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3

ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
57812	MEMO	RE NOTICE D 7/12/2011 M257/2	1	2/23/1983	B1 B3
57813	NOTE	ALFONOS SAPIA-BOSCH TO DICK MORRIS RE GRENADA R 7/23/2010 M257/2	1	2/24/1983	B1
57814	PAPER	RE GRENADA (INCLUDES ANNOTATED VERSION) PAR 7/12/2011 M257/2	4	ND	B1 B3

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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Al Sapia Bosch

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From the desk of



FEB 1 6 1983



February 12, 1983

SIR ERIC M. GAIRY
P.C., K.T.B., O.L., K.G.C. (JERUSALEM), G.C.ST.D., S.M.O.M., F.R.S.A.

Judge William Clarke
Assistant to the President, National Security Affairs
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Judge Clarke:

It is with some degree of trepidation that I now write this letter, motivated only by my continued sincere friendship and irrevocable loyalty to the American People, and my utter repugnance to Communism, with a view to presenting to you -- Leaders of the world's greatest nation -- a matter which I consider to be an anomaly in the American Constitution, in the light of world tension and national and international disorders that we can safely assume when the Founding Fathers gave the American people their Constitution they did not conceive that international violence and Communist terrorism would ever have assumed such alarming proportion so evident today in every corner of our world.

I have been in exile here for nearly four years since the Cubans stealthily stole my government and people in my absence, March 13, 1979, while I was on official business in New York (please see attached schedule). But as a Head of Government for the greater part of twenty-eight years in which I was in active politics, I am very seriously urged, with due respect, and inhumility, to present some observations (in good faith).

Please permit me to express the view that the liberality with which congressional debates and some other important meetings are being conducted with public openness, is in my view, alarmingly dangerous to the well-being and safety of your nation, particularly when some debates involve certain aspects of Defense and Security, and, especially in the area of strength and deployment of armed forces personnel; and quality, quantity and intra-territorial location of military equipment. This modus operandi is, most certainly, providing a very generous supply of important information to several communist spies and a wide range of other enemies with which America is so pregnant, such as can be found in every segment of American society and are well represented in the communication media. I feel that Democracy must be trimmed to capture the behavioral patterns of all levels of the societal framework, for any untrimmed Democracy must eventually become dangerous to the society exercising it.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that every other democratically-run government in the world has enshrined within its constitution and its congressional/parliamentary establishment the necessary authority for the Head of the Administration (in some cases) and the Presiding Officers of Parliament/Congress to "deem" specific aspects of Security and Defense and any other such matters "Out of Order", in the interest of national safety.

May I, in humility and due respect, suggest, as a collateral to the above, and in consequence of the constitutional hiatus existing between the Presidency and Congress, that the President (and advisors) and Congress consider the need to set-up "Caucuses" specifically designed for the purpose of discussing such "Secret Matters" dealing with certain aspects of Defense and Security with a view to reaching a unified national posture on such matters. The incalculable benefits are quite obvious. And, may I suggest that the Caucus consist of the Presiding Officers and the Majority and Minority Leaders of both Houses of Congress meeting with the President (and Advisors) co-jointly or separately, as the issues and circumstances demand.

Should this letter appear to characterize me as being presumptuous, please forgive me for this could only be attributed to my undying interest in the well-being of America as the only nation that can truly and effectively represent the free peoples of the world in a quest for lasting peace. I have always been pro-America, even to the extent that my Government was the only government in the Caribbean area to love and respect the American Government and people to the extent of recognizing your "Independence" and its significance on July 4, with an official formal "Reception" at the official residence of our Governor-General for all American citizens residing or visiting Grenada at that time, with all government officials and leading citizens, and with the police band and a steel orchestra. No other Government has been doing this.

In 1978, "Independence Reception" at the Governor-General's Residence, a "Scroll" signed by the American people was ceremoniously presented to me symbolizing the respect and affection your people held for me. The attached letter from Ambassador Frank Ortiz represents the true feeling of American citizens up to the 19th of February (President's Day), 1979, three weeks before the Cubans stole my Country. The photographs are only to indicate the friendly acceptance of my presence, by at least, two Presidents and Secretary of State. I am still an unshakable friend of America and its people in spite of the fact that no one with any authority wants to see nor hear from me now, and I am relegated to the level of "just another man" with no Security, no Money, no Help or Friendship. The treatments given me by some of the Government Departments are too embarrassing to mention at this time. However, please rest assured that my friendship and loyalty remain firmly intact to the American people, and if called upon, my willingness to be of help and service in matters involving the Caribbean generally, and Grenada in particular is again assured.

Sincerely yours,

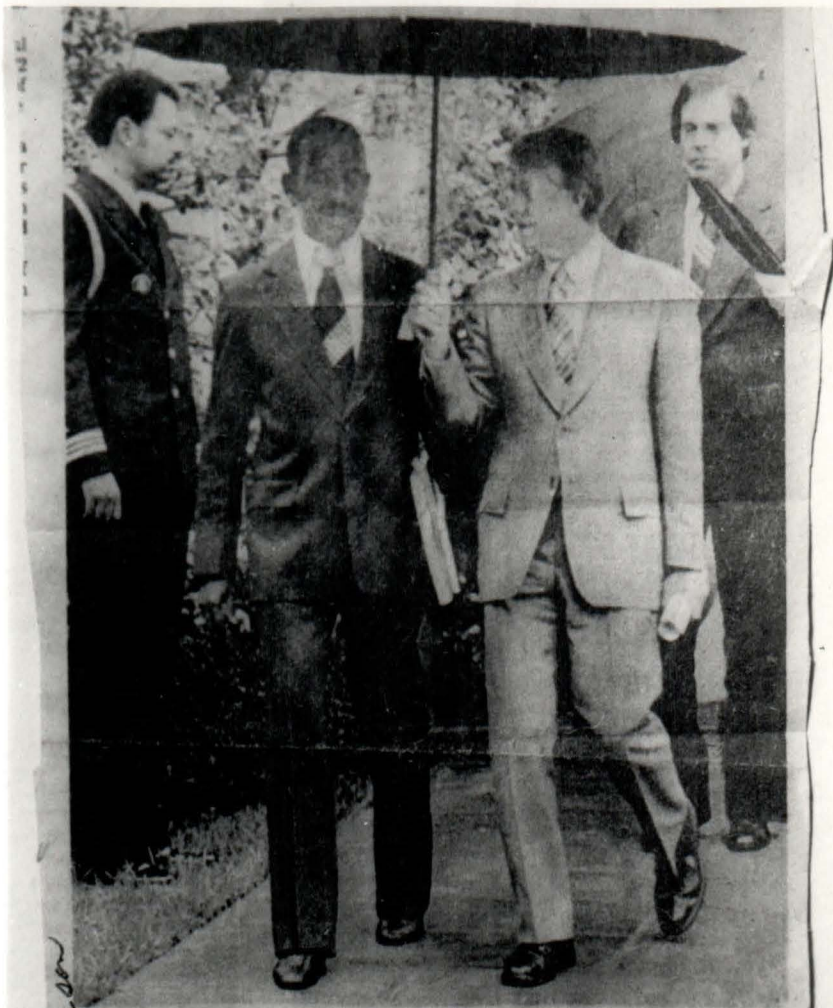


E. M. Gairy

Constitutional Prime Minister
of Grenada
(in temporary exile)

Encls.

P.S. The people of Grenada have not accepted the Communist Regime. They continue to pray silently and work assiduously for my return. By God's Grace, I shall, with some cooperation, return to establish a Democratic Government once more with general elections within six months.



Samson

PRESIDENT Carter holds an umbrella over President Eric Gairy of Granada as he arrives for a visit. At right is former Pittsfield Mayor Evan Dobbelle, now protocol chief.

UPI



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THIS LETTER AND ENCLOSURES HAVE BEEN SENT TO EACH OF THE FOLLOWING PERSONS :

1. THE HON. GEORGE BUSH, VICE-PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
2. THE HON. GEORGE P. SCHULTZ, SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
3. THE HON. CASPAR W. WEINBERGER, SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, THE PENTAGON
4. THE HON. WILLIAM FRENCH SMITH, ATTORNEY GENERAL
5. MR. EDWIN A. MEESE, COUNSELOR TO THE PRESIDENT
6. MR. WILLIAM CASEY, DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
7. AMBASSADOR JEANE KIRKPATRICK, HEAD OF U.S. DELEGATION TO THE U.N.
8. THE HON. THOMAS "TIP" O'NEILL, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9. SENATOR HOWARD BAKER, JR., SENATE MAJORITY LEADER
10. SENATOR ROBERT BYRD, SENATE MINORITY LEADER
11. REPRESENTATIVE JAMES WRIGHT, HOUSE MAJORITY LEADER
12. REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT H. MICHEL, HOUSE MINORITY LEADER
13. JUDGE WILLIAM CLARKE, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
14. MR. JAMES BAKER, CHIEF OF STAFF
15. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM MIDDENDORF II, HEAD OF U.S. DELEGATION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

SOME STARTLING FACTS

NO REBELLION - There was no rebellion in Grenada in spite of world-wide publicity arranged by the Communist strategists, (please read attached newspaper clipping). Grenada was seized by a number of Cubans and a few Communist-trained Grenadians. The photographic publicity given with the children jumping to a steel band and a dramatization by the news media were all orchestrated many years in advance.

MAURICE BISHOP, LONG-STANDING KGB AGENT - Bishop was distributing KGB literature since he was at law school in England.

GRENADA, 'MOST STRATEGIC LOCATION' - The Russians saw the strategic importance of Grenada's geographic location many years ago. Three Russians and a small boat were seen in one of the south-easterly bays snapping pictures at 5:30 AM in 1972.

U.S. WAS OFFERED NAVAL ACCOMMODATION - By letters and by personal contact, Eric Gairy has been offering Grenada to the United States (mostly to the Department of State) to establish a Naval presence in the area. He accelerated efforts in that direction particularly when the U.S. withdrew their bases from Trinidad. America could not see the importance of Grenada then.

MAURICE BISHOP ENJOYS VILIFYING AMERICA - Maurice Bishop, Head of the Communist Regime in Grenada hates America and Americans with a burning passion. It is said that in vilifying the Government and People of America he uses much stronger language than Castro and others of his ilk.

The Communists had strong support in U.S. Government positions when they took over Grenada. It was with uncompromising synchronism that the Grenada event and hostility and derision from some Departments came Gairy's way. In a letter to former Representative Bob Wilson (he inquired) from the Department of State Bishop was lauded by the Department of State and Gairy was characterized by the disreputable things Bishop said of him. When Eric Gairy was to address the Black Caucus, the Representative from the Department of State pre-empted Gairy's opportunity to address the caucus, and used Bishop's assassination of Eric Gairy's character.

Nothing was said, however, of the fact that 27 major awards and honors were conferred upon Eric Gairy, which include 5 Knighthoods, the last being conferred by Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace; nor his being made a member of the Queen's Privy Council (Civil Division); nor his receiving the very enviable Medal of America presented by all the Chambers of Commerce of North and South America and the Caribbean; nor the highest award of the State of New York presented by Governor Nelson Rockefeller through Secretary of State Judge John Lomenzo.

CARIBBEAN WHITE PAPER - It was Eric Gairy's suggestion to bring 17 Caribbean countries (including the 10 of the ill-fated federation) together by a Confederation. Prime Minister Forbes Burnham helped arrange the first meeting which was held in Guyana on the occasion of its Republic Celebration in 1972. Two important items included the The Grenada White Paper were; a) The Establishment of a Caribbean Regiment; b) Information on Terrorist Activities and Movements.
Exchange of

OPPOSITON TO COMMUNISM IN THE CARIBBEAN - Unlike some of the U.S. Ambassadors sent to the Caribbean area, Ambassador Theodore Britton was an effective U.S. Representative and had his eyes and ears focused on what was going on. He and a few of the government leaders in the area, with whom he held regular discussions on Communist subversive activities, were able to keep the Communists at bay. Unfortunately, Ambassador Britton was recalled. It is ironic that Eric Gairy was the most effective Head of Government, openly and confidentially, in thwarting Castro's adventurism. And now, America sits by while Grenada and Grenadians burn in the hands of Castro and his Grenadian puppet.



PERMANENT MISSION OF GRENADA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

868 SECOND AVENUE, SUITE 502, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

TELEPHONE (212) 759-6675

CABLE: "GRENUM" NEWYORK

OUR REF:

VISIT OF RT. HONOURABLE PRIME MINISTER
SIR ERIC M. GAIKY TO NEW YORK
MARCH 12 - 16TH, ACCOMPANIED BY
DR. W.R.L. FRIDAY AND MISS GLORIA PAYNE

- MONDAY, MARCH 12: ARRIVAL AT KENNEDY, MET BY H.E. GEORGE A. GRIFFITH
AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE PERMANENT MISSION
- TUESDAY, MARCH 13: 11.00 A.M.: MEETING WITH U.N. SECRETARY GENERAL, KURT
WALDHEIM - UNITED NATIONS
1.00 P.M.: INTER-GOVERNMENT PHILATILIC ASSOCIATION - HOTEL
2.30 P.M.: PAPAL NUNCIO - HOTEL
- WEDNESDAY MARCH 14: 11.00 A.M.: MEETING WITH EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF U.N.I.C.E.F
MR. HENRY LA DOUISSE - U.N.I.C.E.F
1.00 P.M.: JOSEPH D'ANDREA - HOTEL
3.00 P.M.: AMBASSADOR OF VENEZUELA, H.E. RUBEN CARPIO-CASTILLO
- THURSDAY MARCH 15: 11.00 A.M.: MR. ARREVALO, REP. OF SANCHIS PERALES - HOTEL
2.00 P.M.: MEETING WITH MRS. JEAN YOUNG, CHAIR PERSON OF THE
UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE
CHILD (IYC)
- FRIDAY MARCH 16: DEPARTURE B.W.I.A. #425



EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Bridgetown, Barbados

March 6, 1979

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The President's Day reception on February 19, 1979 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Church is a fresh, pleasant memory made especially so by the honor you accorded us with your presence. Your words on the quality of democratic ideals in Grenada and your obvious respect for legitimate opposition suited the spirit of the occasion perfectly. I know all were inspired by the expression of your firm intention to assure the protection and welfare of Americans and their property. Such assurances mean a great deal to those who invest in places where there is reliance on foreign laws and policies.

May I take this occasion, Mr. Prime Minister, to renew the assurances of my highest personal consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Frank V. Ortiz".

Frank V. Ortiz
Ambassador

Right Honorable Sir Eric M. Gairy
Prime Minister of Grenada
St. George's, Grenada



Andrew C. Seamans Sr.
Managing Editor

Hugh C. Newton &
Herb Berkowitz,
Editorial Directors

For Release: December 16, 1981

"Other Voices"

HOW THE CUBANS HELPED 'HIJACK' GRENADA

By Sir Eric M. Gairy

Because of its natural beauty, year-round pleasant climate, and near-perfect air of serenity, Grenada has been spoken of as one of the most enchanting and picturesque islands in the world. In my view, however, overriding these enthralling characteristics is the incomparable beauty of our people — the natural inner beauty.

This was the Grenada I left behind when I headed for New York on March 12, 1979, on official business with the secretary-general of the United Nations, the chief executive officer of UNICEF, and the chairperson of the U.S. commission on the "International Year of the Child" among others. The next day, Grenada was in the hands of Maurice Bishop, a small gang of "ill-advised" youths, and a number of Cuban Communists who had been in Grenada several days in advance instructing the revolutionaries. Waiting inconspicuously in the outer harbour of St. George was a Cuban ship laden with ammunition for use if the "seizure" or "hijack" went well; there was sufficient space in the ship to accommodate Bishop, his gang, and the Cuban contingent if it did not. As it happened, the space was unnecessary, and the bulk of the ammunition was landed later that day. The onslaught was accomplished by six well-trained Cuban guerrilla officers and ten Grenadians, while Bishop and fellow revolutionaries hid about half a mile away awaiting results. Twenty-two men perished — twenty in burning dormitory buildings and two by gunfire.

A significant majority of the people, however, were so astounded and frightened by the treason, arson, and murder, that they remain silent to this day.

Grenada is now in a state of undefinable chaos. The brain drain has been accentuated — the professionals have emigrated (more than 50 percent of the lawyers have left, including Sir Dennis Henry, Queen's Counsel, a large proportion of physicians, a significant number of business executives, intellectuals, public servants, and other leaders and responsible people.) Even Maurice Bishop's wife and children have emigrated to Canada, while the deputy prime minister's wife has returned to her native Jamaica. It is well to remember that Bishop has no mandate from the people of Grenada. In the last

(more)

general elections in 1976, his New Jewel Movement won only three seats; the Grenada National Party, two; and the United People's Party, only one — a total of six — giving our party a landslide victory. So, claiming the elections were "rigged," their seven local and imported lawyers took the matter to the Supreme Courts. They lost. But, in their greed for political power, they did not stop there. They appealed to the Regional Courts of Appeal, and had judges brought in from other countries (in accordance with the broad democratic principles under which my government has always functioned) to hear the appeal claims. Again, they lost.

Having assured Castro that they would win the elections, perhaps to justify their friendship, Bishop and his small group resorted to the "bullet." In November 1973, Bishop and his gang attacked the Grenville Police Station with eight outdated rifles, with the expressed intention of losing the battle while winning public sympathy. The strategy worked with perfection.

That incident gave birth to the infamous "Committee of 22." Bishop and his group toured the Caribbean, America, Canada, and the United Kingdom with the most devastating propaganda against "Gairy's Government." They had audiences with members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons vehemently protesting Grenada's independence. But they met with no success. The British government was fully aware that the large majority of the people (though virtually silent, as usual) were dedicated to my government's demand for Grenada's full independence. So, on February 7, 1974, Grenada attained the status of "independence" amidst demonstrations, arson, molotov cocktails, and other assorted disruptive activities. Nevertheless, we mounted an impressively joyous and successful independence celebration.

Should any degree of credibility be given the lies and mudslinging of Maurice Bishop against me and the good people of Grenada, it would challenge the honesty, reputation, and integrity of all the royal personalities, heads of government, universities, and the many reputable international institutions who, according to the dictates of their conscience, have bestowed honors on me. There have been twenty-seven major honors conferred on me, including five Knighthoods, the last presented by Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, in Buckingham Palace. I am also a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council (Civil Division). Perhaps some may think I am blowing my own trumpet. Well, it is said that "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones." Since so much evil has been said of me by Bishop and his colleagues, I think it only reasonable that I ensure that some of the "good" I have done not be interred.

(more)

Maurice Bishop and his regime have become so unpopular that even those Grenadians in America, who through their support for Bishop helped bring about the conditions that Grenadians are facing today, are now working feverishly to "help down what they helped up." But our people at home and abroad are very suspicious of these one-time supporters of Bishop's New Jewel Movement. Grenadians realize more than ever before that they have one national leader— their elected prime minister — Sir Eric Mathew Gairy, and they are now expressing anxiety for my return to rebuild our country.

And, so, I am more ready than ever to return. I consider the mandate of the last general elections, an inescapable commitment to be fulfilled. I have no doubt that with the strong faith of the people, and my unshakable determination, I shall soon be back with my people to clean up the political, economic, and social mess created by a regime mentally and ideologically detrimental to our small-island nation — Grenada, a haven of yesteryear; a paradise of tomorrow. By the Grace of God,

E. M. Gairy — former Prime Minister of Grenada.

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February 24, 1983

57813

NOTE FOR DICK MORRIS

Dick:

Had Eric Gairy not been following the flights of fancy that he engaged in--looking for UFOs--and star gazing, he might still be Prime Minister of Grenada. The people of Grenada had sort of had it with him and were pleased to see him go. Alas, they would now like to see Bishop go also, but that will prove to be more difficult. Bishop, unfortunately, is not interested in UFOs, just Cubans and Russians.

Al

Alfonso Sapia-Bosch

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Grenada



BUREAU OF
INTELLIGENCE
AND RESEARCH

ASSESSMENTS
AND
RESEARCH

(U) GRENADA: SOVIET FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

Summary

Since the March 1979 revolution which brought the New Jewel Movement to power in Grenada, five well-known international front organizations have established local affiliates on the island. All five--the World Peace Council (WPC), the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ), the International Union of Students (IUS), the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY), and the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF)--have solid historical records of affiliation with and explicit support for Soviet foreign political positions and objectives. The latter four maintain well-established ties with the WPC leadership.

How active and effective these organizations have been on the island is uncertain--virtually the only source of such information is the official publications of the fronts themselves. In recent years the fronts have staged at least three gatherings in St. Georges--sponsored by the IUS (April 1980), the WPC (November 1981), and the IOJ (April 1982). Little else is known of their activities.

Nevertheless, the steady evolution of the front affiliates since 1979 suggests that Moscow hopes to use its Grenada foothold for future front activities in the Caribbean. The island's proximity to Cuba no doubt enhances its attractiveness to the Soviets.

In the meantime, the five fronts give the Bishop regime "international" standing while they promote a favorable Soviet image in the Caribbean and influence public opinion against the US. At the same time, Grenada's association with the fronts tends to undermine Bishop's claim to an independent, nonaligned foreign policy.

* * * * *

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MJD
12/5/82

Report 581-AR
March 21, 1983

World Peace Council

The Grenada Peace Council (GPC) was established as a WPC affiliate on May 20, 1982. According to press reports, its executive body is composed of approximately 12 members with the Grenada Electric Company manager as the president. Four standing subcommittees are: National Liberation and International Solidarity; Social Progress and Human Rights; Education, Research, and Culture; and Fund Raising.

The WPC, currently headquartered in Helsinki, claims to have at least 135 affiliates worldwide. Most of these "peace committees" are controlled by local communist parties but may include in their ranks prominent noncommunist philosophers, academics, physicians, lawyers, and other political and humanitarian figures sympathetic to WPC goals. Soviet officials in the mid-1970s reportedly considered that the WPC had a total of more than 400 million supporters.

The aims of the WPC, as adopted at its triennial World Assembly in Sofia in 1980 (and expected to be readopted this June in Prague), are:

- prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction and ending of the arms race;
- abolition of foreign military bases;
- general, simultaneous, and controlled disarmament;
- elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial discrimination;
- respect for the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence, essential for the establishment of peace;
- respect for the territorial integrity of states;
- noninterference in the internal affairs of nations;
- establishment of mutually beneficial trade and cultural relations based on friendship and mutual respect;
- peaceful coexistence between states with different political systems; and

--replacement of the policy of force with that of negotiation for settlement of differences between nations.^{1/}

GPC membership is open to all Grenadian citizens as well as all organizations in Grenada that subscribe to world peace movement principles and the GPC's objectives. According to General Secretary Victor Husbands, GPC objectives in essence are to cooperate with and uphold the principles and programs of the WPC.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, speaking at the May 20 ceremony, said that the GPC's main task was to "explain why the quest of peace is so important to Grenada." Observing that 20 million Soviet citizens were killed during World War II, Bishop declared that Grenadian "work over the next few years is to try to get our people on the side of peace and against war."

Earlier, in November 1981, an International Solidarity Conference, organized by the USSR and Cuba and attended by a WPC delegation, was held in St. Georges. The conference attacked US policies around the globe, and praised the USSR's. According to the USSR's international weekly New Times (No. 49, 1981), Bishop proposed that the Caribbean be made a zone of peace "without colonialism and neo-colonialism in any form, without foreign military bases and nuclear weapons." He called for a ban on "any aggressive military exercises" there and asserted that Grenada would never renounce the principles of its revolution or its friendship with Cuba and other socialist countries in order to "curry favor" with Washington.

On January 19, 1983, the GPC unexpectedly issued a statement condemning the imprisonment of 160 members of the Turkish Peace Committee, another WPC affiliate. The GPC called their incarceration a "serious threat" to the peace movement, described the actions of the Turkish authorities as "malicious, wicked and unjustifiable," and alleged that the activists were subjected to "all forms of inhumane treatment."

Significantly, neither the WPC nor its Soviet affiliate, the Committee for the Defense of Peace, has publicly raised this issue since the Turkish activists were arrested in February 1982. The Soviets clearly have given priority to their relationship with Ankara and are using such obscure fronts as the GPC to do hatchet jobs for them.

^{1/} For additional information on the WPC, see INR Report 157-AR, "World Peace Council Reenters the Lists" (SECRET/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/ORCON), June 11, 1981.

International Organization of Journalists

The IOJ, a Prague-based front with worldwide affiliates and 150,000 members, held its Ninth Congress October 19-22, 1981, in Moscow. There it admitted to membership the Media Workers Association of Free Grenada (MWAFFG), believed to be the IOJ's Grenadian affiliate.

IOJ goals are similar to those of the WPC. According to Pravda (October 23, 1981), the IOJ's chief aim is to "bring truth to the masses and promote in every possible way united action by supporters of peace and broader cooperation and strengthening friendship among peoples." It mainly concerns itself with cultivating journalists in the developing world by providing equipment or financing courses at schools of journalism in communist countries.

The IOJ actively opposes the "hegemony" of the United States and other capitalist countries over the international information flow and demands an end to the arms race and the elimination of imperialist domination of developing countries.

A First Conference of Journalists from the Caribbean Area was held April 17-20, 1982, in St. Georges, according to the May 1982 issue of the IOJ Newsletter. Fifty-six journalists attended from 20 Latin American countries. Bishop, speaking at the opening, stressed the need to circulate truthful information throughout the world and to resist the "imperialist mass communications mafia." He castigated the "aggressive" campaign against Cuba, Grenada, and Nicaragua "unleashed by the imperialist communications media" and the flood of "war-like" information disseminated by the US.

The plenary agenda covered such topics as the information flow to the Caribbean and Latin America; the social, economic, and political situation affecting journalists in the Caribbean; and the building of national organizations of journalists throughout the region. General Secretary Jiri Kubka spoke on the "Role of Journalists in the Defense of Peace" and criticized imperialism's journalistic practices. The conference's final declaration condemned alleged imperialist distortions of facts about Grenada's revolution and attacked what it termed a systematic campaign of lies and misinformation against all progressive forces in the Caribbean.

The IOJ Newsletter in August 1982 carried an interview with Don Rojas, MWAFFG vice-president and press secretary for Bishop. Earlier that month Rojas had traveled to IOJ headquarters in Prague, as well as to the USSR, East Germany, and Bulgaria. Rojas stated that the purpose of the trip was to solicit IOJ support for establishment of a regional office in St. Georges; he expressed

hope that "this office [would] soon become a reality." Rojas said he had discussed IOJ training of young Grenadian journalist cadres; and he had proposed a "Truth in Grenada" project that would bring several influential West European journalists to the island to "report truthfully" about events there.

Rojas also revealed that he had concluded an agreement in the Soviet Union for the establishment in Grenada, "very soon," of an Intersputnik earth ground station. (Such a station would provide Grenada with direct telecommunications with the USSR and all of Eastern Europe.) Other agreements signed, according to Rojas, would enable Grenada to receive Soviet films, documentaries, and TASS news service on a daily basis.

On January 25, 1983, Radio Free Grenada reported that four local media outlets on the island soon would be receiving TASS English-language news service. The report stated that equipment to relay TASS news was being installed at the Ministry of Information, presumably by Soviet technicians.

International Union of Students

By the time of the 13th IUS Congress, November 18-24, 1980, in East Berlin, the National Student Council of Grenada had been admitted as an IUS member.

The IUS, headquartered in Prague, claims to have 117 affiliates; the bulk of its membership, claimed to be more than 10 million, comes from communist countries. The IUS works particularly closely with the WFDY (below); the IUS president is also a member of the WPC's Presidential Committee (as is the IOJ General Secretary).

IUS activities and public statements consistently promote Soviet foreign policy objectives. The IUS has condemned Western, but not Soviet, nuclear testing; it campaigns against NATO, but not against the Warsaw Pact; it protests alleged violations of students' rights in noncommunist countries, but ignores similar allegations in the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

In Latin America the IUS, like other international fronts, concentrates on strengthening "anti-imperialist" forces. Since the fall of Salvador Allende in Chile in 1973, the IUS has organized or participated in a variety of activities directed against the Pinochet regime. The IUS has a permanent campaign titled: "Every University a Center of Solidarity With Chile." Together with the British National Union of Students, the IUS in 1975 organized a World Student Seminar of Solidarity with Chile to launch the program from London.

IUS interest in the Caribbean and Latin America has increased in recent years, with special focus on the "anti-imperialist struggles" of Puerto Rico, Panama, and El Salvador. In that context it helped to organize various student meetings in Costa Rica and Panama in 1976, in Jamaica in 1978, and in Grenada in 1980.

IUS General Secretary Srinivasan Kunalan in 1981 summed up the main tasks facing the IUS in the 1980s: it must pay "great attention to the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament"; this struggle cannot be separated from that being waged "for national independence, democracy and social progress, particularly that waged by youth and students in Third World countries."

Kunalan also specified four main areas of cooperation between the IUS and the WFDY: peace, detente, and disarmament; international solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa, Palestine, and El Salvador and solidarity with all peoples "suffering from imperialist plots and maneuvers"; wider cooperation with other youth and student organizations "of different orientations and convictions"; and activities related to establishment of a new international economic order.

World Federation of Democratic Youth

The Youth of the New Jewel Movement (YNJM) apparently was admitted as a WFDY affiliate in February 1980. At the WFDY's 11th World Youth Assembly in Prague in June 1982, the YNJM was placed on the WFDY's Executive Committee.

The WFDY, headquartered in Budapest, maintains strong links with the WPC (both its President and General Secretary sit on the WPC Presidential Committee). It claims more than 150 million members from 123 countries. Most WFDY members are from communist countries; affiliated groups from noncommunist countries generally are connected with local communist parties.

WFDY activities in Latin America traditionally have sought to support and lend credibility to opposition forces. Following Allende's 1973 overthrow, Chile for a time dominated the WFDY's agenda; since then, the organization has campaigned vigorously against the "crimes" of the Chilean junta and for the release of political prisoners. The WFDY also has organized meetings and seminars in Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, Jamaica, and Nicaragua on such subjects as US multinational firms, the struggle against fascist regimes and violations of human rights, the new international economic order, and anti-imperialism.

Almost 800 delegates from more than 130 countries attended last year's WFDY 11th General Assembly in Prague. Final documents called for stepping up the struggle for peace, disarmament, and

social progress and against imperialism. One resolution called on all youth organizations to unite against the threat of nuclear war. Another, titled "The 1980s - A Time for Action," enshrined the Federation's political action program for the decade. Other resolutions condemned Britain's action in the Falkland Islands and the support extended by the US to British "colonial" policy.

The British Young Communist League (a WFDY affiliate) expressed concern over some of the assembly's conclusions. Pointing out that it was opposed to martial law in Poland and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the League criticized the manner in which the Executive Committee's report dealt with "peace." It did not accept the thesis that the US and its allies were the exclusive source of world tension. It expressed its wish that the WFDY take into account different points of view on particular issues.

Women's International Democratic Federation

The National Women's Organization of the New Jewel Movement was admitted to the WIDF at the latter's Eighth Congress, October 14-15, 1981, in Prague.

The WIDF, with headquarters in East Berlin, now claims a membership of more than 200 million in 131 affiliated organizations in 116 countries; no noncommunist women's organizations are members. WIDF goals are to:

"...unite women regardless of race, nationality, religion and political opinion, so that they may win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers, and workers, protect children and ensure peace, democracy and national independence, establish friendship and solidarity."

WIDF activities invariably are meshed with campaigns inspired by the Soviet Union and by other front organizations. Opposition to Soviet domination led the Italian affiliate, the Union of Italian Women, to withdraw from full membership in 1964.

Throughout the 1970s, the WIDF organized meetings in support of Soviet peace and disarmament policies in Lima, Havana, Sofia, Panama, Conakry, New Delhi, Luanda, Vienna, Budapest, Helsinki, Warsaw, Nicosia, Aden, and New York. The WIDF's 1976-80 action program included a series of international meetings on women's role in the struggle against Zionism, apartheid, and fascism as well as regional meetings on such topics as the struggle for peace and independence in Asia, the role of women and their organizations in defending rights and opposing pillage by the multinational companies in Latin America, and "ideological penetration by imperialism" with the aid of mass media in Europe.

Signs of dissension within the WIDF were evident at the WIDF's World Congress of Women, October 8-14, 1981, in Prague. According to the Belgrade weekly NIN, representatives of women's organizations who were likely to blame the Warsaw Pact as well as NATO for strained international relations were prevented from addressing the congress. WIDF president Freda Brown (currently a WPC vice-president) denounced such views at the start of the gathering, asserting that the notion of equal guilt and responsibility was "the falsehood of the century."

According to NIN, the Japanese delegate was forcibly ejected from the hall after she stated she did not agree with the WIDF's condemnation of China or its official view on Afghanistan and Cambodia. Other dissident representatives (from Algeria, France, Iraq, Italy, Denmark, Norway, Romania, and Yugoslavia) then attempted to take the floor, but the microphones were switched off and the congress adjourned.

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24

GRENADA - A CHRONOLOGY

The occurrences leading up to Bishop's seizure of power present an interesting precedent in considering the Suriname issue.

13 March 1979 - Bishop, with a six-year old close relationship with Cuba, seizes power.

13 April 1979 - Bishop accuses the US of attempts to overthrow his government.

14 April 1979 - Cuban ship off-loads trucks, arms, ammunition, and at least 50 Cuban military advisors in Grenada.

September 1979 - Grenada establishes diplomatic relations with the USSR.

December 1979 - Cubans begin construction of Port Salinas Airport, Grenada, a \$50 million, 300-worker project.

August 1980 - Cubans begin construction of military camp at a remote site at Calivigny. Capacity: 800 troops.

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Grenada

GRENADA

BY ADOLFO G. MERINO

WASHINGTON (UPI) -- GRENADA ACCUSED THE ADMINISTRATION WEDNESDAY OF ATTACKING ITS SOCIALIST REGIME WITH "ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL AGGRESSION" AND SAID CIA-TRAINED MERCENARIES ARE PREPARING TO INVADE THE SMALL CARIBBEAN ISLAND.

"THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA IS CONVINCED THAT A UNITED STATES-BACKED MERCENARY INVASION IS IMMINENT AND CAN COME ANY DAY NOW," GRENADAN FOREIGN MINISTER UNISON WHITEMAN SAID.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAD NO COMMENT ON WHITEMAN'S ALLEGATIONS, BUT IT REJECTED SIMILAR CHARGES LAST WEEK IN THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL.

ADDRESSING THE COUNCIL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES, WHITEMAN CHARGED "THE UNITED STATES IS A DESTABILIZER" IN THE REGION AND "HAS MADE IT A HABIT OF HARASSING" HIS ISLAND OF 108,000 PEOPLE.

"FROM THE ADVENT OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION THE UNITED STATES BEGAN A CAMPAIGN OF AGGRESSION AGAINST GRENADA USING ALL CONCEIVABLE MEANS," WHICH HE SAID "POSES A DIRECT THREAT TO GRENADA AND TO THE PEACE OF THE REGION."

WHITEMAN SAID THE ADMINISTRATION HAS MOUNTED A "SYSTEMATIC CAMPAIGN OF DESTABILIZATION, THREATS AND LIES" AGAINST HIS GOVERNMENT, WHICH TOOK POWER IN A REVOLUTION FOUR YEARS AGO, AND HAS REJECTED EVERY PROPOSAL "FOR CONSTRUCTIVE DIALOGUE AND FOR THE EXCHANGE OF AMBASSADORS."

"WITH THE FAILURE OF THE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL AGGRESSION THE UNITED STATES REHEARSED A PLAN FOR MILITARY INTERVENTION IN GRENADA IN AN OPERATION CODE-NAMED 'AMBER AND THE AMBERINES' IN AUGUST 1981," WHITEMAN SAID.

HE SAID THERE HAVE BEEN CLEAR SIGNS IN RECENT WEEKS THAT A "COMPREHENSIVE CIA PLOT TO DESTABILIZE GRENADA AND OVERTHROW ITS REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT...IS NEARING ITS CLIMAX."

UPI 04-06-83 07:52 PES

25

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Last week at the SSCI briefing on Suriname, the committee complained that nothing is being done on Grenada.

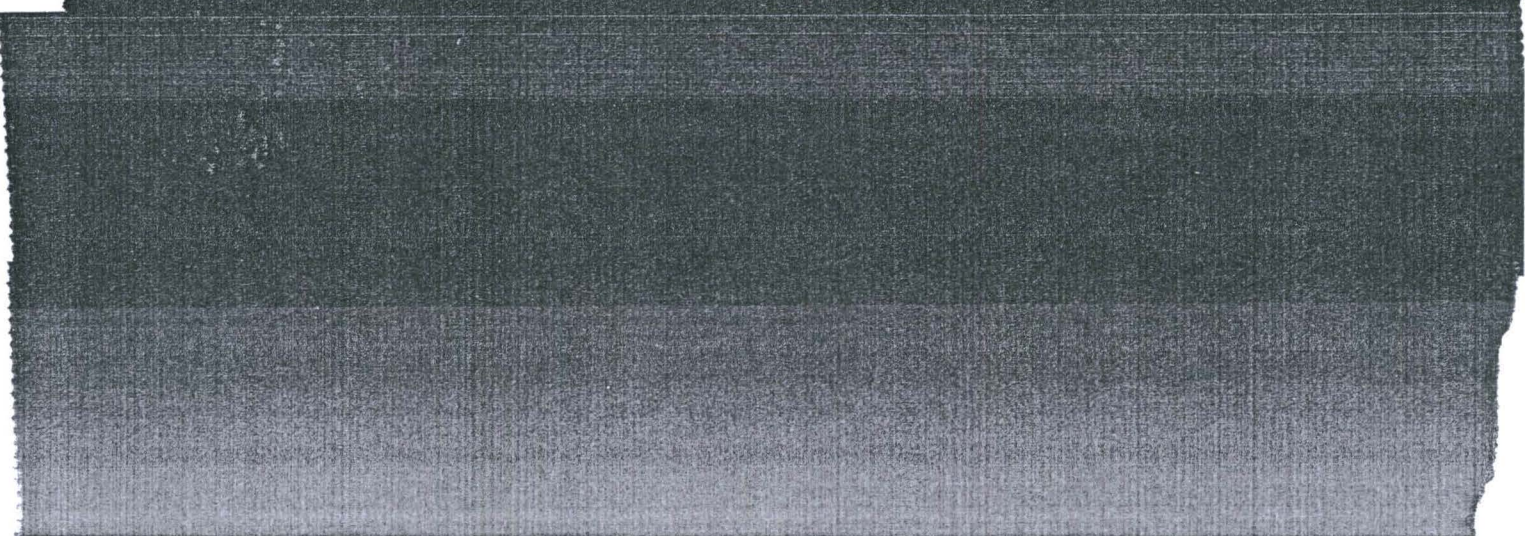
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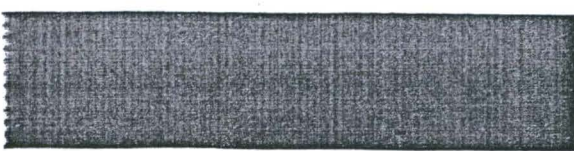
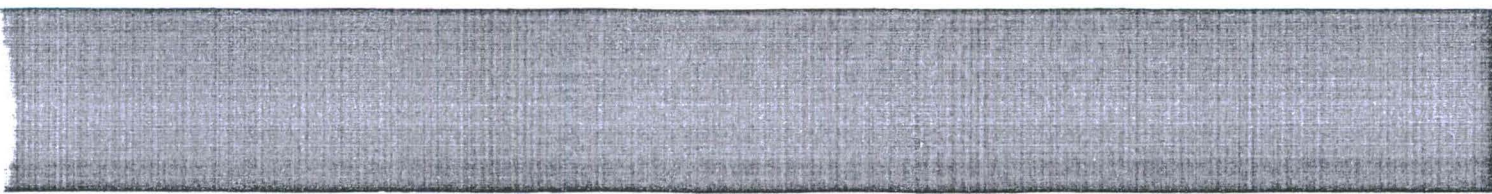
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September 1979 - Grenada establishes diplomatic relations with the USSR.



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BY RW NARA DATE 7/12/11

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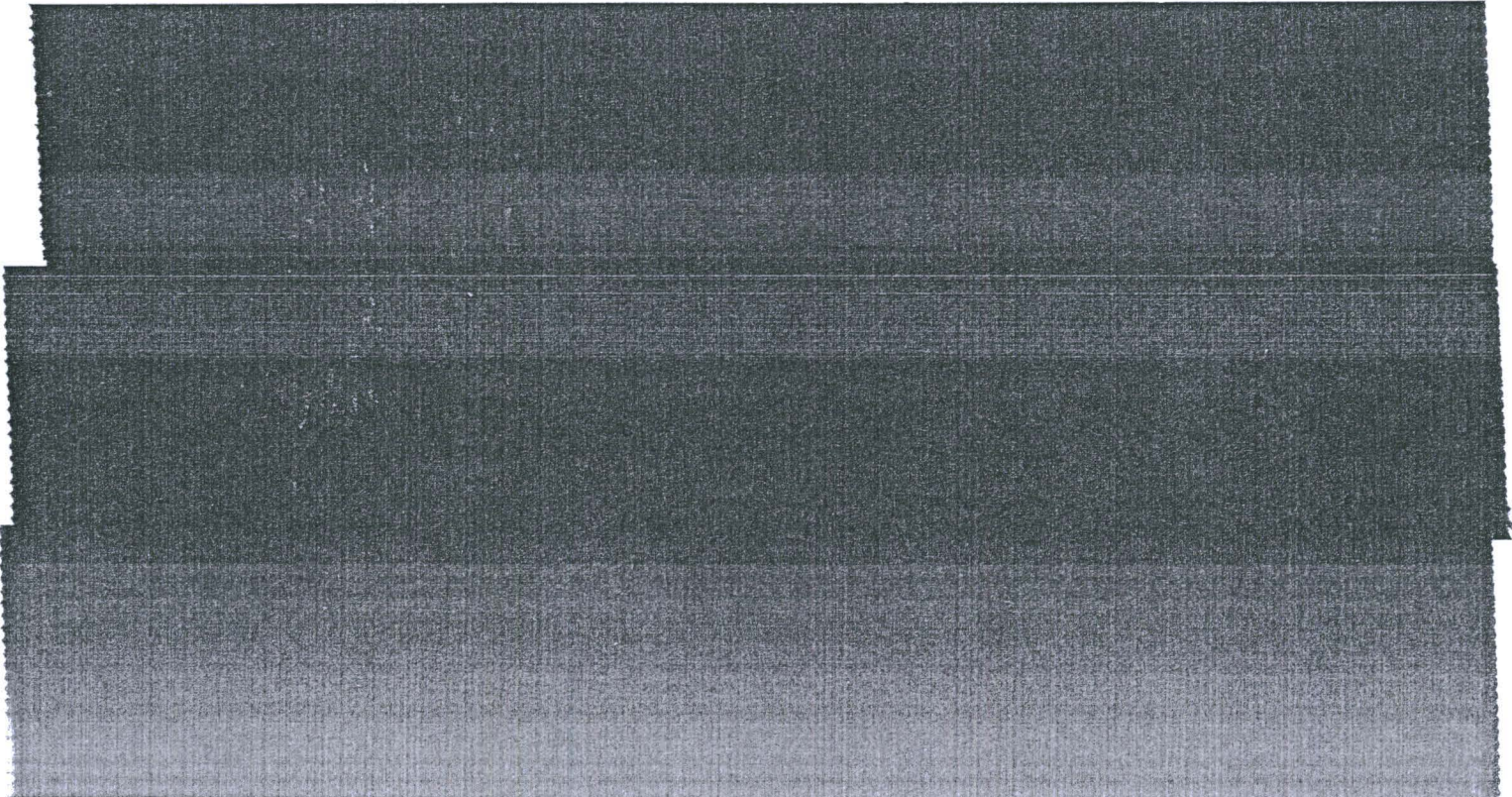
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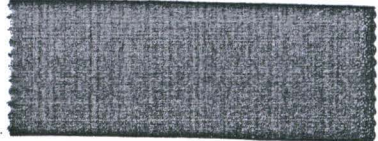
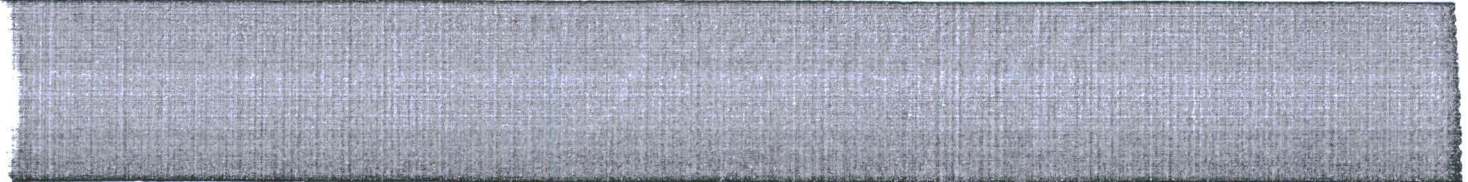
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