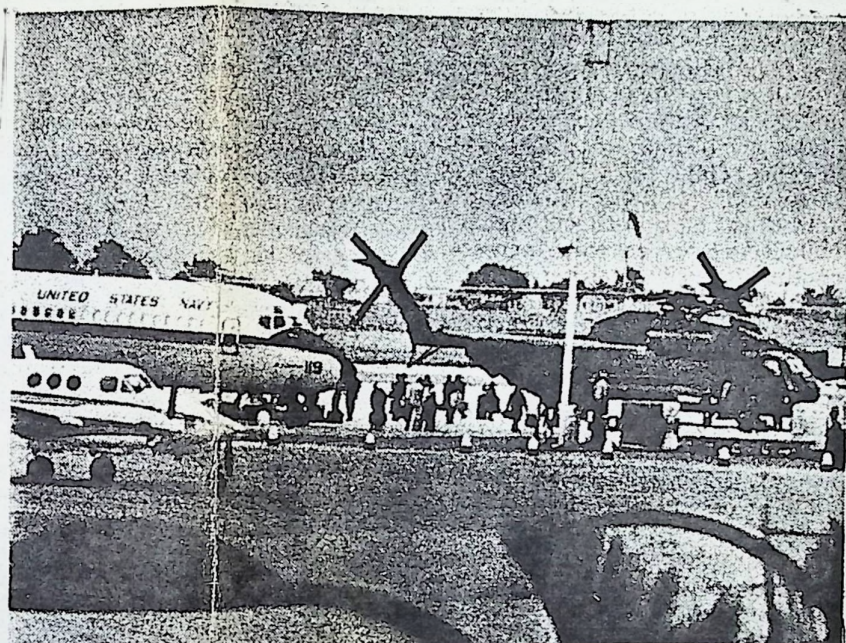
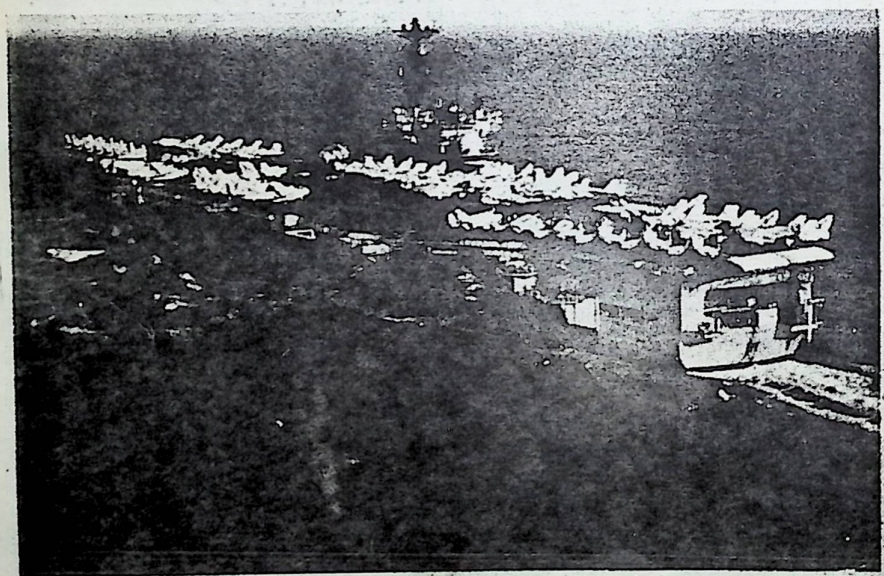


# GRENADA INVADED!

*Civilians slaughtered  
U.S. ships in N-bombs  
Attack Cubans, Soviets  
UN plans special meet*



U.S. Marines, some in civilian dress, transfer from a U.S. Navy DC-9 transport (l) to two Sea King helicopters in Bridgetown, Barbados, early Tuesday morning. They were part of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. USA

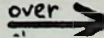
**U.S. INVADES GRENADA** — The Aircraft Carrier USS Independence led a group of ships in the invasion of Grenada Tuesday morning. The ships are now located off the coast of Grenada, providing support for invading U.S. marines. USA

Who is  
NEXT??!

- Nicaragua??
- EL Salvador??
- Lebanon??

PLEASE

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TO COME TO WASH.DC.  
ON NOV. 12<sup>th</sup> SAT.  
TO PROTEST REAGAN'S  
MILITARY MADNESS!!

Staten Is. Council For Peace & Justice  
P. O. Box 509  
Staten Island, N. Y. 10314  
PHONE: 979-6563 

# Grenada invasion set two years ago

The U.S. invasion of Grenada was not a spontaneous reaction to last week's assassination of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three ministers and two union leaders.

Nor was it to protect the lives of 1,000 U.S. citizens on the island; to avoid chaos; and to establish law and order.

Rather, the invasion was planned more than two years ago with the intention of overthrowing the popular revolutionary government, which assumed power in 1979.

The "trial run" for the invasion took place on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques, under the code name "Amber and Amberdines." It formed

part of the U.S. and NATO military maneuvers in the Caribbean called "Ocean Venture 81."

On August 20, 1981, Bishop sent a letter of protest to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, in which he described in great detail the plans of the invasion. He said that the mock battle was staged on Vieques because of its similarity to Grenada. It is about the same size, has a mountainous terrain, and is an equal distance from the Norton Area Base in California, where 300 paratroopers from the 75th Ranger Battalion were flown in.

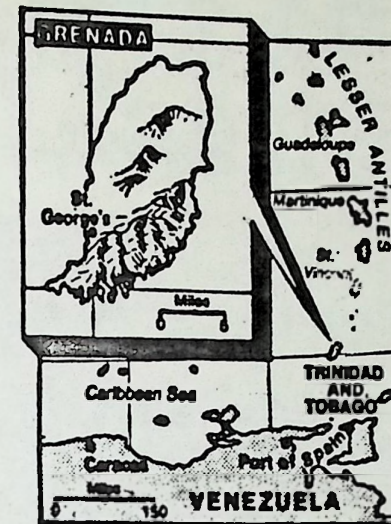
The maneuvers were called Amber and the Amberdines in a clear allusion to Grenada and its sister islands in the Grenadines, namely

Carriacou and Petit Martinique.

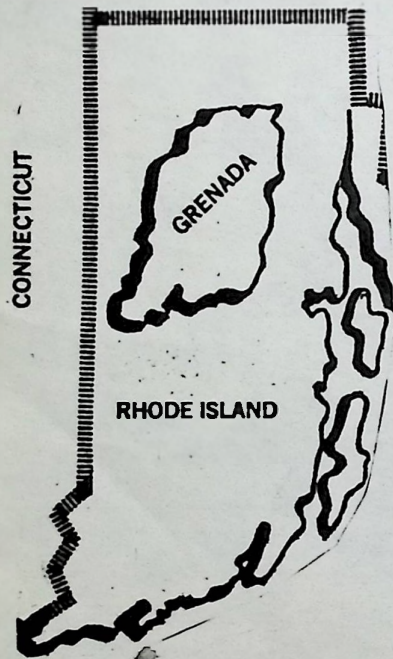
Tuesday's invasion was a virtual carbon copy of the one described by Bishop in his letter. It was carried out in the same way, at the same location, with the same troops, and with the same justification as the "trial one."

The amphibious landing of U.S. troops in Grenada occurred in the exact location as it did in Vieques — in the southeastern part of the country. In Grenada, this is also the site of the new international airport under construction.

Tuesday's invasion involved Rangers from the 75th battalion, the same one that participated in the Vieques maneuvers.



CANADIAN TRIBUNE, AUGUST 31, 1981



Superimposed on a map of Rhode Island is a map to scale of the island of Grenada, a dangerous "threat" to the U.S., according to Reagan.

## Grenada warns of U.S. intervention plans

# War Games: larger, more menacing

In an Aug. 20 news release, the Grenadian government says it has launched an international campaign to warn of a U.S. plan for the military invasion of Grenada by November.

Pointing to "Ocean Venture 81", the press release says that exercises on the island of Vieques, off Puerto Rico, includes "a simulated attack by the U.S. 75th Ranger Battalion on a country code-named 'Amber and the Amberdines' with the objective of overthrowing the 'unfriendly' Amber government, the stationing of troops on the island pending elections and installation of a pro-U.S. government."

The Grenadian government then points to examples of U.S. hostility toward the Grenadian revolution:

- The attempt to block funding for construction of the international airport — Brussels conference April, 1981.
- The attempt to get Caribbean Community governments to agree to a cessation of certain aid-flows to Grenada through the Caribbean Development Bank.

- The use of Miami as a training base for mercenaries who openly speak on U.S. television of their intent to invade Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada,

- The revelation that as early as the first week of the Grenadian revolution the then U.S. administration had prepared plans for a naval blockade of the island,

- The statements made in the 1980 Presidential campaign by President Reagan and Vice-President Bush who vowed "to teach Grenada a lesson",

- The daily, illegal spy flights occurring in Grenada's airspace.

It charges the war games make a mockery of the Caribbean attempt to have the area declared a zone of peace and recalled it was Grenada which initiated passage of a resolution at the 1979 OAS meeting in Bolivia calling for a zone of peace in the region. This call, the statement says, was repeated last June at a meeting of foreign affairs ministers in St. George's.



British soldiers instruct members of the Barbados armed forces. Use of equipment including the assault craft shown behind has given rise to suspicions that an attack on Grenada is planned.