Superintendent of the Church Rev. Phillip Ponce,

also appeared uneasy and, when Hasslam ended his sermon, Ponce told the congregation, 'I feel like being mischievous, but I think I'll leave it there.'

After the service, Ponce told his congregation, "David Hasslam must taken for what he is, an outsider who does not know the facts about Grenada."

In the courtyard of the church, Hasslam faced irate members of the congregation who totally disagreed with his sentiments.

Grenada incident should alert region to danger of communism- S.Korean envoy

The Ambassador of South Korea to Jamaica, His Excellency, Dr. Sang-Jin Choi has said that recent incidents in Grenada and the bomb explosion which killed 17 South Koreans including Government leaders and 4 Burmese and injured over 40 others in Rangoon, Burma, should alert people of this region about the dangers of communism.

"Two tragic incidents, in Rangoon and Grenada, are more than enough to alert peace-loving peoples of the Caribbean and of the world to the subversive nature of the international criminal clique — North Korea and countries like North Korea. Neither another Rangoon nor another Grenada can be, or should be, tolerated," the Ambassador said.

Dr. Choi was speaking at a press conference yesterday afternoon about the results of investigation into the explosion which killed 21 South Koreans and Burmese citizens and injured 41 persons of these two nationalities.

He said that the Government of Burma had conducted a "complete, objective and independent

investigation" into the incident in Rangoon and this had conclusively established that the North Koreans were directly involved in the act. The Government of South Korea, he said, welcomes the actions taken by Burma in severing relations with North Korea, to "de-recognize" the North Korean Government and to expel its diplomats.

He said, the announcement by the Burmese Government of the result of its month-long investigation "established conclusively that the perpetrators of this act of terrorism were North Koreans acting on the instruction of the North Korean regime".

The "guilt" of the North Koreans, he said, has been proven by a study of the equipment seized following the bomb explosion and through confession of North Koreans captured in connection with the incident.

Mr. Choi said, "North Korea, a champion of terrorism and provocative actions, not only on the Korean Peninsula but throughout the world, has again unveiled its true identity as the hotbed of

international terrorism".

He said that the North Koreans have assisted guerrilla and terrorist groups in 42 countries, trained young men from Latin America to overthrow governments and assassinate their leaders and to fund anti-government organizations. The North Koreans were also involved in smuggling the Ambassador said.

He said that the North Koreans were also involved in Grenada. "Only with the success of the rescue operation in Grenada, has the world been alerted to the fact that North Korea was constructing a foothold for exporting international violence into the Eastern Caribbean. The clandestine military agreement for the supply of an enormous amount of arms to this small island manifests its intention. Few suspected the presence of two dozen North Koreans nor their military link with Grenada before the island was rescued".

Also speaking at the press conference, Mr. Myong Haing Cho, Counsellor said that it was necessary to call the attention of people to what he

called the "international terrorist activity" of the communists, including the North Koreans. He said that the Government of South Korea recognises the "inevitable" decision, jointly taken by the US and Caribbean forces in entering Grenada.

THE DAILY GLEANER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1983

CAMERA ON

GRENADA



SAFE STREETS: U.S. soldiers make a check on the streets to see that everything is going well.

●
Picture
story
by
JUNIOR
DOWIE
Gleaner
Photo
Editor
●



IT'S MARKET DAY: Grenadian flock the market square downtown Saint George's to buy and sell their farm produce.

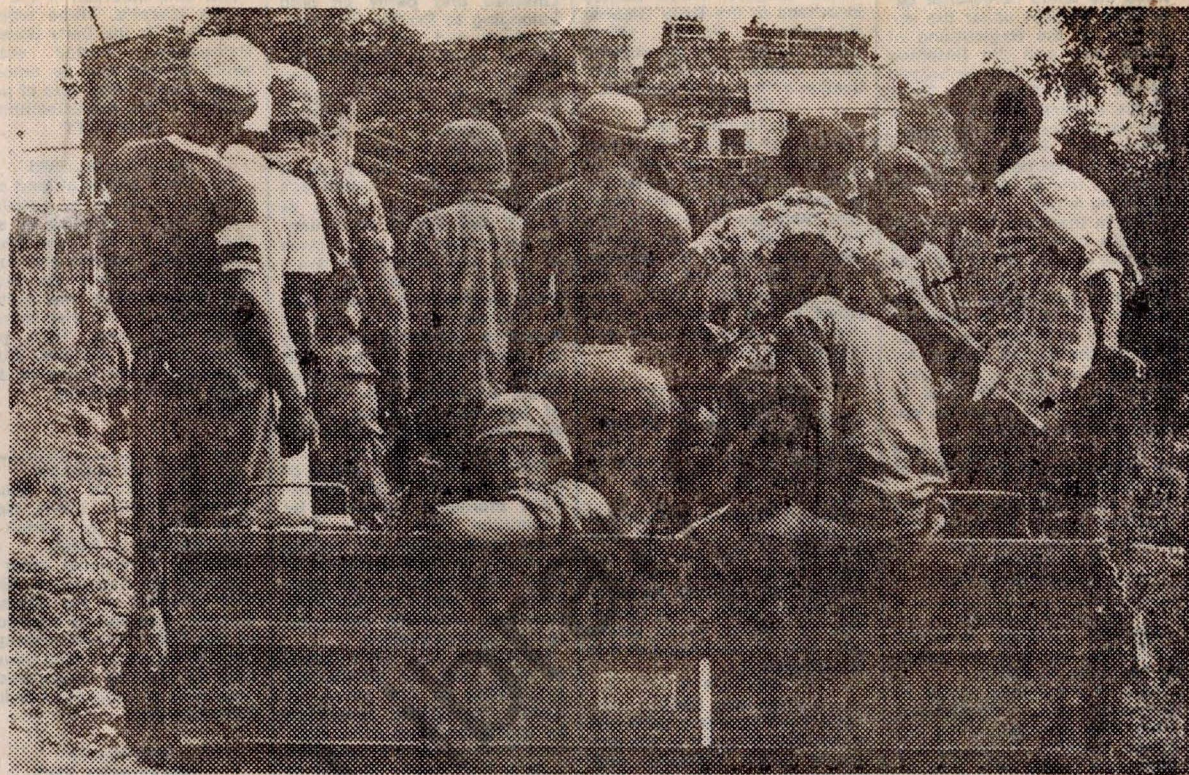


COASTAL PATROL: A motorised patrol of Saint George's along the docks is done by Americans. The scenic town provides a beautiful backdrop as the blue waters splash the shoreline.

Sunday
GLEANER
Nov. 23, 1975

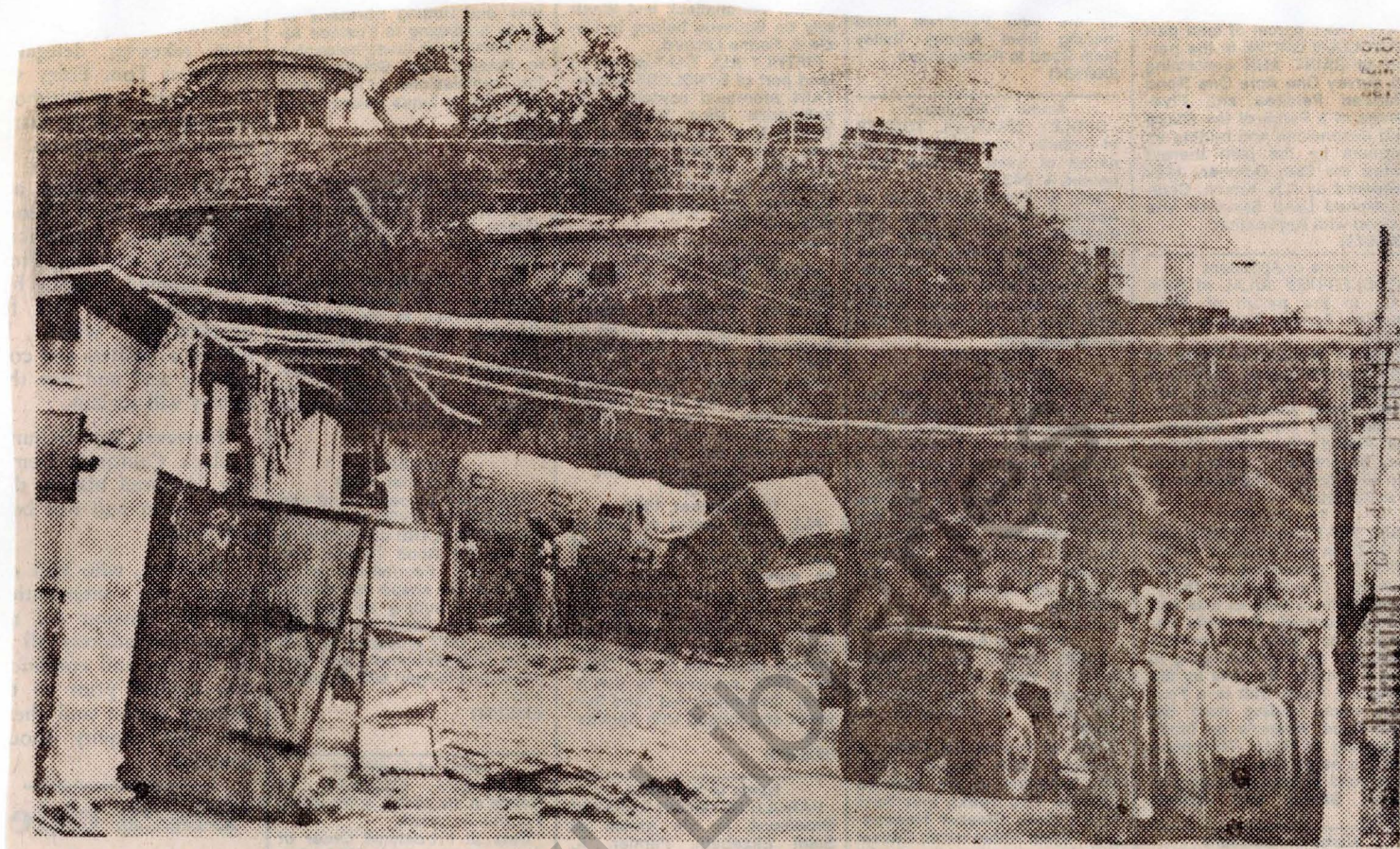


HI LITTLE ONE: A little Grenadian is the centre of attraction as Caribbean and American soldiers take a few moments off their patrolling of Saint George's in the vicinity of the craftmarket to say hello to a little Grenadian.

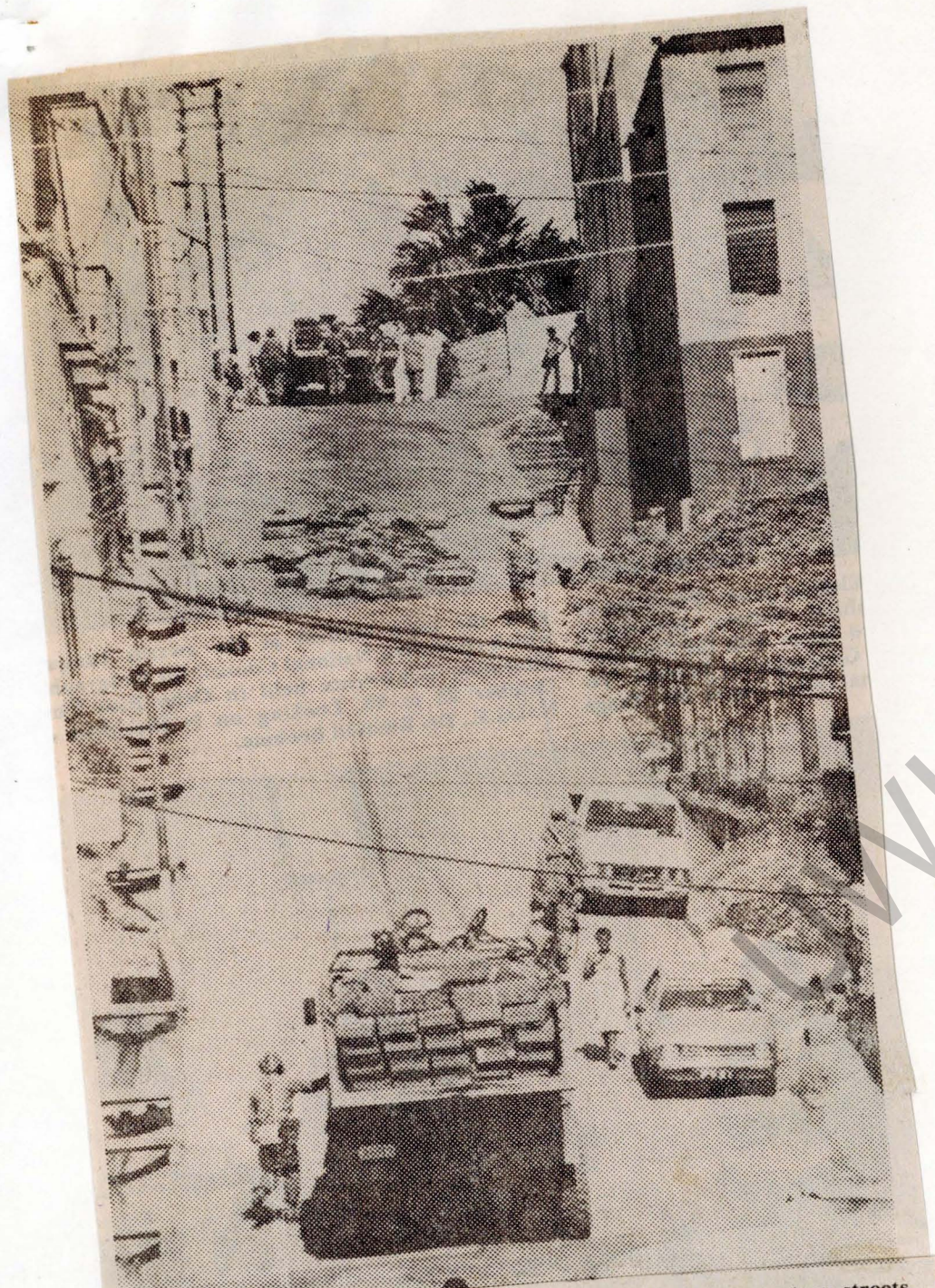


OFF TO WORK: Young Grenadians are on their way to Fort Frederick scene of some of the most fierce fighting between Americans and PRA

forces. the Grenadians work with the soldiers in cleaning up some of the rubbles left behind after the war.



CLEAN-UP: Grenadians assisting the Caribbean/American soldiers are busy cleaning up remains from the embattled Fort Frederick.



PUFF PUFF: Market Hill, Saint George's is one of the many steep streets in the town. Here supplies on a military truck fall to the ground blocking the driveway. Soldiers had to carry the fallen supplies manually over the hill.



SHATTERED: Anti-aircraft gun of the defeated Peoples Revolution Army sits on the open courtyard of Fort Rupert in Saint George's. This one, like several others, opened fire at invading American helicopter gunships on October 25. Many were silenced but not before they knocked out some gunships.

Bishop's charisma and the Grenada tragedy

By Ramesh Deosaran
UWI, St. Augustine

THE death of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his ministerial colleagues following charges of "one-man rule" by the Grenada Military Council raises two serious issues for consideration in the development of Caribbean politics. Beyond all the heartaches, apologies, and condemnations, the Grenada massacre makes it necessary to examine, first of all, the political paradox which the charismatic leader has, time and time again, brought upon Caribbean politics. The second issue is, of course, Guyana and the restoration there of free and fair elections and a press independent of state control.

After the March 13, 1979 coup against Eric Gairy's regime in Grenada, Comrade Bishop emerged as the hero of the Grenadian masses, as the chief spokesman for the People's Revolutionary Council (PRG), and the hero among all the other heroes who stormed Gairy's little army. "Brother Bish," as he was affectionately called by Grenada's youth, continued to be hugged and kissed as the firm, flesh and blood embodiment of the spirit of the "revolution." He and he alone had the charisma to mobilise a lot of Grenadians.

Now, after a long and tiresome four and a half years of "turbulent, Marxist-type rule, we hear the following from Grenadian Army major, Liam Cornwall: "Bishop was becoming above the rule of the majority." He was, in effect, becoming a "one-man show." With Bishop under house arrest, Army Commander, General Hudson Austin also explained through Radio "Free" Grenada "The present situation is the most difficult that our party and our people have yet had to face.... 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." Having been at Bishop's side in the 1979 coup, Austin now accuses Bishop of "resenting collective leadership" and becoming "increasingly hostile ... and suspicious that other members of the leadership may be trying to seize power from him."

One of the many curious features of Austin's radio statement is that Bishop had been behaving so for "the past four and a half years." Bishop was eventually killed for committing, as it would appear, the "sins" of charismatic leadership. And the crowds in the streets kept on chanting: We want Maurice, we want Maurice. The charismatic syndrome was in full swing with the glorification of the hero by the masses, and a disgruntled rigid bureaucracy in between.

Personality clashes

Quite clearly, the Grenada tragedy erupted over personality clashes, and as Cornwall's and Austin's statements confirmed, it was essentially over the formidable charismatic force of Bishop, a force which no administrative device could at the time comfortably accommodate. The conflict was as much psychological as political. This view was also forwarded by Caribbean historian in Puerto Rico, Gordon Lewis, and an official Cuban statement which read in part: "In our opinion, there were conflicts of personalities and conceptions of leadership methods, where subjective factors were also present rather than internal conflicts."

But this is the political paradox, such is the destiny of charismatic leadership. At first it helps achieve

necessary political mobilisation; it then receives widespread adulation, but then criticised for exercising too much "personal power" and diluting the importance of political rationalists around it. As in Bishop's case, charismatic leadership begins with ecstasy and ends with tragedy. So it was in the early days of Alexander Bustamante and Norman Manley, with Forbes Burnham and Cheddi Jagan, with Louisy and Odum, with Eric Williams, and a host of other leadership conflicts across the Caribbean. But though the phenomenon confronts us time and time again in all its starkly proportions, we have failed miserably to accommodate it in our democratic theorising.

The impact of charisma is usually looked upon as an exception as a political aberration whereas, in fact, it is the phenomenon that has driven Caribbean politics both sane and insane over the years. And the Grenada tragedy now compels democratic theory to confer a more respectable place to charismatic leadership and so construct mechanisms to use its virtues without succumbing to its vices.

It is worth noting that in 1968, Caribbean academician, A.W. Singham, wrote a monograph about Eric Gairy's charisma entitled "The Hero and the Crowd in a Colonial Polity." But such sports of scholarship over the role of the political personality in Caribbean politics remain not only underdeveloped but more unsupported than the purely "institutional" models of political theory, even when the political personality makes or breaks the institutions.

No matter what charges of "one-man rule" have been brought against Bishop, the fact that Grenada is now run by men rather than by law and institutions (though these have their shortcomings), shall leave us witnessing one "one-man show" after another for some time, starting with Hudson Austin of course.

Easily excitable

Faced with uncomfortable institutions and political inexperience, Caribbean crowds become easily excitable over heroes who do have a serious role to play in forging change, in pushing ideas across for political mobilisation. But while the charismatic leader creates emotional bonds with the masses and magnetises their loyalties, he cannot manage. He is not usually disposed to look after organisation details and personnel functions. Hence the Bishop-Bernard Coard alliance was similar to the Fidel Castro-Che Guevara alliance, except, of course that the former ended more tragically than the latter.

But political groups cannot completely reject the charismatic leader, by murder or otherwise. What has to be done, and done quite early in the construction of the political group is the establishment of a series of checks and balances over the charismatic leader rather than waiting until he has so completely and singly captured the loyalty of the masses that any checks on him will be viewed as a personal confrontation which is what seemed to have happened in Grenada recently. At the same time, it is impossible to expect the charismatic leader to be both mass mobiliser and party organiser.

Unfortunately, having distanced himself from the hierarchy, having achieved greatness, having gained some "divine right", and being sweetened by mass adulation, the charismatic leader soon shows signs of despotism, megalomania, and even seeks to "cannabilise" those "lesser mortals" around him. And this is where charismatic leadership falls from grace.

This, of course, is not exactly what seemed to have

happened in Grenada. Bishop's charismatic force began in the controversy over the call for an independent press. I understand that Trinidad's Prime Minister had gotten some quiet but firm support on these two issues. Chambers's information with Jamaica's Prime Minister and Barbados's Prime Minister in the CARICOM trio were working out for "ideological pluralism" in the essentially this "compromise" by which the personality clash to a charismatic grip on the population was uncompromising left on the other

side. Bishop not only smashed such hopes of a new era, he smashed the hope of the 1979 revolution and bitterness subsequently expressed at last week's press conference. It therefore be understood in this Hegelian dialectics, if Bishop's analysis of the 1979 coup, then the Coard-Austin regime is the only just one. But the years are going by, and the tints are against "Imperialism and the rule of Caribbean democracy rests on a managerial, less charismatic figures of Eric Adams than with any other group

forgiveable

When Bishop and the PRG could have had an electoral and parliamentary mechanism, unfortunately missing from Grenada, the conference could have been called a leadership, followed by a popular vote. In other words, Bishop and his supporters met their death without the need for a trial at all. And that is unforgiveable. Now will be more tyranny and the Military Council is quickly discredited and free elections and a press independent of state control.

Like "the people's wishes," or "the will of the people" are now mere emotional slogans. The early restoration of a parliament and a free press are unrealistic checks to tame the intemperate. Political institutions do have to be conservative at times. But they suffer for hot tempers, envy, and against sporadic calls for radical and urgent necessities in the very complex world of a crucial lesson which Caribbean leaders must learn now.

Understand the heavy pressures Bishop had to bear. One the right hand, and consistently pressured by the masses, and Eugenia Charles to call for his left hand, he had pressures from any such compromise. So, there he is at both ends. Time inevitably is, however, still some time for him. And, indeed, the freedom-loving people are anxiously waiting to see what the Government will do about this

challenge. Anything less would suggest that we still have not learnt very much from the Grenada tragedy.

Gleaner Nov. 9, 1983

G-G Scoon says thanks to U.S. Govt.

The invasion of Grenada by a combined force of Caribbean and United States servicemen has touched off a heated debate in international circles, with condemnation heaped at the Americans from all sides, and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), cracking up following months of suspicions by member-states about the motives of their colleagues.

Whatever, the choruses of condemnation say, the people on spot have a different story. For Governor General Sir Paul Scoon who spent several hours at Government House (official residence), under the guns of the Cubans, it was a rescue operation. For Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf commander of the invading forces, it was an act of self-defence by the United States.

Thursday, November 3, at Government House both men under the glare of television cameras and a shoving pack of journalists, exchanged farewell greetings by saying how they felt about the October 25, invasion and the aftermath.

Governor General Scoon in an emotional thank

you to the Americans, poured his heart out. He began "General Metcalf, I want to say on behalf of the people of Grenada how grateful we are for all the help you have given us. While the foreign press and other people are talking about a military invasion, the people of Grenada have asked me for heaven sake to say it was a rescue operation or a liberation.

"I want to say really that we are most grateful to the American government and people for the part they have played. And when I say this, I speak from my heart and the vast majority of the Grenadian people who are now in a position to bring back peace and true freedom. We are a proud people, very proud people, people of great tradition and we have been able to bear a great deal over the years.

"I hope that the next time you come, you will be able to come ashore and engage in friendly games with our people. I wish you all the best as you go."

METCALF IN A BRIEF CHAT with the press before the farewell ceremony, talked about the military aspect of the invasion. He made it quite clear that the

decision to invade was a political one which had to be taken by the President of the United States and that once that was done, he merely executed orders from a military perspective.

Speaking on the military aspect of the invasion and

(Cont'd on Page 16 Col 3)

G-G Scoon says thanks

Continued from Page 1

whether it was justified he said "let's make a military judgment. You come in and you find a cache of arms, you find more than one bullet for every citizen of the Eastern Caribbean; when you find that runway, you can make a case.

"From a military perspective, there was enough arms there to really do a deal and we have to recognise that all those arms were not intended for self defence. We got here in time and in a military sense we effectively acted in self-defence because if we hadn't taken those bullets out, somewhere along the line Americans would have been on the other end. In a military sense we have to recognise, that and the President did."

Replying directly to the comments of Governor General Scoon, Metcalf said that his government and those of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and other friendly allies went to Grenada to help with the restoration and installation of a democratic government.

He said that they had a job to do removing the Cubans and Peoples' Revolutionary Army and it was his opinion that it had been done. He praised the Governor General as a fine and brave man. He said that the military was proud of his performance.

He assured the Governor General that the security of the country was guaranteed as it was in the capable hands of the Caribbean peace-keeping force.

VINCENT TULLOCH

THE DAILY GLEANER, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1983

SBAJ calls for clarification

The Small Businesses Association of Jamaica has called on the government for an immediate statement clarifying the situation with regard to import licences and has warned that several small businesses are in

that members of the sector have "millions of dollars" in orders to meet the traditional Christmas trade as well as orders which generated from the Association's recently held exhibition EXPO 21. He said three of the more critical businesses affected by the uncertainty of

businesses with export potential.

Mr. Rose said that the new measures announced recently by the Minister of Industry and Commerce on coping with critical and related foreign exchange and import licence problems, have led to several questions and concern among members of the small business sector. He

and were unable to obtain information pertaining to the issuing of licences for these goods.

According to Mr. Rose, these goods were imported based on supplier credit and related bankers' guarantees and he questioned whether these goods valued at millions of dollars, were expected to stay on

Cleaner NOV. 9, 1983

CBS poll shows 90% Grenadian support for invasion

NEW YORK, Nov. 6

An overwhelming majority of the people of Grenada welcomed the United States invasion of their island, according to a poll conducted Thursday by CBS News. They felt that American troops had come to free them

from the Cubans and prevent the construction of a military base.

The poll showed that a smaller but solid majority said they had felt in danger under the Government of Gen. Hudson Austin, who seized power last month. Another solid majority said they believed that Cubans were building the island's new airport for Cuban and Soviet military purposes, not for economic development or tourism.

The poll of 304 people was conducted by 15 Grenadian interviewers, in 30 sectors of the island. Each interviewer read questions to and took down answers from about 20 people, saying he or she was conducting a "public opinion poll" but not saying who was sponsoring the survey.

Warren J. Mitofsky, director of the Election and Survey Unit for CBS News, supervised the polling. He said yesterday in a telephone interview from Barbados, "While a poll of this sort carries a margin of error higher than that of a standard probability sample, we are very confident of the thrust of our findings as a measurement of Grenadian opinion." In a standard probability sample, the margin of error for a survey of this size would be plus or minus 6 percentage points.

Ninety-one per cent of those polled said they were "glad the United States troops came to Grenada," while only 8 per cent said they wished they had never come.

A similar majority of 85 per cent said they felt they or their family were in danger while General Austin was in power, while 11 per cent said they were not.

When asked about how they felt under General Austin's predecessor, Maurice Bishop, 33 per cent said they believed they were in danger then, while 48 per cent said they were not.

The Grenadians' attitudes toward the Cubans were strongly hostile. Seventy-six per cent said they believed Cuba wanted to take control of the Grenadian Government, and 65 per cent said they believed the airport was being built for Cuban and Soviet military purposes. Only 17 per cent said they had seen Cubans carrying weapons before the Americans arrived.

The attitude toward General Austin and the Cubans appeared to carry over into a warm welcome for the American troops, the CBS News Poll showed. Eighty-five percent said they felt the American purpose in invading was to "free the people of Grenada from the Cubans," and 81 per cent said American troops were "courteous and considerate."

A smaller share of those interviewed, 62 per cent, said they felt the American troops had come "to save the lives of American living here." But only 21 per cent said they believed that the troops had been sent "for the United States' own military purposes rather than to help the people of Grenada."

NEW YORK TIMES

Graduates

THE EDITOR, Sir:—In your publication of Saturday, October 28, 1983 you published an article on page 23 with the caption "Five against the invasion of Grenada". In the text of that article was a press release from the UWI Guild of Graduates (Ja. Branch) which regretted the tragic events that took place in Grenada and wished for normality as soon as possible.

No one having carefully read our release could possibly have come to the conclusion expressed by your caption.

We are, etc.
A. ERROL MALONEY
Chairman
Guild of Graduates UWI
(Jamaica Branch)
P.O. Box 191,
Kingston 7.
November 2, 1983.

Gleaner Nov. 9, 1983

Capitol blasted over Grenada

WASHINGTON, Nov 8, (CANA-Reuter):

Police investigators today sifted through debris for clues after a powerful time bomb exploded last night in a room adjacent to the U.S. Senate.

A bomb threat this morning caused police to seal off one floor of the Capitol building, the dome-shaped building that houses the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The bomb, which caused no injuries, was planted by a group protesting against U.S. military involvement in Grenada, Nicaragua and Lebanon, a police spokesman said.

"If we had been in session, surely some Senators would be seriously wounded," New York Democratic Senator Daniel Moynihan told reporters.

A man claiming he represented a previously unknown group called the Armed Resistance Unit telephoned the *Washington Post* shortly before the explosion to claim responsibility.

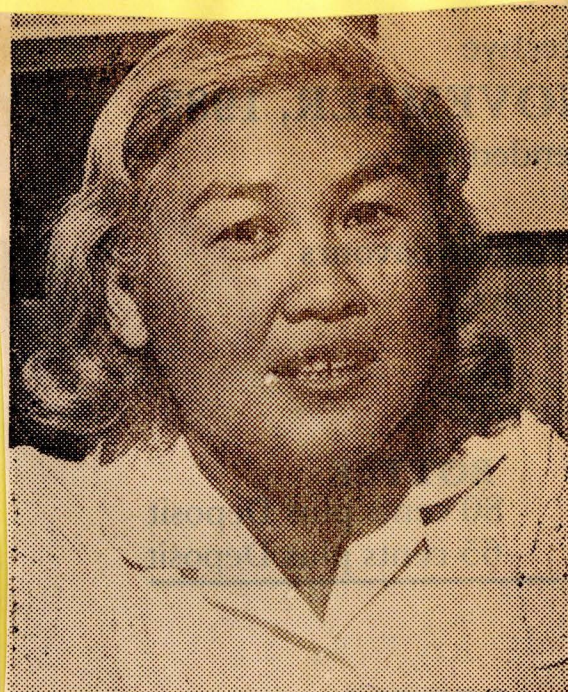
Theodore Gardner, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent in charge of the probe, told reporters the group claimed it was protesting U.S. military activity in Grenada, Nicaragua and Lebanon.

The FBI told reporters the bomb was a "high explosive device" more like dynamite than other forms of explosive.

It was the third bombing in the Capitol building this century. The others took place in 1915 and 1971.

The explosion came only three weeks after a young Israeli man was arrested in the public gallery of the House of Representatives. Police said they found him carrying a powerful liquid explosive device that failed to go off.

Since then, police had been making plans to tighten security. Metal detectors are used at entrances to the Capitol building and routine checks are made by guards for weapons.



Response to Grenada:

A Positive Initiative

says Mabel Tenn

A director of Grace, Kennedy and Co., Miss Mabel Tenn, has described the Caribbean's military response to the Grenadian situation as the first time that other Caribbean governments "have taken the positive initiative of trying to rescue the citizens of a fellow Caricom partner from the ravages of an alien ideology and the greed of despotic power seekers."

Speaking to over 500 graduates at the annual graduation ceremony of Duff's Business College held at the New Kingston Hotel ballroom last Saturday, Miss Tenn said that the Grenada coup may be the beginning of a trend that may continue in the future. She observed that the events had forced Jamaicans "to sit up and take note of the sensitivity of the environment around us, to political ideology and the threat of the ever present power seekers in our midst."

She continued: "It has been a salutary experience for all of us; reminding us that what we do and how we behave impacts on the lives of others in our small island and other islands around us, and that people are watching us to see whether we are able to maintain our institutions along democratic lines or if we are going to succumb to the temptation of foreign ideologies which seem determined to impose their will, their control and power over our destiny."

Miss Tenn told the graduates that basic training as they had received at Duffs, was not enough to get them through life but that they needed other qualities such as zeal, application, dedication, and loyalty."

She reminded the graduates that they were the beneficiaries of an expensive form of training which involved personal sacrifices on their part. She noted however that the "real work" demanded commitment to the development of Jamaica, punctuality, among other qualities. She warned against the attitude which merely sought an opportunity to earn an income.

Jamaicans she noted, should strive to capitalize on opportunities being afforded under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). She added however that planning and implementation of any programme for the C.B.I. was going to take a long time.

She elaborated: "Ultimately, business endeavour will depend on discipline and the will to succeed. The discipline that demands qualities which will ensure that we are not victims of indiscriminate industrial action; that we are aware of the importance of quality and speed in our productive output and, ultimately that we are committed to growth as a means of creating employment and by so doing reducing the level of poverty that exists in our society."

In delivering the vote of thanks, a graduate Susan Long noted that at Duff's students were molded to be masters rather than slaves of circumstances.

The valedictorian was Lulleter Brown, while the welcome was given by Judy Russell. The chairman was Sherrill Case-Bailey, while Eileen Chen, director of Duff's Day School along with Sybil Gradison, director of the evening division presented the graduates

Two students graduated with first class honours. Bridgette Chung, a day student in intermediate accounting and management, and Sonia Martin, an evening student in the same field. Several students also received certificates for outstanding performance in several academic and non academic areas.

FALL-OUT FROM GRENADA

Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Cabinet Members were summarily executed October 19 by soldiers loyal to a newly formed 16-member revolutionary military council. The action prompted neighbouring nations to intervene militarily because of "vacuum of authority", a life-threatening situation for Grenadians and foreigners, and the possibility of armed aggression from Grenada. The invasion has uncovered Cuban military bases and warehouses full of weapons, evidence in themselves that Cuban involvement was not solely for Grenada's economic development.

Normality

A multinational armed force supported by the US, invaded Grenada on October 25. American participation and that of Barbados and Jamaica were at the request of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Dominica Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles, who chairs the seven-nation OECS, explained to the UN Security Council on October 26 that Grenada's neighbours feared the island would be used "as a staging post for acts of aggression," after a revolutionary military council ordered Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his Cabinet killed on October 19, and dissolved the People's Revolutionary Government.

She added that a secret appeal for military intervention to restore normality,

sent to the OECS by Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon while under house arrest, enhanced the sense of urgency.

In a 22-minute radio and TV talk to his nation, Barbados Prime Minister J.M.G. "Tom" Adams said that a plan to rescue Bishop from house arrest was changed after Bishop's death to intervention "in collaboration with Eastern Caribbean countries and larger non-Caribbean countries with the resources necessary to carry out such an intricate operation."

Motives

The late Prime Minister Bishop reportedly agreed in early October to "share power" with Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, a more dogmatic Marxist, but changed his mind. Bishop was placed under house arrest on October 13 "for violating the will of the People's Revolutionary Government."

Caribbean News Agency (CANA) correspondent Alister Hughes on Grenada described Bishop's release from house arrest on October 19 by 3,000 followers led by Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, and their triumphal march through the streets of St. George's. Truck loads of soldiers fired on the crowd, which by then was close to 9,000 as they approached the military headquarters at Fort Rupert. According to Hughes, Bishop and his Cabinet were taken inside with their hands raised, and automatic-weapons fire was heard soon after.

Army commander General Hudson Austin announced on Radio Free Grenada that Bishop, Whiteman, Housing Min-

ister Norris Bain, and union leaders Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain were killed while firing at soldiers.

Miss Charles told the Security Council that OECS members felt quite clearly that Bishop was on his way to have elections, and we think this is the reason why himself and his Cabinet were destroyed."

Endangered

General Hudson Austin declared a "shoot-on-sight" curfew on October 19, after Bishop's death. Miss Charles said the two events convinced OECS members that foreigners and local residents on Grenada were in physical danger.

US Consular officials from Barbados had travelled to Grenada to express concern for the safety of about 1,000 Americans, 650 of them medical students at St. George's School of Medicine. Students told the officials that "they wanted to leave, but were unable to."

Medical student Randall Tressler advised reporters after the invasion that "every time the State Department worked to get us out, they (the Grenadians) would close the airport."

Documents found by the task force at a Cuban military installation in the village of Frequente suggested that the Grenadians and their Cuban advisers were apparently giving consideration to seizing the 1,000 Americans as hostages.

Cubanization

In a TV appearance on October 27, US President Ronald Reagan revealed

that task force soldiers had found "complete Cuban military bases with warehouses of military weapons stacked almost to the ceiling."

At Point Salines Airport, a US Colonel said the weapons were far above what any force on any island this size would need for self defence." President Reagan described them as "enough to supply revolutionaries for years to come." The discovery raised further questions about the validity of Cuban and Grenadian claims that the airport was intended solely for tourist use.

Inside the crates were Soviet-made rockets, grenades, A-47 rifles, millions of rounds of ammunition, and 120-mm mortars. Some crates were sten-

cilled "Oficina Economica Cubana," disguising their military content as economic development aid.

Havana Radio insisted on October 26 that Cubans on Grenada were involved in building a new tourist-intended 10,000-foot runway at Point Salines Airport. "the total number of Cubans...does not exceed 790," according to Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

Task force commander Admiral Joseph Metcalf III told reporters on October 28 that, based on information from 600 Cubans already captured, there are about 200 additional Cubans. Since opposing forces on Grenada have retreated to the forested volcanic hills, no accurate count has been possible.

Captured documents revealed that Cuban Colonel Pedro Tortolo Comas had been sent "to organize and supervise defences on the island."

The Caribbean force has determined that 49 Soviets, 24 North Koreans, 10 East Germans and four Bulgarians are on Grenada.

Repercussions

On October 26, Lt. Col. Desi Bouterse, Head of Suriname's military government, asked Havana to withdraw Cuban Ambassador Oscar Disvaldo Cardenas, reduce diplomatic representation to the Charge D'Affaires level, and suspend cultural and educational agreements. Bouterse, a close friend of Grenada's Maurice Bishop was reportedly distressed over Cuban implication in Bishop's death.

Cleaner Nov. 9, 1983

Guyana's stance on Grenada issue offends Jamaica

Jamaica's relationship with Guyana has been weakened by the "offensive" step of Guyana sponsoring a resolution in the United Nations Security Council, condemning the invasion of Grenada.

This was said at a Jamaica House press conference on Friday by Prime Minister Edward Seaga who said there were two basic areas of association under the CARICOM Treaty: one was the trade organisation and the other was the Caribbean Community, which dealt with more general matters.

Within the context of the Caribbean Community, Foreign Affairs Ministers met on a regular basis. The Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was last in Antigua to discuss certain matters as a preliminary meeting to the last Heads of Government Meeting.

"And it is at such meetings that security matters can quite properly be raised and it is also at such meetings that the danger of having in your midst someone whose own security is suspect that we would be very concerned about for the future," Mr. Seaga said.

Turning to what he described as one country that had a lot of explaining to do, Mr. Seaga said it was a country that gave information on the imminent invasion to General Austin (of Grenada) and strangely enough he had since learned that Austin was trained in that country in preparation for the March 1979 coup.

Without calling the name of the country, Mr. Seaga also said he learned that that country was where the entire coup was planned and that country "has a lot of explanation to give to my other colleagues and myself as to whether they can be trusted with information that is of a security nature."

This, however, did not mean that Jamaica would not participate with that country on information that was not of a security nature, trade information, and so on.

"But when it comes to dealing with the security of the country I would not be in any position to sit

around the same table with the leadership of that country."

Mr. Seaga noted that security matters did not enter in the CARICOM arrangement but it became a part of the CRICOM discussions at the Trinidad meeting. He said he had a hard time trying to get the leaders to discuss the CARICOM Treaty and it was only after the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, Jamaica and Barbados "put down our feet" that they were not going to deal any further with military invasion of Grenada, that discussions started on the Treaty itself.

Questioned about casualties in the invasion of Grenada, Mr. Seaga said that there were no casualties in the Caribbean

peace-keeping force to date and he did not know if there were any Grenadian casualties in the military "because they seemed to have melted into the civilian population very quickly the day after the invasion occurred".

It was the Cubans who were doing the fighting and he did not know if this was a strategy or out of self-preservation.

As far as the civilian casualty was concerned, he said, there were some casualties when the Mental Hospital was bombed in error which was quite appreciated though regrettable because of its closeness to Fort Frederick.

Mr. Seaga said he frankly did not have the exact estimate of civilian casualties.

Bishop and the Black Caucus

June this year Mr. Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, a post he seized in a coup on 13, 1979, made his last great performance in Georgetown. According to the TransAfrica News, which is put out by the Black American Lobby for Africa and the Caribbean, the annual dinner provided appropriate climax to a series of events involving seminars and a conference of the TransAfrica forum.

We quote from the TransAfrica News Vol. No. 6.

Over 1200 gathered at the Washington Hilton to affirm their support for TransAfrica and to hear the address delivered by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada. The district of Colombia's Hon. Mayor Ion Barry presented Mr. Bishop with the key to the city. The Hon. Richard G. Hatcher, Mayor of Gary, Indiana, and chairman of TransAfrica's Board of Directors, presented the Medal of Freedom to Adelaide Howell. The Reagan Administration lent a special significance to the occasion by its accusations against Grenada, including the charge that the tiny island nation was building an airport to provide logistical support to Cuban/Soviet military operations in the Caribbean.

In the course of his address, Mr. Bishop thanked the Reagan Administration for this unsolicited publicity which he said should be held to promote tourism once his country opened its new international airport. In the main, however, he utilised the occasion to applaud the solidarity between black Americans and the people of the Caribbean. He referred to the historical linkages between us and invited all in attendance to visit Grenada. Mr. Bishop pointed out the idiocy of a policy such as Reagan's which purports to bestow largesse upon the entire Caribbean even while it singles out some countries for favouritism and others for isolation. He discussed the plight of oppressed people everywhere and noted that similarity between the situation in Southern Africa and that in this hemisphere.

That the Prime Minister was warmly received became evident through the closing remarks of TransAfrica's executive director, Randall Robinson, who asked Mr. Bishop to relay the message to the people of Grenada that "We are with them" in their struggle for equality among nation-states. They must know, he said, that the policy actions of this administration (Reagan's) in no way reflect the desires or intentions of the black people of this country."

Gleaner Nov. 9, 1983

AFTER GRENADA

by Carl Stone

WHATEVER may be our varying views and interpretations of the events which have unfolded in Grenada, there is one fact that cannot be in dispute. The events in that tiny state have altered the political landscape of the Caribbean in some very profound ways.

To begin with, the vote in the UN Assembly on the issue of the invasion has virtually isolated the OECS states, Jamaica, Barbados and the United States from world opinion on the issues surrounding this military initiative.

In the past, when other countries have violated the non-intervention code of international conduct (for reasons of national interest), they have been able to rally support in the UN from other nations who either identify with the interest at stake or regard themselves as being kith and kin. When the Argentine military regime invaded the Falklands in breach of that international code several Latin American nations, representing a kith and kin alliance rallied to Argentina's defence in UN and other forums. When the USSR invaded Afghanistan and proceeded to wage a war against the people of that country, her eastern European allies representing a kith and kin alliance also rallied to her support. Additionally, a supporting cast of non-European allies including Bishop's Grenada did the same.

Even here in Jamaica the communist WPJ stoutly defended the Russian invasion.

No such pattern emerged from the Grenadian invasion. The U.S. was abandoned by her kith and kin European allies and the Caribbean states were equally abandoned both by other Caribbean states and by the third world countries generally.

Anti-black racism

It is believed in some quarters that the reaction of the Western European states are in part racist as they could not identify with a breaching of the international code of conduct in the cause of liberating 100,000 black people on a tiny island in the Caribbean, notwithstanding the long historical ties with the region.

The Latin American countries, it is also said, have never regarded themselves as being kith and kin with the black Caribbean, and in any event have a long tradition of anti-black racism.

Among the Third World, the cause of freeing people from oppressive militaristic regimes has few supporters. The record shows that at the end of 1982, some 97 of these countries have governments that came to power by means other than selection by popular vote in which citizens freely choose who should govern them. The typical Third World state with its dictatorships, military regimes and one-party states has no sympathy for a cause that attempts to rescue a people from repression from the state.

Within the Caribbean itself, there was no support beyond the group of countries involved in the military initiative. Trinidad maintained its consistent opposition to intervention, and its government's equally consistent antagonism to U.S. military activities in the region and to action likely to strengthen U.S. political hegemony in the hemisphere.

Guyana not only lives in fear of intervention from Venezuela in much the same way that Belize lives in terror of Guatemalan aggression, but operates a political system that is as oppressive of freedom as the typical Third World state. The Bahamas and Belize are also somewhat distant from Grenada and unlike Barbados, and the tiny islands around Grenada, feel no threat from the military build-up sponsored by the Cubans and the Russians in Grenada.

The cleavage between the Caribbean states and interests which linked up with the U.S. and invaded Grenada, and other Caribbean states who actively opposed the initiative is going to sharpen and intensify to a degree that will complete the shattering of Caribbean unity which began with the break-up of the economic arrangements underpinning CARICOM. Already relations between Barbados and Jamaica, on the one hand, and Trinidad and Guyana, on the other, are degenerating into open mutual hostility. Some of this is reflected in the increasing hostility between our two major parties, the PNP and the JLP, who are in fundamental disagreement over Grenada.

Major victory

The U.S. has gained a major victory in the Caribbean in that developments in Grenada have opened the door for that country to flex its muscle in the region and to line up behind her a group of small states terrified of communist expansionism. But the gains have been realised at the cost of alienating her allies in Europe as well as alienating Latin American and Third World opinion, while providing the Russians and the Cubans with some useful propaganda material.

The marxists in the region are bitter over the loss of Grenada and the battle lines between the marxist alliance and the anti-marxists are going to be drawn even more sharply.

The region now seems to be poised for a new era of confrontation politics, open ideological polarisation, increasing regional disunity, and a sharp contest for regional dominance by opposing political forces.

In retrospect, perhaps this outcome was unavoidable once the balance of power was so drastically altered in the eastern Caribbean by the arming of Grenada into a military middle power in an environment of weak mini states; and once marxism-leninist penetration of the region via Cuba and the U.S. response made the region into a theatre for cold war power games.

Grenada has simply served to accelerate the process.

Nov 9

Cleaner Nov. 9, 1983

Sad world

THE EDITOR, Sir:—
The recent unfolding of certain events now history leading up to the American and Caribbean Military Intervention into Grenada, have brought into sharp

focus certain facts which must be faced regardless of whatever side of the ideological fence one stands.

It is regrettable that the recent events were met with reactions largely based on ideological beliefs and not on the facts surrounding the situation.

It is an indisputable fact that the two superpowers, namely the United States of America and the Soviet Union have divided the world into spheres of influence. Leaving the rest of the world as merely spectators, satellites or even mendicants, hence their indisputable rights to intervene into the internal affairs of any state, if and when in the opinion of the said Superpower their interest is being threatened.

The Soviet Union declare it their inalienable right to station her armies in Western Europe, including such countries as East Germany, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and to invade Afghanistan.

The United States of

America on the other hand regard as her right to intervene in Lebanon and Israel in the Middle East and also South and Central America and the Caribbean areas which she firmly regards as her back-yard.

We conclude by saying that as long as the rest of the world is prepared to remain as jokers and talkers at the United Nations, and even to enjoy the luxury of calling themselves non-aligned nations, the figment of someone's imagination, they shall continue to be more Angolas and Afghanistans, more Grenadas and El Salvadors.

For this world at present and the foreseeable future, shall continue to be a world of the strong. As for the Black Man, he must unite and be strong, or be exterminated as other race groups which have gone before.

I am, etc.,

AUGUSTUS STEWART
16 Allamanda Terrace
Kingston 20.
Nov. 1, 1983

Communism

THE EDITOR, Sir:— The situation in Grenada, brings home once more the fact that Communists are power crazy animals that stop at nothing to establish their system. Taking a life is the ultimate in brutality and barbarism and any system that has this as a part of it is inhuman and can never be fit to rule. The execution of Bishop and others came hardly out of personal grievance against them. They were wiped out because they were in the way of "progress".

Another fact this development brings out in the open is that the Caribbean is no longer a safe place. It is caught in the struggle of the two superpowers for control of not only itself but the world. The question is how long will it be before this happens? I think it will be very soon and what makes me sad is that it is the unsuitable one that will succeed.

It is no surprise that it is alleged that the Soviet Union is behind the events in Grenada. Those in Jamaica who try to convince us that democracy exists in the Soviet Union must be hanging their heads in shame.

Recently a clergyman wrote in one of your issues claiming that communism and Christianity were the same. I call on him to explain the situation in Grenada to prove that Christianity which is built on the premise of a life being sacred is the same as a system that has a record of the most wanton destruction of human life. If he responds to my challenge let the world create a prize for bravery and award it to him.

I am, etc.

EWIN R. JAMES

Lot 391, Nannyville
Mountain View
Kgn. 3
October 26, 1983

Gleaner 9th Nov. 1983

Voice of the people

The Grenadian situation

THE EDITOR, Sir:— While it is most unfortunate that, Caribbean states and the United States of America, a foreign power, should invade the territory of a sovereign, independent state, Grenada, it is true to say that the so called Revolutionary Military Council brought this misfortune on themselves by their irresponsible behaviour.

In an action unprecedented in Caribbean history, they murdered the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, dissolved the socialist government of the country, engaged in fierce and murderous repression of those opposed to their act, killing in the process sources of men, women and children, the Revolutionary Military Council brought Grenada close to a state of anarchy.

Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica and the other islands, which took part in the American invasion, acted correctly, not only in the interests of Caribbean stability but in the interests of international peace security. The fact that the Russians so strongly supported the blood-thirsty activities of the Revolutionary Council suggests that they were looking for another springboard in the Caribbean area.

If the Russians had strengthened their position in Grenada this would have endangered peace and the stability of Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and the other islands, for the Americans would not take too kindly to

this attack on their interests in their traditional sphere of influence.

Whatever the economic and political weaknesses in the Caribbean, it has been widely accepted that peaceful, democratic evolution rather than bloody revolution is the answer to our problems. We would rather remain backward but peaceful and stable, than win greater material rewards under a brutish reign of socialist terror with its illusory promises of more bread and greater industrialisation.

After the dust has settled, we very much hope that the Americans will withdraw and the people of Grenada will be allowed, in conditions of peace and freedom, to sort out their own destiny. An American withdrawal should be ended with guarantees that democracy, not tyranny will reign in Grenada. It is here that both the senior and junior partners in the Caribbean help to restore democracy on the island.

We are, etc.

COURTNEY A. LAWS
OSWALD HENRIQUES
DR. VICTOR PAGE
JOHN ROBINSON
V. EDWARDS

London
October 31, 1983

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 8 (CANA)

Four bodies were unearthed at a military campsite on Grenada today and U.S. troops were digging in search of more.

U.S. officials said efforts were being made to identify the bodies. It could not be immediately determined if they were the remains of victims gunned down in a massacre at Fort Rupert on October 19.

The bodies were found at Camp Calivigny, a military encampment at the south end of the island and the main ammunition storage depot for the Grenadian Peoples' Revolutionary Army.

The Army's head, General Hudson Austin, who is in custody, was believed behind the overthrow of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop which led to the killing of an unknown number of people at Fort Rupert after Bishop was freed from house arrest by a crowd of supporters.

A U.S. military spokesman said the four bodies were dug up near an obstacle training course at the campsite.

U.S. officials in Washington yesterday said a mass burial site had been found in Grenada, but this proved incorrect.

U.S. army major Douglas Frey today said the source of speculation that bodies had been found might

4 bodies on military campsite

have been markings of between five and seven locations where the bodies of the island's defenders were buried in the first two days of the U.S.-led invasion of the island, which began on October 25.

"These (sites) were marked and identified and will be processed through the Red Cross according to standard procedures," he said.

He stressed that the bodies buried at these sites had not come from the Fort Rupert shootings.

Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has said he will name an interim administration for the island tomorrow for the period leading to general elections, expected within a year.

Alister McIntyre, a Grenadian economist currently acting as deputy chairman of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, is expected to head the 12-member government team.

Troops find 4 bodies on military campsite

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American press reports on Grenada

Poll Shows Support

A *New York Times*/C.B.S. news poll taken on Wednesday, October 26, showed that 46 per cent of Americans supported the U.S.-Caribbean intervention in Grenada, while 42 per cent disapproved.

However, similar poll taken on Thursday, October 27 showed that 55 per cent supported the invasion and 31 per cent disapproved.

Wounded are decorated

25 American servicemen who were wounded in Grenada received the Purple Heart award and four others the first Combat Infantry Badge, given since the Vietnam war ended in 1975.

The Press

Admiral Metcalf, Commandant of the US forces in Grenada has said that it was he who decided that the Press should not accompany the invading forces on October 25. Yet seven newsmen did get in by a fishing boat on the day — though they were unable to send out news dispatches. By Thursday October 27, the Press was being allowed in.

10 Day War

The invasion which began on Tuesday October 25 was virtually over by Wednesday, November 2 when all resistance ceased.

Dominican Republic Recalled

Reporters are recalling the U.S. invasion of April 28, 1965 of the Dominican Republic when President Johnson sent 23,000 troops to break up a civil war which followed what was in effect a military coup against the elected Government.

'Madness'

A U.S. Army sergeant who returned from Grenada said that the fight against a Cuban force armed with the latest Soviet weapons was "organised madness". It was scary to be parachuting from a very low 500 ft.

The Sergeant's comments came against a background of allegations that the Grenadians and Cubans had been warned on Monday October 24 that the invasion would begin on October 25. This was a fear in intelligence.

No missiles on Grenada

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30:

The commander of U.S. forces in Grenada said that no missiles had been found on the island and he was "not aware" of missile storage bunkers being built.

The *Knight-Ridder News Service* reported Friday that intelligence photographs provided evidence that missile storage bunkers may have been under construction in Grenada, prompting the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff to urge an immediate U.S. invasion.

Admiral Wesley McDonald, commander in chief of the Atlantic fleet, said U.S. troops had found no evidence of missiles on the island and added: "I'm not aware of missile bunkers being installed there."

Sources also quoted CIA Director William Casey as telling the Senate Intelligence Committee that there was no evidence of missile sites being built in Grenada.

● **THE WHITE HOUSE** said the President's speech drew the heaviest public response to any event since Reagan took office. By noon Friday, the White House had logged 6,108 telephone calls supporting the President and 483 opposed. Telegrams were running 1,692 for the President and 131 against, said spokesman Larry Speakes.

● **TENS OF THOUSANDS** of Cubans demonstrated in Havana

Cuba accused

Nov. 9, (CANA-Reuter):

A U.S. Senator and the Reagan administration's senior drug enforcement official today accused Cuba of smuggling drugs into the United States to finance subversion in Latin America.

At a news conference to a Florida Republican, said: "Proof seems undeniable that (Cuban leader) Fidel Castro is financing terrorism by crippling America's children."

Francis Mullen, head of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, said he found the report objective. "It is my belief that there is involvement on the part of the Cuban Government and (its) officials in facilitating the flow of drugs into the United States," he added.

The 88-page report, called *Castro and the Narcotics Connection*, was prepared by the Cuban American Foundation, an independent private institution.

"This is the first documentation of Fidel Castro's extensive use of narcotics as a weapon against the U.S. and as a means to finance and support terrorism," Hawkins said.

against the United States Friday to protest the invasion of Grenada, with organizers calling for a march on the American diplomatic mission in Havana. The government stepped up security around the U.S. Special Interests Section in Havana.

● **THE 258 RESIDENTS** of Harpers Ferry, Iowa, shared the grief over the death in Grenada of Army Pvt. Russell Robinson, a 22-year-old native son. Robinson, an Army Ranger, was killed Tuesday during the invasion of the island. His mother, Lois, said she didn't know her only son was taking part in the invasion of Grenada until she was notified of his death.

Dominican attacks critics of Grenada action

October 31:

THE EVENTS in Grenada over the last few days and the reaction of the world press to those events raise serious questions in my mind about the sincerity of critics and, above all, about their willingness to stand by some of the principles that they hold sacred.

There are some values that are supposed to mean a lot in this country. Citizens should be able to enjoy certain freedoms. Among them are freedom from fear and from physical oppression; freedom of expression, especially of opinion that runs contrary to the persuasion of the ruling party; freedom of association; and, certainly freedom to choose through the electoral process the leaders of one's country.

World opinion on the U.S. action in Grenada suggests clearly that there are those, who believe in a certain set of values for themselves and an entirely different set of values for others.

Is it all right for us to enjoy democracy at home, but who cares if democracy is not practiced elsewhere, especially on some insignificant island? Is it all right for us to have a peace-keeping force in Lebanon, but a serious mistake to send American forces against a brutal and illegitimate regime even if there are a specific request for help from the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS)? Is it all right for the British to have underdeveloped the islands and forced independence upon them and later for Prime Minister Thatcher to shamelessly criticize Reagan's action amidst the chaos that erupted from seeds the British had planted? Mrs. Thatcher, however, intervened in the Falkland Islands to uphold the rule of law simply because the destiny of British subjects was at stake.

I am shocked by the thrust of opinion that condemns the American response to a legitimate request to assist in the restoration of order and democracy to a country that suddenly found itself in a state of violent chaos, the likes of which was not known to the people of the Eastern Caribbean.

The Chronology of events leading up to the crisis must be placed in perspective. Maurice Bishop came to power in March, 1979 in a bloodless coup that overthrew a semi-charismatic, yet corrupt leader, Eric Gairy. Yet we harboured serious reservations, not the least of

which was the leftist leanings of Bishop's New Jewel Movement. More important, we felt that the Bishop coup might set a dangerous precedent.

A choice

It was a choice between the devil and the deep blue sea. Moderate Caribbean leaders who might have seen Bishop as the devil reluctantly accommodated Bishop's regime within the Caribbean community if only to provide a forum to exercise some measure of moral sausion on him, particularly in regards a return to

By Julious B. Sampson

Julious B. Sampson, a Miami stockbroker, is a native of Dominica and former editor of "The New Chronicle", an independent weekly in that nation.

representative democracy. There were indications that Bishop was about to embark upon a course that infuriated his political rival, hard-core Marxist Bernard Coard. The rest is common knowledge. Coard aligned himself with the armed forces; Bishop was placed under house arrest; a few days later, a mob released him; he surrendered to the army; he and half of his cabinet were later murdered. The country plunged into anarchy.

Shock waves were felt throughout the Eastern Caribbean. Reports from Dominica, Antigua, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and elsewhere indicated that people feared for their lives. Leaders privately wondered which island was next. The shock was especially severe in those islands where there are sizable leftist organizations, Dominica for instance. No wonder Prime Minister Eugenea Charles took such a firm position. But for luck, she might have been the victim of two military coup attempts, the latest on November 19, 1981.

In view of the Vietnam experience and in a climate of disarmament, the U.S. invasion is seen as a provocative if not immoral use of force by a superpower. I do not agree. I think that it would have been immoral if the United States did not intervene. Leaders of the Eastern Caribbean felt that they lacked the manpower to confront the enormous armed forces on Grenada.

Their fears were well justified, given the resistance that U.S. forces encountered.

Those who condemn the intervention either do not have full knowledge the political realities of the region, or they are prejudiced. Would the reaction have been different if the people of Poland were subjected to this degree of brutality?

The problem with the U.S. intervention is that it is seen as East vs. West in almost total disregard of the wishes the people of the Caribbean. The Cubans, acting as proxy for the Soviets, are in Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Grenada. The Grenada crisis naturally, and perhaps not unfortunately, provided the moral justification to the United States to intervene that sends a signal to leftists in other countries where Cubans operate. This may well have been the U.S. motive. But this should not obscure the fact that it also fulfilled a legitimate request for help.

Ugly character

The islands, though they are politically independent, are interdependent and could not survive without key regional help, including transport, shipping, monetary operations, trade, certain technical services, and security. What affects one, affects all. As an OECS member, Grenada is party to a treaty giving it the authority to call for assistance if its security is threatened. Grenada's armed might and its revolutionary intentions were cause for alarm.

The Caribbean will never be the same. The major consequence is not so much that Cuba lost a round in the global power play with the United States. The consequence of the Grenada tragedy is deeper. Marxist leftists now will find it difficult to get much sympathy from people who are terrorized by the brutal killings and anarchy. As Charles Maynard, Minister of Education in Dominica confided, the true character of the Communists was revealed in the Grenada crisis.

It is an ugly character, which holds little regard for human life and human values. Is there not a resemblance between the cold-blooded murder of a country's leader and the shooting down of a civilian plane?

— Miami Herald

Skinner Nov. 10, 1983



GRENADA: U.S. Army soldiers carry body from mass grave here. Three to four badly burned bodies were removed near a former PRA military camp.

Official suspect that the remains of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop may be in the mass grave, stemming from the massacre.

UPI photo:

Relief

THE EDITOR, Sir.—In the pursuit of true love and self preservation, there is no law!

There is no greater love than a man who gives his life for a friend.

American and allies have fitted themselves within this frame when they offered their lives for both friend and enemy.

This is a Christian way and cross.

The relief of Grenada and emergence of the Caribbean will start a new era in a world where all asses from their pits can look with hope for a rescue and a redemption.

From this action by a people who for a motto has 'In God We trust' I gaze at our Jamaican Coat of Arms and I see through a vision only one Indian on the right of a priest who is stepping from a boat holding the wooden Cross of Christ. On his left side the great explorer Christopher Columbus. In this picture there remain the alligator and the pineapple.

Of course our motto 'Out of Many One People' seem to come alive.

I wish my comrades would 'taste and see how good God is.'

I am, etc.
F. GORDON-TENNANT
43g Main Street
St. Ann's Bay P.O.
St. Ann.
October 28, 1983

Support

THE EDITOR, Sir:

I take the opportunity through this medium, of congratulating the Government on its positive and decisive action in supporting the Peace Keeping/Liberation Forces in Grenada, and am pleased at the outcome, particularly the relatively low loss of life. However, it is my opinion that we should endeavour to withdraw our forces as quickly as possible, and to bring them home.

It is not unlikely that Liberation Forces, when they remain too long, could be seen as Occupation Forces, and the goodwill and kudos which originally marked the venture dissipate into rancour and feelings of illwill between the Grenadian people and the Liberation Forces.

It is acknowledged that some military presence will be required to ensure continued peace and order, but this force should be drawn from countries that had no involvement in the invasion. Preferably the forces should be from the Commonwealth, and include other West Indian presence in the affair.

I am, etc.,
RAYMOND ST. A. MAIR
53 Waterworks Circuit
Kingston
Nov. 2, 1983

NGN 10

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:- I was amazed to learn of the invasion of Grenada. Of course the murder of Maurice Bishop, snobbed by President Reagan, was appalling. I can understand the concern of the small islands, though how Jamaica fits in is another matter.

What was most amazing is that the United States could be prevailed upon, if that was the case, to undertake this quixotic mission. Obviously, the United States has more to lose than anything it could conceivably gain from the invasion. It wasn't necessary to show that America could lick Grenada. But the invasion did create the perception that America takes its treaty obligations less seriously than its ideology. It's a question of winner loses, even if loser doesn't win.

I do hope that some good may come to the people of Granada out of this tragedy. The lesson for us all is that extremism should be avoided. Honest dialogue, though it may not convert your opponent, is likely to make the path less dangerous for him and for yourself.

I am, etc.,
FRED CLARK
Box 416
Freeport, New York
11520, U.S.
October 28, 1983

Cleaner NOV. 10, 1983

McIntyre to lead new government in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S Nov 9,

CANA
Grenada Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon today named distinguished economist Alister McIntyre to lead an Interim Administration as a first step to returning to island to elected Government following the U.S.-led invasion two weeks ago.

Sir Paul named nine members of an advisory Governing council which he told reporters would make preparations for general elections "so that the Grenadian people would be free again to choose their Government."

He also said priority would be given to drawing up contingency plans for a security that could maintain law and order after the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

McIntyre, 51 will take up his post when given leave from his present position as Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sir Paul said.

At the United Nations in New York, informed sources said McIntyre would visit the U.N. tomorrow to discuss giving up his job. The sources

said there was no possibility of secondment for McIntyre, who is said to have a salary of 100,000 U.S. dollars.

The Grenada-born economist is a former Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (1974-77) and has also worked for the Institute of Economic and Social Research at the University of the West Indies (UWI) in Jamaica. Nicholas Brathwaite, 58, of the Guyana-based Commonwealth Youth Programme will be acting chairman pending confirmation that McIntyre will be able to serve.

Sir Paul said his non-political administration consisted of people with technical and administrative experience "Who are known to be concerned about Grenada's development and the welfare of the people in general".

He said that the Council would be collectively responsible to him. "One of the main tasks of the Council would be to make all necessary preparations for the holding of general elections so that the Grenadian people would be free again to choose their own Government."

Elections were last held

in Grenada in 1976. A coup led by Maurice Bishop removed the Sir Eric Gairy Government three years later. Bishop was killed October 19 in a military coup which precipitated the U.S.-led invasion six days later to remove the army and restore elected Government.

Sir Paul, recognized as the only legal authority of the island since the military intervention, said future elections can be scrutinised by the international community.

"We must be ever watchful as we seek to grasp firmly through freedom and democracy. It is important within the shortest possible time, we should live and work in a situation where security support takes the form of a police operation that would increasingly come under the command of a Grenadian or West Indian Commissioner of police," Sir Paul said.

He said plans were already underway to build an efficient and effective police service "Free of politics" but the island would have to continue to depend on the Caribbean peace-keeping force for the maintenance of law and order.

says it's no U.S. puppet

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Nov 9 (CANA)

Nicholas Brathwaite, appointed today as acting chairman of Grenada's interim administration tonight dismissed suggestions that the Advisory Council would be a United States puppet.

"Our concern would be to have Grenada accepted as a non-aligned country, as well as an active member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) the United Nations and the Commonwealth," Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency.

Brathwaite will act as chairman until confirmation is received that economist Alister McIntyre could join the Administration from his post as Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). McIntyre is

due at the U.N. in New York tomorrow to discuss the matter.

The appointment of nine-members of the council follows the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada on October 25. It marks the first step in a return to civilian authority.

Mr. Brathwaite who is director of the Georgetown-based Commonwealth Youth Centre said that Grenada was now in a unique situation and it is not the intention of the caretaker administration to declare any policy for the people.

"We are really expected to serve to help the country in the holding of free and fair elections and to set up the timetable in which we think that this free and fair elections can be held in the country," he added.

The former Grenada chief education officer also

spoke on what he considers to be the main tasks of the interim government.

He said the priority would be to take the necessary steps to get the country to return to some form of normality and this would include having the civil service and the government machinery functioning properly again.

There is also a need, he said to help re-establish through community education the concept of the democratic process where the people can choose their own government through the ballot box.

Grenada has not had elections for seven years.

According to Mr. Brathwaite it is too early to say what would be the programme of the interim administration because the members have not yet been sworn in.

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THE DAILY GLEANER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1983

Last batch of captured Cubans leaves for Havana

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 8 (CANA)

The last group of Cubans captured by invading U.S. forces in Grenada left for their homeland today, along with a first group of holed-up Cuban Embassy personnel, U.S. officials said.

Lino Gutierrez of the U.S. Foreign Service's Cuban Liaison Office told reporters that 101 Cuban prisoners, and eight women and three children from

the Cuban Embassy were placed aboard U.S. army transport planes and flown to Barbados, where they will board a Cuban commercial airliner for the trip home.

The rest of the 599 Cubans taken prisoner, including 57 wounded Cuban soldiers, have already been returned to Cuba.

Early last week Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon gave the Cubans 24 hours to remove

all but one of their diplomatic representatives in Grenada.

But the Cubans vowed to remain on the island to ensure the evacuation of Cuban prisoners and wounded and to settle the question of what would be

done with Cubans killed in combat.

U.S. officials said that after the departure of the eight women and three children, 26 Cuban diplomats would remain at the embassy.

He said they could

leave tomorrow but there was a strong possibility they would not because of questions surrounding the 42 Cubans killed in the U.S.-led invasion, whose bodies are still on the island.

Gutierrez said the Cubans diplomats were requesting that Cuban forensic specialists come to Grenada to examine the bodies, but Sir Paul has refused to allow any more Cubans into Grenada.

Jamaican soldier treated for injury in Grenada

Colonel Ken Barnes, commander of the 152-member Jamaica Defence Force (J.D.F.) contingent in Grenada as part of the Caribbean peace-keeping force said yesterday that the morale of the troops was high, a news release from Jamaica House said.

So far there has been only one injury among the Jamaican contingent. A soldier suffered injury to one of his hands

while he was handling a Russian detonator and was attended to by the United States medical team on the island.

Reports from Grenada said that the Caribbean forces were warmly welcomed by the local populace and have established good relations with the people.

The duties of the J.D.F. troops include guarding prisoners of war at Point

Salines, patrolling in St. George's, the capital, and carrying out snap raids in search of arms and persons wanted for questioning.

In one of these raids, Fabian Gabriel and Gabriel Vernon were captured along with some arms and ammunitions. Vernon was wanted in connection with the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who along with some of his

Cabinet colleagues were executed by the military regime.

Two Cubans trying to escape by sea were also apprehended by the Jamaicans.

The soldiers are also guarding the Soviet and Cuban embassies, along with other units from the Caribbean peace-keeping forces.

Gleaner Nov. 10, 1983

Caribbean Force ready to defend Grenada

BY VINCENT TULLOCH

The Caribbean peace-keeping force in Grenada is confident that with the withdrawal of the Americans it will be able to provide the necessary security for the country.

In an interview on Thursday, November 3, at the official residence of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, which now serves as the headquarters of the Caribbean force, Major Allan Douglas of the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) said that the regional soldiers could cope with any threat to internal security.



ATTENTIVE OFFICERS: Col. Ken Barnes (L) commander of the Caribbean peace-keeping force in Grenada and Major Allan Douglas of the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) who is also with the Caribbean force take a keen interest in what this

J. DOWIE photo: man is saying. The rap session took place in Saint George's, outside the headquarters of the Caribbean force at the official residence of Bernard Coard former Deputy Prime Minister of Grenada.

In discussing the security situation he said "I am very confident that we will be able to deal with any situation that may develop when the Americans go. Indeed, as far as security goes, we are now actually in charge of that."

The vital role played by the 350-strong Caribbean force of which Jamaica provides 163, was underscored by the commander of the invading forces Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf of the United States Navy on Thursday, in comments to the Press, prior to a farewell call on Governor General Sir Paul Scoon.

Describing the invasion as a 'superb' military accomplishment, he said, "I cannot speak for the political side, I can speak for the military side. The sailors, marines and soldiers performed absolutely magnificently. I cannot say enough for the Caribbean peace-forces who did the same thing."

"You got to remember, that the Caribbean peace force was in here from about 9 o'clock, if I recall, and the soldiers really did a job."

THE CARIBBEAN FORCE has moved from the Point Salines Airport and according to Major Douglas members are involved in several areas of Grenadian life. Already, they have captured several functionaries of the disbanded Peoples' Revolutionary Army and the Peoples' Militia.

On the other hand they have been guarding the main prison—Richmond Hill and the amnesty centre for militia men. Several lightning raids have been carried out in some difficult areas in which the Caribbean soldiers swift action have prevented bloody fire fights. The capture of Fabian Vernon Gabriel, the prime suspect in the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, was one such encounter.

"We are getting excellent co-operation from the Grenadians" chimed Major Douglas. Other members of the Caribbean force agree. A Dominican policeman at Fort Rupert said "we are treated well. Grenadians are

(Cont'd on Page 17 Col 1)

Caribbean Force

(Continued from Page 1)

very nice to us. They know that we are here to do a job and they are glad to have us."

A Jamaican sergeant told me that people are supplying them with information at ease. Said he "we will go into a community and ask for such and such a person who once served in the militia, and before you complete the sentence you get all the information. They tell us where all the guns are, and there are many out there."

The talk in many circles about a Commonwealth peace force is not given much chance. The general feeling among the top rank of the Caribbean force is that since they have been there from the start it is only fair that they remain.

On the lighter side, the Caribbean soldiers and policemen have been deployed over the country and in particular Saint George's, providing static duty at several locations in addition to motorised and foot patrols in the town.

Internal security is also high on their list and it was from that aspect that the Jamaica Defence Force was called upon to send in some of its intelligence officers. Now that the reconstruction work is underway, engineers and other skilled soldiers are being brought in to repair public utilities.

Unlike United States soldiers, the Caribbean soldiers operate under an unnecessary veil of secrecy. Photographs can be taken but no names. And they will not say much either. This, one senior officer claimed in the case of Jamaica is due to reported incidents of intimidation of family members here by elements hostile to Jamaica's participation in the Grenada invasion.

INGSTON, JAMAICA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1983



ESTATIC WELCOME: Prime Minister Edward Seaga is embraced by an elderly Grenadian in an air of exultation which is shared by others on the scene. The outpouring of affection took place on the weekend of October 28-30 when Seaga paid an unannounced visit to Saint George's, Grenada to

greet members of the Caribbean Forces of which over 150 are members of the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF). He received a warm welcome from hundreds of Grenadians.

Grenada election within a year announced by Governor-General

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Nov. 8:

From Alister Hughes

Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, has announced that Grenada is to have a general election within a year, and speculation is growing as to the "gladiators" who will enter the political arena when the doors are opened.

Interest centres on the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of Sir Eric Gairy, 61, who was deposed in the March 13 1979 revolution of Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Gairy, still exiled in the United States, is handicapped in that he has not had a physical presence in Grenada for the last four and a half years. And, he may have to face serious charges in the courts of law. Significantly, however, chalked up signs have appeared in St. Georges saying, "Vote Gairy, Russia no".

Facing the Grenada electorate, Gairy must contend with other handicaps. His opponents will not fail to remind everybody that two Commissions of Inquiry exposed extremely damaging aspects of his Administration.

The first, the "Squandamania" inquiry, conducted in 1962 when Grenada was still a colony of Great Britain, exposed much questionable expenditure by Government and resulted in suspension of the island's Constitution.

The second, in 1974 after the island became Independent, disclosed Gairy's employment of a gang of criminals to intimidate his political opponents. A riot, the death of one man, injury to scores of others and the looting of St. Georges were the direct result of Gairy's use of these criminals against anti-Government demonstrations.

In spite of his ugly record, however, Gairy is attracting some support because, in comparison with NJM, his party seems desirable. NJM carries the stigma of "communism"

and of the massacre of civilians at Fort Rupert on October 19 and, side by side with this, Gairy and his "Mongoose Gang" of criminals rate as angels.

On the other hand, a faction of NJM, while unable to escape the accusing finger of violation of human rights over the past four and a half years, is not associated with the bloodiness of October 19.

The most visible representative of this faction is Kendrick Radix, 42, a barrister and PRG Minister of Fisheries and Agro Industries, but he declines to discuss his political future.

"Some elements of the NJM party lost contact with the people", he said, "and I didn't want to fall into that trap. Before I make any decisions, I want to know what the people want".

Radix has the advantage of some popular support because he led a demonstration demanding Maurice Bishop's release when Bishop was under house arrest. Because of the way he was executed, Bishop's already high personal popularity has soared but, even in the unlikely event Radix can convince the electorate that he will not carry on the evil ways of NJM, he does not have the charisma to take the place of his slain leader.

In any case, NJM has been strongly against the "Westminster type" system of elections under which the General elections will be held. Radix would have to sacrifice his principles to offer himself as a candidate under this system and this will discredit him even further as a person to be trusted.

A third force to be considered is the Grenada National Party (GNP) of Herbert Blaize, 65. Blaize is respected as a statesman-like politician in Grenada, and regionally, but his party does not have the organisation which was developed by GULP, and especially by NJM. Nor does he have the flamboyance of Gairy or the charisma of Bishop.

But, GNP has already thrown its hat into the

ring. In a press release, the party pledges to work towards establishment of Parliamentary democratic institutions. The general secretary, Gloria St. Bernard, said today GNP is "Willing, ready and able to lead Grenada back to good government".

Another political party, minor in comparison with GULP, NJM and GNP, but not to be overlooked, is the People's Action Liberation Movement (PALM) of Winston Whyte. Whyte has had a varied political career. Originally, he was a member of Gairy's GULP but resigned because, it is reported, he was overlooked by Gairy in favour of another person as a candidate for a general election.

Whyte then formed the United People's Party under which banner he joined with GNP and NJM to fight the 1976 general elections, winning a seat for himself.

Six months after the revolution of March 1979, he was arrested and detained by the People's Revolutionary Government, it being alleged that he was involved in a plot to assassinate the NJM leadership. No charges were laid against him but he was held in prison until he broke out with all the other detainees after the arrival of the U.S. rescue mission.

His long detention has brought him public sympathy but his political record has not been distinguished. After his four years of isolation, reorganisation of PALM must be basic and, unless he has some surprises to spring, it is unlikely that he will be a serious threat to other contenders in the elections.

The "dark horse" in this coming race is Lloyd Noel. Formerly a member of the PRG, Noel, 48, a barrister,

held the post of Attorney General and Director of Public Prosecutions. Because of undisclosed "differences of opinion" with Bishop, Noel resigned from the PRG in July 1980. He was arrested and detained in July 1981 because of his association with publication of an independent newspaper, "The Grenadian Voice".

Noel does not have the charisma of a Maurice Bishop but his popularity, especially in some areas of the island, is high. He is seen as having the potential to be a rallying point for a slightly-left-of-centre grouping, but he will have to build from the ground up.

He has no political party now and, indeed he has not committed himself to fight the general election. "Grenadians must understand", he said, "that I must consider my family, if not first, then with equal priority with my obligations to my country."

As compared with Noel, Blaize (GNP) must be considered right of centre. Whyte (PALM) will also be right of centre while Radix (NJM) is far left enough to be communist. Gairy is hard to characterise. His support was based in a trade union which would suggest a lean to the left, but he led a personal life of a capitalist.

Undoubtedly, there will be other political figures arising in the coming months. There will be new parties formed, new groupings made and new alliances established. And time must be given for this. If elections are held too soon, the older parties will have an unfair advantage. But there is an even greater danger.

Without sufficient time for assessing all the leadership offering itself, Grenadians may not pick the best of the crop.

McIntyre

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Nov. 7, (CAN):

Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers will on Thursday have a working lunch with former Caribbean Community Secretary General Allister McIntyre who is tipped to head an interim administration in Grenada, Ministry of External Affairs sources said today.

PNP repeats its condemnation of action in Grenada

The PNP has repeated its condemnation of the military action in Grenada by the Caribbean-US forces. In a statement issued on Nov. 6 the National Executive Council reaffirmed the stand taken by PNP Leader Mr. Manley over the Grenadian affair and that of its executive. The PNP in its statement

has proposed that no forces from Jamaica and Eastern Caribbean countries which took part in the operation in Grenada should be included in a Commonwealth Peace Keeping Force which it says should be in Grenada to create conditions of normality.

The PNP reconciled what it said were the facts

of the CARICOM meeting of Saturday Oct. 22 and October 23. According to reports already published, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States met on Friday Oct. 21 and took the decision to seek help for military action. The OECS also took decisions on sanctions which they asked the CARICOM meeting of Saturday & Sunday 22 & 23 to endorse.

The PNP in its National Executive Council statement said:

1. The National Executive Council of the People's National Party met in Emergency and Extraordinary Session on Sunday, November 6, 1983, to consider the recent developments in Grenada; the statement made by Prime Minister Edward Seaga on National Security and the vicious and unfounded attack made by him on the People's National Party during that statement.

2. The N.E.C. noted

the statement previously issued by the Executive of the People's National Party and endorsed its unreserved condemnation of the brutal slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, other members of his Cabinet and Grenadian citizens. It further endorsed the earlier demand of the Executive that selective sanctions should have been applied in order to isolate the Revolutionary Military Council.

3. The N.E.C. expressed its sympathy and condolence to the families of all the victims of violence in Grenada, including all those who have lost their lives by reason of the invasion.

It noted with regret that the Government of Jamaica was one of only four (4) nations in the debate at the United Nations General Assembly which refused to deplore the death of innocent citizens resulting from the armed invasion of foreign troops.

4. The N.E.C. fully supported the stand taken by the Leader of the Opposition during the course of the Parliamentary debate which followed the invasion and reiterated its total condemnation of the brutal executions and the violent oppression of the rights of the people of Grenada by the Military Regime.

5. The N.E.C. was satisfied from information placed before it that:

i) The Chairman of the CARICOM meeting held in Trinidad immediately after the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was clearly of the view that a consensus had been reached rejecting the idea of an invasion by forces external to the region as a means of solving the problem in Grenada.

ii) THE NEW MILITARY REGIME had become aware of the consequences of their act and were themselves seeking to have discussions.

iii) Certain CARICOM leaders felt that it was possible to negotiate a satisfactory resolution of the problem, particularly if a unified and resolute CARICOM position was achieved.

iv) This proposal was being pursued when the CARICOM leaders terminated the first day's meeting and, in fact, enjoyed wide support among the leaders.

v) That, in fact, the first intimation which some CARICOM leaders, including the Chairman of CARICOM, had of the invasion came after forces had landed in Grenada.

6. It is clear from this sequence of events that the Prime Minister of Jamaica and certain other CARICOM Leaders were holding discussions with their other CARICOM colleagues in absolutely bad faith, and had planned and decided on the invasion course irrespective of any decision by CARICOM.

Furthermore, it appears they must have taken this decision before the meeting on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, 1983.

7. It is also clear to the National Executive Council that a significant number of States in the Region were convinced that plans proposed as an alternative to military invasion had a significant chance of early success.

8. The N.E.C. is concerned that such scant regard has been paid to the interests of the Jamaican nation in all of this.

The Prime Minister of Jamaica informed the United States public that Jamaica was participating in the invasion many hours before he had disclosed this to his own electorate. The Leader of the Opposition was first advised by him on a matter of the utmost national importance long after the news had been carried on BBC airwaves.

9. At no time has there been any expression of interest or concern by the Jamaican Government as to the welfare and whereabouts of the many Jamaican citizens resident in Grenada. To date the Jamaican public has not been advised as to whether there has been any Jamaican casualty or whether there are any plans for the safe evacuation of Jamaican citizens.

10. The principles of non-intervention, territorial integrity and National Sovereignty form the sacred pillars on which international law is based and must govern conduct among nations if the world is to be spared anarchy and never-ending wars. Accordingly, the N.E.C. was of the view that the acts of the Austin Clique, despite their reprehensible nature, could not serve to justify the violation of so fundamental a principle.

11. The National Executive Council took note of the condemnation by the vast majority of the member states of the United Nations of foreign intervention. This was in full accord with the Party's own position and the condemnation cut right across the international spectrum of political ideologies and systems. The N.E.C. was alarmed to learn that Jamaica was the solitary country to abstain on the call for all countries to show the strictest respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Grenada.

12. The National Executive Council was concerned with the grave implications for the future arising from the dangerous precedent that has now been set for the English speaking Caribbean. This is heightened by the involvement of a Super Power at the invitation of a number of Caribbean nations without legitimate authority so to do. The actual combat has been confined to the North American invaders.

13. The National Executive Council repeats the call first made by the P.N.P. when in Government that the Caribbean should be regarded as a Zone of Peace, free from Super Power rivalry of all forms of external military presence or threats.

14. The N.E.C. called for the immediate withdrawal of all invading forces and their replacement by a Commonwealth Peace Keeping Force which should not include participants from any of the countries which undertook the invasion and which are presently in occupation of Grenadian territory.

15. The purpose of the peace keeping forces should be to create the conditions to allow the people of Grenada, with-

out any form of external interference, to determine their own political future.

16. The N.E.C. expressed profound concern at the implications of invading Grenada to the future of CARICOM. The legal requirements for unanimity and the spirit of working for consensus have now been shattered. The Prime Minister speaks openly of breaking CARICOM in two. Any such effort spells danger for the political unity of the region, and will cause severe dislocations for the services we share in common. It will create severe hardship for those exporters who now rely so heavily on CARICOM markets.

17. The N.E.C. observed that the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament regarding the alleged security breaches has already required substantial variations and clarification by him in his subsequent press conference at Jamaica House. While final judgment must be reserved until further evidence is made available, the backtracking by the Prime Minister has already occasioned serious doubts as to the truth or accuracy of certain crucial issues of the statement as a whole.

18. The N.E.C. was alarmed at the Prime Minister's suggestion that certain persons who travel to particular countries are required to give an explanation as to their visits. This would introduce a gestapo system or tactics associated with the witch-hunt of Joe McCarthy.

19. The N.E.C. expressed its firm resolve to resist and counter through legal steps and effective political organisation, any plans or attempts to curtail the Constitutional liberties of our citizens or which serve to thwart the Democratic process.

Role of the Carib soldiers in finding grave

News that a grave with badly burned bodies that may include that of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada has been found in Grenada can be linked directly to actions of the Caribbean peace-keeping force under the command of Col. Ken Barnes of the Jamaica Defence Force.

While the forensic experts from the United States have not yet determined the identity of the bodies, all indications including evidence from a Cuban cook point to confirmation of Bishop's body being among the lot.

Last week when troops from the Caribbean force

swooped on the hideout of Peoples' Revolutionary Army at Mardi Gra, Saint Pauls, outside Saint George's, they picked up Fabian Vernon Gabriel a prime suspect in the murder of Bishop.

Bishop who was shot during an attack on his supporters on October 19 outside Fort Rupert was reportedly taken inside the Fort and later executed. Eyewitnesses account of his killing support evidence that Fabian actually did the shooting military sources reported.

It was also learnt that during intensive interrogation Gabriel told military officers that Bishop was carted off in a truck under the command of one private Abdulla of the PRA with instructions for his body to be buried at Calviny site of a military camp.

The Caribbean forces passed on the information to the Americans and a search was launched for the grave from last week. It was thought at that time that the grave would have been found on Friday. One military officer said that he was positive that the information given by Gabriel was very accurate.

New grave may be

WASHINGTON, Nov 9, (CANA-Reuter):

A U.S. official said today the remains of three men and one woman appear to be in a grave on Grenada where other officials have said former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop may have been buried.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said forensic evidence would be required for any positive identification.

Officials in Grenada said yesterday the grave may contain the remains of a military takeover October 19 along with three of his Ministers. Deputy Secretary of

State Kenneth Dam said last week that one of the three, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, was apparently beaten to death.

Romberg also told reporters today U.S. officials now estimate 59 Cuban and Grenadian fighters were killed in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. Romberg said that total was based on field reports and was subject to change.

He said he had no figures on how many civilians were killed.

The Pentagon said today its figure on U.S. servicemen killed in the invasion remained at 18.

UN may not release McIntyre to head govt. in Grenada

UNITED NATIONS, Nov 9, CANA-Reuter

Meredith Alister McIntyre, named to head an interim administration in Grenada, has not applied for release from the U.N. Secretariat, a spokesman for Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar said today.

The official, Joe Sills, said it was premature to speculate whether McIntyre would be seconded from his post as Deputy Secretary-General of the Geneva-based U.N. Conference on Trade and Development, UNCTAD.

Sills said he did not know where McIntyre is at present.

When McIntyre, who was then in Venezuela, was first mentioned as a likely choice as leader of a Grenadian interim Government, officials said he made a condition that he regain his U.N. post afterwards. His salary is said to be about 100,000 dollars.

A dispatch from Grenada today suggested that the U.N. General Assembly's opposition to events in the country might inhibit Perez De Cuellar from releasing

McIntyre. Last Wednesday the world body deeply deplored the invasion of Grenada and called for withdrawal of foreign troops.

Sills said today that the Secretary General's office was aware of the announcement in St. George's of McIntyre's proposed appointment.

"Mr McIntyre still has not approached the Secretary General for any change in his status, but we certainly anticipate that he will do so, if this information is correct," Sills said.

(Cont'd on Page 17 Col 1)

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Gleaner Oct. 12, 1983

WHERE IS PHYLLIS COARD?

Since the troubles broke out in Grenada last week, linking her husband, Bernard Coard, Deputy Prime Minister, and herself to the fateful events which led to the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, she has disappeared from sight.

Local interest centres on Mrs. Coard because she is a Jamaican. She is the daughter of Mr. Fred Evans, who was at one time Managing Director of the former Sugar Manufacturers Association of Jamaica.

She is a graduate of the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, where she met her husband as a fellow undergraduate.

One of the architects of the revolution which toppled former Grenada



strong-man Sir Eric Gairy and brought Maurice Bishop to power, she was regarded as one of the leaders of the

People's Revolutionary Government.

While her husband held the key post of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, she was high in the hierarchy as Deputy Secretary in charge of Information and Culture in the government.

On a visit here in 1979, she made contact with friends in Jamaica and gave an interview to the **Gleaner** in which she spoke on problems of women in Government.

But where is she now, now that the political cauldron has boiled over in Grenada and blood has flowed in the streets of St. George's, the capital?

Information is hard to come by, but it seems fairly certain that she came home to her native Jamaica one day last week, from Barbados. Evidence points

to the fact that it was perhaps on Thursday, the day that the storm broke.

But whether she is still here and where she is staying, is a dark secret.

Her father, who retired from the S.M.A. some years ago, now lives in England.

She has a brother, Mr. Richard Evans, who is with the law firm of Myers, Fletcher and Gordon, in Kingston, but he could not say where she was.

Mystery also surrounds the whereabouts of her husband. Nothing has been heard or seen of him since last Thursday. He has been named as one of those involved in the move to remove Maurice Bishop from office, but his own future appears at this time to be uncertain.

Gleaner Nov. 11, 1983

Grenada's Advisory Council in place

St. George's, Grenada,
Nov 10, Cana-Reuter

A team of civilians today took over daily running of this caribbean island, which within a month has lived through a leftist leadership coup, assassination, student killings and invasion by the United States.

The team, officially called the Advisory Council of Grenada, was named yesterday by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to administer the country until general elections can be held.

Most of the portfolios had multiple jobs. James Devere Pitt, a teacher and director of the Grenada Science Coun-

cil, drew construction, housing, environmental matters, science and technology.

"Yes, it is a lot," he said, "but our first priority is employment. All these people disbanded from the PRA (Peoples Revolutionary Army) must be found work."

The PRA was the 2,000-strong military force of the New Jewel Movement, which split into factions and fought for control of Grenada until the U.S.-led invasion on October 25.

The council's chairman is Alastair McIntyre, 51, a Grenadian now serving as Director of a U.N. agency in Geneva.

But he was not present at yesterday's announcement and it was uncertain whether he would receive clearance to take the post from the United Nations which has adopted a resolution "deploring" the U.S.-led invasion.

Acting Chairman Nicholas Braithwaite, presently director of the Commonwealth Youth Centre in Guyana, rebuffed Cuban suggestions that the council would be an American puppet. "this council will not be a puppet of anybody," he said.

The Governor-General said that one priority would be the drafting of contingency plans for security in order to

avoid a vacuum when the Americans leave.

Scoon, empowered to run the country in emergency capacity under the constitution that went with independence from Britain in 1974, said he had disbarred politicians from the interim team as promised. He did not set a date for new elections, a matter of intense debate here.

Scoon has said he would like elections within six months to a year, but many Grenadians feel this is too soon for new political parties to organise and for fresh leaders to emerge.

Commonwealth studies Grenada's needs

LONDON, Nov 10, (CANA-Reuter):

The Commonwealth is ready to send help to Grenada but wants first to hear what the island needs, Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said today.

The 48-nation grouping of countries formerly ruled by Britain "must be ready to respond to requests from Grenada for the help they think they need," he said.

Ramphal has been canvassing Commonwealth readiness to provide policing and other aid following the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island, a Commonwealth member.

The grouping had explored various forms of help, from security to technical assistance in reconstruction and rehabilitation, he told a press luncheon in London. "We must wait to see what Grenada wants," he said.

The Commonwealth had no thought of committing a significant military presence to the island. Aid would be provided in the context of an American troop withdrawal.

Ramphal said he expected the Grenada invasion to be aired at a Commonwealth Summit opening in New Delhi in two weeks, but it was unlikely to dominate the meeting despite differences on the subject between Caribbean member nations.

voice of the people

Grenada and the critics

THE EDITOR Sir:— Page 23 of your paper of today (October 28) carries a news release titled "Five against the invasion of Grenada". The five named are The Jamaica Council of Human Rights, the Workers' Party of Jamaica, The Jamaican Branch of the American Association of Jurists, the Guild of Graduates of the University of the West Indies (Jamaica Branch) and the Junior Doctors' Association.

In the light of the stand taken by these groups it is only fair they assist further by letting us have answers to the following questions.

1. Did they approve of the method adopted by Mr. Maurice Bishop in gaining control of the Government of Grenada i.e. by a show of arms and the "Bloodless" coup in which three persons were killed?

2. Did they approve of the delay of nearly five years in holding elections (not yet held) after Mr. Bishop in March of 1979 told Grenadians as follows "....let me assure you that all democratic freedom, including freedom of elections, religious and political opinions will be fully restored. The safety and property of individuals will be protected?"

3. Did they approve of the muzzling of the News Media and the detention of Mr. Alistair Hughes?

4. Did they approve of the incarceration, without their being charged, of more than 50 Grenadians including leading Trade Unionists and even members of Bishop's own New Jewel Movement?

5. Did they approve of the unwarranted build up of large stores of sophisticated military weapons in Grenada by Cuba?

6. Do they hold the view that loyal Grenadian

armed forces can be a match for the Russian backed Cuban armed might?

7. Do they approve of Government by the Gun?

8. Did they approve of the seizure of Government in Grenada by General Hudson Austin and his thugs? If so then how do they reconcile "democracy" with the methods of Bishop and Austin in achieving political power?

9. Do they feel that an appeal by Grenada for assistance in countering an illegal take over should have been rejected?

10. Did they approve of the imprisonment in their own homes of all citizens of their own country with the threat of being shot if they did not comply with the order to remain at home?

11. If there was to be no invasion then what was to be the alternative? Would they advocate the promotion of talks with a blood-thirsty group of armed thugs? What if the thugs held their ground as they would most certainly have done?

12. Would the group have preferred to have a full-scale invasion by Cuba rather than a combined invasion by their West Indian brothers and the United States of America.

Answers to the above questions will certainly provoke others but for the moment these will do.

I am, etc.,

"SCRUTATOR"

NOTE: The Guild of Graduates did not say that they were against the invasion, but "regretted the tragic events, culminating in the invasion"

— THE EDITOR

Power

Why Was Bishop Killed?

The resolution deploring the invasion of Grenada and the voting on it at the General Assembly of the United Nations on Wednesday, November 2, may contain a clue to the reason for the coup against Maurice Bishop and his inevitable execution by his hard-line Marxist colleagues.

When Belgium introduced a fifth operational clause in the resolution deploring the military action, that clause was designed to urge that elections be held early to enable the Grenadian people to choose their government democratically. It is interesting to note that 23 countries voted against that paragraph, and they were all Soviet bloc countries or supporters of the Soviet bloc including, of course, Cuba.

In response to persuasion from his Commonwealth Caribbean Prime Ministerial colleagues, Mr. Bishop had on June 4 announced the establishment of a five-member commission, headed by Trinidadian lawyer Alan Alexander, to draft a new constitution, the first step towards returning Grenada to some sort of representative government.

Observers are now convinced that it was this move which may

have prompted the 30 Soviet and some 800 Cuban advisers in St. George's to conspire with the hard-line Marxists in Bishop's Cabinet to arrange a military coup to preclude any possible return to a democratic system. Additionally Mr. Bishop journeyed to the U.S.A. in June where he was a guest of the Trans-African Forum at their annual dinner, and when he made overtures to the U.S. Government. Although he was not seen by President Reagan, he was seen by Mr. William Clarke, the National Security adviser to the President and by an Assistant Secretary of State.

These two actions, that of setting up the Constitution commission and the open courting of the U.S.A. to normalize relations between his small country and the U.S.A., might well have frightened the hard-line Marxists as well as their advisers in the Soviet and Cuban missions.

It is expected that after normality has been restored, there will be some sort of Commission of Enquiry in Grenada which might unearth the true facts behind the bloody coup of October 13 to October 19.

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

United Church criticises govt. over Grenada, security

The following is a statement of November 8 by the United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman signed by Rt. S. A. Webley, Moderator and Rev. S. H. Smellie, General Secretary

As a body we have deliberately refrained from making any statements on recent events within the Caribbean region, knowing fully well how easy it is to be misunderstood or misconstrued, especially on issues as complex as those related to the Grenadian tragedy, and Jamaica's involvement in that sister nation's political crisis. However, developments within Jamaica precipitated by announcements made by the Prime Minister in Parliament on November 1 make it extremely difficult for us to remain silent on those issues.

It is important for us to indicate that we speak not only as a Jamaican entity, but also in relation to our links with the Caribbean Association of Reformed Churches, the Caribbean Conference of Churches, and the Caribbean and North America Area Council of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches.

1. With respect to the Grenadian massacre and the events consequent upon it we would like publicly to identify with the Government and all others who have condemned without reservation the atrocities committed in that country against the leaders and other citizens. We however, view with apprehension the manner in which the authorities of this nation have intervened in the affairs of the sister nation.

2. Despite what has been acclaimed as a successful 'rescue operation' by Caribbean and outside forces, we

deplore the use of force by foreign Governments even in attempt to restore order in the affairs of a sovereign state. We are particularly concerned about the arrest and expatriation of Grenadian citizens by representatives of a foreign nation with whom the former was not at war.

3. We are dissatisfied at having first received news of our involvement in the invasion of Grenada through overseas media.

4. We note with deep concern very obvious signs of the impending disintegration of the already fragile Caribbean community, as a consequence of the stridency which has characterised the utterances of some leaders in the region.

5. We observe with trepidation the increased involvement of our small and extremely vulnerable island nations of the Caribbean in the struggle for supremacy by the super-powers and would ask our leaders of all parties to tread warily on this very dangerous path.

7. We deplore the use of the privilege of Parliament, and by implication, the by-passing of available legal channels, in dealing with what are allegedly criminal actions aimed at undermining the security of the nation, and ask that this be desisted from, as it is bound to result in the erosion of the people's confidence in the reliability of democratic institutions.

We are at one with the authorities on the need to deal appropriately with actual saboteurs, and those who by devious means would seek to undermine the security of our nation, but deplore any attempt to view and treat such offenders as political rivals to be demoralised,

rather than as criminal offenders to be penalised under the rule of law.

8. It is very obvious that the approach adopted by the Prime Minister, while it purports to inform the country of threats to national security, has resulted in widespread panic and the deepening of hostilities within the society. In fact, there is hard evidence that a number of minors, the names of whose relatives were called in Parliament, have suffered severe emotional and mental agony which will no doubt leave scars on their memory.

9. We call upon all leaders of all parties and ideological persuasions to avoid the use of inflammatory statements and violent language which can only result in the further polarisation of our people and the precipitation of the kind of violent behaviour from which this nation has suffered in the past. We regard as a sign of political immaturity the need on the part of our leaders to restore to this approach as a means of securing electoral support and endorsement.

Nothing must be done by any one or any group to divert attention from the urgent and critical task of rebuilding our tottering economy in the interest of all our people, the majority of whom are already experiencing severe hardships.

10. Finally, we call upon all our people especially those of the Christian community, to retain their objectivity, remain open to their brothers and sisters of different persuasions and differing views on the issues, and pray for the people of the Caribbean and particularly this nation that we be spared from another major crisis in our social and political life.

Pen sketches of Grenada Advisory Council members

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov. 9(CANA): The following are pen sketches of the nine members of the Advisory Council announced today by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon:

Chairman-designate Meredith Alister McIntyre: best known in the Caribbean as Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community (1974-78) during the difficult years following the oil crisis.

A graduate of the University of the West Indies (UWI) McIntyre, served as the Director of the Institute of Social and Economic Research of the UWI Jamaica before joining CARICOM. He has been working with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) since 1977 and is currently Deputy Secretary-General. is married with three children. He will be responsible for Finance, Trade and Electoral Affairs.

Acting Chairman, Nicholas Brathwaite, 58, is Director of the Guyana-based Commonwealth Youth Programme. He is a former Chief Education Officer of Grenada. His services have been provided under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation. His portfolios is Education, Youth and Community Development and Sports.

Dr James deVere Pitt: an educator who would serve the interim administration in the areas of Construction, Housing and

Environmental Matters and Science and Technology. Dr Pitt who holds a Ph.D in Botany from the University of Reading in Britain is the current Director of the local Science Council. He also holds degrees in Natural Sciences from the University of the West Indies and Liverpool University in Britain.

Joan Purcell: the only woman serving on the interim government is the holder of a degree in Sociology from the University of the West Indies (UWI). Mrs Purcell after graduating from UWI returned home to take up the post as Director of the local Canadian Save the Children Fund (CANSERVE). She is responsible for Labour, Employment and Women's Affairs.

Dr Patrick Emmanuel: the holder of a Ph.D in political science from the University of the West Indies would be the chief spokesman for the interim administration on Foreign Affairs. Dr Emmanuel is a Senior Fellow at the Institute of Social and Economic Research of UWI, Barbados and a one-time lecturer at the St Augustine campus. He is reported to have turned down a top post with the former ruling New Jewel Movement of Maurice Bishop which seized power here in a March 13, 1979 coup.

Dr Allan Kirton: Permanent Secretary to former Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley and presently serves Edward Seaga. the holder of a degree in Natural Science from the UWI and a Doctorate in Government, Kirton is expected to look after the Civil Service and the Secretariat of the Council. He's also a former lecturer in

Public Administration and Government at the Mona campus of UWI as well as an ex-Fisheries officer in Grenada, and Director of Fisheries in Jamaica. He also served as Jamaican Ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference. He is 50.

Christopher Williams: an educator by profession. held a number of teaching posts in the country before becoming the headmaster of the Waltham Junior Secondary School in the country which was upgraded to a full secondary school by the Maurice Bishop regime.

Mr Williams who is also a welfare and youth worker, has not been assigned a portfolio by Sir Paul but has been designated to assist the head of the council.

Arnold Cruickshank: the holder of a diploma in Agriculture from the former Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. He is a former graduate of the Grenada Boys' Secondary School and presently serves as the Senior Manager of the agricultural division of the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB).

Mr Cruickshank would oversee Agriculture and Natural Resources and Industrial Development in the interim administration.

Raymond Smith: He has been named to hold the responsibility of Telecommunications, Information and Postal Services in the care-taker government. Mr Smith, the current Advisor to the Grenada government on telecommunication matters is a past Manager of the former Windward Islands Broadcasting Services (WIBS).

NOV. 11

JC of C deplores developments in Grenada

The following statement on the situation in Grenada was issued by the Jamaica Council of Churches:

"The Jamaica Council of Churches at an emergency meeting of its Executive held on October 27, wishes to reaffirm its resolution which was passed at the Half-Yearly General Meeting of November 8, 1982 requesting the CARICOM Heads of Government to declare the Caribbean a Zone of Peace.

"We deplore the events of October 19, 1983 in which the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, four Cabinet Ministers and others were killed.

"We are unable to make a clear-cut and definitive statement with regard to the military intervention in Grenada by external forces.

"Under normal circumstances we would deplore such actions as having serious implications and

grave consequences. However, we recognise that there may be circumstances which may possibly justify such an intervention. But we are not in possession of such facts at this time which could make such intervention justifiable. We therefore call upon the Government of Jamaica to clearly state:

"1) What alternatives to military intervention were considered and the reasons for the rejection of such alternatives.

"2) Clause 8 of the Treaty of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States which is alleged to be the basis on which the intervention took place.

"3) Whether or not it is a fact that the Governor-General of Grenada invited external intervention.

"We wish to express our continued prayers and support for the people of Grenada".

The statement was signed by the Rev. Edmund Davis, General Secretary of the Council.

As joy spreads in Grenada, adoration also for Seaga, Carib Leaders

By Vincent Tulloch

SAINT GEORGE'S, Nov. 5.

"IT IS IRONIC", said one prominent Grenadian lady to me, that the Americans are the first to utilise the incomplete Point Salines Airport.

Her comment, against a background of sustained aviation activity at the airport, was just one more of the several observations of Grenadians as they paused to take stock of the rapid change of events in their homeland since the bloody coup of October 19, in which marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, some of his Cabinet colleagues and an unknown number of locals were murdered by Peoples' Revolutionary Army troops loyal to Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard's hardline fac-

tion of the ruling New Jewel Movement.

The October 19 events set the stage for the United States led invasion which was backed by troops from Jamaica, Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

The invasion which has drawn widespread condemnation from international organisations and a resolution of disapproval from the United Nations General Assembly has been welcomed with open arms by Grenadians at every position in

the society.

Governor General Sir Paul Scoon on November 3 echoed the sentiments of his people when at a farewell ceremony for Vice Admiral Joseph Metcalf, commander of the invasion force said "while the foreign press and other people are talking about an invasion, my people have asked me to say for heaven sake it was a rescue operation."

Indeed, for many Grenadians it may have been a rescue mission. Even the casual visitor may come to that conclusion after a ride in from Point Salines Airport. The six-mile stretch of road that meanders into Saint Georges is strewn with evidence of war. Knocked out Russian tanks, abandoned Cuban trucks and houses with shattered windows inflicted by bullets after Cuban

fighters sought refuge in them against the will of the occupants.

Houses along the route fly white flags indicating surrender and bright eye locals assembled on curbs and other vantage points to watch the latest spectacle as equally young marines of the United States, toting machine guns waved cars down to have a good look at what they are carrying.

It is at these check-points that the co-operation of Grenadians is readily seen. As soon as a car stops, a marine or a member of the Caribbean force moves forward, but before he can say hello, the driver flies the bonnet and is out busily giving whatever assistance may be needed.

The formalities are over and Grenadians are ready to talk about the Revo-

lutionary Military Council and the arrival of the Americans. "Thank God for Daddy Reagan" an elderly woman said, when I sought her opinion on the invasion. Sitting on the sidewalk opposite the market selling her spice, she expressed her disgust for the Trinidadian Government. "We have been always close, I really do not think that they should treat us like that" she said, adding "you know, Miss Charles, Mr. Adams, Mr. Seaga, and others, may God bless them that they live as long as possible. God never forget his people, sir. God bless them."

There were several people who were overjoyed with the arrival of the Americans. Osmond, a taxi operator from Grenville, a small inland town north of Saint George's had more than reason to

be thankful to the Americans. On the morning of October 19, he drove a bus with children to Saint George's to participate in the pro-Bishop demonstration. Following the shooting incident he fled and returned to his home. The Peoples' Militia went for him. His story "It was about 2.00 a.m. when I heard a rapping on my door and shouts of "come out. If you don't come out we will blast you down."

"I did not go because there were about four of them and I know that they would kill us. As they leave and go around the gap, we (other occupant of house) dashed out at the back and run down to a section where we had nutmeg and hide. They went away and before we could get far they returned

(Cont'd on Page 12 Col 4)

THE DAILY GLEANER, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1983

British preacher's remarks on invasion of Grenada draw local rebuke

ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA, NOV.8

(From Alister Hughes):

"On October 19, I saw Grenadians gunning down Grenadians, but I never realised I would live to see the day when another Methodist Minister would stand in my husband's pulpit and shoot him in the back."

According to Methodist Minister Philip Poncee, this is what his wife Ann told Methodist Minister David Haslam, following Haslam's controversial sermon delivered at the St. George's Methodist Church last Sunday.

In that sermon, Haslam said the United States and Britain must bear their share of blame for the traumatic events which rocked Grenada recently.

"If Britain and America had given Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government only 5 percent of the cost of the military operation," he said, "the events of the past few weeks would not have happened."

Poncee said today he regretted that, in the press report of the Haslam sermon mention had not been made of the statement of the Christian Council of Churches, Grenada, which disagreed entirely with Haslam's sentiments. The Methodist Church, he said, was a party to and wholly sub-

scribes to that statement.

"We stated clearly how we felt about the events related to the rescue mission, and we expressed our gratitude to all who made this possible by answering the appeal of the Governor General, and particularly to the American and Caribbean Forces who responded to the call for help."

Poncee said Haslam is a Methodist Superintendent Minister of the Baptist Conference and, because of their past association, he (Poncee) had offered Haslam accommodation at his home when Haslam arrived in Grenada a few days ago. Poncee also offered Haslam the opportunity to preach at the Sunday morning service.

"That is what I invited him to do," Poncee said, "preach a sermon, and I would have made that offer to any one of my Methodist colleagues. But I think, it is important for me to state that I am very sorry for what Reverend Haslam has done because I feel he has abused that privilege."

Poncee said he would be hesitant to turn his pulpit over to anyone again because he would not know who to trust, "particularly if you ask them to do a sermon and they end up doing a political speech."

Poncee said Haslam 20, (CANA):

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

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

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

had described himself as a "Socialist Minister." He (Poncee) thought Haslam sees the world through "rose coloured spectacles."

"If that is rose colour or red colour," he said, "we are talking about shade only, and I feel he was looking at whatever he said from those spectacles, ignoring the hardships those same colour spectacles would have imposed on christians living in Grenada."

Poncee said Haslam had been given the facts about the situation in Grenada and the way Grenadians welcomed the rescue mission. These facts he had before he delivered his sermon and, if he wished to deliver a minority view, it is his democratic right to do so.

ster was offered um by Barbados

in Barbados. Whiteman insisted that he was going back.

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

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

Killed yesterday with Whiteman were Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, ex-Education Minister Jacqueline Creft and ex-Housing Minister Norris Bain. Independent reports said the four were executed after surrendering to the security forces, which are now running Grenada.

The Barbados Government described the killings as "brutal and vicious murders."

They were, said Adams, "the most vicious type of political murder."

Minister was offered asylum by Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Oct 20, (CANA):

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Manley: Carib will be sorry for invading Grenada

PNP President Michael Manley has said that Caribbean States will be sorry, before the entire operation is complete, that they decided to invade Grenada with the help of forces from the United States of America.

"Let the record show that our voice stood there calling for the freedom, independence and the sovereignty of the Caribbean people. We want no foreign armies on our shores no matter where they come from," he said.

Mr. Manley who was addressing thousands of PNP supporters at a mass rally in Half-way Tree Square, Kingston, on Thursday night said the Grenadian situation could have been solved without military intervention.

Following Maurice Bishop's murder, the wicked set of people who did it were frightened, isolated and alone, he said, because all the Caribbean nations condemned their actions. The Austin regime sent a message to Cuba asking for defence as they knew an invasion was going to come but Cuba told them no, it was not going to defend them because they were wrong, Mr. Manley said.

"Cuba sent a clear message that is known to the world but it's funny, it doesn't happen to come out in our newspaper; everywhere else in the world knows but our newspaper won't carry it, that when the Austin clique send the message to Cuba, saying send to protect us, Cuba sent back and say no you wrong, what you doing is wrong, we're not defending you," Mr. Manley alleged.

HE SAID THAT Grenada's economy was one of the few in the Caribbean that was actually growing; Bishop had been working on education, land reform and, housing; illiteracy was being tackled. That was why when the terrible events came. "We were sad first, and angry and we denounced what was done."

However, Mr. Manley said, two wrongs could not make a right. The invasion of Grenada by the marines was popular, according to reports and that was probably true as a lot of people would have reason to be pleased. Grenada, he said, had some people who were very right-wing and had no liking for Bishop so when the invasion forces came they were glad and there were the great majority who loved Bishop and felt that when the forces came his death would be avenged.

Mr. Manley likened the Grenadian situation to a sheep that had jumped in a river with very strong currents and was about to drown but the wolf as an animal that liked to eat sheep, looked at the sheep and say it must be saved because it wanted to eat the sheep. "The sheep don't know at first who saved him; all he wants is to be saved so he would be naturally glad. It's only later when the wolf get him by the throat and start to eat him, he really realises what happen. We know who the wolf is; the wolf is Seaga and the sheep is going to find out."

Grenada had been rescued for freedom, democracy and freedom of the Press, Mr. Manley said, but some media reports he said quoted Governor General Paul Scoon as saying that he

(Cont'd on Page 20 Col 5)

Warns of U.S. intervention

SAN SALVADOR, Nov 11, Cana-Reuter:

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of El Salvador, Arturo Rivera y Damas, today warned the United States against direct intervention against leftist guerrillas in El Salvador or the left-wing government of Nicaragua.

"The United States is sufficiently powerful to achieve its objective without reverting to armed intervention," the archbishop told reporters:

"The fact that we are small countries is not sufficient reason for more powerful countries to intervene in our affairs. We must defend and insist on the self-determination of peoples and the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of others."

Fears of direct U.S. intervention in Nicaragua or El Salvador have been fuelled by the U.S. invasion of Grenada last month.

Nicaraguan junta chief Daniel Ortega, saying his government has evidence of U.S. plans for intervention, has begun a tour of the four countries which make up the peace-seeking Contadora group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Panama and Colombia.

12, 1983

Coards children's arrival in care of WPJ shrouded in secrecy

Nov 12

The children of former Grenadian Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, and his Jamaican wife, Phyllis, arrived in Jamaica yesterday as wards of a Jamaican. However, the whereabouts of the children were unknown yesterday evening. The children could not be located at the residence at which immigration authorities were told that they would be staying.

The three children — Shola, 12, Abiola, 11, and Neto, 4 — arrived aboard a British West Indian Airways flight from Barbados and asked for permanent stay in Jamaica. Immigration officers gave them one month's stay after which they will have to re-apply for extended stay if they are to remain in Jamaica.

According to a CANA dispatch from Barbados, the three children were accompanied by Elean Thomas of the Workers Party of Jamaica and Abiola in an interview with the Nation newspaper there said "we have been deeply affected (by the recent events). We are feeling it very much but we cannot allow the situation to make us feel down. We have got to smile."

The Gleaner was told yesterday morning that the former Deputy Prime Minister and his wife had made a request that the Workers Party of Jamaica take custody of the children for the time being. Several WPJ members were at the Norman Manley International Airport

yesterday afternoon to welcome the three children — two girls and a boy.

WPJ members would however not say where the children were staying or with whom, and when the Kingston address at which immigration officers were told that the children were staying was checked, the householder said she had no knowledge of the children or their parents except what she had learned through the news media.

Coard and his wife were both taken to the main jail in Grenada on Sunday, days after Coard, who it is reported was central to the bloody coup in which his friend, former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop died, had been captured by U.S. Marines in Grenada and taken to a U.S. warship. Mrs. Coard's parents are Jamaicans.

Greenada to deport five Jamaicans

The Gleaner understands that five Jamaicans who had been working in Grenada are being deported to Jamaica this weekend.

They are Mr. Mark Figueroa, University of the West Indies lecturer, who had gone there on a sabbatical to advise the government, and Mr. Patrick Smykle, programmes manager of the former Radio Free Grenada, who were due home yesterday, and Mr. Denzil Wilkes, Mr. Charles Campbell and his wife Deneen who are due home on Monday.

Grenadian church body expresses thanks for life of freedom, peace

ST. GEORGES, GRENADA, Nov. 8

From Alister Hughes

The Conference of Churches, Grenada, an ecumenical body representing the principal christian churches in the island, has issued a message to the nation expressing thanks to God that Grenadians can now look forward to a life of freedom and peace.

"Our gratitude goes out also to all who made this possible by answering the appeal of the Governor General" the message says, "and particularly to the American and Caribbean forces who responded to the call for help"

The message, which was read in all Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches last Sunday, offers, as the churches' first concern, "sympa-

thy and prayers to the bereaved relatives and to the wounded and suffering"

"The challenges that face us now are immense", the message says. "Under god, we must make our country a place of peace based on justice, truth, love and freedom"

The Governor General has announced we will have elections within a year, the message says, and it is therefore imperative that, as a nation, we prepare ourselves adequately for all that this involves.

The message, which is signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Grenada, Sydney Charles, acting Chairman of the Conference of Churches, Grenada, declares November 13 to be a National Day of Prayer to be observed throughout the nation.

Witness: 2 men held up a weakened Bishop; he kept saying 'Thank God the masses'

by ALISTER HUGHES

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 11, Cana:

A woman who helped mobilise people to free Maurice Bishop from house arrest said she saw soldiers place the slain ex-prime minister and three cabinet colleagues against a wall at the Fort Rupert army headquarters shortly after it had been bombarded with bullets and heavy gunfire on October 19.

Sylvia Belmar's statement to reporters here is so far the nearest to an eyewitness account of the reported execution of Bishop by soldiers under orders from a military junta that was toppled by a U.S led invasion six days later.

Belmar said that in the morning she had organised transport for people travelling from Grenville to the capital, St George's to demonstrate against Bishop's detention resulting from a leadership row within his left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) government.

She was not present when a large crowd stormed Bishop's home and freed him. But in the afternoon she found herself trapped in a Fort Rupert room with Bishop and a number of supporters, when soldiers in armoured cars opened fire on the barracks.

Her daughter was shot in the head in the first hail of bullets and fell bleeding. A woman died, the bottom part of her body blown

away, Ms Belmar said.

Ms Belmar said the soldiers at the fort had been disarmed at the request of Maurice Bishop and therefore the shooting had to come from the armoured cars.

When it all started Bishop was at a table jotting notes on a piece of paper, presumably preparing for a countrywide address he wanted to deliver through a telephone hook-up from Fort Rupert.

When the shooting stopped, Ms Belmar said, she went out of the room just ahead of Bishop, Jacqueline Creft who was Minister of Education, Unison Whiteman, Minister of External Affairs, and Norris Bain, Minister of Housing.

"I saw when they (the soldiers) lined them up on a wall and asked them to surrender," said Belmar. "And when I saw that I bend low through the armoured cars and went to the hospital...because there were some people in front with my daughter."

Six minutes later, Ms Belmar heard shooting from the fort. "It seems as though they are executing those comrades -- the four of them," she concluded.

Ms Belmar who held no office in the NJM but staunchly supported Bishop told her story to Alister Hughes.

Ms Belmar recounted how she worked her way through the crowd in the fort until she got close to Bishop.

"He seemed to be weak. Two men had to be holding each hand to put him up in the air to show the crowd that he is alive.

And all I heard him saying was 'Thank God, the masses. Thank God the masses.'

"Then they (people) took and brought him in the building. There were people with a lot of alcohol. They started sopping him down.

"And when he regained a little consciousness he called to the chief man up in the army who was Christopher Stroude, the major and he told him, 'Well the masses are here and I would not like the soldiers to shoot at them. My reason for coming here, as you know Radio Free Grenada is off the air: the telephone is also off and I would like to contact my people of Grenada and the rest of the world and when I finish speak to them, I can die.'

"So he then asked Christopher what he thinks: if the soldiers going to shoot at the crowd. Christopher assured him that they will not.

"So he said, 'Christopher, that may be your wish, but I'm afraid they (the soldiers) might shoot at the masses and I would not like it.'

Belmar said Stroude volunteered to let Vince Noel, a trade unionist, accompany him to ascertain that the men were disarmed.

"Vince Noel did go with Christopher Stroude. He disarmed the men and he brought back the keys (of the armoury, presumably) to Maurice Bishop.

"As we were there, Maurice called on me and he asked me to get him a drink of water but he said, 'Make sure you get that water for me, Sylvia.'

"Christopher Stroude then called to another soldier and he gave him the key for the canteen and told him to go and open the canteen let me have some water and some Carib (locally made beer) for Maurice and the other guys.

"So we went. The fellow opened...he gave me a tub with water with ice in it and he put half dozen of Carib beer in a carton and we brought it for Maurice. He drank it all. Maurice had on a short pants and what I observed behind his foot, his right foot, was some marks like bullet marks. About five.

"So I called to him and I said 'Brother Maurice, it seems as though they shot you when you were under house arrest.'

"He laughed and he told me 'Sister Sylvia, thank God I am still alive. because I could have been dead today.' He didn't disclose whether they shot him or not.

"Some fellows from the telephone company came. Two of them. And he spoke to them and he told them he would like to get the lines connected to speak to Radio Grenada and to the rest of the world. So Christopher Stroude came with two guns and he gave them to those guys from the telephone company. And Maurice Bishop told them to take about 50 people along with them to go and connect the lines."

Coleman Nov. 14, 1983

Grenada and Afghanistan

Nov. 7:

The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979, now the United States has invaded Grenada. In each case, legitimacy was given to the invasion after the event by a claim that the appropriate authority had asked for help. Afghanistan was near the Soviet Union, goes the argument, and Grenada was near the United States. It was a matter of spheres of influence.

All this is very simplistic. For those who want to whip up anti-American sentiment, the comparison is attractive. It is also wrong. Totally wrong.

Before the Soviet invasion, Afghanistan was run by a communist government allied to Moscow. There was growing dissatisfaction amongst the people — who had not been consulted — and the government felt it could only survive if it distanced itself from the Soviet Union. Soviet influence was already too great, however; Soviet troops moved in, killed the leader of the government and some of his colleagues, installed another government, and then claimed it has invited them in. Since then, the Afgan people have been fighting against the Soviet invasion forces.

In Grenada, moderately popular — through unelected — leader was murdered by a gang of Soviet-armed soldiers, who then called themselves a government. The constitutional head-of-state asked for help from the United States and got it. American troops are to be replaced as soon as possible by a Commonwealth force, and elections are to take place soon. The people show signs of great relief. Evidence has been discovered of a planned Soviet and Cuban takeover.

This last is the only element of similarity between Afghanistan and Grenada. Otherwise the differences could not be greater.

— Swiss Press Review



-Sterling photo

BACK HOME: The three Jamaicans, formerly employed to the ill-fated Maurice Bishop regime, fired by Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, arrived in the island yesterday on a BWIA flight from Barbados. They were in high spirits but tight-lipped about the real reasons for departure from Grenada. Information reaching the *Gleaner* last week was that they were deported. In front are Mr. Patrick Smikle (right) and Mrs. Charles Campbell while in the background is Mr. Charles Campbell looking away from the camera.

Three Jamaicans return from Grenada

Three Jamaicans, former employees of the deposed Maurice Bishop Government, and two of whom were sacked by Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, arrived in the island yesterday from St. Georges, Grenada, on a British West Indian Airline flight out of Barbados.

They are Mr. Patrick Smikle; Mrs. Charles Campbell, formerly employed to the Grenada Ministry of Information, and Mr. Charles Campbell, employed recently to the Ministry of Sports, as special advisor on the Spice Island.

Lecturer of the University of the West Indies, Mr. Mark Figueroa, who had gone on a two year sabbatical to advise former Minister of Finance, Mr. Bernard Coard, was also expected back home yesterday, but did not arrive on the flight.

The returnees declined answering questions from

the *Gleaner* on the ground that they wanted "legal advice" and to "settle down" before they make any comments. Mr. Smikle said he was surprised to see that the *Gleaner* was interested in his return as he had heard that reports were carried locally that he had died. The *Gleaner* never carried any such reports.

"I am glad to be home. I have a five year old son who I haven't spent enough time with and now I'll have the time to spend with him," Mr. Smikle said, failing to respond to queries as to why he had to come home at this time. He, however, said that his contract with the Grenada Ministry of Information had expired on October 18 and he had been planning to come home for a long time but bureaucratic problems held him up.

Mr. Smikle denied that he was deported by the Governor General. Asked where he was at the time

of the invasion, he said that he was at his home in Belmont. "Everybody in Grenada is being harassed," slipped from his tight lips but he failed to elaborate.

Mr. Campbell said that his contract with the Ministry of Sports should have expired in March next year; however, it was last week revoked by Sir Paul. He said that he would be consulting his lawyers to advise him of the powers the Governor General had to render his contract null and void.

Mrs. Campbell told the *Gleaner* that her contract with the Ministry of Information was similarly terminated although it should have expired in April next year. She, like her husband, will be seeking legal advice on the Governor General's decision.

The trio were met on arrival by a few members of the Workers Party of Jamaica and close friends.

Military action in Grenada

Jamaica pointed into new direction of history -Wynter

The Governor-General, Sir Florizel Glasspole, and the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, have pointed Jamaica into a "new direction of history" in deploying Jamaican military to Grenada to "restore freedom to the people of that beleaguered country," the Hon. Hector Wynter, O.J., Editor of the Daily Gleaner, has said.

Mr. Wynter, addressing the Wolmer's Old Boys' Monthly Meeting on Wednesday, November 9, at the Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston, also said leaders, including these two distinguished men and Col. Trevor Mc-Millan, Head of Operations at Up Park Camp, were past students of the school. Despite political views on the Grenadian invasion, "it is a source of pride that our Wolmerians are once again prepared to defend what they believe to be right," he said.

When the government decided to join the Eastern Caribbean States (ECS) in invading Grenada, Jamaica had passed from the age of innocence into the real world and from mock debate to real politics in which it was prepared to

sacrifice young people for the security of our future, he said.

Mr. Wynter mentioned Jamaica coming of age in 1983, and gave a chronological pattern of the maturing stages the island had had since the 1976 State of Emergency. He said Jamaica was beginning to catch up with Wolmer's, which had grown up many times in its 254 years.

Nineteen eighty warned Jamaicans that we were developing, Mr. Wynter said. "The guns which barked from the hands of the criminals —many politically motivated— were a precursor to our growing up. The 1976 State of Emergency should have been a warning —but it

was not.... But in 1980 we began to grow up. Some of us came to see that we were no longer paradise island where we read of terrible things such as spies, double-agents, fiendish crimes —white collar and otherwise only in *Time Magazine* or lurid novels. We were beginning to see that they were happening here."

Mr. Wynter said Wolmer's students had developed the habit of

leadership, service and loyalty which were three tributes a country could not survive without. He said he recalled being solemnly awed when he contemplated the cenotaph erected to remind students of the lives of many Wolmerians who died in the world wars defending what they believed were more precious than threats against them — a new order to be imposed by the totalitarians and master racists."

Events in Grenada should not affect local tourism

Jamaica's tourism should not be affected by recent events in Grenada, according to Mr. Dieter Killinger, a vice-president of Caribbean Holidays, one of the largest travel wholesalers in the United States.

Mr. Killinger according to a release told the Jamaica Tourist Board in an interview that inquiries are being received from Americans travelling to islands that are very close to Grenada. He said there might be the odd cancellation. "Very often Americans are not always up on their geography, and when they hear someone mention the Caribbean they think of it in terms of that group of islands all together, and they worry about it", Mr. Killinger noted.

Caribbean Holidays, he

said, does not foresee any major problems with Jamaica. "We are reassuring both our travel agents and the travelling public that there is no reason not to go to an island such as Jamaica."

He said the general feeling in the U.S. travel industry is that "this is going to be a fantastic winter for Jamaica" because the island is selling like hot cakes".

The Caribbean Holidays Vice-President incharge of sales has just ended a five-day visit here (Oct. 30 - Nov. 3) during which he secured room allotments from hotels in Ocho Rios, Montego Bay and Negril to match additional airline seats expected out of Los Angeles, Atlanta and Miami next summer.

Gleaner Nov. 14, 1983

'Grenadian Voice' to return soon

The **Grenadian Voice** which made its appearance in Grenada in 1981 will re-appear on the news stand of that country shortly, Eric Pierre a former shareholder and brother of its editor Leslie Pierre told the **Gleaner** in an

interview.

The Voice the only independent newspaper to be published in Grenada since the October 13, 1979 close down of the **Torchlight** by the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, made one

appearance before it was banned by retroactive peoples law decreed by the Bishop government in June 1981.

Its editor Leslie Pierre was jailed at the Richmond Hill Prison without any charges being brought against him. He

was released following the invasion of the country by a combined force of Caribbean and American troops. Several other shareholders were harrassed including his brother Eric Pierre who spent about a day in a lock-up. -V.T.

UWI Libraries

More on Maurice Bishop's final moments

By Vincent Tulloch

Bishop the populist leader of the Grenadian Revolution met his death in typical socialist style. His fall from power after treacherous plots by his colleagues ensured that he would die in disgrace.

He has always been a charismatic personality and that has been acknowledged by General Cornwall in one of the general statements issued by the short-lived Revolutionary Marxist Council. According to Cornwall, Bishop refused to share power with his colleagues and despite a good rapport with the masses, he just could not keep the party machinery working.

Bishop relying on people power met his death after being freed by supporters from house arrest.

How Bishop actually met his death is still somewhat unclear though it is beyond any doubt that he was executed at Fort Rupert. It is also not clear what happened to him after he was killed though intelligence gathered by the Caribbean peace-keeping force points to his body being taken away from Fort Rupert and disposed of somewhere on Caligny Island off the southeast coast of the country.

Everybody in Saint George's is willing to talk about the events leading up

to the death of Bishop. For whether or not they liked his politics, the way he was killed has stunned the normally peaceful community.

A former press officer in the Prime Minister's office in commenting on his death and the subsequent invasion of the country remarked in a rather subdued fashion that 'it was unfortunate that things turned out like this'. Talking to her she betrayed what is now a well known fact in Grenada—that the people did not have a clue that their destiny was tied up to such extent with the Cubans.

The account of Bishop's death as related by Desmond Gilbert a policeman until 1980, goes like this "I went with the crowd to Bishop's home where he was held under house arrest.

At his house we stormed passed the soldiers and went inside where Bishop was later found in an out-house one that is used as a security house. He was tied up with his hands stretched above his head.

"After he was freed, he was too weak and he was only dressed in a blue underpant. The crowd shouting Bishop yes, Coard no, went with him dressed in his underpant to the market square where others were waiting."

It should be noted here that Bishop did not make it to the market square. The consensus is that he decided to go to Fort Rupert where he was told that Ken Raddix who had threatened to call out demonstrators if he were not freed by a certain time was being held..

Bishop, according to Gilbert was given some clothes by an aunt near to the market square but was again stripped.

Gilbert story continues "Bishop was so weak that he could hardly say much. He would only say "the masses, the masses. When the crowd from the market square realised that he would not come to address them the people moved to join the others going to Fort Rupert. Along the route, Jacqueline Creft who was also freed with Bishop kissed him on realising that the crowd was all for him.

"They were all stripped. It was only the the people who provided cover by staying close to them."

According to Gilbert, it was thought

that Bishop wanted to free Raddix. However, before getting into the fort, shots rang out in a thunderous chorus. Shots came from the Fort, from military vehicles and people threw themselves in all direction in a bid to escape. Bishop was shot and injured along with some other people. Some of the people died by jumping over a wall to escape the guns.

Bishop was captured but he was not dead. It was later in the night after delayed announcement that Radio Free Grenada broke the news that Bishop was killed. Rumours swept the country like wild fire in the absence of credible information.

OPINIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1981

COMMUNISM AND THE CARIBBEAN

by John J.G. Alexander S J

Fifty years ago Fr. Joseph Krim SJ warned the members of the Aquinas Circle that Russian Communism intended to dominate the Caribbean. Now with the emerging facts of the Grenada Affair perhaps more will be convinced of this truth.

Many years ago **TIME** magazine declared that only two organizations on earth had a definite goal and purpose, namely, the Roman Catholic Church and the Soviet Socialist Republics of Russia. Their goals of course are contradictory. The goal of the Catholic Church might be summed up in the words of her Founder, Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ: "I am the Way, and the Truth and the Life" (John 14/6). "I have come that they may have life, and that more abundantly." (John 10/10).

The final command of Jesus to His disciples was: "Go, therefore and make disciples of all nations. Baptize them in the Name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit. Teach them to carry out everything I have commanded you. And know that I am with you always, until the end of the world." (Matthew 28/19-20). Thus Christianity can be summed up in Truth, Love, Life and Abundance!

By harsh contrast Russian Socialism, the parent philosophy of Communism, is based on lie, hate, murder and theft! When they speak of "liberating" a country, they mean enslaving a country, and too many have they already enslaved. Truth is a stranger to their lips and the lie in every form of denial, deceit, deception and disguise, is Standard Operating Procedure! They have gone so far as to invent the Department of Disinformation. This is well defined by Leon Uris: "The purpose of Disinformation is to invent and distort data and feed it into an enemy government through his own intelligence system....so as to cause confusion."

While Socialism pretends to espouse the cause of the working man and of the poor, their real intention is to cause division and disturbance, setting brother against brother, worker against employer, all the whileomenting hate, by feeding and repeating not outright lies, which most could see through and immediately reject, but, more dangerously, Half-Truths, which the

gullible and uninformed lap up as if they were all — truth!

Whipping up the emotions of hate between classes and individuals, murder comes easy, since there is no regard for the sacredness of Human Life, since there is no regard for the Lord God Who alone gives Life, and who has safeguarded human life and human property and human rights by His law of the Ten Commandments!

Theft in all forms is one of the cardinal operating principles of Russian Socialism, whether it be the theft of industrial secrets or the plans for advanced weaponry, or NATO plans for the security of Europe, or the open theft of whole countries, the list of which would form almost a complete alphabet from Albania to Poland and Rumania! When disaster strikes humans anywhere in the world, the United States of America is always the first to rush in with assistance. When did you ever hear of Russia coming to the aid of victims of earthquake or other disaster? No, they can only steal! They even fail to pay their dues in the United Nations — another form of Theft!

And their goal is world domination by the means of lie and hate and murder and theft and the cunning method of burrowing into a country through its own citizens, who have been deluded, deceived and duped! Russia sends her "missionaries" into the whole world, and Cuba has been one of her most devoted mission-sending satellites in recent years, as seen in Angola and Ethiopia, and most recently uncovered, in Grenada!

Grenada Affair

Thus we can easily see through the Russian plan for the Caribbean: Cuban soldiers, disguised as construction workers, went to Grenada to build a major airport! Facts emerging from the Grenada Affair disclose the discovery of enormous cache of all sorts of arms, sufficient for 45 — 60 days of combat! And the mountains of leaflets — to disseminate Revolution! From it all it can be concluded that this airport in Grenada was to have been a staging point from which the unholy doctrine of Soviet Socialism and Revolution could be exported and spread through the Caribbean and Latin America.

Furthermore, this staging point would have been a perfect base from which to harass United States ships in a war, or to cut off the flow of oil to the western countries, even without an open war. And finally, it would have been a perfect base from which the Russians could more easily spy on the United States and from which it would have been so easy to drop nasty bombs on that country as well! Thanks be to God, that play has been scotched in time!

Next, right here in Jamaica another Russian plot is discovered involving our own Ministry of Foreign Affairs! While many of the details will never be fully disclosed (for security reasons) at least the seriousness of the situation was sufficient for the Prime Minister to oust 4 KGB operatives disguised as diplomats, and to inform the Russians that their Embassy must be reduced to the level consonant with our present business dealings with the Soviets. Another Cuban also was to leave quickly, this time a representative of the Cuban

Propaganda Press! And Mr. Seaga "has got them on the list" of 25 Jamaicans who are suspect for one reason or another...

All over the world the satellites, surrogate or sucklings of Soviet Russia condemned the United States led "invasion". Even the United Nations voted such a condemnation! That only shows the sorry pass to which the United Nations has descended, riddled as it is now with all sorts of little countries, who themselves are satellites, surrogates and sucklings of the Soviet Russia! And as for Britain and Trinidad, for them we pray "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Their ignorance is their shame!

All this has of course thrown the Leader of the Opposition into a tizzy of near panic! Perhaps misjudging the Honourable Mr. Seaga by himself he expects that worthy gentleman to indulge in "repressive measures" — like those imposed, perhaps, in that infamous "State of Emergency."

What a sick joke when he says "Nor do we intend to countenance the denial of each and every constitutional liberty to any citizen of Jamaica" — when his Government invented the notorious Gun Court, where even now too many citizens are incarcerated indefinitely, with open treat? Is that "according to our Law and Constitution"?

Has he forgotten his own government was the first to fail IMF tests? Is he sure that Mr. Seaga's government has so failed?

If this Government is unable to pay its bills, isn't this largely due to the fact that the previous maladministration reduced this country's finances from a healthy surplus to a miserable deficit?

'Massive redundancies'

As for the "massive redundancies in the sugar industry" does he expect us to forget that through the Idle-Ology of Socialism, the once profitable Frome became a bankrupt morass and a hideous caricature of Cooperativism?

If unemployment is rife today, is not a major cause the fact that his government's policies and rhetoric drove away hundreds of citizens who formerly had given employment to thousands?

And what about poor, lovely Grenada, where twice I gave a Lenten Mission, and twice enjoyed the warm hospitality of its people and its lovely beaches, both dazzling white and gleaming black?

Had it not been for the initiative of such as Miss Charles of Dominica and our own Mr. Seaga, and the gracious, generous and immediate mighty response of the United States of America, Grenada would have been doomed to becoming another country taken over for step-mother Russia by Cuba and like all other countries around which the Soviet boa-constrictor has wrapped its life-crushing coils, food supplies would have shrunk, freedom become a lost dream, and a once lovely Island would have become another Soviet slave camp, surrounded by barbed wire and guard dogs and searchlights and guns from which there would have been no escape except in death!

From such a fate of misery the great United States of America has rescued Grenada! GOD BLESS AMERICA!

Cancer Society gets instrument to detect cancer

The Jamaica Cancer Society on Thursday received a colposcope, an instrument used in detecting and treating cervical cancer, valued at \$20,000, and which will enable the training of doctors and nurses in the use of it. This will be the first such training facility offered in Jamaica and the Caribbean.

The money for the colposcope was donated by Esso Standard Oil and this contribution formed part of the company's thrust in community activities, under the programme "Partners For The Future."

The Cancer Society is also planning to set up a comprehensive centre at the University of the West Indies which will not only be offering screening facilities but will offer training for the medical students in the use of the colposcope.

Dr. Karl Wilson-James, Chairman of the Society, emphasised the importance of training doctors in that area to enable them to insist on patients getting the regular pap smear tests to detect cervical problems early. There are only two gynaecologists in the island who have knowledge of the instrument and can help potential cancer patients.

CONCERN

He pointed to the lack of training in this area at the University, and said the Society was making an effort to rectify the situation. However, the Society needed money to carry on its work, especially in the rural areas where the incidence of fatality was still cause for concern.

Dr Wilson-James said that in light of that situation, they would be visiting the rural parts of the country with the instrument to assist in the reduction of cervical cancer there. The programme in the rural areas would begin in Mandeville as soon as a van was made available. At the moment, the Society was experiencing difficulty in purchasing a mobile unit.

TEACHING

Dr. Joseph Hall, Senior Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University and Consultant with the Jamaica Cancer Society, explained that the instrument had three aspects to it: diagnostic, treatment and teaching. The latter, he said, was important because it was the first time that the Society would be engaging in teaching, thereby becoming a teaching unit, and also the only one in Jamaica and the Caribbean.

Teaching, he said, could be done at the same time a patient was being treated. The main part of the instrument would be used to diagnose conditions of the cervix, while treatment would be carried out with the cryosurgery instrument. This would treat the spots and prevent them from going on to cancer, thereby reducing the cases here.

Treatment is carried out by a painless freezing action which kills cancer cells. Treatment by this method does not require hospitalisation and only one session is needed to deal with the problem. This is carried out free of cost by the Cancer Society. In comparison the cost of diagnosis in the United States is \$800 while treatment is \$500.

Dr. Hall emphasised the need for more instruments and for more persons to be trained to use them. This new colposcope replaces a 15 year old one the Society had received from Germany.

CAUSES

He pointed out that Jamaica had the third highest incidence of cervical cancer in the world. He attributed

(Continued on Page 16)

Cancer Society

(From Page Two)

this to multiple sexual partners, having children at an early age, low socio-economic status and poor sexual hygiene. He emphasised the importance of doing the pap smear tests and was critical of the fact that general practitioners were not doing this routinely. He said that if they could not do the test, they should refer patients to the Cancer Society.

The disease was a very treacherous one as there were no symptoms to alert one that there was a problem, and so the pap smear tests were important in helping to detect bad conditions.

CAMPAIGN

Dr. Hall said that if the colposcope was well and widely used, "we would be able to wipe out cancer of the cervix in Jamaica." He said there was need for public education and the Society would be embarking on a major programme soon which would include the showing of films, lectures and the training of doctors and para-medics.

Companies would also be encouraged to send workers to the Society for screening as part of the public education campaign. He too emphasised the need for more funds to carry out the work of the Society.

The Society which started its screening clinic in 1972, treats about six patients with problems of the cervix per month. Patients come from other parts of the Caribbean for treatment.

The other countries with a high incidence of cervical cancer are Columbia and South Africa.

Mr. Joey Proudfoot, General Manager of Esso, who was present at the handing over ceremony, said the company was pleased to have been able to contribute to the work of the Society, pointing out that they had worked closely with Dr. Hall in securing this "urgently needed instrument" to improve the services.

He said not much was being spoken about cervical cancer in the country and urged the Cancer Society to implement a public education programme which would provide the young women with information on the subject. He also urged that there be proper maintenance of the equipment so that the Society would be able to meet the needs of patient care.

Grenada: Realities not legalities

Washington Post, Oct 31.

AS THE UPROAR over the Grenadian expedition mounted, you could take your choice among the legal eagles who claim that the United States has done all sorts of violence to the norms of law, domestic and international.

The ancient maxim was inter arma leges silent (amid the clash of arms the laws grow quiet). But nowadays the barest whiff of gunpowder anywhere brings on a talkfest of legalism.

To the usual worries — starting with that old bugaboo, the Rio Treaty, last heard of during the Falklands War — a novelty has been added: the danger that President Reagan's sudden, decisive action in the Windward Island infringes the prerogatives of Her Majesty, Elizabeth II.

AS HEAD OF the British Commonwealth, she is through her Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, the titular sovereign of Grenada. Any partisan use of Scoon in the restoration of legitimate authority on the island would violate constitutional rules.

Now, I am the last to wish any legal insult to a great lady. But the worry over the fine points of constitutionality when, in fact, Sir Paul Scoon had been under house arrest and perhaps in mortal danger, seems perfectly symptomatic of the problem.

We live in a world whose vast majority are ruled by brute force, and where law proceeds in most places from the barrel of somebody's gun. That was certainly the situation in Grenada until last Tuesday morning.

Where the new world differs from the old is in the cynical tendency to invoke law any time free and lawful societies combine to resist thuggish mischief.

In Grenada, in addition to the danger that several hundred young Americans might be captured or even murdered, we had seen the government of Maurice Bishop overthrown, Bishop himself murdered (probably for seeking better relations with the United States), and the Cubans on the verge of becoming the only force sufficient to control events. If that did not point Grenada towards satel-

litedom, it certainly made a mockery of the Queen's titular authority.

The more-imaginative interpreters of the international scene claim that the invasion of Grenada establishes a Reagan version of the Brezhnev doctrine.

The absurdity of that view will soon be tested. For either there will be an election in Grenada under regional sponsorship, or there will not. Either the Grenadians will be free to choose a new government or they will not. And either the constitutional processes bequeathed to Grenada by the British will be observed or they will not. And if any of this happens in Grenada, it will be far more than has happened since 1968 in Czechoslovakia, or since 1979 in Afghanistan.

ALL THE GRANADIAN operation has in common with recent Soviet enforcements of the Brezhnev doctrine, so-called, is the unpleasant use of military force. If force *per se* is to be condemned, if the legitimacy of its use under international law has nothing to do with intent or result, then it is anarchy merely disguised as law. And if you seek a precedent for that kind of law, think of the 18th Amendment and prohibition.

And one other legal novelty. Apart from the usual outcry over the War Powers Act, we seem to be headed for a humdinger of an argument over the "right" of the press (especially television cameras) to follow U.S. forces into battle.

As with the Grenadian expedition itself, it won't be beyond the wit of lawyers to find arguments that the exclusion of the press is illegal.

But if an unreported surprise action does the job, and if the operation repairs violated law and order in the Eastern Caribbean, what compelling arguments will be left to the preachers of an empty legalism? That it is better to have the pretense of law than the reality? That the Rio Treaty means Grenada must be an appendage of Cuba?

These notions reflect an expectation of international legality so extravagant as to threaten the rule of law far more than shot and shell.

Mission in Grenada

Oct. 26:

REASONS to want to set things right in Grenada aren't hard to find. Grenada's Caribbean neighbours have watched with worry as the island's leftist government collapsed, and the Prime Minister and several cabinet members were executed. Equally frightening for these small, democratic countries has been the

presence of armed Cuban construction workers and Soviet advisers, building a huge airport with no purpose in the region except as a foreign military base.

Besides its responsibility for Americans in Grenada, the United States has to be concerned as a new Cuban-Soviet base appears near our shores. So when the small Carib-

bean nations asked the United States for help in returning order to their region, they got a friendly hearing.

We've done the right thing, if we carry it through successfully. If the Bay of Pigs invasion had succeeded, there would have been praise for President Kennedy, and Cuba would be a happier place today.

Though that failed, the Grenada operation appears to be succeeding.

What are the standards for success? First, use our military power to secure the island with the least possible harm, protecting local and American civilians. Then, see that the Cubans and Soviets get out, and start the process of returning constitutional, democratic government, thus restoring peace of mind to Grenada's neighbours.

There seems to be no reason we can't accomplish all of these objectives. That brings up a comparison with Lebanon.

The Caribbean is much nearer than the Mediterranean, and the United States has a close interest in preventing a new Cuban-Soviet beachhead in this hemisphere. Conflict in Lebanon is deep and multisided; we haven't yet found means to use our military power to bring it to resolution. In Grenada we do seem to be able to achieve what we set out to do. Our responsibility now is to complete this mission so that these islands can be secure.

— The Elkhart Truth

Editorial

MORE ON GRENADA

As we said yesterday, the success of the restoration of Democracy to Grenada depends greatly on the effectiveness of the interim Government being put together by the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon.

On Tuesday, five members of the nine already named were sworn in, but conspicuously absent was Mr. Alister McIntyre, the brilliant West Indian economist who is to head the interim government. Mr. McIntyre is Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and is based in Geneva.

There have been conflicting reports about whether he is to take up the new post in Grenada or not. One report earlier this week said that he was on his way to Grenada. Unfortunately, this was proved not to be so. The latest report is that Mr. McIntyre saw the Secretary-General of United Nations in New York last week and that he left for Switzerland to discuss with his family the question of the offer made to him by Sir Paul Scoon and that he would be contacting the UN Secretary General when he had made up his mind.

The fact that this latest report was received only yesterday suggests that Mr. McIntyre has not yet made up his mind. Other reports, unconfirmed, indicate that he has and that he has decided to resign from United Nations in view of continued opposition to his being released. We hope that the matter can be resolved soon. For the international reputation of Mr. McIntyre as an economist, his experience as the Secretary-General of CARICOM, would give the interim Government of Grenada a certain lustre which would be beneficial for its development.

Incidentally, we should like to apologise for the unfortunate typographical error yesterday in the reference to Dr. Allan Kirton, Permanent Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister both under the former Prime Minister, Mr. Michael Manley, and the current

Prime Minister, Mr. Edward Seaga. He is to be a member of the nine-member government and will be in charge of the Secretariat and the Civil Service. Dr. Kirton brings to his task a wealth of experience in the Jamaican Civil Service including being Fisheries Officer and, of course, the experience in the Office of the Prime Minister.

Much will have to be done to lay the foundation for a return to peaceful civil rule following the years of repression and near totalitarian rule which marked the Bishop era and also the pre-Bishop era under Gairy. But the task should not be beyond the competence of the team which Sir Paul Scoon has chosen with obvious care and which will chart a purely administrative course as opposed to a political one. But politics, of course, there will be as the people of Grenada prepare to return to the polls to elect a Government.

There is more than one precedent in the region for the appointment of an Interim Government. One of the earliest was in 1953 when Guyana (or British Guiana as it then was) experienced political turmoil. The Government of the day headed by Dr. Cheddi Jagan supported then by Mr. Forbes Burnham was removed from office by the Colonial Governor, Sir Alfred Savage, on the ground that the Government was involved in establishing a plot to make Guyana communist. The Governor then appointed an Interim Government to carry on until elections could be held some years later.

Grenada is therefore following the path that Guyana did 30 years ago and St. Lucia did as recently as two years ago. It is important at this stage that all well-thinking Caribbean nations should offer what assistance they can give. This is not the time to be attacking the Interim Government as being stooges of the U.S. — as Mr. Burnham did before sober reflection. Nothing could be further from the truth at this early stage.

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

OAS Foreign Ministers deplore invasion

Washington, Nov 15,
Cana-Reuter

Hemisphere Foreign Ministers attending the Organisation of American States (OAS) general assembly today deplored last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada as a violation of the principles of non-intervention.

"My Government deplores the events that took place in Grenada and condemns the violation of the principles of non-intervention," Mexico's foreign minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor said.

In a speech on the second day of the OAS annual meeting, Sepulveda said: "there is no motive that would legitimise the presence of foreign troops in that country (Grenada)."

"Grenada cannot become a precedent under any circumstances," he added.

President Reagan has said he ordered the Oct. 25 invasion to protect Americans on the island and restore democracy after a bloody radical marxist coup.

Sepulveda also voiced Mexico's "deep pre-occupation by the destabilising action of irregular forces" in Central America.

Guerrillas with U.S. support are battling the marxist Sandinist Government of Nicaragua, while Leftist rebels are fighting El Salvador's U.S.-backed Government.

Sepulveda called on all nations "directly involved" in the Central American crisis to press ahead with peace negotiations by the so-called Contadora Group -- Mexico, Colombia, Panama and Venezuela.

"Now more than ever actions must correspond to words and intentions," he said.

Without naming countries, he also called on those "with interests and links to the region to abstain from carrying out acts that obstruct diplomatic efforts" to achieve peace.

Bolivia's foreign minister, Jose Ortiz Mercado, also deplored "all forms of foreign intervention in Grenada" and expressed his country's firm opposition to such actions.

U.S. officials have charged that Cuba and the Soviet Union were heavily involved in Grenada before last month's invasion.

Brazil's ambassador to

the OAS, Dario Moreira de Castro Alves, said his country "deplores that force was used" in Grenada.

"It is important to assure the right of self-determination in freedom for the people of Grenada in the shortest possible time," the Brazilian envoy said.

Neville Gallimore, Minister of State in the Ministry of foreign affairs of Jamaica, one of six Eastern Caribbean countries that participated in the invasion of Grenada, told the general assembly his government's "decision to participate was not taken casually."

Reagan Administration defends invasion

Nov 15, Cana-Reuter

The Reagan Administration has defended the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada as necessary to prevent "anarchy" which could have spread from the tiny Caribbean island to the rest of the region.

"Perhaps the first thing to note is that the collective action was undertaken to resolve a condition of anarchy, not to alter a functioning political system," Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam told the Organisation of American States (OAS) annual meeting last night.

Speaking to Central and South American foreign ministers, many of whom criticised the October 25 invasion, Dam said: "Sometimes it is better to act in order to keep a bad situation from getting worse."

he said action was necessary to resolve a situation that could endanger peace. the breakdown of Government institutions in Grenada made the situation critical, he added.

"The disintegration of political authority in Grenada created a dynamic of uncertainty and fear. Further violence seemed inevitable."

Dam said while the United States considered events in Grenada were unique, another Caribbean country, Nicaragua, felt threatened by the invasion.

This raises some troubling questions about (perceptions by) the government of Nicaragua," Dam said.

The Nicaraguan Government, he asked, beginning to worry that the very security system developed for them by the Cuban and communist bloc associations will endanger them?"

He reaffirmed U.S. support for the initiatives of the Contadora Group-Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela--its 21 objectives for peace in the region.

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Adams criticises France, Britain over Grenada

BRIDGETOWN, Nov. 16, (CANA):

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams last night criticised Britain and France for not supporting last month's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, which was aimed at toppling a Marxist military junta and restoring elected Government in the former British colony.

But he said he had no quarrel with the Latin American, African and some Western European states which supported the November 2 United Nations resolution deploring the military action.

The Prime Minister was initiating debate on a special Government-sponsored resolution in the House of Assembly condemning the conditions in Grenada prior to the invasion and approving Barbados response to a request for help from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) of which Grenada is a member.

The opposition Democratic Labour Party (DLP) has already announced its full support for the measure. Debate continues in the House this afternoon.

Adams said the intervention in Grenada was one that "will be endorsed by the verdict of history."

He suggested that if the British had more respect for their former colonies in the Caribbean they would have listened to him and St Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton "...they couldn't take us seriously enough, perhaps because we are small islands where unimportant people live."

"They (the British) who abstained have only themselves to blame if they did not grasp at all levels what was going on," Adams added.

part, I welcome the fact that a majority of the democracies in the world did not vote in favour of the resolution. Many abstained and seven voted against."

WARLORDS

But he said the French, who voted for the U.N. resolution, could not respect the situation of the Governor General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, as the only legal authority in the country who lent a higher authority to the multinational troops than some of the "warlords" and "bandits" who have called French troops into their countries in Africa.

Adams said the French had formally intervened more often than any other nation since the Second World War in the affairs of independent countries. They "have found themselves in one country in Africa at the behest of two

different people who subsequently found themselves quarrelling with each other," the Prime Minister told the House of Assembly.

TRADITIONS

Adams referred to other Western European countries which he said had the grace to acknowledge now that they did not know sufficient about the Grenada situation in the beginning.

He said he had no quarrel with the Latin American states, which though they were joined by geog-

they were joined by geography to the English-speaking Caribbean were a different people with different traditions.

"The English-speaking Caribbean has never been threatened by the military power of the United States," he said, "there has never been any occasion where the yankees have had a military occupation against our will in an English-speaking island. The Americans are to us, I believe, part of the English-speaking family of the world."

WHOLESALE

Adams dismissed the African states which voted in favour of the U.N. resolution as those "who found it necessary to swallow the politics of Non-Alignment wholesale."

But he insisted that the Africans were wrong in their public judgment that the issue was one of U.S. imperialism, expansionism or aggression.

"I believe that many of them in their private judgment quite correctly agree that the small states of the Caribbean were entitled to seek what help they could in restoring peace and tranquility to the region," he said.

He added: "For my,

Scoon turns over power to Interim Government

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 16 (CANA)

Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, has lifted the State of Emergency he imposed following last month's U.S.-led military intervention, and has turned over full political and legal powers to an interim government sworn in yesterday, an official said.

Anthony Rushford, legal advisor to the new administration, told reporters the sole aspect of the state of emergency still in force was the provision allowing for the detention of persons deemed a threat to national security.

Sir Paul assumed full administrative powers in Grenada as the sole constitutional authority on the island after the October 25 invasion which ousted an ultra-leftist military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup six days earlier.

The new administration, which has taken over these duties from Sir Paul, will run the government until elections are held next year to choose a government and return this island to parliamentary democracy after close to five years of revolutionary rule.

Rushford said the Governor-General had issued a proclamation, endorsing the validity of most of the laws in force up to October 19, the date when the Peoples' Revolutionary Government (PRG) was overthrown, and Prime Minister Maurice Bishop assassinated.

Some "peoples laws" (legislation passed by the PRG on decree) were revoked, said Rushford, including a controversial one which prohibited the publication of any newspaper, except the then state-owned **Free West Indian**.

Following the March 1979 coup that brought the PRG to power, the Grenada Constitution was suspended and the government ruled by decree.

CCC changes position on Grenada invasion

ST. GEORGE'S Grenada, November 13

The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) which opposed the United States action in Grenada, has now pledged its support for the Conference of Churches, Grenada (CCG), which welcomed the American intervention.

In a cable to Roman Catholic Bishop of Grenada Sydney Charles, acting CCG chairman, read in all Roman Catholic, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian churches today, CCC endorsed the CCG call for reconciliation "at all levels" and indicated it now has a different view of the Grenada situation.

"While we affirm our concern that the Christian's option is for peace and peaceful resolution of human

conflict", the cable says, "we have become aware of and fully appreciate the point of view of Christians in Grenada, in common with that of a majority of the people of your fair land, who see the intervention by United States and other friendly forces as a rescue exercise and a liberation process."

The cable which is signed by Roman Catholic Archbishop Kelvin Felix, CCC President, and by Methodist Minister Allan Kirton, CCC General Secretary, says "CCC, as part of the over-all move towards reconciliation, reaches out in love to you, our sisters and brothers, and pledges its resources, human and otherwise, in support of your efforts toward fulfilling our common christian objectives."

Authority in Grenada rejected

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, (CANA):

The Bahamas said here today it rejected the constitutional authority assumed by Grenada's Governor-General, Sir Paul

Scoon, in the aftermath of last months U.S.-led military intervention on the former leftist-ruled Caribbean island.

Foreign Minister Paul Adderley, in an address to

the current General Assembly of the Organisation of American States (OAS), said the Bahamas could not accept "the legal aberrations" invoked to give credibility to the new government in St George's which, he said, has no constitutional legitimacy.

"The occupying forces in Grenada have made possible and are enforcing — by the authority of their

arms — a one-man proxy executive authority based on unprecedented constitutional convolutions," Adderley said.

Following the October 25 invasion of Grenada by American and Caribbean forces to crush a military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup six days earlier, Sir Paul emerged as the sole constitutional authority on the island

Public Affairs

Intervention in Grenada — making the law work

by Donald Trotman

BY whatever other names it may be called, an intervention as understood in international law took place in Grenada when armed forces of the U.S.A, Jamaica, Barbados and the OECS invaded Grenada on 25th October, 1983.

Statesmen and soldiers will long be credited and condemned for the part they played or did not play in that intervention. Academics and lawyers are already engaged in fractious disputation with priests and politicians about the rights and wrongs of the

vention in certain circumstances.

But in the real world, law cannot be examined in isolation; it must be considered and applied to facts — at least to such facts as are available — and to arguments submitted.

U.S. ARGUMENTS

The U.S. claimed to justify its role in the joint intervention on five



Other facts must be thrown into the balance for weighing with the law — such as the murders by the Mongoose Gang; denial of freedom of expression; failure to hold elections; suspension of the Constitution

principal actors in the October drama.

The scope for controversy is endless in so complex a situation. The purpose of this article is neither to join in this debate nor to end it; but to focus on some of the more pertinent legal issues which can be related to some of the more relevant facts in the situation.

In the face of blistering condemnations by critics, the authors of the multinational military operation into Grenada have become overly sensitive to the use of words like "invasion" and "intervention" in describing their armed intrusion into Grenadian territory, and have resorted to more euphemistic language in explaining their entry and presence there.

They should, however, take comfort in the knowledge that while international law recognises a general prohibitory principle of non-intervention, it also endorses a corresponding right to justifiable inter-

grounds:

- (1) to protect innocent lives, including the personal safety of American citizens in Grenada;
- (2) to forestall further chaos;
- (3) to assist in the restoration of law and order and of Governmental institutions fundamental to the enjoyment of basic human rights which were violated in Grenada;
- (4) because the U.S. was requested by the OECS States to assist in a joint effort to restore order and democracy in Grenada (Statements by President Reagan and Ambassador Kirkpatrick on 25th and 26th October, 1983).

THE CARIBBEAN CLAIMS

The Caribbean States which joined in the invasion have claimed that they took action jointly with the U.S. because —

- (1) "We are one region. Grenada is part and parcel of us as an organisa-

tion. We don't have the capacity ourselves to see to it that Grenadians get the freedom that they are required to choose their own Government"

- (2) the type of assassination like Bishop's must not be allowed to continue in the Caribbean countries
- (3) to fulfil their obligation to assist the Grenadian people to recover their freedom and human rights
- (4) the Governments of the OECS perceived that their countries were threatened by events in Grenada
- (5) Article 8 of the OECS Treaty allowed them to do so when they recognised that their security was threatened. (OECS Chairman Charles and Deputy Prime Minister Shearer in White House and Jamaica Parliament on 25th October, 1983).

The merits of the above claims and arguments are not in issue in this article, which seeks neither to support nor to refute them, but to juxtapose them to relevant principles of law and practice so that they may be viewed clinically and objectively, within an orderly framework.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

When international lawyers speak of intervention they mean the forcible interference with the affairs of a state by another state or states with the intention of preserving or changing the status of those affairs. The degree of such interference and the means used to effect it may vary; and, depending on the circumstances, used to effect it may vary; depending on the circumstances, such interference could be lawful or unlawful. The relevant legal question to be considered by us in the Grenada situation is whether the US/Caribbean intervention was lawful or unlawful. For this purpose, attention will be given to the general principles of international law, State practice, the law of the United Nations Charter, the treaty law of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

Both in the practice of states and in the published opinions of eminent jurists, it has been recognised or claimed that intervention in a state is legally right or excusable on the following grounds:

- (1) in self-defence
- (2) on the invitation of one of the

parties to a civil strife
(3) if a state violates universally recognised rules of international law
(4) to protect citizens from inhuman treatment, and to help them regain their fundamental rights and freedoms.

SELF-DEFENCE

Under customary international law, every state has the right to use force or coercion on its own or on another state's territory to repel any imminently threatened or actual injury to its own territory by that other state or other persons.

For preventive or pre-emptive action on the foreign state's territory to be justified, the state taking such action and pleading it in self-defence must show "a necessity of self-defence, instant, overwhelming leaving no choice of means and no moment for deliberation". This formulation by U.S. Secretary of State Webster in 1837 in relation to the Caroline Incident between U.S.A. and Canada, has become accepted as the correct test for self-defence in international law. In hopefully simple language it means that any state relying on a plea of self-defence against a threatened attack must prove that the anticipated attack or injury was imminent, and that the force used to prevent it was necessary in the particular circumstances.

THE U.N. CHARTER AND SELF-DEFENCE

The right of every state to self-defence has been consistently claimed and preserved in international expressions and agreements by and among states. An added dimension to its exercise has also come to be recognised with the acceptance of the notion of collective self-defence, whereby several states can rightfully join together to defend their total interests or the interest of another. Thus Article 51 of the 1945 UN Charter preserved the existence of "the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations".

Similar endorsement of the notions of individual and collective self-de-

(Continued on Page A15)

The Sunday Gleaner, November 20, 1983

INTERVENTION

(Continued from Page 8A)

fence has been given in Article 3 of the 1948 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, providing that "an armed attack by any state against an American State, shall be regarded as an attack against all American States, and consequently, each one of (the other American States) undertakes to assist in meeting the attack in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations". A similar provision is contained in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, 1949.

Similarly, a 1965 U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning friendly Relations and Co-operation among States particularly recognises the validity of Chapter VII of the Charter which includes Article 51. A Soviet Union proposal in the 1969 General Assembly debate on "aggression" gives implied acceptance to Article 51 of the Charter by excepting from the definition of aggression "the use of armed force in accordance with the Charter".

Notable instances of claims of self-defence are Israel's pre-emptive strike against Egypt in 1967; France's incursions into Tunisia during the 1950's to destroy Algerian rebel camps; and Israeli's attack on nuclear installations in Iraq in 1981.

INTERVENTION BY INVITATION

Theory and practice support the view that intervention could be justifiable where the intervening State is invited by the lawfully constituted

Head of State or Government, or by the majority of people or opposition factions in a civil strife.

This right has been claimed by the Soviet Union when it invaded Afghanistan in 1979; by the U.S.A. and Belgium when they invaded the Congo in 1964, by Indonesia when it moved into East Timor in 1975.

Customary international law, the practice of States and the opinions of eminent jurists have long recognised the right of a State or States to intervene in the affairs of another State for the purpose of punishing or preventing crimes against humanity and crimes against international law such as privacy, slavery and genocide.

The rationale for the recognition of this right is based on the assumption that states in their relations among themselves, and as members of the international society are obliged to guarantee to their own and foreign citizens within their territory certain fundamental rights which are necessary for the existence of those citizens and for the maintenance of friendly relations among the international society of nations.

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

The right of humanitarian intervention has been considered to be exercisable in the following situations:

- (1) When a state renders itself guilty of cruelties against and persecution of its nationals in such a way as to deny their fundamental human rights, and to shock the conscience of mankind.
- (2) when a Government has been guilty of persistent misconduct or prolonged neglect to remedy unjust conditions within its jurisdiction.
- (3) when tyranny becomes unbearable

by oppressed citizens of a state, other states could come to their help if they request such assistance.

- (4) when it is necessary for a Home State to protect the person and property of their nationals in a foreign state.

Thus in 1830, Britain and Russia intervened in Turkey to stop massacres of Greeks by Turks. In 1860 Austria, France, Britain, Prussia and Russia intervened in Syria to stop the suppression of Christians by Turks; between 1903 and 1903 Austria, Russia, Britain, Italy and France intervened in Turkey to prevent further Turkish oppression in Macedonia. More recently the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals recognised the right of the Allied Powers to punish such crimes against humanity committed by Germany and Japan and considered them as crimes against international law. The significant pronouncement of the Nuremberg Tribunal should be noted "Crimes against international law are committed by men, not by abstract entities, and only by punishing individuals who commit such crimes can the provisions of international law be enforced".

When in 1964 the US planes transported Belgian troops to the Congo, the U.S.A. justified this action on grounds, inter alia that it was made to save the lives of Congolese and foreign citizens of eighteen other states and in exercise of its responsibility to protect U.S. citizens "under the circumstances existing in the Stanleyville area".

The Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport in 1976, to rescue Israeli citizens held hostage there and the 1980 abortive attempt to free Americans held hostage in Iran are recent illustrations of humanitarian intervention in the practice of States.

While it is an accepted axiom of international law that a State's sovereignty allows it to do as it pleases within its own territory yet, there is

IN GRENADA

strong juristic support for intervention for "the justifiable purpose of protecting the inhabitants of another state from treatment which is so arbitrary and abusive as to exceed the limits of that authority within which the sovereign is presumed to act with reasons and justice" (Stowell).

Lawyers nurtured in the Common Law tradition should find no difficulty in accepting the rationale upon which humanitarian intervention (in international law) is based. For they must know that it is a defence in the criminal jurisprudence of the common law for one person to use force against another to prevent that other from committing a forcible and atrocious crime such as murder, rape, robbery, arson.

THE OECS TREATY

All the participants in the intervention point to the OECS Treaty as authority for their action.

Article 1 (b) of the 1981 Treaty establishing the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States declares one of the major purposes of the Organisation to be "to promote unity and solidarity among the member states and to defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence". In order to achieve this and other stated purposes, the Member States of the Organisation pledge in Article 2 "to endeavour to co-ordinate, harmonize and pursue joint policies particularly in the field of (a).....(q) Mutual Defence and Security....."

Understanding (without having to agree) of the OECS members' claim to justifying their intervention action by the authority of the Treaty, may be aided if the foregoing Articles 1 & 2 were read conjunctively with Articles 4, 8 and 15 of the Treaty.

Article 4 enjoins member States of the Organisation "to take all appropri-

ate measures to ensure the carrying out of obligations arising out of (the Treaty) or resulting from decisions taken by "the institutions of the organisation". These institutions include the Heads of Government (called "the authority") of the Member States of the Organisation and the Defence and Security Committee.

Article 8 subordinates the Defence and Security Committee to the Heads of Government and makes it responsible inter alia for coordinating the effects of member states for collective defence and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression and for the development of close ties among the member states....in matters of external defence and security...in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations".

But so obsessed are the actors and their critics with Article 8 that they seem not to have noticed Article 15 of the Treaty which provides that "Nothing in this Treaty shall preclude any member State from participating in other arrangements either with other Member States or non-Member States provided that its participation in such arrangements does not derogate from the provisions of this Treaty". The possibilities of Article 15 are virtually endless.

There could be as many manoeuvres within it as there could be on a chess board. Participation "in other arrangements either with other Member States or non-Member States...." could include a multitude of moves including, of course, joint military action and mutual security pacts with sensibly selected allies.

DELIBERATION

The question which may now be appropriately put for deliberation is whether, in the light of commonly

known facts, and of the claims and arguments advanced by the U.S.A. and Caribbean States, the intervention of 25th October, 1983 could be justified by international law and precedents of practice as outlined above. To focus only on the dramatic events of October immediately before the intervention, would impede objective judgement. Other commonly known facts must also be thrown into the balance for weighing with the law:-

The brutal murders and assaults of Gairy's Mongoose Squad. In Bishop's time, denial of freedom of expression and thought with the forcible closure of the **Torchlight**, the **Catholic Focus** and **Grenadian Voice** newspapers; the detention without trial of hundreds, in arbitrary deprivation of their freedom; the failure to hold elections in violation of the right of citizens to participate in Government directly by voting and through freely elected representatives; the suspension of the Constitution including the protection of fundamental rights provisions. Add to these, serious security crises experienced by Dominica, Barbados and Saint Lucia, during the past three years.

The Caribbean States including Grenada, are fledgling members of the international society, having only recently gained their independence. As newcomers to any society, they are expected to live by and with the rules which regulate the orderly relations among themselves and other members of the society. But they also have the unique opportunity of demonstrating their skills to bring new solutions to old problems, and their creative capability to apply international legal thought and theory to the facts of real life. Small as they are, they could yet, with wisdom, make substantial contributions to the progressive development of international law. Sometimes they may err a little; but if their intentions are just and honourable and in the common interest, their actions may still be applauded. For "in all human institutions" as Goldsmith wrote, "a smaller evil is allowed, to procure a greater good".

150 soldiers back from Grenada

ANOTHER BATCH FLIES OUT

SSOME 150 MEMBERS of the Jamaica Defence Force who participated in the invasion of Grenada returned home yesterday to a warm and rousing welcome from families and friends after four weeks in the tiny Caribbean island.

Hugs and kisses were exchanged as loved ones greeted the soldiers with spontaneous expressions of joy and happiness for their safe return.

Many were eager to get first-hand reports on their experiences in Grenada, where United States-led forces had toppled the military junta which came to power after a bloody coup.

The soldiers, their families and friends were then hurried off to a special dinner at Camp as a gesture of goodwill from their officers. They were entertained with music by a J.D.F. band during dinner.

Scores of family members and friends, including children, had waited patiently at Up Park Camp for hours before the soldiers arrived at approximately 2:30 p.m.

The atmosphere at Camp presented a vivid contrast to the scene at Norman Manley International Airport where the soldiers arrived in two huge U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes which touched down at 12 noon and 1.30 p.m., respectively. They were met by Major-General Robert Neish, Chief of Staff of the J.D.F., in a scene devoid of fanfare and drama. No friend or family member was at the airport.

Minutes after these soldiers de-planed, 19 of their colleagues boarded one of the aircraft, on their way to Grenada to provide additional support for 152 others who flew to that country on Friday to replace those

(Contd. on Page 14 Col. 6)

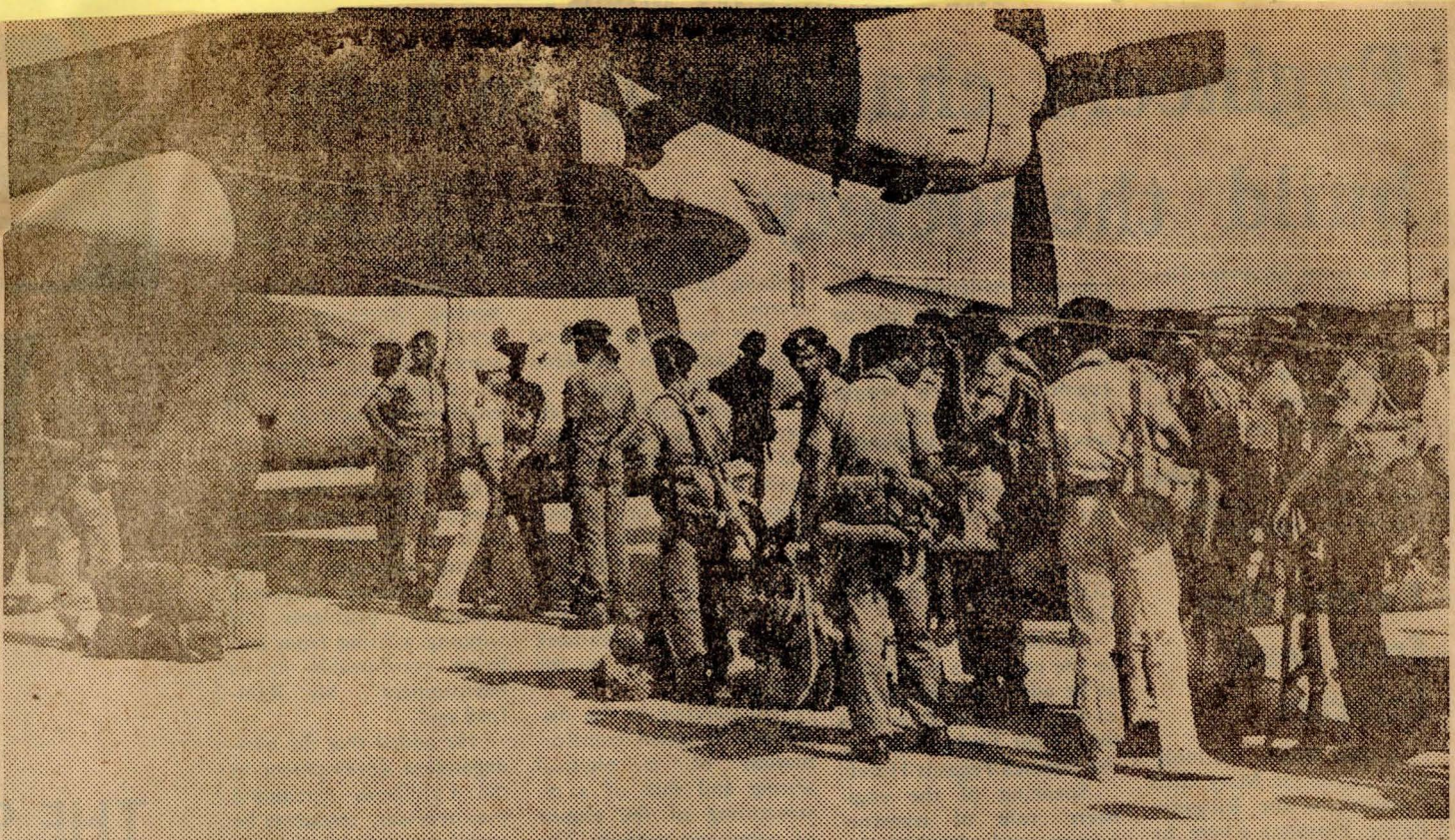
Gleaner Nov. 21, 1983



BACK HOME: Some of the 150 J.D.F. soldiers who arrived from Grenada aboard two U.S. Air Force C-130 transport planes at the Norman Manley International Airport yesterday afternoon. The soldiers, who spent four

weeks assisting in peace keeping assignments in the troubled Grenada, were taken to Up Park Camp where they were met by scores of relatives and friends and then feted by colleagues at Camp.

—Sterling photos



OFF TO GRENADA: Nineteen soldiers of the Jamaica Defence Force about to board a US Air Force C-130 transport plane at Norman Manley International Airport yesterday afternoon. They will join 152 other JDF men in Grenada as part of Jamaica's contribution

to the joint peace keeping force in that island.

The Jamaican contingent which took part in

the October 25 invasion yesterday afternoon. of Grenada returned (See Page One).

150 soldiers return from Grenada

Continued from Page 1

who returned home yesterday.

Without the emotional outpourings of families and friends, the atmosphere at the airport was quiet, but one could detect a subtle tension. Army personnel including Major-General Neish, spoke with one voice: it was a good experience.

In a brief interview, Major-General Neish said: "The performance from my point of view has been quite good". He described the departure of the soldiers both in terms of the secrecy that surrounded the operation and willingness of the men as "efficient and professional".

Asked if any member of the party had objected to going to Grenada the Brigadier answered: "The troops were given their instructions and there were no hesitation in complying The feeling in the J.D.F. is one of complete commitment to the job that has to be done. The morale is high."

Asked about the level of combat exposure among the soldiers, and if he considered the Grenadian experience an excellent opportunity to allow the J.D.F. men to flex their muscles, Major-General Neish said that although the troops were in a "combat situation" they were not necessarily engaged in combat.

"They were given specific duties," he said, adding: "It was an opportunity to prove that we were professionally equal to the task."

Just before boarding for the four-hour journey to Grenada, one young soldier, sporting an SLR (self-loading rifle) in which he said he had "total confidence", said he felt good to get the possible combat experience. "At any time in my army career," he said, "I

am prepared to be up front".

Another soldier, tall and lanky and looking smart with his SLR, spoke of his five years' experience in the army and his belief that his experience in Grenada would be good for him. "The entire Caribbean Basin will depend on it," he said.

Arriving at Up Park Camp in three army buses, six trucks and two jeeps that whisked them from the airport, a few of the new arrivals gave a synopsis of their experiences in 'Spice Island'.

"It was a good experience in one sense and bad in another sense," one soldier said.

What was the bad experience? he was asked.

"Well, if not for the help of the Americans, the Caribbean forces could not fight them (the Grenadian Army and Cubans).... We find plenty arms, plenty, plenty arms," he said. The good part for him: "It was good combat experience".

How long will members of the J.D.F. be staying in Grenada? "We will definitely be prepared to stay for six months," Major-General Neish said. The soldiers would stay as long as they were needed.

Pressed for a definite time-frame, he said: "It's an open-end situation. One could call it that."

RENDER NO. 26/04/02 (ADDITIONALLY)

Thatcher's hands-off stance over Grenada a shock —Ashenheim

Had the coup by General Hudson Austin been carried out by the IRA in the Republic of Ireland, instead of in Grenada, with a build-up of Russian and Cuban troops, British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher could not have dared to "thrust her skirts aside and say: 'It is no business of mine; we could not dare to interfere with the sovereignty of a sovereign country.'"

This was the assertion made by the Hon. Leslie Ashenheim, Honorary Chairman of the Gleaner, at the Pegasus Hotel on Thursday.

In an address to the luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of St. Andrew, Mr. Ashenheim said that had it been the Republic of Ireland and had Mrs. Thatcher dared to take that attitude, "the British Parliament would have thrown her out on her neck so quick that she would not have known where she landed."

Mr. Ashenheim said that the simple reason was that Ireland was the "backyard" of Britain in the same way as Grenada may be regarded as being in the "backyard" of the USA.

He expressed surprise at the attitude taken by the British Government on Grenada and particularly the attitude of Mrs.

Thatcher. This, he said, caused him the "greatest grief, almost shock at the way in which the Mother of the Commonwealth has shifted her skirts aside and left us standing exactly where we are, and as good as said, 'Oh, well, you have got to row your own boat, because I just don't like what you have done.'"

He then quoted from a story in the *Sunday Telegraph*, which he said set out very aptly, the British attitude to Grenada. The *Telegraph* story posed the example of a coup similar to that in Grenada, happening in the Republic of Ireland, with similar circumstances of a heavy flirtation with Russians and Cubans and the build-up of a missile base and military airfield. It went on to raise the question as to whether Mrs. Thatcher could have dared to take up the attitude she did on Grenada; and took the view that, had she done so, the British Parliament would have moved in and thrown her out.

Mr. Ashenheim said that the British Prime Minister and Government would not "dream of allowing that sort of thing to take place in their backyard, and what is more, many of the European countries that have con-

demned the United States in this matter would be siding up with her to destroy the Russian/Cuban/Irish combination.

Earlier, he referred to the response of the Peruvian Embassy in Jamaica to the Grenadian issue, in a letter published in the *Gleaner* on November 8. He said that letter "lays bare the whole futility of the opposition to the invasion of Grenada."

The letter said it condemned the action that was taken, and then ended up by saying, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru 'has instructed its Permanent Representative at the United Nations and the Organisation of American States to express the country's opposition in these forums; and the necessity to proceed with the withdrawal of all foreign elements engaged in the situation at the earliest time, so that the people of Grenada can freely decide their own destiny, exercising the right of self-determination.'

"Now, this is what they want to bring about, but at the same time they are condemning as hard as they can, the only possible action which could ever have given the Grenadian

people any opportunity of expressing their right to self-determination", said Mr. Ashenheim, who went on to add:

"Surely, nobody, not the most hypocritical of critics, could suggest that we could have persuaded either Bishop or Austin to have given them back control over their own affairs?"

"Why? In fact, some people think that Bishop was killed because he was weakening and was thinking of doing just that, and that is why Austin took over. So this is one thing that seems to me to be a complete give-away of the whole case. How can you want something and say that this is something that you desire, and then at the same time attack the only action which, it is perfectly obvious, could ever have brought about that thing which you are hoping and wishing that the people could get?", he asked.

Mr. Ashenheim was loudly applauded as he spoke.

Inaction on Grenada irks Conservatives

Daily Telegraph, Nov: The Prime Minister has been told by Conservative Central Office of considerable dismay in the party throughout the country that the British Government left it to the United States to lead the military interventions in Grenada.

Letters and telephone calls to Tory headquarters have shown strong support for those Conservative MPs who signed a Commons motion applauding the action by America and several Caribbean states.

The Foreign Office has come in for particular criticism.

But disappointment has also been expressed about

the Prime Minister's performance, particularly in light of her repeated expression of antagonism to Communism.

Lack of consultation

The criticism of Mrs. Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, is countered by Whitehall attempts to put emphasis on the lack of consultation which the United States offered Britain before its military intervention.

The Foreign Secretary sees his Conservative critics as the same people, mainly right wingers, who have been unhappy with Foreign Office policy over several issues since 1979, beginning with the Rhodesia-Zimbabwe settlement.

The Prime Minister has gone to some lengths to show her support for Sir

Geoffrey after his much-criticised speeches in the Commons on Grenada.

Political embarrassment

She is smarting from the political embarrassment which the Opposition parties were able to heap on the Government because of her failure to dissuade President Reagan from the Grenada action.

She is also upset at the constitutional difficulties into which the Americans put the Queen, as Head of State of Grenada, which is an independent Commonwealth country.

There is some concern in Whitehall over the reaction the Prime Minister may face from some allies when she attends the Commonwealth conference in New Delhi later this month.

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OPINION POLL 3

By PROF. CARL STONE

Note: The October 1983 Gleaner Poll carried out by Professor Carl Stone was done over the period October 20th to 26th and included 1,032 respondents

across the island in 36 communities. The estimated level of sample and field error is 3% representing a bias in favour of the PNP. Since the

expected level of sample error for a sample of this size is 5%, we have not corrected our results to adjust for the error.



Many believe Cubans and Russians involved in removal of Maurice Bishop

Although opinions were sharply divided on the subject (mainly along party lines), the October 1983 Stone Poll found that many Jamaicans shared the view that both Cuba and the USSR had a hand in the power struggles which removed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop from power in Grenada.

43% thought that the Cubans were implicated compared to 29% who thought otherwise. 28% had no opinions. JLP opinion tended to reveal a large majority supporting the view that the Cuban government played a role in

Bishop's removal. PNP opinion tended to a majority belief in the innocence of the Cubans, with a minority agreeing with the JLP view that they were implicated.

62% of the JLP thought the Cubans were implicated while 20% disagreed. Among the PNP only 27% thought the Cubans were implicated, while a large 41% disagreed.

A smaller 35% thought that the Russians were implicated, while as many persons (33%) disagreed with that view. Again opinions divided according to party.

QUESTION

Do you think that the Cubans the Russians had a hand in the removal of Bishop in Grenada?

TOMORROW:

Are Hard Drugs a problem?

Gleaner Nov. 21, 1983

Voice of the people

Rescue mission

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

There can be no doubt in anyone's mind that the "invasion" of Grenada was in fact of the most valiant and heroic rescue missions undertaken by any allied task force in recent times. However some statements by the British relating to the Liberation of Grenada leave me feeling both upset and somewhat angered, especially in the light of that country's Falkland Island adventure.

Detractors and political propagandists have used various ploys in attempts to negate the right of the Caribbean family to take measures to save innocent men, women and children from a fate that was unthinkable to the average man in the street just a few months ago. How dare they step back and criticize the way in which Grenada's call for help was answered...the way in which some countries have reacted provided a glimpse of the rivalries that have long undermined the democratic process and policymaking apparatus of the

world-wide community.

Speculation about the motives behind the rescue mission have been quite byzantine; perhaps in this instance we can be spared the manipulative rhetoric of the left and just for once recognize that the war arsenal captured in Grenada wasn't destined for use as medical aid or as an educational tool or as food for hungry stomachs. The bloody guns and ammunition were going to be used against us, and, anyone who refuses to recognize that fact is either a fool, a nitwit or a tool of the bloodyminded anarchists.

The U.K.'s initially strident response to the gallant rescue flew in the face of the realization that we live in an increasingly inter-dependent geographical area. The choice was for all of our nations to live as brothers and sisters or to eventually die or be enslaved as fools...our leaders chose to live as brothers and sisters despite the hazards and uncertainties that underlay their natural reluctance to enter into a military conflict.

There was no choice. When one looks at the rescue in retrospect it is abundantly clear that the murderers in Grenada could not be allowed to wreak any more havoc on their own islanders nor on the rest of the Caribbean. The Grenadians asked for help and we supported them, it's as simple as that, and, the world now knows that our nation and the Americans are allies to be counted on. And it's high time. The world is so intimidated by Russia and Cuba that many

nations are willing to appease the Kremlin. It doesn't seem to matter to them that the Soviets invaded Afghanistan and Hungary, or that they shoot down defenseless civilian airliners. All of these truths are brushed aside in an indecent rush to infer that the Caribbean allies might somehow have erred in carrying out their rescue mission.

I say Bravo! at last someone has the heart to stop the communist anarchists from neo-colonizing the Caribbean.

Mr. Seaga could have chosen a safe, noncontroversial foreign policy, he could have bobbled and weaved with no commitment. He could have embarked on a "maybe", "if and but" or a "perhaps" type of policy, but he chose none of those buck-passing trips. Thank God Mr. Seaga is a leader who leads. Thank God he is a leader who articulates a vision of defending democracy and our country's civilization, freedom and honour.

Should we have kept out of the rescue mission? Should we have condoned the massacres and murders? Should we have walked away from the outrage of our brothers and sisters? Mr. Seaga gave us the only correct and unarguable answers.

I am, etc.,

LEO WYMAN J.P.

Arawak P.O.

St. Ann

October 28th. 1983

Grenada

THE EDITOR Sir:

It is horror to remember Grenada in one sense, but it is joy in another. Horror when we think of the brutal slaying, but joy when we think of the rescue operation, and a people and a nation saved.

God bless America, our Prime Minister Edward Seaga, Tom Adams and all the O.E.C.S. members who participated in this operation.

To Forbes Burnham and George Chambers: "Then it is the brave man chooses while the coward stands aside". How could we allow our little sister to be swallowed up by that ugly beast communism? God would never forgive us.

I hope all those who are against the rescue operation will empathise with the Grenadians and get the real feeling of mental, physical and psychological stress, and rejoice with the Grenadians now that they are free. Once again hats off for Mr. Seaga. You have gotten a little closer to my heart.

I am etc.,
L.M.,

Manchester,
November 7, 1983.

OPINIONS

United Church leaders not speaking for the church on Grenada

Says Everalld Warmington, M.P. for South West Catharine in a letter to the Editor

It is with total dismay, disbelief and alarm that I observed in the **Gleaner** of Friday the 11th of November 1983, an headline "United Church criticises Government over Grenada, Security," and signed by the General Secretary of the United Church Rev. Sam Sellie and the Moderator Rt. Rev. Stanford Webley.

I would like to ask these two gentlemen, were the Members of the United Church consulted at any time and their views canvassed before such a statement was issued? I do not know of any member who was consulted, and I have spoken to many since Friday from different Churches within the denomination who have assured me they were never consulted. The delegates to Synod who are normally the Elders representing their respective Churches were never consulted. Ministers of the United Church were never consulted. Maybe a privileged few were.

In the absence of consultation with the above, how do these gentlemen arrive at such a conclusion that the United Church condemns the action of the Government? The statement then, can only be viewed as coming from the Rev. Mr. Smellie and the Rev. Webley, and not from the United Church.

When I speak, I speak with knowledge of the United Church, as I have been a life long and active Member of this denomination. Further, I was founder, leader and President of the Young Christian Fellowship (which is called Youth Fellowship) at my Church, was a Counsellor at the National Annual Youth Camps, and was Vice President of the Youth Fellowship of the Surrey Council which took in all the Churches in the County of Surrey.

There are nine points raised in the statement. They are:

1. Their reasoning on the Grenadian massacre and the intervention show clearly that they are confused, not knowing on what issue they are in agreement with. They seem to forget that we intervened on request made to our Government. Where were they when Russia invaded Afghanistan against the wishes of the Afghans?

2. They state "despite what has been ACCLAIMED as a successful rescue operation..." The success was not acclaimed but is quite clear and every one knows it was a complete success and their statement is without merit as the Grenadians are happy. Their position is completely opposite to that of the Grenadian Churches. The statement went on to speak of "expatriation of Grenadian citizens." It seems that only they know of this expatriation, as nobody else has such information.

3. They say they are dissatisfied at having first heard of Jamaica's involvement through overseas media. They should realise that information on the operation was very sensitive and had this information been released before hand to all and sundry, it would be, to forewarn the Russians and Cubans in Grenada.

4. They speak of disintegration of the Caribbean Community. No responsible leader would seek to pull out of CARICOM because of the liberation of Grenada. This should only serve to strengthen CARICOM against foreign threats.

5. They say they observe with trepidation our involvement in super-power struggle for supremacy in the Caribbean. It seems that they were asleep in the 1970s when we were only a surrogate of Russia and Cuba and walking to the mountain top with Communists.

Privilege of Parliament

6. On the subject of the country's security they say they deplore the use of the privilege of Parliament, and that this will result in the erosion of confidence in the

democratic institutions. Let me stress that Parliament is the highest Authority in the land. What is being eroded is confidence in the United Church, and this is what the Rev. Mr. Smellie and Rev. Mr. Webley should be looking at because at this time when all other Churches are growing stronger and stronger and more vibrant, we are losing membership and are becoming dormant and meaningless to the point where we can not even attract Ministers to our Church.

7. They claimed that the Prime Minister's statement to Parliament resulted in widespread panic and caused emotional agony to the relatives of those mentioned. The statement from Mr. Smellie and Mr. Webley is what is creating panic and alarm in the United Church. They criticise the Prime Minister's statement yet, when the State of Emergency was introduced in 1976 they endorsed it, and never seemed as concerned for all those innocent children, wives and relatives who suffered total mental and nervous breakdown because of constant mental torture and anguish for themselves and their loved ones.

8. They are calling on leaders to avoid inflammatory statements, yet their statement is inflammatory, and the many utterances from Church leaders against fellow preachers who choose Revivalism. The latest is the attack on television of these people by one of the United Church's Ministers Rev. Oliver Daley. I think they should unite the Church first and all children of God before speaking to someone else about unity. This should be the urgent and critical task in rebuilding a moribund denomination.

9. They ask for people to retain their objectivity, and to be open to their brothers and sisters yet they are not practising this. They should remember how many Ministers of the United Church suffer because of their objectivity and because they dare to speak out. Some of them have to resign from the Church because of the action and pressure of the leaders of the Church, and because of favouritism towards some Pastors.

It is my fervent hope that the Moderator is not allowing himself to be used by those Pastors of the Church who are more committed to ideology than to the Gospel of Christ.

Sorry, no tears for Bishop

Says Chester Burgess

There's a story told in verse about a lady who, astonishingly, sailed away on a simmering summer's day on the back of a crocodile. Amazingly, she invited her friends to see how happy she could be on the back of a crocodile. Significantly, the croc was seen to wink an eye as the lady waved goodbye, smiling her sunniest smile. Understandably, at the end of the ride the lady was inside and the smile on the crocodile.

Now in October, 1977, Mozambique's Samorra Machel told a wildly enthusiastic Jamaican audience that in his country counter-revolutionaries were dealt with like pestilential crocodiles — by crushing them in the egg. His audience were too enraptured with this revolutionary come all the way from the other side of Africa to notice that the symbol of detestation in Mozambique was none other than the National Animal of Jamaica.

He invited it

Since March, 1979 Maurice Bishop has ridden on the back of a crocodile, oblivious to wink of its eye as he deprived the Grenadian people of one human right after another, and relishing the heroic role of revolutionary and menace in the Caribbean Basin. On October 13, 1983 he went riding as usual, but it was to be his last ride. Thrown by his mount, he floundered around for a while, and was almost rescued; but by October 19 he was very much on the inside and the smile very much on the outside of the crocodile.

Murder, the slaying of one human being by another, is an ugly business,

but some men invite it: such a man was Maurice Bishop. The rules that govern the revolutionary game — the seizure of power by any means and its retention at all cost — provide for the liquidation of the adversary or rival and the succession of *de facto* government by *de facto* government. This is a fundamental of human experience, and events in Grenada should not have come as a surprise to the practised revolution-watcher.

In reality, despite the deplorable brutality of it all — but then coups are usually carried out with brutality — all that happened in Grenada was the overthrow of one *de facto* government by another. Or, to be more exact, a dictatorship embarked on a purging operation, after the fashion of communist regimes, and in the process heads rolled, after the fashion of communist purges.

This was not the overthrow of a *de jure* government by some rebel group. Maurice Bishop was never the lawful Prime Minister of Grenada, and the outrage flooding the English-speaking Caribbean shouldn't be allowed to degenerate into some sort of posthumous whitewashing of someone who deliberately declined to legitimize himself when he could, and in spite of well-intentioned pressure from his fellows in the region. Let us not forget that this man, whose methods the Commonwealth Caribbean didn't admire and didn't hesitate to condemn, was an architect of the movement that brought communism and communist methods to Grenada. Maurice Bishop is but one more dictator who has had his day and gone the way that many a dictator has gone in the course of human history.

So, sorry, but no tears for Mr. Bishop, but for those decent Grenadians caught in the quicksands of inter-factional struggle; and the deepest sympathy goes out from decent people everywhere to those who mourn them.

But we can thank the late Mr. Bishop for one thing. The circumstances of his death have provided the scenario for Commonwealth Caribbean people to have a demonstration of what communism is all about — not the heaven on earth the comrades have taught foolish people to believe, but something uncompromisingly evil and unacceptably alien, having as its end the domination of mankind, an end that justifies all means, including the body-and-soul annihilation of the very people it purports to serve. It is as if the English-speaking Caribbean is seeing communism for the first time, despite the warnings of those of us who've been branded as reactionaries and scaremongers.

It is now realized that communism is no mere theoretical concept "that you're always bringing up... do we have to talk about communism?", or some sort of experience peculiar to distant lands like Afghanistan or Poland or Korea, but a tangible reality in our midst with potential for far-reaching consequences, and something about which something positive must be done.

If the CARICOM countries hadn't taken positive steps against the new Grenada regime, Grenada was set to sink deeper into the clutches of Moscow-Havana, serving as the forwarding depot and arsenal for the dissemination of Soviet-style destabilization in the English-speaking Caribbean. It would have become a Grade 11 satellite in the area, an expression of the Soviet CBI, a role that at one time Jamaica seemed destined to play. Makes your blood run cold, doesn't it?

However, let us not delude ourselves into believing that the issue is resolved, and that the communist menace is behind us. On the contrary, the future requires a special kind of caution on our part if that future is to be secure. For Grenada-style experiences could recur

through our own complacency of default. Reversal doesn't mean defeat as far as the communist is concerned — he withdraws from the firing line, reassembles his forces and marshalls his resources for a return to the fray with all the subtlety and persistence at his command.

Alerted us

Right now condemnation of the regime that ousted Maurice Bishop is coming from all sorts of men in all corners of the Caribbean. But despite the seeming unanimity, some of what is being said represents a climbing on to the bandwaggon of popular protest or stems from the fear of similar fate. Some of it is self-serving propaganda, double-talk in short, having neither sincerity nor meaningfulness. For particular situations and attitudes haven't altered, nor has there been mitigation of the perils associated with them, as recent developments in Jamaica and recent excursions from Jamaica have shown. Nothing we can do can eliminate the possibility of recurrence, but we can avoid recurrence if we have the food sense and the courage to do whatever has to be done.

It can still happen here, or elsewhere in the English-speaking Caribbean, the moment we cease to be vigilant. For there are always among us for whom Marx-Lenin is the gospel, the USSR the source of all wisdom, and the October, 1917 Russian revolution akin to the second coming of Christ. They constitute the menace in our midst.

The legacy of Maurice Bishop is that his death has alerted us to this danger. If we can shed no tears for him, we can at least be grateful to him for this.

Requiescat in pace.

Gleaner NOV. 22, 1983

Grenada's prospects for CBI assistance said 'excellent'

BRIDGETOWN, November 21 (CANA):

The head of a U.S. inter-agency task force to Grenada said here today the prospects are "excellent" for the former leftist-ruled island becoming a beneficiary under the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a programme devised by the Reagan administration to spur economic growth in the region.

Jay Morris, Deputy Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in Washington, told reporters both Grenadian Government and private sector representatives wanted the island to become a beneficiary of the multi-million dollar aid and trade plan.

"Naturally, that's something the United States is interested in pursuing," he said. "I think the prospects (of Grenada being designated a beneficiary) are excellent."

The mission spent last Thursday and Friday in Grenada assessing ways in which the United States can help the island's economic recovery in the aftermath of last month's U.S.-led military intervention.

Grenada, under the rule of the deposed leftwing Maurice Bishop Government, did not receive any of a U.S.\$350-million cash aid segment of the CBI that was distributed among Caribbean and Central American countries friendly to Washington.

The American officials held discussions with the Grenadian private sector on how the U.S. can help its revitalisation after the past four-and-half years of leftwing rule.

Morris said he could not give details of the report they will submit to President Reagan this week, but said there were "no startling recommendations."

The Grenadian private sector, he said wanted assistance for the development of the island's infrastructure.

"They (the private sector) aren't looking for any gifts from the United States of America. All they want is an opportunity to use their talents in full," he said.

Electricity, water, telecommunications, roads, were areas named as needing attention.

Grenada and Jamaica

By Suzanne Soracco

Since the overthrow of Maurice Bishop and the subsequent Marine operation — invasion or rescue mission, depending upon your taste — we have heard a great deal about the political implications for Jamaica. There is too much readiness to draw parallels between the Bishop and Manley governments and to fearfully conclude that an elected PNP government would end as disastrously as Bishop's revolutionary government did.

Carl Stone has written of the political gains which Prime Minister Seaga's prominent role in the recent drama assures him. The rise in popularity which Mr. Seaga is experiencing is an entirely legitimate consequence of a wise decision to stand by our Caribbean neighbours in an hour of need — as the Left would say, "in solidarity with the people of Grenada." This is clear gain for the Prime Minister and should not be allowed to degenerate into a lot of anti-Cuban hysteria on the one side, and anti-imperialist, i.e. anti-American, nonsense on the other. The Prime Minister did the right thing. All honour to the Prime Minister.

Too soon

But it is certainly too soon to suppose that Mr. Seaga will sweep back into office on the basis of one foreign policy decision. What the Grenadian tragedy affords in an opportunity for both parties to re-examine — and campaign upon — overall national priorities and policy, which will include but not be limited to the paramount problem of economic organisation.

To pretend that the New Jewel Movement government and a past or future PNP government are identical in style or ultimate direction is absurd. The historical forces which brought each into being were quite different. The PNP government elected in '72 and re-elected in '76 was part of a continuous history of democratic government in Jamaica. The NJM government was born out of a struggle against a repressive distortion of the ideals of democracy in which only the hollow form of free choice of government, through the mechanism of rigged elections, was preserved.

American policy toward the Bishop government played an important role in

creating the forces which led to the tragic denouement of the last few weeks. The U.S. made the same costly mistake with the new NJM government in 1979 that it had made 20 years earlier with Castro: at the moment the corruption regime had been ousted, the young revolutionaries turned to the United States for assistance, which was denied in both cases. Each country then sought protection where it could — and a cynical Soviet Union was only too pleased to give help to Cuba in exchange for a strategic base under Washington's nose.

One might have expected the U.S. to profit from the lesson and extend its friendship to Grenada. It would have cost so little. Instead, Washington refused to establish diplomatic relations with Grenada and attempted to block financial aid from various Western sources. Maurice Bishop's visit to Washington in June was by no means his first approach to the United States, as President Reagan implied it was in his televised speech last week.

"We have caught the virus of democracy from the United States," Prime Minister Bishop used to say. And although elections were not held in the 4½ years of his government, he was, as Prime Minister Charles stated, "moving toward elections" which were to follow the drafting of a new constitution.

Meanwhile the popular grassroots organisations which had so much input into government decision-making in Grenada were remarkably similar to New England town meetings which handled routine business in early America. The United States tends to forget that it began as a revolutionary government also. It was fortunate to have the assistance of friendly European nations in its infancy.

But the Bishop government is now a matter of history. Let us hope that the actions of the United States, through the military assistance it provided in a dangerous hour for Grenadians and in its behaviour in stepping back to allow Caribbean leaders room to form a provisional government in Grenada until the country can establish its own priorities, will herald the dawn of a new understanding and more mature relationship between Washington and its Caribbean neighbours.

Voice of the people

Grateful Grenadian

THE EDITOR, Sir:— A few days after the landing of the U.S. and Caribbean forces in Grenada, I had to leave Jamaica for a visit to Australia. My fears about being out of touch with the situation were quickly put to rest as I was pleased to see that the major daily in Melbourne, as well as other papers, carried extensive coverage of the events. Each day a major front page article presented the latest developments, while additional news items and commentaries were carried on inner pages.

The news stories were generally factual reports of events (in-so-far as the situation allowed for factual accuracy) as carried by the major wire services. The commentaries, editorial and otherwise, were a different matter. These tended to be generally non-supportive of the U.S., presenting the situation in a woolly-minded 'liberal' way as the raw exercise of muscle by a super-power bent on imposing its will, and ideology, on a minute defenceless state whose people had freely chosen an alternative path to development. All the trigger words were there — territorial integrity; national sovereignty; rights to self-determination; non-intervention. No one seemed to understand the plight of the Grenadian people, and none concerned themselves with the realities of the situation for the neighbouring island states.

With these kinds of views prevailing in both press and Parliament, it was not surprising to find that the majority of people with whom I spoke generally did not support the use of force in Grenada and the involvement of the U.S. The information that I was from Jamaica brought forth expression of solicitous concern, and the suggestion that I should be relieved to be far away from it all at that time! My admission to being a Grenadian citizen evoked great interest and sympathy but my expression of total support for the joint Caribbean-U.S. expedition, and my obvious joy at its outcome, created some amount of consternation. This however led to requests for more information on the situation and afforded me many opportunities to present a different view of the position. Thus, many Australians became aware that:

- Bishop's armed takeover of the Government of Grenada, his rule by dictat, detention of opponents without trial and other denials of human rights, and his muzzling of the press, did not sit well with his Commonwealth Caribbean neighbours. His saving grace was that he appeared to have had genuine popular support and in recent days showed signs of beginning to appreciate the need to extricate himself from the communist web in which he had found himself and to seek accommodation with the U.S. and Commonwealth Caribbean by returning to a more acceptable political practices;
- the brutal overthrow of Bishop by a murderous

band of ideologues introduced a form of political behaviour which was totally abhorrent and unacceptable to the rest of the Commonwealth Caribbean, as indeed it was to the Grenadian people. Had it been allowed to succeed, none of the small states, some totally defenceless, would have been safe from the threat of overthrow by armed thugs;

— the massive Cuban-Soviet presence in Grenada, coupled with the stockpiling of arms, made the threat all the more real. There was little doubt that Grenada would have been a staging post for Communist incursions into other Caribbean as well as Latin-American territories;

— the developments in Grenada would have totally undermined growing investor confidence in the Caribbean and would have caused it to be more easily lumped together with Central America as a zone of instability; with serious consequences for employment and economic growth;

— the days following the military coup were characterised by a breakdown of all law and order in Grenada. The repressive military regime had not yet established full control over the country. The Governor-General was said to have asked for help and the other members of the OECS, with so much to lose, had turned to the larger Caribbean territories and the U.S.;

— most of the fighting was done by Cuban soldiers. The Grenadian people welcomed the "invaders". They were willing to suspend their national sovereignty, their territorial integrity, and to welcome intervention which saved them from the prospect of the long, dark night stretched before them. This way they could now have a chance at real self-determination. The Caribbean-U.S. intervention provided the opportunity for order and decency to prevail once more in one of the most beautiful countries on earth.

Some folk "down-under" began to get the picture the right way up.

I, personally, am one very grateful Grenadian. I am indebted to Prime Minister Seaga, and the Government of Jamaica, to the admirable Eugenia Charles and the Government of Dominica, to Barbados, the United States and all the other territories which assisted in the liberation of my country.

Thanks too to the "Gleaner" for such complete coverage. After 40 hours of travel back from Australia, I sat into the wee hours of the morning catching up on the back numbers.

I am, etc.

"GRATEFUL GRENADIAN"

Kingston 8.
November 9, 1983

Wron

THE EDITOR, Sir:

It is obvious that eyes are focussed on the tiny spice island, Grenada. As one Jamaican remarked "History came to the Caribbean". We all agree with this because the happenings in Grenada over the past weeks, will definitely go down in Caribbean history; and if I may add history has a way of judging.

It is noteworthy that both political parties and other organizations in Jamaica have openly condemned the blatant destruction of human life and human rights and the setting up of military government.

This government is now eliminated by force, by military intervention from a combined army consisting of Americans, Jamaicans, Barbadians and other soldiers from some eastern Caribbean countries. While I deplore the installation of any military government I condemn the military intervention. While there are some who in seeking to justify the action argue that it was the only way, that it was for the benefit of the Grenadians etcetera, I will maintain that it sets a

an alternative to a problem and there were many to this one.

Therefore the decision taken to invade Grenada, in my opinion was mainly or chiefly a political one and I repeat, history will judge us and so will our children and grandchildren.

I am etc.,

VELORIS MILLER

Ebenezer District
Bamboo P.O.
St. Ann
November 1, 1983

THE EDITOR, Sir:

I would just like to condemn the Caribbean Conference of Churches stand on the matter which I regard as nothing short of MADNESS. My dear brothers and sisters of the C.C.C. and all other religious bodies who are in disagreement with the action of the U.S. and all other forces for intervening in Grenada, let me inform you that King Jesus is a man of war. He is a man of war against iniquity and evil. I believe that it is He who has used the U.S. Marines under Mr. Ronald Reagan and the Caribbean forces that are now in Grenada to deliver our brothers and sisters there from the hands of heartless men and women. Let us not be like the naive ostrich burying our heads in the sand seeking to escape from reality.

Our Bible says that we should not stand in judgement of others and that we should leave this to Christ. It is high time that we as Christians begin to stand and be counted for truth. I am not in the least saying that the United States are a saint. None of us are. All I

am saying is that wherever evil and injustice exists, we should join hearts and hands in condemning it.

Let us stand up for truth and right through God's strength whatever the cost.

I am etc.,

CHARLES C. W. PETER
Meadowbridge P.O.,
Kingston 19
October 30, 1983

Grenada landing costs Dominica UNESCO seat?

ROSEAU, November 22 (CANA):

Dominica's Education Minister, Charles Maynard, says the island's role in last month's invasion of Grenada by American and Caribbean forces may have cost it a seat on the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

A Government statement issued today on Maynard's return from the 22nd UNESCO General Conference in Paris quoted him as saying that Dominica had failed in its bid for election to the executive board because of the Grenada situation.

He said the fact that some islands in the Caribbean did not support the Grenada intervention caused Dominica to lose some support.

"Once there appeared to be division within the Caribbean grouping, it did not help Dominica's cause," Maynard said.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, as current chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), was instrumental in seeking U.S.

assistance in the Grenada invasion, a move opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, Belize and the Bahamas as the proper way to resolve the political crisis there.

The invasion sought to restore elected Government to the spice isle where the military had seized power on October 19 killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Cabinet colleagues and many civilians in a shortlived takeover.

Maynard said there was a feeling among delegates that Dominica's bid for the UNESCO seat was "an ambitious endeavour."

Meantime, the Minister said he presented projects for funding to the organisation which Dominica joined four and a half years ago, totalling more than US\$200,000.

He was confident that these projects would be approved based upon discussions held with the Director General and his staff.

During the past two and a half years, Dominica has received more than US\$700,000 worth of UNESCO aid.

One programme submitted is aimed at boosting Government's work on its literacy programme and General Information Service through the various Government departments. Equipment being sought includes television cameras, video recorders, film projectors, cassette recorders and photocopying machines.

Maynard said the equipment is expected to arrive here before the end of the year, while equipment for a science programme is due early next year.

Grenada has changed Jamaica's perspective in the Caribbean—Wynter

Grenada has changed the perspective of Jamaica as far as the Caribbean is concerned. This was stated by the Editor of the Gleaner, Mr. Hector Wynter, as he gave the feature address at the annual general meeting of the Jamaica Cancer Society on Thursday, November 17, at King's House.

Mr. Wynter said that it was interesting that so many decades after the likes of the late Teddy Marryshow and other dreamers for Caribbean unity had dreamt of a federation of the Caribbean, after some had seen it begun by the Colonial Office and political leaders in 1958 and then its death in 1962 after the Jamaica Referendum, that the Grenadian invasion should have succeeded in bringing Jamaica into the midst of the Caribbean once more.

For, said Mr. Wynter, so long as Jamaica soldiers continued to operate in Grenada, so much closer does this bring Jamaica into Caribbean affairs.

He then called upon the Jamaica Cancer Society to extend their excellent service more formally to the Caribbean. He congratulated the Society on its development over the 28 years since it was founded in June 1955, and referred to the opening of clinics, the centre on Lady Musgrave Road, the increase in the numbers of women patients screened and other noteworthy activities of the Society.

He said that he knew that some citizens in Eastern Caribbean countries did take advantage of the Society's services in Jamaica; but he felt that the time had come, especially in view of Grenadian situation, to have a more organised relationship with the Eastern Caribbean peoples — those who contributed to the University of the West Indies.

Mr. Wynter said that he would urge the University of the West Indies to consider some sort of relationship with the offshore medical schools.

He asked what was to happen now to the St. George's Medical School in Grenada. Surely this would not close, neither would that in Dominica nor that in St. Vincent, and therefore it was incumbent upon the

University of the West Indies to move from the "ivory tower" of its isolation from these offshore schools, and see whether some relationship could be developed with them.

For Grenada had shown that "we are after all almost one country, although separate entities in the same region".

Changing values

Mr. Wynter then said he would give the Society another task which was to look at the changing values in Jamaica and to see how the Society, with other voluntary organisations and other citizens, could help to halt what appeared to be a decline in public and private morality.

He referred to the pilfering at all levels of the society, the lack of what he called 'stickto-it-iveness' in work; the spreading of what he called the excuse mentality for being absent from work but early always in leaving work, and the absence of general pride in work at the organisational level.

Mr. Wynter said that he had noticed that there was a difficulty in carrying over the individual pride in craft into a large organisation. But he said he was very pleased to hear the excellent reports coming from abroad about Jamaicans, the same Jamaicans who in Jamaica indulged in the excuse mentality, etc. The reports from abroad were that Jamaicans are such excellent workers, are so industrious that so often employers would wish to employ more and more Jamaicans. So that it must be the difference in the environment, which we need to transform to one of performing.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Horace Tame, President of the Society. In the election of officers, Dr. K. Wilson-James was re-elected Chairman over Mr. Arnold Foote, and the other officers were returned Mr. Afeef Lazarus as Vice-Chairman, Dr. Edward Lee as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. K. St. C. Roberts as Honorary Treasurer.

Dr. Karl Wilson-James, Chairman of the Society, in his report outlined plans for the future which included the establishment of a comprehensive cancer centre involving various disciplines of medical care. The aim was to bring cancer prevention, treatment and management under a unified cover. This is to be erected at the University and already consultations have been held with the Vice Chancellor of the University, medical faculty and staff and the government.

This centre is expected to operate as part of the Medical School at Mona with the proposal for screening of men and women to be done with suitable x-ray therapy.

There are also plans to expand the service to the rural areas where, according to Dr Wilson-James, "the people are calling out for help at this time". He said that they were expecting to receive a minibus which would enable them to go out into the rural areas.

Dr Wilson-James expressed appreciation to all those who had given support over the year and particularly to the staff at the Society's headquarters.

Hunt in Grenada for gunmen

ST. GEORGE'S, November 22 (CANA):

United States troops were today patrolling the Grand Etang area in Central Grenada following an armed attack yesterday on a group of Americans.

A spokesman for the U.S. military, Major Douglas Frey, said the incident took place at 1515 hrs (local time) Monday.

Five American technicians on their way to repair equipment in the Grand Etang area were fired upon by two men dressed as civilians, Frey said. The men fled into nearby bushes, he added.

Frey said the American technicians were approaching the two men who had rucksacks on their backs when they noticed that the two appeared to be carrying weapons.

According to Frey one of the Americans leading the group shouted to the others "to look out" because the two men carrying the rucksacks seemed to be armed.

"The lead American told the others to look out because the men looked like they had been carrying weapons, and apparently he was heard because the two immediately opened fire on them," Frey added.

Major Frey reported that the Americans, who were carrying light weapons returned fire and the two men ran away from the scene heading toward nearby bushes.

The incident occurred less than one week after two American combat soldiers were shot by snipers in Green Island, a small island off the north east coast of Grenada.

Carib would invade again if necessary

NEW DELHI, November 24, (CANA-Reuter):

LEADERS OF CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES WHICH took part in the invasion of Grenada told Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau today they would be prepared to take the same action again if they had to, according to senior Canadian officials.

The officials told newsmen after a lunch Trudeau gave here for seven Caribbean Commonwealth leaders that Canada would maintain its special, privileged relationship with countries in the region although its Government disapproved of the invasion.

Trudeau and the Caribbean leaders were in New Delhi for the Commonwealth Summit.

The Canadian officials said Caribbean countries wanted Canada to remain active in the area both in terms of aid and as a "psychological buffer" in their links with the United States.

"The mood was quite good and there was no recrimination," the officials said.

"There was an absence of contrition and members of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) who took part in the invasion made it clear they thought their action had been right and would do it again if necessary."

Guyana's President Forbes Burnham, who has strongly criticised the invasion, was absent from the lunch. Officials said he was taken ill yesterday and did

not attend Queen Elizabeth's Summit banquet.

Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles told Trudeau she had not asked for Canadian assistance in the invasion because Caribbean leaders understood that Canada would not have agreed to help, the officials said.

The objective of the lunch was to find out whether Caribbean leaders had changed their view of Canada's role in the region and to "generally clear the air", they said.

While the seven leaders welcomed Canada's continued economic assistance, they also saw Canada as a useful intermediary in their relationship with the United States.

"They want to emphasise their independence and balance their dependence on the United States," the officials said.

Remains handed over

ST GEORGE'S, November 24, (CANA):

U.S. military officials yesterday handed over the remains of four bodies to Grenada authorities who said they would carry out their own forensic examination.

U.S. experts had given attempts to identify the badly decomposed bodies, one of which was suspected to be that of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, killed in an Army coup last month.

Grenada Attorney-General Anthony Rushford said he had instructed the Commissioner of Police to carry out an inquest aimed at identifying the remains, which were discovered in a common grave in southern Grenada three weeks ago.

"There is a real question of identifying the bodies because of the mutilated and decomposed state of the bodies," Rushford said.

TRENDS IN GRENADA BEFORE MURDER OF MAURICE BISHOP

WASHINGTON:

The second packet of secret Grenadian documents, released by the State Department November 14, provides further information on trends in Grenada preceding the murder of Maurice Bishop.

Included are minutes of meetings of the Political Bureau and Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement (NJM), which discuss problems facing the regime and the party.

The documents also suggest the New Jewel Movement was consciously modelling its structure and ideology on the Cuban and Soviet model.

One document suggests the likelihood that agriculture would ultimately be collectivized. Another points out co-ordination of NJM activities with the Cuban communist party, stating, for example:

"The CPC and NJM will co-ordinate the positions of the governments of Cuba and Grenada at international events, conferences, and agencies where they participate, in attention to the political, economic, and social interests of both parties.

Among the documents released earlier was one indicating that attempts were being made by the Cubans to manipulate the Socialist International through a secret caucus. Listed as participants in the minutes of the caucus were the Cuban Communist Party, the Peoples National Party of Jamaica, the NJM of Grenada, The National Revolutionary Movement of el Salvador (a member of the Democratic Revolutionary Front,

the political arm of the Salvadorian insurgency), The Radical Party of Chile, and The Sandinista Party of Nicaragua. All of the participants except Cuba are members of the Socialist International.

Various documents detail military and economic assistance being provided to Grenada from the Communist bloc, included North Korea.

A summary of Bishop's meeting with the Soviet Ambassador on May 24, 1983, for example, referred to "aircraft to be supplied to Grenada" and "delivered through Cuba" which would seat 39 paratroopers, hold six tons of cargo, and be able to fly 4,000 flight hours without repair — and which would be assembled in Cuba in 90 days.

Yet another document quotes a high Soviet military officer on the prospects for communist subversion in the western hemisphere.

It says that a March 10, 1983 meeting with his Grenadian counterpart, the Chief of General Staff of Soviet armed forces, Marshall N. V. Ogarkov, noted that within two decades "progressive changes" in the western hemisphere had moved from Cuba to Nicaragua and Grenada, and "a serious battle" was going on in El Salvador.

The document says that the Soviet Marshal then stressed that the United States would try to prevent "progress" but that there were no prospects for "imperialism" to turn back history.

Gleaner Nov. 24, 1983

Grenada Chamber is grateful to 'liberation forces'

The following is a statement from the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce agreed 'on by its Council of Management at a special meeting held November 1:

"From the beginning of the revolution on March 13, 1979, our Chamber has repeatedly expressed grave concern over the infringement of the basic rights and freedoms to which the people of Grenada are entitled. We have protested the expropriation and closure of the public media, and unlawful detentions without trial or due legal process of our citizens. We have sought continuously to have the People's Revolutionary Government redress its wrongs and proceed to the holding of free and fair elections as was promised on the morning of the revolution and on many occasions thereafter. We have brought to the attention of the People's Revolutionary government the economic hardships placed upon the people of Grenada by the oppressive policies whose net effect was to worsen the living standards of Grenadians and which conspired against the development of the country's economy. We have worked actively to influence the People's Revolutionary government to adopt more reasonable positions internally, and externally, albeit with very little success.

We have observed with alarm the increasing and unnecessary militarization of our country and the persistent efforts to restructure the economy of Grenada in a fashion that is alien to our people's aspirations. Our concerns found tragic expression on Wednesday, October 19, 1983, when scores of Grenadian men, women and children were wilfully murdered in peaceful demonstration by units of the People's Revolutionary Army at Fort Rupert. Our country has never experienced savagery of this nature.

Following the massacre at Fort Rupert, the population was held virtual hostage by an entity calling itself the Revolutionary Military Council, which imposed upon us a 24 hour "shoot to kill" curfew. At the same time, hundreds of Grenadians of all ages and calling were detained. Our Chamber was commanded to meet the Revolutionary Military Council on Sunday, October 23, at which meeting we were presented with a rationale for the actions of the Revolutionary Military Council which in many instances was in contradiction of the facts and eyewitness accounts. It is our considered opinion that the massacre at Fort Rupert, and the events subsequent to that, were clear indications that the usurpers of power intended to run the country as a military dictatorship, whose ambitions were not for the advancement of Grenada and its people. It is for those reasons that Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce wishes to express its support for and gratitude to the liberation forces of the Caribbean and United States who, in the face of inevitable censure in the international forum, were concerned enough to come to the assistance of a population held hostage by political terrorists.

In particular, we would like to express our sincere appreciation and gratitude to the OECS, and its leaders who took the initiative in this action. We are confident that time, and the disclosure then of the facts surrounding our situation will make a mockery of all the criticisms of this action who have not had the unfortunate experience of living under the gun. Our Chamber is deeply saddened and grieves the many deaths that have resulted from the actions and plans for a very small and unrepresentative group of individuals in our country. We have the deepest sympathy for all Grenadians who have lost members of their families or have suffered injury or personal loss whatever their persuasion. Our sympathies are also extended to the families of those servicemen of the liberation forces who have suffered loss of life or personal injury through their heroic and disciplined action which affords Grenada the opportunity for a return to the democratic norms and standards of decency to which all Grenadians subscribe.

It is our fervent hope that Grenadians will now exhibit the compassion and humanity for which we are known, and that the guiding philosophy in the coming months and years will be one of conciliation and national unity.

We seek and urge the support of all members of the Chamber of Industry and Commerce, the business community islandwide, and the entire population in the long and arduous tasks of national reconstruction. Now is the time when individual objectives must be made subservient to national goals of unity and nation building.

We call upon the regional and international organizations with whom we are affiliated to take immediate steps to determine the facts and voice their expressions of support. Not often are people afforded the opportunity to escape from tyranny. The people of Grenada have been given this opportunity. It is seldom that a nation is given a second chance for a new beginning. Let us hope that all our people will use this opportunity wisely and well."

Real politics

By Alex
Gradussov

Otto von Bismark pronounced it *Re — al* (two syllables) *politique* (with a long 'i') and what it meant then (in the 19th century) it still means today: facing facts in a brutal and unpalatable manner. Grenada is one of these facts.

If Trinidad and Tobago and its allies had their way (I am ironical!), it might have been the last time that a government of Trinidad and Tobago had any say whatsoever. And what goes for most of the Caribbean. Well, that's the worst possible scenario and there are others.

It could be that Maurice Bishop's murderers had elected among themselves a 'legitimate' leader like Mr. Bernard Coard, and under his leadership had invited more Cuban troops to Grenada. Cuba, reluctant and disgusted as they may have been by Bishop's murder, would have seen a heavily armed bastion of 'socialism' blossom into full bloom in Grenada.

America, now fully united, would have been hard put to find after months of hesitation a pretext to invade Grenada and EITHER would have fabricated an even less acceptable excuse than the need to protect American lives OR wait even further. Had they come up the heavily entrenched Cuban/Grenadian forces in this new scenario, loss of life would have been heavy; at least 2,000 but perhaps more. Today 20 Americans lost their lives and, in all, no more than 200 Grenadians (however innocent they might have been or however popular like Maurice Bishop) and Cubans. Surely the present is better than the hypothetical future.

But not enough. If America would have hesitated and been restrained by obvious difficulties of finding a reason for invasion (the protection of American lives having evaporated and the call of the Eastern Caribbean having been superannuated), the new threat would be a World War. For how else would America survive with a ring around its periphery? There would be Nicaragua, however democratically converted to scientific socialism (the Russian term used alternatively to Communism), Grenada and Guyana (the Russians are fond of pronouncing their satellites with their own intonation and surely Mr. Burnham by 1984 — one year before Orwell's fated 1985 — would

be a member of COMECON - for how else could he survive?).

Grenada, there can be no doubt from all the TV pictures, was and is and normally would be inhabited by people whose Marxism is less than skin deep. (Or was Prime Minister Seaga embraced by paid actors, and the Marines bribed dozens of kinds with chewing gum and organized hordes of women for sale to stage a welcome?) No, I think Grenadians by and large might have had some liking for Maurice Bishop (and even that was not as overwhelming as we learn from Mr. Whyte's account of things in Grenada) but they did not, would not and could not 'love' or follow men of the Hudson Austin's type. Whether Coard is found to have plotted or not, Bishop was killed in an atmosphere of jealousy and rivalry and Coard AND Austin are partly to blame for his death.

So how does the international community feel about a scenario where the once free people of Grenada will be or would be deprived of their liberty (against their will) and the neighbouring, perfectly democratic little islands could be enslaved or at least subverted? Are the crocodile tears of Trinidad and Tobago similar to the even more hypocritical tears of once Great Britain, namely meaningless? I think yes.

It is unpalatable to bring in Big Brother, Uncle Sam (to mix his title a whole lot); yes, it is against some principles of national sovereignty to invade even the smallest country without just cause (but then some just cause there was, perhaps too little?); but what is worse, much worse is to permit the wolf into the fold and then, when it is too late, to cry shame or to try to do something at much higher cost, or what is worst of all to have the whole work go up in flames because we have a little doubt WHEN we had to stop a Communist invasion of the Caribbean.

Yes, indeed I have heard of the slogan that MIGHT is NOT RIGHT, but then whose might is right? The Kremlin will not weigh niceties. They act in Moscow when the time is ripe. America might have been wrong in Vietnam and Nicaraguan might love Communism (surely not all Nicaraguans.) But certainly Grenadians do not wish to be a satellite of Moscow under the tutelage of Cuba. Let's put that to a referendum to the Grenadians and let's see what the world thinks then?

Grenada, Afghanistan no parallel, says Kirkpatrick to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS,
November 22,
(CANA-Reuter):

Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick of the United States has said that to equate Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan with American action in Grenada was "intellectually pernicious and morally obfuscating."

"As the attitude and the actions of the Afghan people clearly demonstrate, the Soviet Union is an oppressor and a foreign aggressor, not a liberator," she told the General Assembly.

"Grenada was as different from Afghanistan... as liberation from enslavement, as independence from subjugation," she added.

Speaking in the annual debate last night on Afghanistan, occupied since December 1979 by more than 100,000 Soviet troops, she said: "There are no reports of Afghans welcoming Soviet forces with cries of 'God bless (Soviet President Yuri) Andropov'."

Citing legal, humanitarian and other factors, Kirkpatrick said: "A careful examination of these issues not only helps clarify the illegal and, indeed, the immoral character of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan but also exposes as intellectually pernicious and morally obfuscating any equation of this invasion with the rescue operation undertaken by the United States and six Caribbean nations in Grenada."

The Assembly adopted today, for the fifth time, a resolution sponsored by more than 40 countries calling for an immediate withdrawal of "the foreign troops" from Afghanistan.

Kirkpatrick said Soviet treatment of Afghan civilians recalled images of Guernica and Lidice, villages razed by the Nazis during the Spanish Civil War and World War Two.

She said torture, mass executions, rape and massacres had been documented by independent international humanitarian groups. She also reiterated

charges that Soviet forces had used chemical and toxin weapons against both fighters and civilians.

Earlier, Soviet representative Oleg Troyanovsky said the United States and other countries were waging an undeclared war against the Afghan people and holding back their development.

The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) led the U.S. effort to assist the "bandits" attacking the Afghan Government, he said.

Troyanovsky said the United States had decided to "embark upon a revenge for the loss of its positions" in neighbouring Iran. It also wished to utilise the destabilisation of south-western Asia to force military preparations in the Gulf region, he said.

The "Imperialist policy" of the United States also threatened people in other regions, the Soviet envoy said, adding: "The armed intervention of the U.S. in Grenada, which resulted in the repression in that country of a progressive and democratic regime, was the most recent example of this."

Afghanistan's Farid Zarfir told the Assembly that his country had asked Moscow for military aid in the event of outside interference long before December 1979, when Soviet troops entered the country.

Like the Soviet representative, he objected to the U.N. debate as an interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs.

Britain's Sir John Thomson said what was crucially needed was Soviet agreement to a "timetable and a termination date for withdrawal" of its troops. He said Britons were outraged by what he called the brutalities inflicted on the Afghans.

"If the pressure of world public opinion would be reduced, if the world would begin to forget or to lose interest in the valiant struggle of the Afghan people, the cause of freedom would suffer a serious setback," he added.

The resolution's more than 40 sponsors were led by Pakistan, which has

given asylum to nearly three million Afghan refugees.

Supporters of the draft had been lobbying hard to ensure its adoption by as large a majority as in previous years. The vote last year was 114 to 21 with 13 abstentions.

Other provisions of the resolution call for the urgent achievement of a political solution of the Afghan problem and the creation of conditions permitting the safe return home of the refugees, some of whom have also found sanctuary in Iran.

A special United Nations envoy has been holding separate talks for more than a year with the Foreign Ministers or other representatives of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, in search of a political settlement.

intentions of the Soviet union.

"Let us recall that it was the Soviet intervention and occupation of Afghanistan that did more than anything to arrest the process of detente," the Australian envoy stated.

"Conversely, nothing might do more to restore a climate of international confidence than for the Soviet Union to accept a political solution in Afghanistan," he added.

M.S. Ramachandran, speaking for India, said the debate might well prove counterproductive unless it contributed to a greater understanding of the complexity of the problem and encouraged the parties to avoid further aggravation of the situation, or its exploitation for ulterior motives.

He called for a political solution based on a dialogue.

But Australia's ambassador Richard Woolcott told the Assembly today that these talks had "bogged down yet again, on what has always been recognised as the main stumbling block."

"Soviet withdrawal, it seems, can take place only if the so-called 'foreign interference' in Afghanistan ceases. But since 'foreign interference' is a euphemism for local Afghan resistance to the USSR's own interference, withdrawal, it appears, is out of the question," Woolcott said.

He called Afghanistan a "test case for the future" and said the longer Moscow refused to respect the rights and aspirations of the people of that country, the greater would be the suspicions about the global

WORLD REACTION

British-American relations strained

LONDON, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

The British Government acknowledged today that its special relationship with the United States had been strained by the American-led invasion of the former British colony of Grenada.

Britain refused to provide troops for the invasion force, which was led by U.S. marines yesterday, after a bloody coup last week toppled Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

A close aide to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said she had tried in a midnight telephone call to dissuade President Reagan from going ahead with the invasion.

The British press deemed the U.S. action a snub for Mrs. Thatcher, and a political storm gathered as Opposition members of Parliament rounded on her Government accusing it of impotence.

The Thatcher aide, who declined to be named, told reporters: "There isn't any doubt that the U.S. intervention places our relations (with Washington) under strain".

However, the aide indicated that Mrs. Thatcher expected the long-standing bond with her closest ally to weather the storm, adding: "The strength of our relationship is that it can take these strains".

The aide said Mrs. Thatcher expressed serious doubts to Reagan about intervention, preferring political and economic sanctions against the extreme Leftists who took over the Caribbean island.

The aide said Mrs. Thatcher's anger was tempered by her understanding that Reagan had a different perception of events in Grenada, which was on America's doorstep.

Mrs. Thatcher called in her senior Cabinet Ministers this morning to discuss the repercussions of the invasion, ahead of an emergency debate in Parliament later today.

Political sources said some members of Mrs. Thatcher's ruling Conservative Party wanted the Government to take a firm stand against the Reagan invasion.

Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe was criticised by Party colleagues and the Opposition for what they saw as "a weak and dithering performance" in Parliament yesterday.

Foreign Affairs spokesman, Denis Headley, called Sir Geoffrey "ignorant and incompetent".

Former Foreign Secretary David Owen, now leader of the Social Democrats, said more urgent diplomacy between Britain and other Commonwealth countries could have prevented the invasion.

Official sources said they had no reports of any casualties among an estimated 200 British on the island, which became independent in 1974.

The sources said they had also established that the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, was safe.

Scoon, a Grenadian and former Civil Servant, was appointed in 1978 by Queen Elizabeth.

Healey suggested today that the Queen, who is still Head of State of Grenada, should intervene and instruct the Governor-General to form a new government.

A spokesman for the Queen said the Governor-General already had power to act on his own initiative.

France condemns U.S. intervention

PARIS, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

France condemned the U.S. intervention in Grenada, a Government spokesman said today.

He told reporters after a regular weekly Cabinet meeting: "France condemns the action of America in Grenada as it always condemns the use of force".

Yesterday, the French Government expressed its surprise at the U.S. move, implying that it had contravened international law.

The earlier statement said no State had the right to intervene militarily on the territory of another State without either an express invitation to do so or the authorisation of the U.N. Security Council.

"The Grenadian people must without delay recover the right to determine their destiny in independence and sovereignty," it said.

Cuba used a UNESCO conference in Paris today to denounce the United States for what it termed "neo-colonialist armed aggression" against Grenada.

The U.S. delegation replied that the intervention had been in response to a request from eight Caribbean Governments and it rejected the Cubans' harsh language.

The Soviet Union proposed a full debate on the issue, but the conference accepted a recommendation from the chairman that it be deferred.

The 22nd General Conference of UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation) opened yesterday.

Cleaner Nov. 27, 1983

'When normality returns' — Adams

LONDON, Oct. 26 (CANA):

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams has said on radio here that the Grenada Army is to be disbanded when normality returns to the Eastern Caribbean island after the current political upheaval there.

Adams, one of the Caribbean leaders instrumental in securing the participation of the United States in a current military regime that came to power in a coup a week ago, spoke in a London radio interview.

The Caribbean countries which initiated the intervention — Jamaica, Barbados, Dominica, St.

Lucia, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis, Antigua — are planning a six-month transition period during which elections will be held in the island, Adams said.

Adams, whose country provided troops for the invasion force, said in the interview that it was hoped U.S. troops would be off Grenada long before the end of that period.

"We're hoping that the entire transition period will not last more than six months," he said.

"We were hoping three months, but we were told it will take three months to prepare the electoral register and computerise it and make arrangements for the elections," he added.

"It is intended to disband the Grenadian Army and re-establish the Police Force," Adams said.

He said the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.) had decided to invoke its treaty "to re-establish law and order in Grenada". It had invited both the United States and Britain to become partners in the enterprise.

Adams said countries in the East Caribbean had been disturbed and disappointed by criticism in Britain about the venture.

"The United States is being welcomed as a helper and not as an imperialist country seeking a proconsular role," he added.

European socialists condemn invasion

STRASBOURG, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

Socialist members of the European Parliament said today that the U.S. invasion of Grenada would hinder the development of democracy in Central America.

Katharina Focke (Socialist, West Germany), in a statement on behalf of the socialist group, accused President Reagan of gross over-reaction and violation of international law.

"Civil unrest, putsch and murder in the independent Caribbean country, a European Community partner under the Lome Convention, give cause for concern, but cannot justify an invasion," she said.

Focke called on Community member-governments to condemn unanimously the U.S. action and to press for immediate withdrawal of the invasion troops.

British Labour Parliamentarian Derek Enright accused the Reagan Administration of splitting the Caribbean Economic Community (CARICOM) with "jackboot tactics".

He described the U.S. action as "the most blatant violation of international morality" since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Karl Ahrens, President of the 21-nation Council of Europe's assembly, in a statement, regretted the failure to rely on peaceful means such as diplomatic and economic pressure, and said the military action could well increase international tension.

'Unjustified', says India

NEW DELHI, Oct. 26 (CANA-Reuter):

India today called the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada unjustified and urged the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops.

"The invasion of Grenada by outside forces cannot be justified and is inconsistent with the basic laws of international behaviour," a spokesman for India's External Affairs Ministry told a news conference.

He said India, which currently holds the chairmanship of the Non-Aligned Movement, viewed events in Grenada with grave concern.

"We urge immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Grenada so that it can manage its own affairs in freedom," he said.

Grenada is a member of both the Non-Aligned Movement and the Commonwealth. Commonwealth Heads of State are due to start a meeting in New Delhi on November 23.

Five of the Caribbean countries which joined the invasion — Barbados, Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia — are full members of the Commonwealth.

The Indian spokesman said: "No country has any right to impose a regime or system of government of its own preference on another country". Foreign military intervention could only aggravate conflict in a region already charged with tension.

The Sunday Gleaner, November 27, 1983

Bloody coup in Grenada

No public enquiry will be held

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov. 26:

Grenada's Interim Government will not hold a public enquiry into last month's bloody military coup and prefers to let the courts deal with the ringleaders, Attorney-General Anthony Rushford said today.

Rushford, the British-born legal advisor to the Government, said a public probe of the October 19 army take-over at this time "would prejudice the fair trial of anyone who participated in those events and who may be subject to criminal prosecution."

Some 47 people have been detained in Richmond Hill Prison and Rushford said they were under investigation for their role in the coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Ministers and several other people died.

Among the detainees are former Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard whose power struggle with Bishop set off a chain of events leading the coup and the U.S.-led invasion six days later. In Richmond Hill too are General Hudson Austin, who headed the short-lived military junta and a host of politicians, soldiers, and supporters of the former New Jewel Movement Government.

Rushford said it may be difficult to find a jury to give a fair trial to those who might be charged. "When they come to be tried, it will be with a jury or not; but no decision has yet been taken on that," he told CANA

in an interview.

Rushford said that the findings of the police investigation of the detainees would be passed to the Director of Public Prosecutions who would then take a decision on what further action should be taken. Justice should take its course, said the ex-officio member of the Government.

He denied that detainees are being held in Richmond Hill without having been served detention orders. "There is absolutely no truth in these reports," Rushford said.

The orders were made on Monday under powers giving the Interim Administration the right to detain people deemed a threat to national security.

Rushford said it did not matter whether the prisoners accepted the orders or not — "the orders are good".

Acting Chairman of the Interim Administration Nicholas Brathwaite said last week that a decision may be taken on the detainees within a month.

"This is an important matter and it would need very careful consideration. So I would say — within a month we could take decisions on those people.....", he said then.

Rushford had also announced earlier that a tribunal would shortly be named to review the cases of those held in detention.

Caribbean Newsletter

CUBAN VIEW ON GRENADA..

Nov. 21:

In the wake of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, President Fidel Castro dispatched his first Deputy Foreign Minister, Jose Raul Viera, to the United Nations to plead Cuba's case against Ronald Reagan. Viera, 43, spoke with NEWSWEEK's Patricia J. Sethi last week in New York. Excerpts.

SETHI: What are you telling the diplomats you are meeting with at the U.N.?

VIERA: That the military invasion and occupation of Grenada by the United States is illegal, that foreign troops must leave immediately, that the loss of human lives was totally unjustifiable and that the right of the small island to its independence and its own choice of government must be preserved.

Q. Opinion polls taken among the Grenadians suggest that they approve of the invasion because it permits them to choose their own government.

A. I do not believe the results of such polls, carried out as they are under an impressive military occupation. When the Grenadian people were being polled, there were 45 U.S. soldiers per square mile, the U.S. fleet had surrounded the island, and every Grenadian who was polled sat in the shadow of the U.S. military might. What else could their response have been?

Q. Why do you think Reagan did what he did in Grenada?

A. Reagan is prepared to show U.S. power everywhere: in Lebanon, in Central America, and now in Grenada. The use of force represents a deep-seated conviction he has about the ascendancy of American power. He thus does not look for a political solution but an imposed one. There was no other justification for the invasion; that is why the pretext for the invasion kept changing by the hour. The American students

were not in danger on Grenada; 72 hours before the invasion, the Cuban Foreign Ministry in Havana called in the U.S. representative there to tell him Cuba was ready to cooperate with the U.S. government to preserve the lives of all citizen, including Americans.

Q. Is there the threat of another invasion by the Reagan administration elsewhere in the world?

A. Yes, that threat is real. The immediate danger is El Salvador. The U.S. administration is putting pressure on Honduras and Guatemala to send in troops to prop up the failing El Salvador government. After that, U.S. troops will be sent to help in the job. Nicaragua and Cuba are also in real danger. But they are different cases from the tiny heroic island of Grenada. The populations in Nicaragua and Cuba will put up such a fierce resistance against American intervention that the price in human and political terms will be astronomically high. There will be blood everywhere: in the streets, on the beaches, on the farm as the people will resist the invader.

Q. What about the arms caches discovered on Grenada and the agreements on arms purchases that the Reagan administration has made public to prove that the island was being developed as a Soviet-Cuban base?

A. It is ironic that the U.S., which has invaded and occupied Grenada, is scandalized by legitimate agreements signed between governments over arms purchases for the defence of Grenada.

The very invasion of Grenada by the U.S. testifies to the need for those weapons, given the hostility of the Reagan administration.

Q. The United States also insists that the Cuban construction workers were soldiers in civilian clothes.

A. They were not soldiers. They were construction workers helping to build an airport for Grenada. Those who had them, picked up their light weapons when they were attacked. A large number of Cubans, because of the U.S. hostility against Cuba for 25 years now, have received training as militiamen and therefore know how to use a gun to defend themselves. But there is a great difference between the training of a militiaman and a regular soldier. Let me say that if those construction workers had indeed been Cuban soldiers with adequate weapons and instruction, the invading U.S. forces would still be fighting in Grenada today.

Q. Cuba will soon be celebrating the 25th anniversary of the revolution. Relations with the super power in your backyard appear to be going from bad to worse. Is there no hope for improvement?

A. Under the present policy of the Reagan administration it is hard to imagine any improvement. In fact, the relations between the two countries are the worst in 25 years - as bad as during the missile crisis and the Bay of Pigs.

Q. The underlying purpose of the invasion was supposedly to deal Cuba a solid blow, according to some U.S. officials. Did this happen?

A. The only one defeated morally and politically has been the United States. Yes, Grenada lost its independence and its revolution momentarily. And all revolutionary peoples of this world grieve over that fact. But politically the United States is more isolated than ever. Even the allies are terrified by U.S. actions in Grenada; the small na-

tions of the Third World are filled with fear of a trigger-happy administration.

Q. What effect does the U.S. invasion have on Cuba's foreign policy?

A. We have one friend less in Latin America. But Grenada has also drawn the peoples of Latin America closer together - like the Malvinas issue did last year.

Q. How would you define the

goal of Cuban foreign policy?

A. We believe that every country in the Third World must gain full independence and sovereignty. They must also achieve social and economic development. Thus the Cuban people are proud to help Angola fight off the racist government of South Africa; we are proud to have helped to maintain the territorial integrity of Ethiopia in the Ogaden. In Nicaragua we have a small number of military advisers to help the people of Nicaragua develop their Army

to fight off CIA-sponsored covert activities against them. We have Cuban physicians, teachers, construction workers and other technical personnel collaborating in the social and economic development of more than 35 countries around the globe - in Iraq, Burundi, Tanzania, Vietnam, Uganda, among others. Many nations helped us when we were struggling for our freedom and development; it is our obligation not to help others with our modest resources even if doing that involves sacrifices.

Ramphal's views

The following are statements issued by the Commonwealth Secretary-General, Mr. Shridath Ramphal on Developments in Grenada

20 October 1983

"I share the deep sense of horror which is wide-spread throughout the Commonwealth at the tragic 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 interests of the people of Grenada are respected and the integrity to the island state preserved".

25 October 1983

"I have heard the news of the latest developments in Grenada with great sadness. I have already condemned unreservedly the killing of Prime Minister Bishop and some of his colleagues. Now the tragedy is deepening. Today's external intervention will occasion further disquiet within the Commonwealth.

If there is a lesson in these events, it must surely be in the chain of tragedy that begins with the overthrow of con-

stitutional government, and the deep passions and anxieties that are aroused when the contests of super-powers are brought within regions of small developing countries.

But nothing must obscure the urgent need to provide the people of Grenada with the earliest possible opportunity to determine their own future free of pressures or constraints of any kind. There may be a role for the Commonwealth to play in contributing to the restoration of constitutional government in Grenada. I am sure that the Commonwealth which has followed events in Grenada with deep anxiety will stand ready to respond in all appropriate ways."

27 October 1983 — at a meeting of the Commonwealth Southern Africa Committee in Marlborough House.

"I have tabled the statements which I made on learning of the intervention of substantial American forces in Grenada, as well as the earlier one on the death of Prime Minister Bishop and others.

The disquiet within the Commonwealth which I envisaged in Tuesday's statement has indeed grown; as has international concern. I expect that de-

mands for the prompt withdrawal of all external forces from Grenada will grow steadily over the days ahead. Given the political desolation in Grenada in recent weeks, I believe we can also expect a widely shared hope that the Commonwealth might, responsive to the wishes of Grenada, help to ensure the withdrawal of the intervention forces and to assist a renewal by the people of Grenada of a genuine process of self-determination. Such a contribution may take many forms, but the most immediate could be an interim security force. It will not be free of difficulty; but much will be expected of us, and I feel sure Commonwealth leaders would not wish me to rule out the possibility of an appropriate Commonwealth response.

In my earlier statement of 20 October on the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, I urged as matters of primary importance respect for the will and interests of the people of Grenada and the preservation of the integrity of the island state. I hope you agree that these are appropriate guidelines for the Commonwealth at the present time.

I would naturally welcome any views you may wish to share with me privately and I will continue to consult with you in the light of developments including, possibly, through a meeting of Commonwealth representatives here."

UWI Libraries

Cleaner Nov. 27, 1983

Offshore Medical Schools

Newsweek, Nov. 7:

One of the first glimpses of the U.S. invasion of Grenada that appeared on U.S. television screens last week was the sight of suntanned, cheering American medical students greeting the U.S. soldiers who had come to take them home from St. George's University School of Medicine. The tiny tropical island seemed an unlikely spot for the training of American doctors, but in fact St. George's is just one of half a dozen such medical schools that have blossomed in the Caribbean during the past few years.

About half of the 36,000 Americans who apply annually to medical schools in the United States are rejected. To meet their needs, the new American-administered schools have been established on the English-speaking islands of Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Montserrat, Grand Turk and of course, Grenada. The schools have caught on quickly; St. George's boasts that it receives more than 2,000 applications for the 384 spaces it can fill annually.

But many U.S. medical authorities question whether the "offshore" schools, which are run for profit, are providing students with an acceptable level of training. Indeed, a 1980 U.S. Government Accounting Office study of foreign medical schools reported that none of those it visited — including St. George's — measured up to their U.S. counterparts in terms of entrance requirements, curricula, facilities and, particularly, opportunities for clinical training.

Although the offshore schools vary widely in quality, most offer a similar two-year curriculum of basic science courses. For the third and fourth years of clinical practice, students must secure a hospital "clerkship," usually in the United States. Since prestigious university-affiliated hospitals already have a domestic source of medical students for these positions, the students from the Caribbean often end up at small, inner-city hospitals.

Tightening

Because U.S. medical authorities can't control the education of American students while they are attending foreign schools, some regulatory agencies are

now working to tighten the screening procedures such students must undergo after they graduate, in order to practice medicine in the United States. The Association of American Medical Colleges and other groups are developing a more rigorous written exam for foreign-trained American students and may soon require a demonstration of their clinical skills as well. In New York, hospitals may not offer clerkships to such students unless the foreign medical schools they attended have been evaluated and approved by the state's Department of Education.

All the offshore medical-school graduates will face some tough hurdles in the next decade as the long-heralded "doctor glut" arrives, bringing even stiffer competition for a fixed number of residencies. In 1983, only 50 percent of foreign-trained American medical students were matched with a residency program, compared with 92 percent of those who attended U.S. schools. For students willing to defy such odds, sheer determination and motivation can sometimes make the difference between success and failure. Dr. Patricia Kloser, who graduated from Ross University in Dominica last year, recalls being inconvenienced by having no lights or running water during a major hurricane. But she stuck it out and is now a second-year resident in internal medicine at St. Elizabeth Hospital in Elizabeth, N.J.

As for the fate of the stranded St. George's students yet another form of rescue may allow them to maintain their suntans and continue their medical education at the same time: late last week, the American University of the Caribbean, located on the island of Montserrat, announced that it would accept all the displaced students from Grenada for the remainder of the semester — with no charge for tuition.

Cleaner NOV 27, 1983

Grenada Loss, a lesson for Castro

By Marvin Stone

Miami Herald, Nov. 14:

FOR THE first time since the 1960s, an American President has taken a resolute stand against Cuban mischief-making.

By moving into Grenada in concert with six frightened Caribbean island nations, President Reagan has dealt a serious setback to Fidel Castro's ambitions as an aggressive exporter of revolution. The initiative thwarted a well-advanced plan by the Cuban dictator and his Grenadian puppets to convert the tiny island into a springboard for subverting the English-speaking nations of the Caribbean.

What could prove even more important in the end is the message that President Reagan sought to deliver of his willingness to use U.S. military power to challenge Cuban adventurism.

Now the question is: Will Castro find the message convincing?

CASTRO is a close observer of the American political scene. He will stop, look, and listen until he determines whether the new resolve demonstrated by the United States is lasting or simply an aberration. He will watch public-opinion polls. He will watch Congress. And he will act accordingly over the longer run. That is one clear lesson of the history of America's relations with the Communist dictator.

In 1962, President Kennedy blew the whistle on Castro and Russia's Khrushchev when they moved clandestinely to convert Cuba into a strategic-missile base. In the face of an American naval quarantine, Khrushchev retreated and Castro endured humiliation.

In 1967, Washington helped train the Bolivian counter-insurgency forces that tracked down and killed Che Guevara, Castro's principal agent for fomenting insurrection in Latin America. That disaster led Castro to postpone his revolutionary endeavors in the Western Hemisphere.

Didn't lose appetite

But he did not lose his appetite for international troublemaking. Rather, he

turned to Africa — where he sent thousands of troops to help Marxists win a civil war in Angola and to consolidate their hold in Ethiopia.

Attracted by new opportunities in the Western Hemisphere, Castro in the late 1970s exploited anti-Somoza sentiment in Nicaragua to help the Sandinista rebels gain power there. Then he proceeded to convert Nicaragua into a base to support a Marxist rebellion in El Salvador.

As if all this were not enough, Castro in 1980 taunted the United States by encouraging the Mariel boatlift that brought 125,000 Cuban refugees to the United States. In a move that would be difficult to match for sheer cynicism, he off-loaded onto a compassionate America a mass of desperately unhappy Cubans as well as the dregs of his prisons.

In all of this, Castro went unchallenged. Washington accepted one humiliation after another at Cuba's hands. Suddenly the picture has changed. Cuba has lost its base in Grenada and its one ally among the Caribbean island nations. Its other ally in the hemisphere, Nicaragua's regime, is under pressure from a rebel army supported by the United States.

STILL, Castro is far from down — and certainly not out. He may reckon that the tough stand taken by President Reagan will weaken. He will do all he can to encourage a reaction in Congress against American firmness.

Castro is driven by a revolutionary zeal and the confidence that the United States lacks the staying power and resolve to face him down. That conviction has been fortified by his experience in successfully defying America over the past years.

The challenge for President Reagan — and the nation — is to convince Fidel Castro that the message of Grenada is serious and lasting.

U.S. News & World Report

Grenada: Critical Questions

by Sol M. Linowitz

Washington Post, Oct. 31:

Some critical questions remain unanswered about the invasion of Grenada, and our troubled Latin American friends are groping for explanations.

The threshold question has to do with the role played by the United States in the invasion. If you accept the fact that the United States acceded to the "urgent, formal request" from the five member nations of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and joined the operation, the question still remains whether the United States should have done so in the light of our commitments under the OAS charter and the Rio Treaty.

Article II of the Rio Treaty, to which the United States is a signatory, states that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state or in any other manner inconsistent with the principles of the United Nations".

It is true that the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States are not signers of the Rio Treaty — but how does this relieve the United States of its own commitments and obligations? Indeed, should not the United States have proposed submitting the issue to the OAS for inter-American consideration and action rather than encouraging a small group of small nations in the use of force and the intervention into another country in a military invasion? If there was evidence of a real threat to security and stability in the region, should it not have been put before the OAS for action pursuant to the provisions of the Rio Treaty?

Why, then, does the President say that we had "no choice but to act strongly and decisively" by joining the

invasion? Was not the other choice to respect our commitments under the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty, and to fulfill our obligations to the rest of the nations of the hemisphere with which we are solemnly committed to non-intervention and respect for the sovereign rights of other nations?

Nature, extent

A second question concerns the nature and extent of the threat to the Americans on the island of Grenada and whether this action was required in order to ensure their safety. Understandably, the spectre of the hostages in Iran was very much in mind when the action was launched. But where is the evidence as to the seriousness of the threat which made the sudden invasion essential? What evidence is there that in the few days since the assassination of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop the danger to the lives of the Americans had become so great and their safety so imperiled that this kind of action had to be undertaken?

By the same token, if we had convincing evidence that American citizens were truly in danger, why was it necessary for us to await a request from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to rescue our own fellow citizens?

Third, why did the United States decide to proceed, despite the expressed opposition of Great Britain, which has a representative of the Queen on the island in the person of the Governor General? What consideration was given to the concerns expressed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that such an action would be unwise and therefore Great Britain would not become party to it? Should we not have been deterred when the nation with closest ties to these Caribbean states advised against it as a risk that should not be undertaken?

Perhaps the most serious question asked by our Latin

American friends is this: How do we reconcile our participation in this invasion with our professed commitment to non-intervention and respect for the sovereignty of other nations in this hemisphere and elsewhere? Ever since the Dominican Republic experience in 1965, we have been trying to reassure the countries of Latin America that the United States has forsworn military intervention into other countries and that we are firmly committed to self-determination and non-intervention.

As the representative to the OAS in 1966-1969, I remember all too well the difficult months spent trying to re-establish credibility for the United States among the Latin American countries in the wake of our incursion into the Dominican Republic.

In undertaking the Grenadian invasion, did we take into account the impact of our action on those in the hemisphere who had finally come to accept our assurance that the United States is truly committed to non-intervention?

Several months ago, a group of leaders from Latin America and North America got together in an inter-American dialogue and issued a report analyzing existing problems and suggesting approaches for the future of United States-Latin American relations.

Effect

In dealing with Central America, the report stated: "The United States could do much to foster a climate of security in the region by making unequivocally clear its commitment to respect national sovereignty. If reciprocal and mutual security is to be fashioned in a region that has often experienced overt and covert U.S. intervention, it would be useful to provide unmistakable assurances that the United States will refrain from reverting to those practices".

What is the effect in Central America of the invasion of

Grenada? Those who have doubted our announced objectives in Central America will find reason for future skepticism and disbelief in our continued professions of non-intervention. Those who have been asserting that we are seeking the overthrow of the Government of Nicaragua will point to the Grenadian adventure in support of their position.

One thing is clear: the price we have already paid in the hemisphere in credibility and cohesiveness is a considerable one. Our friends are disappointed, distressed and embarrassed. We can expect them to remind us that the words of Benito Juarez are still true: "Respect for the rights of others is peace".

What should the United States do now?

First, our military men should be removed from Grenada as soon as possible after peace has been restored and the safety of the Americans has been ensured. At the earliest date, the Caribbean forces in the multinational operation should assume full responsibility for monitoring the situation without our participation.

Second, the United States should announce that it will, at the annual meeting of the OAS on Nov. 14 — when the foreign ministers of Latin America will be in Washington — present before the OAS the evidence of the dangers to both our citizens and to regional security which led the United States to act as it did.

The object would be not to seek approval or ratification but simply to inform them as to the basis for our action. In the light of our commitments under the OAS Charter and the Rio Treaty, they are entitled to — and they are awaiting a full explanation.

NOTE: The writer, who was President Carter's special Mideast ambassador, has served as U.S. representative to the Organization of American States.

POLICY WITH OUT A PLAN

The events in Grenada are to me a palpable demonstration of the immaturity of the U.S. Government, and the congenital naivety of the American people.

No time has been lost by the current Jamaican administration in pointing out to its own electorate that "There but for the Grace of God go you." It is seed that has fallen on fertile ground, because already the talk is that Michael Manley lost the elections and saved his life. Had he won, the popular argument goes, his party would have been thoroughly swamped by Marxist-Leninists, and the communists would have shot him in his rose garden up in Mavis Bank.

They also say that Thatcher had her Falkland Islands, Reagan had his Korean jet liner, and now Seaga has been given his Grenada, and he's a sure cinch to win again. Because in Jamaica nobody wants to see the kind of bloodbath that has been visited upon the Grenadians.

The bloody coup could not have come at a better time for JLP politicians. Only weeks before there was a feeling building in this country that had Michael Manley been given the kind of United States support which Edward Seaga has enjoyed since coming to power, the Jamaican dollar would today still be stronger than the American dollar. The frightened and ultra-conservative counter that argument with the suggestion that money and support to Michael Manley's government would have been frittered away.

Immaturity

At a Bankers' Conference some weeks ago I watched while the Governor of the Bank of Jamaica blinked slowly into the television camera as he announced that if Jamaica were to export today 15 million tons of bauxite per annum as it did in the 1970's, some would argue that the rate of exchange for the Jamaican dollar should be \$1.78 — even on the black market — and he would have to agree.

What went wrong? The answer is in

by

Dawn Ritch



the recession and in the flagrant immaturity of U.S. foreign policy. Jimmy Carter was the President during the Manley Regime, and he was still the President when Bishop came to power in March of 1979. His reaction and the reaction of his administration was to isolate these two populist leaders. The action was not without executive precedent, because John F. Kennedy did the same thing when Castro took power in Cuba.

The common denominator between the times of Castro, Manley and Bishop — and where there are differences it is a difference only of degree — is that the three men came to power with full support from populations which had been devastated by the corruption of previous regimes.

Superpower

By isolating these populist leaders, successive U.S. Presidents have thrown them into the hands of the opposing Superpower, which would buy their sugar or their bauxite, or build them an airport. And the consequence of this action was the further deterioration of the local economies, and an even further breakdown in discipline and order.

Limited by the naivety of their own people, doubtless, U.S. administrations seem to have only two weapons in their arsenal of foreign policy — either armed intervention in sovereign territories, or grants in aid money to governments formed by political parties of which they approve. This not only applies to the Caribbean, it applies to all of Latin America. Even to the tragic story of Vietnam.

So they tie themselves up in Lebanon, El Salvador, and now Grenada

(Cont'd on Page 17)

Policy without a plan

(Cont'd from Page 8)

and ignore their role as the free and largest industrial power that is supposed to be pulling themselves out of their own recession, so that European economies can begin to feel better, fair trade established between the developing and the developed world, and so re-introduce a note of sustained stability in the global monetary system. U.S. economic imperialism is after all preferable to its military adventures.

The Americans clearly do not understand what has to be done. When they withdraw their Marines from Grenada, and the Bravo Company of the Jamaica Defence Force, and the troops of the Leeward and Windward Islands and of Barbados, return home, Grenada will still be under-developed, unemployed and poverty stricken. And so will we, and Antigua and St. Lucia and Dominica and St. Vincent and the others in the Peace Keeping-Force.

What is needed in the Caribbean and Latin America is not grand, macro-level foreign investment from the United States, which gets to some level but never to the level of the needs of the people in the Region, because U.S. administrations don't think about local populations and their needs. They don't know what they are and they don't care.

We need education and we need jobs which give us opportunity and pride in our own homelands. Small things that give up hope and make less vulnerable to populist leaders which Americans find so distasteful. Because as long as there are populist leaders in Third World countries where the only arena is unemployment, poverty, and people with nothing to lose, there will always be guerrilla warfare.

The British gave the developing world a judiciary and a civil service, the French gave them public libraries, and the Americans have given them Coca Cola and Hollywood.

Afghan hails Grenada invasion

Nov. 2:

A representative of the resistance to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan has welcomed the U.S. invasion of Grenada because, he says, "Anywhere the Soviets are prevented from expanding influence, we are for it."

Sayd Majrooh, a former professor and dean at Kabul University, said in an interview Monday that while many Third World nations had equated the U.S. invasion of Grenada with the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, "the Free World has to be a little more offensive against communism... You have to be a little tougher."

He said others would have "to make their own judgments" about whether the U.S. Intervention in the Caribbean would undercut the moral argument the United States has been making about the Soviets in Afghanistan. A guest of the State Department, he repeatedly declined to say if he thought the Reagan administration had been providing sufficient material support to the Afghan rebels.

Majrooh heads the Afghan Information Centre in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the border with Afghanistan.

Incorrectly identified as a former sympathizer of the Khalq faction of Afghanistan's governing communist party in The Washington Post Oct. 21, Majrooh said the misunderstanding apparently occurred when he was describing to correspondent William Brangin the reaction of the university students and others he worked with in Kabul, the capital, to the overthrow of the dictator Sardar Mohammed Daoud in 1978. These people, he said, at first were sympathetic to the aims of the new leftist government but became disenchanted within three months.

Khalq is one of two main factions of the Communist People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, Charles Dunbar, former U.S. charge d'affaires in Afghanistan, wrote in the December 1983 issue of Asia magazine that reports last year of Soviet soldiers' firing on civilians during the Salang Tunnel disaster were probably untrue.

Dunbar said it took the U.S. Embassy a week to sort out the many reports on the accident and fire inside the tunnel, in which many Soviet soldiers and Afghan civilians reportedly died. He wrote that most of the victims apparently were asphyxiated after a Soviet petroleum tanker collided with the first vehicle in a convoy of armoured personnel carriers and exploded, consuming all the oxygen in the tunnel.

"The reports that the Salang had been closed (by Soviet troops) and that there had been fighting during the incident were probably untrue, though we were never able to find out for sure," he wrote.

The Associated Press reported the following from London:

Afghanistan's Soviet-backed administration runs eight torture centres in Kabul as part of widespread brutalization of political prisoners, Amnesty International charged today.

In a report based on six months of interviews with ex-prisoners and their relatives, mainly exiled in India, the human rights group said the torture sessions left some victims deaf and others unable to speak.

But it said no evidence had been given that Soviet troops attended the torture sessions.

"They all said the Soviets were running the country, but there was nothing more specific in their testimony," a British researcher who compiled the report said...

— Washington Post

The Caribbean

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

What happened to Grenada can happen elsewhere if the mini states of the West Indies continue their separate existence, each so small as to be buffered mercilessly by forces beyond their control. Even if nothing so dramatic as a bloody coup should happen, the helplessness of most mini states to win a better life for their people is reason enough to think about changing the fundamental political arrangements that prevail in the Caribbean.

It's time for the people of the mini states to wake up from the foolish dreams of nationalism and recognize that islands are not insulated from forces of international politics and economics but are highly vulnerable. During American Revolution, Benjamin Franklin said of the various states "We must all hang together, or we shall assuredly all hang separately." Much the same thing can be said for the islands of the Caribbean.

So it's time for the mini states to merge, one with another and all with Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, to form a single state of the United States, the only way democracy and prosperity can be guaranteed to the people of the islands. As citizens of the United States, West Indians would have the right to live and work in any part of the United States, in effect expanding their country and their personal opportunities enormously, while never losing the right to return to their home island any time they want.

As a state of the United States, the West Indies could work effectively on problems that seem almost unsolvable today. They could also help, through precious votes in the U.S. Congress, to direct the energies of the United States into more constructive behaviour around the world.

The West Indies can become an island bridge between North and South, the First and Third Worlds. And no part of it need every worry again of bloody coups or Communist takeovers. No one can take away islanders' attachment to their own island, but it's a big world out there, and it can be harsh, as the people of Grenada found out. Petty nationalism is just not worth either the costs or risks, and the future that statehood can offer your children is a great deal brighter than the future they face now.

If government leaders of the various islands, for fear of losing the petty titles they now hold, refuse to convene a conference to discuss union and statehood, then newspapers, corporations, civic organizations or other private entities should take the initiative. That, after all, is what democracy is all about: the people have the right to decide their future, and their governments are bound to obey.

I am etc.,

L. CRAIG SCHOOMAKER, Chairman

November 12, 1983

Grenada will lock up 'security threats'

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov. 28

Grenada's new caretaker government has passed legislation empowering the U.S. army and the Caribbean peace keeping force on the island to detain persons deemed a threat to national security, according to the official gazette.

A notice appearing on the official publication dated November 23 said commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Caribbean peace keeping force or the U.S. army were empowered to detain such persons on behalf of the authorities.

Under the preventive detention ordinance, any persons taken into custody must be presented with a written statement specifying in detail the grounds under which he is being detained seven days after his or her arrest.

The gazette carried the names of 47 persons who are in detention at Richmond Hill prison here in connection with the October 19 military coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet ministers and several others were killed.

Among the 47 listed were former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, former government ministers Selwyn Strachan and Chris de Riggs, former commissioner of prisons Justin Roberts, and General Hudson Austin, the leader of the short-lived military council which seized power in the coup.

U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada last October 25 to remove the military and restore elected government.

The law provides for detainees to be given the opportunity to obtain a review of their status not more than one month after being taken into custody.

The review, the government said, would be conducted by an independent and impartial tribunal to be presided over by a person appointed by the chief justice from among practising lawyers or solicitors here.

The preventive detention ordinance also makes provision for detainees to consult their lawyers who would be allowed to make representation on their behalf to the tribunal.

Detainees can also appear before the tribunal themselves.

CANA-Reuter

THE REAL TRAGEDY

OTTAWA — Oct. 30:

One of the most disturbing aspects of the great global debate raging over the Caribbean invasion is the assumption by many that when the troops leave and elections are held, everything is going to be all right with Grenada.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Grenada has been caught in the midst of the dangerous and escalating struggle, which in all probability, is U.S.S.R. It is a struggle, which in all probability, is beyond the understanding of most who live there.

What is especially sad, is that their homeland has become an international battlefield at a time when life was beginning to improve on the island.

Ideology, aside employment was improving greatly, a new airport was under construction, the big beautiful tourist hotels were starting to fill again. According to many who visited recently, there was a feeling of renewed hope and optimism.

All that is now shattered. The great hotel will be empty again, free democratic elections not withstanding. It will be years before all but the most adventuresome tourists will feel safe to visit.

So what happens when the shooting stops, the troops leave and the election is held?

Will Grenada be left to bury her dead and her hopes while the superpowers find another battleground to test their weapons and resolve?

OECS was entitled to take military action in Grenada

Says a Legal expert

NOTE: The following is the opinion of an eminent Caribbean legal jurist on the legality of the action taken by the Leewards and Windwards in inviting the USA, Barbados, and Jamaica to invade Grenada

On Tuesday, October 25, 1983, a combined armed force, consisting of military and part-military units from Barbados, Jamaica and the United States of America, attacked the State of Grenada. This opinion is concerned solely with the question whether the armed attack against the State of Grenada can be supported on the basis of International Law having regard to the facts, which for purposes of this opinion are considered as relevant.

THE FACTS:

MARCH 13, 1979: The New Jewel

MARCH 22, 1979: The administration

Movement, under the leadership of the late Maurice Bishop seized control of the State of Grenada, established the Peoples Revolutionary Army and suspended the Constitution. The administration established by the New Jewel Movement, supported by the Peoples Revolutionary Army, was recognised as the new Government of Grenada by Britain and other countries of the Commonwealth and by the United States of America. Other member States of the United Nations also recognized the new administration as the Government of Grenada.

JUNE 18, 1981: The Treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States was entered into by the Governments of -

Antigua
Dominica
Grenada
Montserrat
St. Kitts/Nevis
St. Lucia
St. Vincent, and the Grenadines.
The late Maurice Bishop signed on behalf of the Government of Grenada and Miss Eugenia Charles signed on behalf of the Government of Dominica.

**THURSDAY
OCTOBER 13, 1983:**

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was placed under house arrest.

**MONDAY
OCTOBER 17, 1983:**

General Hudson Austin, the Head of a Revolutionary Military Council, stated that Maurice Bishop has been expelled from governing political party, the New Jewel Movement, for refusing to share executive power with the Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, and for having disgraced the revolution. Bernard Coard resigned from the Government.

**WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 19, 1983:**

Thousands of persons, ostensibly supporters of Maurice Bishop, over-powered the armed guards at the Bishop residence and freed him from custody. Immediately thereafter the crowd of persons, alleged to be about three thousand, demonstrate outside the Army Headquarters with Bishop and three Cabinet Ministers, as well as two leading Trade Unionists in their midst.

**WEDNESDAY
OCTOBER 19, 1983:**

It is alleged that an armed unit of the Peoples Revolutionary Army arrived at the Army Headquarters, opened fire upon the crowd killing several

persons and that in the melee Bishop, the three Cabinet Ministers and the two Trade Unionists were taken into custody, escorted to the back of the Army Headquarters, were made to face a wall with their hands held up as if they were being searched, and, in that position, were executed.

**THURSDAY
OCTOBER 20, 1983:**

Revolutionary Military Council, under the command of General Hudson Austin, asserted that the Army was responsible for the administration of Grenada. A round-the-clock curfew was imposed and the safety of foreigners was said to be guaranteed.

**FRIDAY — SUNDAY
OCTOBER 21 — 23, 1983:**

At some stage between these days, the Head of State, His Excellency Sir Paul Scoon, was placed under house arrest.

**FRIDAY
OCTOBER 21, 1983:**

Meeting, in Barbados, of the Heads of Governments of the Member States of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States except Grenada.

**SATURDAY
OCTOBER 22, 1983:**

Meeting of the Caricom Organization in Trinidad and Tobago.

**FRIDAY — SUNDAY
OCTOBER 21-23, 1983:**

Sir Paul Scoon requested the Heads of Governments of the Eastern Caribbean States to bring assistance to bear to help overthrow the Revolutionary Military Council which had seized power, on October 19, 1983.

**TUESDAY
OCTOBER 25, 1983:**

A combined armed force, comprising military units of — Barbados
Jamaica
Eastern Caribbean States
United States of America
landed on the island of Grenada. The following statements were made that

day by President Reagan of the United States and by Miss Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Dominica and Chairman of the Organization of the Eastern Caribbean States:

1. The President of the United States:

"Ladies and Gentlemen, on Sunday, October 23, the United States received an urgent, formal request from the five member-nations of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to assist in a joint effort to restore order and democracy on the island of Grenada.

"We acceded to the request to become part of a multinational effort with contingents from Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the United States.

"I might add that two of those, Barbados and Jamaica, are not members of the organization 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, and of overriding importance, to protect innocent lives, including up to 1,000 Americans whose personal safety is, of course, my paramount concern. Second, to forestall further chaos. And, third, to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order and of governmental institutions to the island of Grenada, where a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power, killing the Prime Minister, three Cabinet members, two labour leaders and other civilians, including children.

"Let there be no misunderstanding, this collective action has been forced on us by events that have no precedent in the Eastern Caribbean and no place in any civilised society.

"American lives are at stake. We've been following the situation as close as possible. Between 800 and 1,000 Americans, including many medical students and senior citizens, make up the largest single group of foreign residents in Grenada.

"From the start we have consciously sought to calm fears. We were determined not to make an already bad situation worse and increase the risks our citizens faced. But when I received reports that a large number of our citizens were seeking to escape the island, thereby exposing themselves to great danger, and after receiving a formal request for help, an 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 Organization of American States consider the situation in Grenada.

"And now I'm very proud to present to you the Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the Prime Minister of Dominica, Prime Minister Charles."

2. The Prime Minister of Dominica and Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States Miss Eugenia Charles:

"I think we were all very horrified at the events which took place recently in Grenada.

"We, as part of the Organization of East Caribbean States, realize that we are, of course, one region, we belong to each other, we are kith and kin. We all have members of our state living in Grenada. We're very concerned that this event should take place again.

"It is true that we have managed to live with the regime since March '79. And we felt quite clearly and we had good reason to believe that the Bishop regime was seeing it our way and was on the way to have elections. And we think this is the reason why himself and his Cabinet were destroyed. Because he realised that the pressure we put on him to have elections was worthwhile, was right. And he began to see that the democratic institutions must be put in place in any of these small countries.

"It is even more important in a small island state, poor island state, to have the democratic institutions. And this we've had for a long time and we've continued it and we wish to continue it. Grenada was an aberration in this respect."

Questions

Having regard to the foregoing facts, the questions are —

1. Whether the Eastern Caribbean States, except Grenada, had reasonable cause to assume that their collective security was threatened by the turn of events in Grenada in such a manner as would justify the resort to collective self-defence in the light of the provisions of Article 8 pp. 3 and 4 of the Treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States;

2. whether the apprehension of danger to American citizens expressed by the President of the United States was reasonable in the circumstances;

3. whether a request for intervention made by the Head of State of Grenada was —

(a) a reasonable request in the circumstances known by him; and

(b) a reasonable ground for the assumption of the responsibility to take collective action where ostensibly there appeared to be hostile action against the recognised Government of Grenada by Grenadian Military Force aided by heavily armed and well-trained non-Grenadian military personnel.

Opinion

On the assumption that the Heads of the Eastern Caribbean Governments, except Grenada, were unanimously and reasonably of opinion that —

(a) the execution of the recognised Head of Government of Grenada, the late former Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, along with three

of his Cabinet Ministers, was a criminal act, albeit condemned nationally and internationally, which had the result of removing effectively the recognised Government of the State of Grenada;

(b) the seizure of control of the executive power of the State by the Revolutionary Military Council was arbitrary and not supported by the people of Grenada;

(c) the imprisonment of the Head of State, His Excellency, Sir Paul Scoon, and the imposing of a 24-hour curfew on the population of Grenada were acts of intimidation and terror;

(d) for purposes of imposing its power upon the State of Grenada, the Revolutionary Military Council was being supported internally by non-Grenadian military forces in large number and well armed;

(e) the declaration of General Hudson Austin clearly disclosed the intention of the Revolutionary Military Council to seize executive power in Grenada;

(f) the seizure of the executive power as aforesaid was activity undertaken internally by national elements in combination with foreign military forces;

(g) (a) to (f) above, taken all together, posed a threat to the security of the people of Grenada and also to the security of the Grenada and also to the security of the people of the Eastern Caribbean States.

In relationship to the Revolutionary Military Council (there being no recognised existing Government of Grenada) IT IS SUBMITTED that the Heads of Governments of the Eastern Caribbean States would be entitled to invoke the provisions of pp. 3 and 4 of Article 8 of the Treaty establishing the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States regarding collective security on the basis of —

(i) Mercenary aggression with the support of internal or national elements; and

(ii) combating the activities of mercenaries operating with the support of internal or national elements;

in the exercise of the inherent right of collective self-defence.

The provisions of pp. 3 and 4 of Article 8 of the Treaty read as follows:

Article 8

Composition and Functions of the Defence

and Security Committee

1

2

3 The Defence and Security Committee shall be responsible to the Authority. It shall take appropriate action on any matters referred to it by the Authority and shall have the power to make recommendations to the Authority. It shall advise the Authority on matters relating to external defence and on arrangements for collective security against external aggression, including mercenary aggression, with or without the support of internal or national elements.

4 The Defence and Security Committee shall have responsibility for co-ordinating the efforts of Member States for collective defence and the preservation of peace and security against external aggression and for the development of close ties among the Member States of the Organisation in matters of

Cont'd on Page 15 A

OECS was entitled

Cont'd from Page 11 A

external defence and security, including measures to combat the activities of mercenaries, operating with or without the support of internal or national elements, in the exercise of the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence recognised by Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

USA

With regard to the right of the United States of America to protect her own citizens and also with regard to the proposition that armed intervention on humanitarian grounds is permissible, the question to be considered in International Law is whether the State is justified by armed intervention to enter another State, temporarily, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of its nationals. The issue raised here predominantly concerns the protection of human rights.

Four years ago, thereabouts, citizens of the United States were held hostage in Iran. When the President of the United States, under whose Presidency the release of those hostages was ultimately achieved, asserts to the world-wide community and for the reassurance of the population of his country, that he felt apprehensive about the safety of American citizens, his apprehension deserves to be fairly considered in the circumstances which caused them. It cannot be overlooked that the regime then existing in Grenada had demonstrated its ruthlessness and brutality towards the Head and members of the recognised Government and towards nationals of Grenada; and that even though assurance of the safety of the lives of foreigners had been given, the imprisonment, without stated reason, of the Governor-General, about which the President would then have been aware, may have rendered that assurance unconvincing.

Legality of U.S. Action

Having regard to the provisions of Article 1 p.3 of the Charter of the United Nations insofar as it refers to problems of a humanitarian character, and to the promoting and encouraging of respect for human rights, and for fundamental freedoms, IT IS SUBMITTED that the legality of action undertaken for this purpose, quite apart from any specific request made by the Eastern Caribbean States for assistance, should be examined in the light of —

1. the possibility of harm to citizens of the United States;
2. the reasonableness of the apprehension of danger to United States citizens;
3. the strength and duration of the force used by the United States to achieve its objective; and
4. the reliability of any assurance that the intervention will be temporary and will not interfere with any executive authority whenever established.

Appendix to Opinion

With reference to the submission of the opinion relating to mercenary aggression and to the activities of mercenaries, it seems possible that the

question may be asked whether the foreign based armed force in Grenada could be said to satisfy the definition of "mercenary" which, for purposes of this opinion, is given the meaning contained in The Chambers 20th Century Dictionary:

MERCENARY — one who is hired:
a soldier hired
into foreign service.

With regard to the foreign based troops in Grenada, it is considered that their presence in Grenada may have been, in the beginning, on an invitation by the late Prime Minister Bishop and his Government; a Government which was nationally and internationally recognised. In that event, the government of Grenada would have been entitled to invite any foreign troops for any internal purpose as the then Grenada government may have wished.

The relationship of agency between the Government and the foreign armed forces would thus have arisen and would have been entitled to recognition in International Law. That relationship of agency would have subsisted in the event a recognised Government of Grenada continued to exist, even though the individuals in that Government may have changed. In the event however that:

- (i) the Government ceased to exist, as in fact occurred in Grenada, and especially as a result of a massacre by armed forces; and
- (ii) the government was not succeeded by another recognised Government, either nationally or internationally;

the status of any armed foreign force in Grenada must necessarily have ceased concurrently with the disposal of the recognised Government.

IT IS THEREFORE SUBMITTED that any action, or any steps taken, or any use of arms, undertaken by members of the foreign armed force, if accompanied by the provision of accommodation, rations, or other facilities, would, in combination, have created the status of "a mercenary" in relation to any member of the foreign forces undertaking such action, step, or use of arms.

IT IS FURTHER SUBMITTED THAT:

- (i) the Revolutionary Military Council was never recognised internally or internationally as the Government of Grenada;
- (ii) no institution or other organisation received recognition as such, either internally or internationally;
- (iii) the Revolutionary Military Council had no authority to create the relationship of agency;
- (iv) in the absence of the relationship of agency, the foreign armed force had no authority to take any action, steps, or to use arms;
- (v) as a consequence of (i) and (iv) above the members of the foreign armed force then resident in Grenada, acting as aforesaid and enjoying the said facilities, became mercenaries on October 19, 1983;
- (vi) the action proposed by the Revolutionary Military Council as asserted on Thursday, October 20, 1983 was aggressive action to be undertaken by mercenaries with the support of internal or national elements.

It's a long hard road ahead for Grenada

by Mark Ricketts

THE reconstruction of Grenada has begun and while the pieces, such as the naming of an interim government, are falling into place it won't be all sweetness and light in the months ahead. In fact reconstruction should never be viewed as equivalent to economic recovery in the short run but merely establishing Grenada's rebirth in the family of nations promoting Westminster style democracy.

In post-invasion Grenada or what some might prefer to call, "after the siege," events have been moving rapidly. The Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has already named three quarters of his interim government and the nine Grenadians named so far are extremely bright and highly respected professionals. Many of them are committed regionalists which should help Grenada secure substantial support, whether credit, financial or human resource capital, from its regional partners.

An added plus for CARICOM is that Dr. Alistair MacIntyre, who will head the interim government, played such a crucial role during his tenure as Secretary-General in the early years of CARICOM that he might do much to heal the tensions arising from the strong divisions in CARICOM over the invasion affair.

Other positives occurring during the reconstruction period include the preparedness of Commonwealth countries to provide support services and technical aid which will be sorely needed because of the departure of Cuban doctors, Jamaican and Guyanese technocrats and East German and Russian technicians and planners. And so it was welcome news when Barbados decided to supply a number of teachers to Grenada and Britain indicated a willingness to help train Grenadians to take over before long the peacekeeping duties now carried out by the Americans and members of other Caribbean nations.

USAID no doubt will be called upon to fill the breach left by contracts for the sale of nutmeg secured by Bishop with Russia, arrange-

ments with Czechoslovakia for power plants, technical aid and assistance from an assorted group of socialist countries and Cuba's high level of assistance in planning, airport construction and classroom teaching. And to satisfy the ideological purity that Sir Paul Scoon seems to desire will require massive amounts of upfront money from the US government —much more in fact than the \$3 million figure already announced.

Prosperity

While Sir Paul has shown tremendous resolve and decisive action to get things moving as quickly as possible it should not be assumed that a renewal of vows to Westminster style democracy will ensure the consummation of peace and prosperity.

In the first place while Bishop expanded public sector employment substantially, Grenada like many of the other countries in the Caribbean still had to cope with the spectre of high unemployment.

Secondly, Bishop's government found that billboards which reflected his attempt to motivate the people by huge signs extolling production and work were not sufficient to offset the depressing realities of an international recession or to produce the kind of economic transformation that had been envisaged in the early stages of the revolution.

For example, farmers were complaining that their cash bonuses had declined every year during the last few years and that reaping of bananas was down to an all time low of one day a week. However they were prepared to hold on a bit longer because the soon-to-be completed airport was offered as the panacea for current economic ills. Hoteliers, too, and workers in the tourist industry were disturbed by the limited hard currency earnings. While there was no actual decline in the number of tourists entering Grenada, there was a sharp fall off in long term visitor arrivals as well as visitors from hard currency countries. This played havoc with the industry's capability to refurbish and maintain at certain standards the existing stock of boarding houses and hotels.

Grenada, too, like Jamaica in the seventies, lost large numbers of highly skilled professionals and people in business and as such new capital investment from the private sector declined. And

while government had ambitious plans to replace capital formation in the private arena with large public sector undertakings this was not forthcoming. Roads had deteriorated badly and several projects which were announced with great fanfare still had earth unturned or cranes sitting in stony silence. The only evidence of intended activity was the huge billboards standing erect before the sites telling Grenadians the cost of the project and reminding them that this was where their tax dollars were going. But, again, suspension of activities of the sort could be justified on the basis that energy and money had to be deflected to ensure completion of "the all things to all people" airport which was to open on the fifth anniversary of the revolution in March 1984.

High transport costs

Compounding the problem was the fact that the expected benefit from spice contracts with Russia would be eroded by extremely high transportation costs, something it is said Bishop realized as it formed the basis of his discussion with friends when he attended the Ocho Rios Heads of Government conference in November last year.

The foregoing suggests that Grenada's problems and proposed strategies weren't that dissimilar to the experiences of Jamaica in the seventies. For Jamaica the essential conflict in government financial operations arose from the simultaneous attempt to step up the pace of income redistribution while counteracting the effects of the external account on total income at a time when capital inflows were shrinking and non-government generated investment was falling. Without a widening or deepening of the investment base or a higher level of capital inflows it would be impossible for the Bishop government to maintain the pace of income redistribution or the extension of public investment and public ownership. Even such public sector initiatives as Grencraft — Grenada's version of craft development and its national marketing board — something akin to AMC — could hardly continue in its present form given the level of losses they were experiencing. However, such institutions satisfied two important ingredients, they were psychologically uplifting — as Grenadians said with pride, "do you see how Bishop has developed our craft" — and they created employment.

Something also of significance during the period of the Bishop government was that Grenadians were filled with pride to the point of annoyance regarding the level of international recognition their leader had secured and to the fact that they could still obtain IMF financing despite Reagan's reported objection. It was an ideological war with tinges of excitement being tied to fame, if not fortune, sovereignty and the gains from maverick political behaviour.

What the foregoing suggests is that un-

less the Interim government can dangle carrot similar to the airport it might find difficult to extract levels of sacrifice from people hyped up about the airport's potential.

Seemingly Bishop's emphasis on redistribution and public sector employment particularly for the young in places such as the militia which was just about to tax Bishop himself in respect of availability of funds could pose some difficulty for the government in trying to slot these people in other gainful employment where none exists at the moment. It is difficult to get a group of ideologues all fired up about the truth of their cause "to simmer down and control their temper."

Moreover the fierce sense of loyalties the Grenadians have built up and the sense of "smadditization" (being somebody) that has gone with maverick politics challenging traditional values cannot easily be deflected or subsided by the joys of freedom enshrined in a Westminster style democracy. Already there are reports indicating that some Grenadians are upset with some of the actions and initiatives undertaken by the Caribbean Peace Keeping Forces. This to some extent is understandable because once you have gained political independence there is a sense in which preception of colonization cannot be easily endured whether the purported colonizers be Cuban, Bulgarians, Vincentians or Barbadians.

Deposed, disposed leaders

The question of deposed or disposed leaders such as Coard or Gairy will provide delicate options for the Interim government since democracy ensures certain freedoms to individuals including the right to be power contenders in the arena of politics.

But the biggest challenge facing the Interim government will be in the economic arena, namely how to ensure that economic activists are given full opportunity to generate growth and development while keeping alive the dream people associate with Bishop that of sharing power and distributing economic gains more evenly. And no doubt this dream will be amplified and romanticised; a fact that goes with martyrdom.

The price of freedom is always high and in this period of reconstruction the mettle of Grenadians will be surely tested. The promise of a dream eclipsed prematurely, the spectre of high and rising unemployment, the reality of invasion or rescue coming at the height of the tourist season, the dominance of a large cadre of inappropriately skilled ideologues, a fired-up youth population, an undue emphasis on a 'one-gun-one vote' melodrama, represent a curious mix for a rebirth. It is clear that the struggle has just begun.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1983

● The Grenadian Voice is back...

'PROUD TO HERALD OUR COUNTRY'S LIBERATION'

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Nov 19, (Cana):

The following is the text of the editorial in *The Grenadian Voice* newspaper which reappeared today for the first time since it was closed after one issue two years ago by the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG):

"We suspect that we have created newspaper history. Ours was probably the first newspaper ever to go out of existence after publishing only one issue. Looked at another way, we are undoubtedly establishing a record for the length of time between two issues—nearly two and half years. But we take no pride in these facts for we would have preferred to be publishing continuously. If we were we may have helped to prevent the tragedy which befell our country.

"Phoenix-like we rise from the ashes and are proud and happy to be the first local newspaper to surface to herald the liberation of our country and our people and to celebrate the restoration of freedom of expression in a country which has writhed in agony under severe oppression and repression for far too long.

Warmest thanks

"We strained every effort to bring this paper to you even on the first week-end of our liberation and had to overcome tremendous difficulties and obstacles. That we are able to appear even now is due to the co-operation of many persons local and external to whom we extend our warmest thanks.

(Contd. on 3A)

'Proud to herald our liberation'

(Cont'd. from page one)

"At the risk of being invidious, we express special gratitude to the representatives of the United States of America—both civil and military—and to that noble brotherhood of the Caribbean press—*The Express* of Trinidad, *The Daily Gleaner* of Jamaica and *The Nation* of Barbados—whose voluntary assistance has been crucial and invaluable. "We are humbly aware of the responsibility which is now ours. *The Grenadian Voice* came into existence to serve a purpose - we challenged the People's Revolutionary Government to live up to their own law and by our closure—which we fully expected—we forced the PRG to demonstrate to the whole world that they were not prepared to tolerate and face an independent press.

'Will ask no quarter...'

"And let it be clearly understood that this is what we are—an independent newspaper which will ask no quarter and give none in doing what we believe to be our duty. We will not sell or surrender our independence and we will defend to the fullest

extent our right to exist so that never again in this land will freedom of the press be abrogated.

"We reproduce elsewhere in this paper, as a reminder to all, the editorial which spelt out our policy in our first issue. We stand by that. We recognise that among the most important commodities which are now needed in our country are unity, co-operation and understanding, and we, for our part pledge to provide these. We believe, however, that what is not needed is an automatic acceptance of everything that is done by government—whether interim or ultimately elected.

"We feel it our duty now on behalf of all freedom loving Grenadians, at home and abroad, and even on behalf of the people in other territories in this region to whom the Communist yoke would have been extended once it had taken firm grip in Grenada—to thank and praise all those who helped to liberate this country from the grip of warring factions of Communist thugs and terrorists.

"We approve on your behalf—since we have heard no Grenadian who was not a member of the

"gang" do anything else—the decision of the OECS States to take a hand in putting a stop to the rapidly deteriorating situation in this country and to ask the President of the United States to assist.

"We condemn all those governments and individuals who criticised our liberators for their "foreign intervention." What happened here was not an "invasion" but a very necessary "rescue operation". We are confident that this expresses the view of the vast majority of Grenadians.

Deepest sympathy

"We applaud President Ronald Reagan for his courage in responding so readily and positively to the appeal from the OECS. He knew that he would face widespread criticism and condemnation from the pacifists and accommodators at home and abroad but even in a time when he is preparing to face the electorate he gave life to the motto of this newspaper and did the "right" thing. We echo the words of one of his own citizens: "Thank God we have a man in the White House".

"We condole with the

families of all who have lost their lives on both sides of the fighting which was necessary to bring freedom to this country. We agonised over the fact that citizens of other countries (to us there are no "foreigners" on this village called earth) had to come here to give their lives that we and our country should live in freedom. And so we especially extend our deepest sympathy to the families of the rescue force who lost their lives and also those who have been wounded.

"We hang our heads in shame at the fact that whilst these men were fighting the battle that we should but could not fight for ourselves, Grenadians, who should have prevented the situation getting to that stage, were looting businesses and homes.

"We appeal to all who suffered in any way from the acts of the People's Revolutionary Government or the ruling Military Council to refrain from vengeance for it will do nothing to help the healing which is now needed in our country.

"We urge the earliest possible application of the full legal process to all who deserve it—despite

the fact that they belonged to a regime which did not practice this. We appeal, too, to the Congress and people of the United States to understand why we will need their armed men here for longer than 60 days because of the potential danger which still lurks in this country and the large quantity of weapons believed to be still outside.

"We castigate Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President Forbes Burnham for the stand they took against the rescue operation. Indeed it is our opinion that British troops should at least have been part of the operation. Burnham's position is easier to understand for he could hardly be expected to welcome the practice of removal of oppressive/repressive regimes by use of force. And further we know that many of the persons who participated in the "coup" on March 13, 1979 were trained in his country for the purpose.

Orders of Valour, Liberator

"We commend President Ronald Reagan and all the Caribbean leaders

for recognising the need for intervention in Grenada and having the courage of their conviction knowing the calumny that would be heaped on their heads.

"We believe that those who arranged our liberation should receive more than thanks and so we create *The Grenadian Voice* Order of Valour which we have the honour and pleasure to confer upon President Reagan, and the most consistent speakers in our behalf over the years who we are sure helped to influence the decision: Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica and Prime Minister John Compton of St. Lucia.

"We also create *The Grenadian Voice* Order of the Liberator which we confer with gratitude and pleasure, mixed with profound sadness, on the gallant men who gave their lives that we and our country might live. We will endeavour to arrange a suitable opportunity when the appropriate certificates will be presented."

GRENADA

Gleaner Nov. 20, 1983

'One does not have political discussions with an Idi Amin tyrant'

Other portions of the interview were published on Thursday, Friday and yesterday. Today the Prime Minister responds to criticisms of the Grenada military action.

WYNTER: Now Mr. Prime Minister I was about to ask you about Grenada, so I'll move into it. It is said that your involvement in the Grenadian affair has been to divert attention from the state of the economy. May I just get two views from you on how bad the economy is. What is the state of the economy? And can we look forward to any recovery before the next elections?

P.M.: I promised that I would be making a full statement on the economy, and as a part of the manner of operations which I have held to from the very beginning, I'm not wont to make statements before they are due. I'm accustomed to making a statement at the end of each year, on an anniversary, and I will be doing that. In this instance it has been a bit delayed because the events that exploded in Grenada required attention that had to be diverted. So when I'm prepared to make that statement then I will make a full and proper statement on the economy. The economy is not a thing that can be treated as part of any other discussion or in a few simple paragraphs. It has to be dealt with on a thorough, comprehensive and proper basis.

Those who feel that Grenada was developed by me as a means of dealing with or avoiding economic problems, are giving to me powers that I don't possess, and are ascribing to me an influence that I don't have. The events that exploded in Grenada were not on a time-table that was predicted or determined by me in any way. They had been long in coming, just as the events that involve Joseph Burey and his colleagues were not predetermined by me. They were long under investigation.

The fact that these things have happened at a time when we're also deeply concerned about other areas of the national life, are factors that are entirely beyond our control. But they have happened against a background of weak and indecisive action by us, because we have not failed to take the necessary steps to deal with these situations — both Grenada and events that unfolded in the Burey case. And that is what is important. The Government cannot find itself in a position where, because it is involved in dealing in some other area of the national life, if something comes up that is equally important, then it must allow it to slip because it is already involved in dealing with something else.

Relationship with IMF

WYNTER: I know in your economic report you'll mention this, but people are concerned about the whole relationship with the IMF, the question of whether our version of passing the test is the IMF version or what, and there have been a multitude of rumours and assertions by your opponents!

P.M.: The rumours will always continue, one can never stop rumourmongers, but until I am ready to make a definitive statement on the state of the economy, nothing and no one will obtain from me any partial answers. That is my manner of operating, that is how I have operated, and that is how I'll continue to operate.

Idi Amin tyrant

WYNTER: All right. Now let's go to the question of Grenada. The Leader of the Opposition has said that there were alternative measures that could have been taken to settle the Grenadian affair after the murder of Bishop.

P.M.: That is a part of the fairytale life that the Opposition has been living in regards to Grenada. One does not have discussions of a political nature with an Idi Amin tyrant. People who know no bounds and obviously indicated that they did not know when to stop are no longer candidates for any political solution. They demonstrated that they were capable of taking the most brutal and the most vicious action, and only those who are apologists will overlook that and talk about alternatives. There were no alternatives left in dealing with Grenada. Time ran out on them long ago. It was simply a matter of unfolding events that led it to this point.

The Leader of the Opposition has been one of those who have been masking what has been taking place in Grenada over the years, endeavouring to describe it as a bold democratic experiment in participatory democracy, the phrase which he uses. The last thing that was happening in Grenada was democracy.

He was among those who fostered the growth of what was taking place in Grenada over the years, by citing Grenada as an example of the kind of political system that was more suitable to the West Indies. Indeed he has gone far enough in condemning the Westminster model on which we operate, which leaves us open to the conclusion that what he would prefer is the participatory democracy, so to speak, of Grenada. And it's a fair conclusion to draw, because the protests that are emanating from himself and his colleagues about the action that was inevitable, and which I am proud that we took in Grenada, leave us to wonder what would have been the situation had he been the person charged with that responsibility.

Indeed there's very little for us to wonder about, we know what would have happened.

says

Prime Minister Edward Seaga



in an interview on Monday, November 14 with the Editor of the Gleaner,
Mr. Hector Wynter.

Prime consideration

WYNTER: He said, Mr. Prime Minister, that when General Austin murdered Bishop and then sought help from Cuba, Castro said no, no help. Suppose it were a fact that Castro had said 'no', would that have changed the picture in any way?

P.M.: Castro's position was not the prime consideration. It did not matter whether he supported Austin or not. His men were already in Grenada, his arms were already in Grenada, his airport was being built in Grenada; whether he supported Austin in killing Bishop or not, some other comrade would have taken over to carry on his work, and undoubtedly in a more programmed basis in the transformation of Grenada into another Cuba.

WYNTER: Was there anything that has been found after the invasion to suggest that Bishop was inevitably marked for death?

P.M.: There are documents that I'm going to be tabling in the House which indicate that there were very deep rifts in the organisation. These are captured documents, and I prefer to let them speak for themselves.

Justification

WYNTER: How would you summarise the justification for taking military action?

P.M.: Justification was on two bases. One, the sovereign action of sovereign nations bound in a treaty which allowed them, if they determined that their security was threatened, to call for external assistance; which they did, and to which we responded.

That has been very conveniently sidestepped by all those who have cast a judgment, many of whom are now backtracking in the aftermath of learning that the decision was made on the basis of a valid treaty. But in the haste of the early decision to condemn the military operation, it was grossly overlooked that there was a treaty which was constitutional and legal on the basis of which a valid request for assistance was made.

But it is also not to be overlooked that the sole constitutional authority in Grenada, the Governor General himself had requested military support to restore the country to normality. That was conveyed to us, and while it was not available as a written appeal at the time because of the fear for his own life and the life of his wife, the documentation of that appeal has been made subsequently; when I visited the Governor General he was pleased to hand to me the letter of that request that he had orally made in the period preceding the military operation.

Same appeal

WYNTER: How had he made it?

P.M.: He had made it through diplomatic channels which we were aware of.

WYNTER: So, those were the two justifications for this. Now, could you give us....

(Continued on Page B6)

One does not have political discussions

(Continued from Page B6)

that threat which would have gobbled up the islands in proximity to Grenada (why the vast armoury that existed for a comparatively very large army of Grenada when compared with the other states?) was not one which would be allowed to take the Caribbean bit by bit, piece by piece, and eventually gobble up Jamaica as well.

Future security

WYNTER: So, you saw Jamaica's participation as not only helping the Eastern Caribbean but also Jamaica's self interest?

P.M.: There's absolutely no question about the fact that our own self interest was involved, and I've made it quite clear to everyone who has spoken to me on the subject that while we felt we had a due obligation, and we wanted to assist our brethren in the Eastern Caribbean, we were in effect removing what we considered to be a threat to our own future security at the same time.

WYNTER: What about the time-table? The Leader of the Opposition has been making statements suggesting that a meeting of CARICOM on Saturday, October 22 was a facade because a decision had already been taken, as if that was new. I mean, it has been published by us certainly, that a meeting did take place on a Friday the 21st.

P.M.: That is correct, a meeting took place on Friday the 21st in which the partners who are now involved in the military operation had decided that this was the intention, save and except that the United States had not, at that point, taken its own final decision.

We didn't go to Trinidad to discuss the Grenada operation, we went to Trinidad to discuss CARICOM. It only arose out of the intention of certain other countries to probe the issue.....

CARICOM

WYNTER: You mean CARICOM sanctions?

P.M.: CARICOM sanctions and CARICOM's future, and the discussions on Grenada only arose out of certain countries desire to probe the issue which eventually, in the unfolding of discussion and argument, led to discussions of the possibilities of a military operation.

WYNTER: Wasn't the meeting in Trinidad called because of the coup and the killing of Bishop in Grenada?

P.M.: Yes, but it was called to discuss CARICOM's response or the response of CARICOM governments, on the basis of sanctions that had been taken by some; and the OECS group had decided on certain sanctions which they wanted to make the non-OECS countries aware of.

WYNTER: You had said in an interview at the Piarco airport in Trinidad — I think — when you got to Trinidad, that military action wasn't in the agenda as far as you knew.

P.M.: It was never intended to be on the agenda; in fact there was no agenda begin with, for it was never intended to be for discussion in Trinidad. We went to discuss sanctions, and we went to discuss the future of CARICOM. As I said it unfolded as a matter of argument, because other countries sought to probe the particular point.

The leak

WYNTER: You have mentioned, Mr. Prime Minister, that there was some leak, and the Americans seemed to have confirmed this, that General Austin knew about the invasion on Monday the 24th which was 24 hours before, and you have said it came from CARICOM. Are you prepared to go any further than that?

P.M.: Yes, it didn't come from Trinidad.

WYNTER: It did not come from Trinidad! Well, that's close enough Mr. Prime Minister. Do you foresee any impact of the divisions between Guyana and Trinidad on the one hand, and Jamaica, Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean on the other hand, and the fact that not only have they disagreed in the family, but went, in the case of Guyana, to spearhead resolutions in the Security Council and in the general

assembly and I think also at UNESCO, condemning their colleagues. Do you see any effect of this on CARICOM's harmony?

P.M.: I don't think that one could say that there is not disharmony arising out of Guyana's reaction. I think to have taken the steps which Guyana took in the United Nations was almost a declaration of malice, notwithstanding their own feeling. These are the same Caribbean colleagues that have given Guyana such support as requested in their own disputes.

WYNTER: Like with Venezuela?

P.M.: With Venezuela. And to have taken such a strong position at the United Nations has certainly left a wound.

Election winner

WYNTER: But that same feeling isn't there with Trinidad, despite Trinidad's sitting on the fence?

P.M.: Trinidad's position in the United Nations was one of trying to foster a positive move after the United Nations had reacted to the military operation by condemning it, by calling for an investigatory team and elections etc. This is certainly not the same thing as the move that was fostered by Guyana, which was to be a prime mover in the condemnation.

WYNTER: Now, Mr. Prime Minister before I thank you for this interview; do you see Grenada and the firm decision of the government, do you see this as an election winner for you in the next elections?

P.M.: There is no question in my mind that Grenada has indelibly imprinted itself upon the Jamaican mind, because it brings to us the stark realities of where we would be. We had for some time in the 1970s predicted an unfolding of events that was not unlike what happened in Grenada. This was averted by the decisions of 1980. And today no one could say with any certainty that had the decision of 1980 gone the other way, that we would indeed have known what country would have been running Jamaica, and who in fact would have been its leader. And that uncertainty which has been re-awakened by Grenada is undoubtedly one that Jamaicans will long remember.

There is no question that this has been one of the most momentous developments and one of the most momentous decisions in Caribbean history, certainly its modern history. And a decision as momentous as this is not something that either will be frittered away or will fail to be recalled.

WYNTER: Does this suggest an early election Mr. Prime Minister?

P.M.: I've always said that elections are not a phenomenon that set up like rain, but it is equally true to say that Grenada is a matter that is of importance; but so are many other questions, and I'm mindful of the fact that an issue is developing of great cleavage between ourselves and the Opposition, and we will watch to see how it bears out.

WYNTER: This is the Grenada issue and the question of relationship with Cuba?

P.M.: And the question as to whether our defence force should stay in place or should be demoralised by calls for them to return home.

WYNTER: In any case Mr. Prime Minister, I take it that the economy is still your major preoccupation on which you.....?

P.M.: Well, the economy is always with us, Grenada won't be, but the lessons from Grenada will be with us for a long time.

Tomorrow: Bauxite and alumina.

Cleaner Nov. 20, 1983

Grenada — writing on the wall

Week-end Reflections

by C. Forbes-Davies

We of the West Indies can claim a high degree of literacy. Between 1834 and 1983, we have exceeded the expectations of many who came through oppressive conditions earlier than us. Amidst the turmoil and humiliation of post-emancipation experiences, we have held our heads high and moved into the modern era with fair dignity and success.

We have done this by affirming our positive virtues and exploiting them to the full. We have, generally, been resourceful, creative, and hospitable to strangers. We have improved ourselves

academically and materially, and we have, we hope, impressed many or outdone ourselves in this regard.

There are, however, certain issues that we have, through our circumstances, been forced to side-step. Amidst our dancing, our culture, our laughter and gaiety, we have chosen to ignore the hard reality of what to do were we faced with certain choices. We live in a real world, where many are being coerced into choosing — yet we have always thought that those choices belong to others and not to us.

Our plight is a somewhat sorry one: We cannot read the writing on the wall. We are not sure what the signs and symbols are, and even if we suspect what they are, we cannot face up to the implications of what they are saying. Some urgent questions now face us and we have to be literate enough to read them and to answer them. The new writing requires a new brand of literacy: to whom do we West Indians belong? If we belong to each

other, why can we not manage ourselves? If the dependency syndrome disturbs us, why do we court so much outside help? Take a look at our consumer tastes: If prosperous women of many advanced countries wear three pairs of shoes in one year, why do we need six or more? If one colour TV is in the living room, do we need one in the other room too? If people of good intention and independent minds preach self-reliance, why are they hated and viewed with suspicion?

Brothers' keepers

The right to freedom is axiomatic; but what should we be free to do? Profiteering and excessive spending by a few, men greater poverty, and therefore more crime, prostitution, and cannibalism among the many, should we not try to change such a system?

Right now, we can see the results, through incidents in Grenada, of not being sufficiently our brothers' keepers. Many yrs ago, I advocated greater co-operation and assistance among Caribbean territories. The Federation did not work. Caricom came instead. Good enough: but only up to a

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Writing on the wall

(Continued from Page 8A)

point. Human beings, while gregarious, are also selfish. Any legal machinery for the betterment of mankind, must contain checks and balances to protect us from each other.

Grenada should not, cannot be abandoned. It's Nemesis, its catharsis is part of our experience. The people there are ours. We belong. We need greater solidarity, and a consciousness of each others' needs. If we cannot provide for their needs, and others can, we must do all we can to see that these others do not behave with ruthlessness and selfish unconcern. We should resist violent invasion and the unnecessary destruction of our people, whenever possible.

Cultural upliftment

One aspect of our structures, is the neglect of cultural upliftment on a scale which does not demand excessive personal spending. If the masses of our people, of all ages, could be exposed, free of cost, or at minimal cost, to the social studies in the structured and attractive way, to economics, to art and cultural presentations, to lectures on history, to civics on a big scale, our consciousness would be lifted, and we would be able to influence those who autocratically attempt to dominate us, individually or collectively.

There is a tendency to resent many people who have genuine concerns and make valid observations. People who demonstrate loyalty and dedication to a group, are too often targets of jealousy and hostility. In situations of upheaval, it is, unfortunately, the

well-intentioned who suffer most. They are usually more polite and are softer than the oppressive and ruthless egomaniacs.

The tragedy of Grenada illustrates the evils of two systems, and the foibles of human nature. The variables, the unpredictable dimensions that enter into sensitive and explosive issues, often take crucial questions outside of the realms of normal human decision — making processes, into those of the negative, the cruel, the unproductive, and sometimes the panic-ridden.

Let us be creative. We took the decision to become independent. Let us take a deep breath, close our eyes, dig deep into our West Indian consciousness, stir up the heritage that lies deep in our beings, meditate, reflect, and await the curative, restorative unction — the healing balm that is bound to flow into our collective consciousness — and that emanates from the amalgam of all our races providing the answer to some of our challenges. I already see throughout the West Indies, soup kitchens for the hungry, clothes hampers for the naked, hostels for the poor to be sheltered, government at participatory levels between states, and a general improvement of socio-economic conditions.

I invoke all positive forces and reject the negatives. Spirit of the universe, let our People Go. Let the parties combine, Unite, and guide Jamaica on a common front. One side should concentrate on social welfare and land reform, the other on international affairs and private enterprise all under one democratically elected President. Let our people go.

May we all move in a circumspect way, and pray for Divine guidance to plot out paths, and assist in plotting the paths of our beloved neighbours.

Church commentary

by Billy Hall



Church leaders versus members over Grenada

THE VOICE OF THE CHURCH is important in Caribbean societies. There is the historical reality of the key role the Church has played in the shaping of Caribbean society, particularly in the gaining of freedom from slavery and the rehabilitation which was necessary in the immediate aftermath. In more recent times the Church's voice has been a key factor in people making up their minds about issues charged with political explosion. For many people the Church is a voice to be trusted, even the only one to be trusted amidst the din of volatile political and ideological issues. How sad then, when the Church remains silent or speaks with confusion.

On the Grenada issue, leaders of several Church groups have spoken, but I doubt that their words have the support of their many members. There seems a growing separation between Church leaders and followers in the Caribbean. Such a development might not necessarily be bad, for Church leaders might argue that truth is not dependent upon who believes it or how many. The prophets of old spoke, surely, not to gain the popular ear, but to declare God's truth whatever the consequences. The problem today, however, is that while the vast majority of the people are willing to believe God's truth, some leaders seem determined to twist the clear meaning of God's truth. Hence, new interpretations of Scripture have arisen which would turn theology into ideology.

CLEAR SEPARATION

As I continue to listen to the words of some Church leaders among us I am convinced of the need for a new examination of theological foundations so that there can be a clear separation of Christian teaching from political preaching. Furthermore, there seems to be the need also, for a basic honesty about statements, which should flow from conviction to the always true to divine principles and dictates. (This is not an exercise, I submit, merely for graduates of theological schools, but for the ordinary members of the Church to become very much involved in. Too often, the mistake is made of leaving doctrine to priests and preachers, alone. What is at stake, I submit, is too important for that kind of approach.

Having said that I would express alarm at the general thrust of a statement coming out of the United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman and published in the DAILY GLEANER of Friday November 11. The statement widens its authority-source considerably by declaring that "we speak not only as a Jamaica entity, but also in relation to our churches, the Caribbean Conference of Churches, and the Caribbean and North America Area Council of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches". That's certainly a wide sweep and I would doubt very much that it reflects in-depth consultation before it was made. I have no hard evidence for that statement but would leave the onus of proof on the signatories. Secondly, I am prepared to say it is a top-heavy delivery with little if any consultation from the large majority of members at the bottom. I go further and doubt whether most of the things said would have the support of the leaders of members in Grenada, the place affected and where the eyewitnesses are.

In the light of that, I am surprised that responsible leaders of the Church can attach their signatures to a document filled with assertions of doubtful veracity, lacking in positive appreciation for bold, decisive and telling political action which might very well have saved their own necks, and weak in clarity of expression and decisiveness in prophetic judgement.

DIVINE RESPONSIBILITY

For example, the statement says (capitals mine for emphasis) "it is very OBVIOUS that the approach adopted by the Prime Minister while it purports to inform the country of threats of national security, has resulted in WIDESPREAD PANIC and the deepening of hostilities within the society". Where is the evidence of the widespread panic that is supposed to be so obvious? I think it most unfair, even irresponsible that such a statement should be made without the slightest bit of evidence. Did the signatories panic?

Space forbids elaboration on several other points but the opening remarks deserves some comment. The opening words are disappointing. "As a body we have deliberately refrained from making any statements on recent events within the Caribbean region, knowing fully well how easy it is to be misunderstood or misconstrued, especially on issues as complex as those related to the Grenadian crisis". Note the words DELIBERATELY REFRAINED. Does that sound like the Church which has a divine responsibility? Should the Church speak at the risk of being misunderstood or remain silent since presumably there is no risk at being misunderstood when silent?

In my opinion the vast majority of the people of Jamaica, and in particular the members of churches in Grenada moreso, and throughout the Caribbean (English-speaking) are overwhelmingly in agreement with the "rescue mission" which liberated Grenada from Cuban-inspired and supported aggression. Indeed, true prophets of God see in that "liberation" the hand of God, using as his principal instrument Hon. Edward Seaga, Jamaica's Prime Minister.

This does not mean unqualified support for all things done or the manner in which they were done, for the human instrument is always fallible. But this position of praise is the most honest and factual when all facts available are considered. The Church owes Prime Minister Seaga a resounding word of praise and the negative attitudes of a handful of ministers should not be allowed to hinder that.

GRENADA AND THE MEDIA

by Ralph de Toledano

WASHINGTON:

Ever since the invasion of Grenada the press has been, as the saying goes, waxing wroth because it was not given advance notice by the White House or the Pentagon. And Larry Speakes, President Reagan's press secretary has, it is rumoured, threatened to resign because he was not informed of the plans for the military operation. These complaints have been given page 1 prominence by the Washington Post.

It is needless to point out that the White House and the Pentagon were wise in keeping the media at arms length. The operation, if it was to complete its mission of rescuing the 1,000 Americans on the communist-controlled island, required two elements: secrecy and surprise. If so much as a hint of the landings had reached the Grenadian military junta, there could have been a slaughter of the innocent. At the very least they would have been held hostage with all the horror that entails, as we learned in Iran.

Vital Secret

Once upon a time, it is true, the press could have been trusted to keep its lip buttoned. But given the media's record in recent years, it would have been suicidal to confide in any of the reports who cover the White House and the Pentagon. They would have clamored for details of time and place — and you may be sure that some of the more zealous among them would have charged up Capitol Hill to get the comments of members of the House and Senate Armed Services committee.

To brief the press before U.S. forces had made contact with the Grenadian and Cuban troops on the island would have been tantamount to announcing

the imminent operation on TV evening news. As to Speakes, he would have come under sharp and vicious attack from the White House press corps when it became known that he shared the vital secret but had not leaked it to the media prima donnas. Now he can say, "Boys, how could I tip you off when I didn't know myself?"

I think of only two presidential press secretaries who could have handled the situation properly — Dwight D. Eisenhower's James Hagerty and Lyndon Johnson's George Reedy. Hagerty, who was in on every decision made by Eisenhower, was tough enough and respected enough to handle the nattering of the press. Reedy had a strong sense of responsibility. And working for a Democratic president, he would have been spared some of the recriminations of a liberal White House press Corps.

Arm of Government

Neither Hagerty nor Reedy, moreover, would have had to contend with the current attitude of the press that no decision should be made by the president or the government which does not first have media concurrence. What was once known as the "public's right to know" has since become the media's "right to determine." In effect, the press demands that it be part of the most sensitive decision-making process. It also claims the right to determine what is the national security. If it disagrees with the president or his advisers, you may be sure that disagreement will be aired on the news pages or TV evening news.

This is hardly an exaggeration. The Fourth Estate now acts as if it were the fourth arm of government — but first among its putative peers of executive, legislative and judicial. This is what "freedom of the press", the constitution states. This does not mean that the press is categorically endowed with privileges and powers not accorded to the people — or that it can act independently

of the laws and statutes of these United States. In fact, press insistence that by law it has rights of "confidentiality" not held by the citizenry is a violation of the spirit of the Bill of Rights.

The press now argues that in not divulging information which would have jeopardized the lives of 1,000 Ameri-

cans, the government violated the First Amendment. The elasticity of this logic will win the huzzas of the American Civil liberties Union and the entrenched American people or the families of the Americans who were caught in the vortex of violence and criminality on the island of Grenada.

Copley News Service

NER, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1983

NJM can stand in the elections

Nov.4:

The New Jewel Movement, the party that ruled Grenada for four years until the military coup on Oct. 19, will be invited

to stand in elections to be held within the next year.

Sir Paul Scoon, the Governor-General, who has consistently expressed the wish that elections would

be held within six months, said they might have to be delayed to allow for the formation of political parties and the compiling of a voters' register.

No party would be

prevented from standing. Sir Eric Gairy, the eccentric former Prime Minister who was overthrown in March, 1979, would be welcome to stand.

"Any Grenadian, as long as he does not

have a criminal record, will be allowed to take part", he said. He hoped new parties would be formed, along with the New Jewel Movement.

—The Times