
















# Timeline

Noreen and Alan  
Scott



## GRENADIANS DEMAND: USA RETURN THE REMAINS

All nine bodies: Maurice Bishop, Jacqueline Creft, Unison Whiteman, Norris Bain, Fitzroy Bain, Evelyn Bullen, Evelyn Maitland, Kieth Hayling and Vincent Noel were reportedly buried at one site in Camp Fedon, Calivigny, in Grenada and unearthed by the US invading forces.

Research has been carried out in Grenada and in the UK into what happened to the bodies of Maurice Bishop and others, days after US forces unearthed them after they invaded the island on October 25, 1983. The US invading forces took them away and have never disclosed what they did with them.


*Please support us in the interest of dignity..*

Return the Remains (RtR) to enable families to arrange proper funeral services and burials, with gravestones and appropriate memorials thereafter.

<http://grenada-forwradever.net/archives/116>

PM Maurice Bishop: March 1979 to 1983

BLACK HISTORY, LIVES AND LIBERTY MATTER



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in association with  
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## Introduction

In March – April 2018 Bernard Coard held a number of public meetings in England to promote his first book, *The Grenada Revolution: What Really happened?* A frequent question from the audiences was what had happened to the remains of Maurice Bishop and other individuals executed on Fort Rupert in October 1983. Bernard could not state the final resting place of the remains because neither he nor any other member of the PRG knew this information, which was at times a matter of bitter frustration for the audience.

The Committee for Human Rights in Grenada, UK, sought to research what had happened to the remains, and the initial findings were published in a pamphlet which is available on line at the website: <http://grenada-forwardever.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Booklet.pdf>

In producing the pamphlet, we relied heavily on the excellent research carried out by the Young Leaders of Presentation Brothers College in 2000 and 2002; the students were shocked that their research revealed that there was a plot to hide the whereabouts of the remains of Maurice Bishop and the others by the US Government. Although they produced a detailed report of their findings, it was not widely circulated in Grenada and there is evidence that its circulation was suppressed.

We also relied on evidence given to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission set up by Prime Minister Mitchell, which concluded that the bodies were in the possession of the US forces, an affidavit sworn for the Privy Council Hearing in 2006 by the soldier initial responsible for taking the bodies to the camp in Calivigny, and extracts from various media sources.

Grenada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), report dated: 4/9/2000, page 56 part 5, states:-

**“Among the many questions that continue to haunt Grenadians since the 19th October, 1983 tragedy is:- What eventually really happened to the bodies (remains) of Maurice Bishop and the other Ministers and Members of the P.R.G. who were executed at Fort Rupert that fateful day?” - October 19<sup>th</sup> 1983.**

What follows is a timeline of the evidence that we have obtained as a result of the research that has been carried out. What is clear, is that following the executions on Fort Rupert, nine bodies were taken to Calivigny and buried in a trench at the military camp. The bodies remained there until they were discovered by forces from the United States Government; therefore, the whereabouts of the remains, since the US took charge of them, would not be known to any member of the former People's Revolutionary Government.

What follows is detailed evidence that we have discovered, set out in a timeline of information regarding the discovery of the bodies and their subsequent disappearance.

A timeline of information relating to the discovery of the bodies by the US forces within days the invasion of Grenada in October 1983 and their subsequent disappearance after they handled them. The information below comes from research carried out in Grenada and the UK.

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
Sun	23.10.83	Montgomery & UK Cabinet Office	Telegram to UK Government Cabinet Office after a brief (24 hour) visit to Grenada at 16:30, on 23 <sup>rd</sup> .	<p>Montgomery reported that he made contact with HM Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, and stated Scoon urged the chairman of Revolutionary Military Council (RMC) "to hold an enquiry into the deaths of Bishop and others at Fort Rupert on 19 October".</p> <p>(There is other documentation that substantiates that the above suggestion was agreed with Scoon and that the Commonwealth Secretariat should be contacted in relation to this matter. The question of burials was also briefly discussed.)</p>
Wed.	26.10.83	Kendrick Radix from the Maurice Bishop Foundation reports in the Grenada Newsletter dated 29/9/84	Camp Fedon Calivigny	<p>Lawyer, Mr. Kendrick Radix, from the Maurice Bishop Foundation reports in the Grenada Newsletter, dated 29/9/84, the following:-</p> <p>"That, <u>in addition to Mr. Bishop's</u>, the bodies of <u>five</u> other persons, murdered on 19<sup>th</sup> October last year, were recovered by "United States Military Forces" from the pit <u>on 26<sup>th</sup> October 1983.</u>"</p> <p>"The five other persons are Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bain, Fitzroy Bain and Vincent Noel."</p> <p>"In respect to Norris Bain and Fitzroy Bain", he said, "their bodies had been reduced to skeletal remains only. In relation to the others I have mentioned, there was sufficient remains left for their identities to be clearly established".</p> <p>"Mr. Radix said none of the relatives of the dead persons had been asked to assist in the identification of the remains but some of the items of <u>jewelry and clothing</u> from the pit were identified as belonging to the deceased".</p> <p>Radix went on to say, "We have a sworn affidavit which will be made public in a few days by a person who assisted in the recovery of those bodies", he said, "positively identifying the remains".</p>

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
	29.9.84	Indies Times published an affidavit, sworn before the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court	St George's Grenada	<p>'On September 29<sup>th</sup> (1984) Indies Times, the publication of the <u>MBPM published an affidavit, sworn before the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, which gives an account of what is alleged to have been the fate of the bodies of Bishop and others.</u>'</p> <p>'The name of the person giving the account was "withheld for security reasons" but this person says that, <u>on 26th October 1983, he (or she) was in the company of the United States Military Forces headed by a Major who said his name was John Wayne.</u>'</p> <p>"I took the party to a site in Camp Fedon at Calivigny, St Georges, Grenada, where I showed them the bodies referred to in my first affidavit being burnt", the statement says. We then took out the bodies from the pit".</p> <p>The statement says the bodies of Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel and Jacqueline Creft were recovered from the pit while the person making the statement was "in the company of the said United States Military Forces".</p> <p><u>The bodies of these persons</u>, the statement says, were not totally burnt and <u>were recognised by their faces</u>. "We recovered two other bodies", the statement says, "but these were just human bones".</p>
Thurs	27.10.83	US Army Forces	Camp Fedon, Calivigny	<p>On 27<sup>th</sup> October Camp Fedon, the <u>Calivigny Barracks</u> was heavily bombed by US forces. *See photos below.</p>
Wed	2.11.83	Inspector Jasper Watson, Sgt. Colin Brathwaite & detainee Fabian Gabriel	Richmond Hill Prison, or Fort Rupert	<p><b>Barbadian Police:</b> Inspector Jasper Watson and Sgt. Colin Brathwaite, <u>were made aware of bodies buried at Camp Fedon, from detainee Fabian (Vernon) Gabriel during or prior to interrogating him on 2<sup>nd</sup> November.</u></p>
Fri or Sat	4 <sup>th</sup> or 5 <sup>th</sup> Nov.	Detainee Fabian Gabriel & Inspector Jasper Watson	Camp Fedon, Calivigny	<p>Fabian Gabriel states in his trial evidence that he went to Camp Fedon in Calivigny "once", after the night of October 19, 1983 and that was with Inspector Watson "around the 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> of November, 1983".</p> <p>At the "trial" (Vol. 1, Part 2, page 467) <u>Fabian Gabriel said: When I went back there [at Calivigny] "I observed that the said hole was recently dug by some tractor or whatever because the dirt was actually fresh dirt."</u></p>

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
Sat	5.11.83	UK Government Giles Bullard  Cordovez  Brigadier Farris	Discussion at G.A. Airport   Calivigny	<b>Telegram from Bullard to UK Government, dated 5<sup>th</sup> Nov 1983, titled: Cordovez Mission:-</b>  <u>Brigadier Farris reported to soon to take over the military command of the island.</u>  States, "Just before leaving Cordoves had been told that the Americans had found a man who claimed to have driven the bodies of Bishop and his cabinet colleagues to a site near the airport for burial. <u>The Americans were looking for the grave</u> ".
Sun	6.11.83	Daniel Drosdoff UPI		United Press International's (UPI) senior editor, Daniel Drosdoff stated that 'U.S. officials found several bodies... where Grenadian soldiers reportedly buried Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. ..the graves were found at the town of Calivigny.."
Wed-Sun	2-8 <sup>th</sup>	Fabian Gabrial  Inspector Jasper Watson, and witnessed by Sgt. Colin Brathwaite		<u>What happened between 26<sup>th</sup> October, or 2<sup>nd</sup> November and 8<sup>th</sup> November?</u> Did the US invading forces go to Camp Fedon in Calivigny and remove bodies? If so, why?  The Barbadian police took <u>two (2) statements</u> from Fabian Gabrial. <u>The first, was written on Wednesday November 2<sup>nd</sup> 1983 at 7:30 p.m.</u> by Inspector Jasper Watson, and witnessed by Sgt. Colin Brathwaite.  *The date of Gabrial's first statement indicates that since November 2 <sup>nd</sup> 1983, the Americans (at a minimum, the Barbadian Police Officers) knew that bodies were buried in a grave at Camp Fedon.  <u>*It's highly questionable as to whether Gabrial gave the statement, reported at the Preliminary Inquiry in 1984 voluntarily,</u> as he mentions moving Mayers body who died in the General Hospital.  The statement also says that the bodies of about seventeen people in all - including the three soldiers were taken to Camp Fedon and buried in a hole there; this we know is not so.
Mon	7.11.83	UK PM M. Thatcher, Mr Dam, US State Dept. F&C Secretary	Conversation at Chequers, 8AM, UK time,	A record of a conversation between PM Margaret Thatcher and Mr Dam of the US State Department and others' states: In the opening discussion on Grenada the PM referred to the morning report that mass graves had been found on Grenada.



Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
		& others.		(* With the exception of St George's Cemetery, it should be noted, from research carried out in Grenada and the UK, just one burial site was found on Grenada relating to the tragedy of 19.10.83.)
Mon	7.11.83	NY Times & US Officials  &  (Fabian Gabriel, date tbc)		The NY Times reports that: "Bodies had been found in a training Camp in Calivigny that had been used by the People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), the Grenadian military. The American official said that the security forces had been searching for the bodies for some time"..  "Other American officials said they had been helped in finding the site by a Grenadian truck driver who hauled away victims' bodies after the Oct.19 shootings."
Tues	8th Nov.	Fabian Gabriel & Inspector Jasper Watson	Camp Fedon, Calivigny	Inspector Watson and other Barbadians say they went with Gabriel on November 8, 1983; Gabriel's <u>*second statement</u> to the Barbadian police was taken by Inspector Jasper Watson at 8:30 p.m. <u>on November 8, 1983</u> and witnessed by PC Courcey Holder, Gabriel says he went to Calivigny "today". At the "trial" ( <u>Vol. 1, Part 2, page 467</u> ).
Wed	9.11.83	ITV Brent Sadler, Pete Lebo & other official media reports.		Official news reports, including photographs and video documentation confirm that bodies had been found at the site. One of the reporters was Brent Sadler from the UK.  However...
Wed	9.11.83	The Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-4) &  US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFILP)		<b>The US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology Consultant Report from Washington D.C.,(AFILP), dated 12th December 1983 stated the following:-</b>  "The Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (J-4) forwarded a State Department request to Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFILP) on <u>9 November 1983</u> for assistance in identifying the remains in Grenada. AFILP deployed a team of five to Grenada that evening. The team included two forensic pathologists, two forensic dentists and a forensic photographer (TAB A). The team chief coordinated the teams activities through the U.S . Mission, Grenada."  <u>"The Graves Registration team recovered the remains prior to the AFIP team's arrival.</u> The recovery process was not documented and no photographs were available. Local commanders indicated that <u>the AFIP team would not be able to inspect the recovery site</u>

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
				<p><u>because the Fort Rupert area was not secure."</u></p> <p><b>As the Young Leaders observed, 'the US Armed forces institute of pathology (US AFILP) Consultant Report was hurriedly put together'.</b> (For example, it wrongly referred to Fort Rupert instead of Camp Fedon, in Calivigny.)</p> <p><u>The report also worryingly appears to have misled people in relation to the following, when it states:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "The recovery process was not documented and no photographs were available". (*Yet, we have since discovered photographs were taken – see photos below.)</li> <li>2. It also stated: "the AFIP team would not be able to inspect the recovery site because the area was not secure." *This statement is also questionable, as the US forces invited the media in to film, report and take photos – something that would be highly irresponsible if the site was not secure.</li> </ol> <p>Another question is why did the US armed forces allow the media in on this particular day, yet they claimed the area was not secure? Such action could have potentially contaminated the site had the US AFILP insisted on visiting?</p>
Wed	9.11.83	U.S. Army Graves Registration personnel &  Dr Robert Jordon: Evidence given to the (TRC G)		<p>The report further states that U.S. Army Graves Registration personnel recovered commingled remains, believed to be the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, from a shallow grave near Fort Rupert, Grenada, placed them in four body bags, and stored them in a temporary morgue facility without refrigeration.</p> <p><b>Dr. Jordon from St. George's University, Grenada, testified before the T.R.C. on Thursday 11th April, 2002,</b> "It was not until November 9th, 1983 that the military contacted one of our facilities. The military personnel from Calivigny contacted Dr. Lenon, if we had facilities that could be used to examine some remains that were found at Calivigny, and he called me and asked me if they could use the Gross Lab to examine those remains.</p>
Thurs	10.11.83	Dr Robert Jordon: Evidence given to	Gross Lab in Grand Anse,	'My Gross Lab was there and we allowed the army to bring the bodies down at the Lab in Grand Anse. That was 10 <sup>th</sup> November. I had no idea what was happening, as to what these

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
		the (TRC G)  (Ref. Section 1, page 56 of report.)	St George's University	<p>things were. I heard they thought it might be the remains of Bishop and some of his cabinet members. The troops brought in over six body bags.. weighing about 130 pounds". <u>Dr Jordon goes on to describe contents, which differ enormously to Cpl. Earl Brown's, as well as the description of the bags that were delivered.</u></p> <p>When asked by the TRC Commissioner: Were those body bags sent to America? Dr Jordon said: I heard they were taken to the States and Toxicology tests were done, but I don't know'.</p> <p>It was also reported that when the body bags were brought to the St. George's School of Medicine, they were described as looking more like garbage bags and 'that each bag was full of dirt and maggots, that looked like cooked roast beef, pink on the inside and black on the outside'. It was described that, 'The ends of the bones were charred and splintered which is consistent with being dynamited or run over by a vehicle. No metal fragments were found in the remains.' 'Three and a half pelvises were found. Also found were Bain's wallet with receipts, two silver bracelets and mandibles with a gold bridge which were identified as belonging to Unison Whiteman.'</p> <p>'Personal effects contained items of female attire, including some reportedly belonging to Jacqueline Creft, but we found no identifiable anatomic evidence of female remains. This is surprising, especially when all eyewitnesses remembered seeing a female in the grave site at Calivigny.'</p> <p>A Young Leader reported: I have a report from a soldier who was there at the time (reading from Earl Brown's e-mail message). It states: "We got there about 2:00 or 3:00 in the afternoon. I was part of the US recovery team. The remains were partially burnt and decomposed. It was quite obvious that one was a woman. Skulls along with other body parts were found." I spoke with him on the telephone and he said that he saw breasts and genitals. This is in direct contradiction to the US report, which stated that there was no anatomic evidence of female bones in the remains.</p> <p><b>Doctor Jordan:</b> I know. I was quite surprised myself. We found at least three pieces of hemi-sected (cut in half) pelvises, the innominate bones besides the pelvis and they had what looked like the birthing marks on the pubic symphysis, which showed that the woman had given birth. There were at least three. They would be part of two female hemi-pelvises. And we found Jackie's dress which as far I remember, her mother identified. We also found some female jewellery.</p>
		Young Leader		

Day	Date	Names	Location	Notes /Comments
				<p><b>Young Leader:</b> Do you know what happened to the dress?</p> <p><b>Doctor:</b> No</p> <p><b>Young Leader:</b> Look at this report. A US official said that the remains of three males and one female were found in a pit. Isn't it strange that he was so definite that one female was found, and yet the US Consultation Report said the there was no anatomic evidence of any female in the remains?</p> <p><b>Doctor:</b> Well, that is not my recollection. I remember looking at the pelvis, the innominate bones, putting a couple together and saying, "That looks like a female pelvis. Plus a third innominate bone had notches on it that were indicative of childbirth.</p>
Thurs Fri	10 <sup>th</sup> to 11 <sup>th</sup>	Military officers, university and hospital staff.	Bodies taken to St George's hospital & returned to University.	<p>The bodies were taken to St George's hospital to be X-Rayed. They were then returned to St George's University for further examination on 11<sup>th</sup> November.</p> <p>(However, it is thought by many that they were tampered with at some point from when they were first discovered.)</p>
Sat	12.11.83			<p>Reports of bags of remains being picked up by undertaker, Leslie Baily, and buried in St Georges Cemetery.</p>
Sat	26.11.83	The Washington Post, extracts from article by Edward Cody	Washington, USA	<p><b>"The interim Grenadian government today abandoned plans to hold an official inquiry into the killing of prime minister Maurice Bishop.</b></p> <p>Antony Rushford, the government's British legal adviser, said the decision was made because any report compiled by a commission of inquiry would compromise the right to a fair trial of those who could be charged.. .</p> <p><b>Governor General Paul Scoon said at a news conference three weeks ago that a commission of inquiry was necessary because Grenadians had a right to know who did what on that momentous day, which led to the U.S. invasion of one month ago. Rushford said Scoon was present today when his idea was abandoned.</b></p> <p><u>Some of Bishop's followers and relatives have voiced suspicion that U.S. authorities</u></p>

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				<u>deliberately failed to make positive identification because they want to avoid the possibility of national funeral services that could become a stage for supporters of the late prime minister."</u>
	14 <sup>th</sup> May 1986	Barbadian Police Sgt. Colin Brathwaite & P.C. Courcey Holder		Barbadian Police Sgt. Colin Brathwaite, on 14 <sup>th</sup> May 1986, [Trial Record, Vol. 1, Part 2, pp 494-496]; and Barbadian P.C. Courcey Holder, on May 15 <sup>th</sup> & 20 <sup>th</sup> 1986, [Trial Record, Vol. 1, Part 3, pp 503–516.] say that Jewellery and other artifacts were recovered from the grave at Calivigny. *Receipts were also reportedly found.
	11.6.86	Barbadian Police Inspector, Jasper Watson		On June 11, 1986, a Barbadian Police Inspector, Jasper Watson, gave a description of the grave from which the bodies of Maurice Bishop and his colleagues had been taken a few days earlier by the US grave registration team.
	14.3.02	Alister Hughes renowned Grenadian journalist TRC		Alister Hughes renowned Grenadian journalist gave a statement to TRC and with reference to those who died on October 19 <sup>th</sup> , stated: 'The bones were taken to the Pentagon, then brought back to Grenada and buried.'
	10.2013	Earl Bousquet Renowned journalist from St Lucia		<p>In October 2013, Earl Bousquet wrote an article in Caribbean News Now and The Voice of Saint Lucia, and called on the then US Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean to release Bishop's body. He went on to say: Not many people knew Maurice's body was in US custody, the planted narrative being that his and other bodies had been burned and buried within Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. But Maurice's family and others hadn't forgotten that the Americans had unearthed the bodies and taken them away to the USA.</p> <p>It was reported that a US representative did not directly respond to Earl Bousquet's article, but, when questioned about it by Barbadian reporters it was not denied that the US had Maurice's body, only that 'Grenada had not asked for it' – Grenada here meaning the Government of Grenada. So, the answer was, in effect, that Maurice's family could only get his body back if the Grenada government requested it".</p>



Explosion of 500-lb bombs on 27  
October Sequence, during the Calivigny attack



Calivigny barracks before and after being bomb...

**“The T.R.C. therefore recommends that those in authority should persistently make serious public appeals, and take some seriously relevant actions nationally, regionally, and internationally to ascertain from those who may know where those remains are, or what may have happened to them, with the hope that such persons may - even anonymously- divulge what they know. The families of the missing have a right to the remains of their loved ones.”**



**Extract from page 64, Section 6 of TRC report:-**

"When one analyses the statement of the "Grenada 17", and compares it to the testimony of Dr. Robert Jordon, one cannot help but find intrigue and curiosity in the whole scenario. For example, if, as is stated in the submission of the Grenada 17", a Captain Forde of the US Forces announced to the press in November 1983, that they had found the bodies of Maurice and others at Camp Fedon, Calivigny, the assumption is that Maurice's remains were identified with the others, therefore his remains were recognized.

However, according to Dr. Jordon's testimony, when the remains of the bodies of those who were burnt at Camp Calivigny were brought in body bags to the laboratory at the St. George's University for examination, apparently there was not a trace of the remains of Maurice Bishop among them. Nothing that suggested that any parts of the remains belonged to Maurice.

The obvious question here is: if, according to Captain Fore of the US Forces, the remains of Maurice and others were found at Camp Fedon, Calivigny, what happened to the remains of Maurice between the time they were found at Camp Calivigny, and the examination at the laboratory at the St. George's University? Was Maurice's remains deliberately separated from the others and dealt with separately? Were they isolated from the others and taken away? These and other such questions remain today unanswered.

The T.R.C. is convinced that if Maurice's remains were indeed found with the others at Camp Calivigny, there must be some person or persons somewhere who know what happened to his remains, or where they can be found, if they are at all retrievable."

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission strongly recommended that the relevant authorities, in collaboration with the families of those who were executed on Fort Rupert on October 19<sup>th</sup> should make serious efforts to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the remains from the moment that were unearthed at Camp Calivigny. Efforts must also be made to determine the exact date that the remains were unearthed before they were brought to the gross lab at St George's University on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1983, since according to the Grenada 17 in their memorandum, a Captain Fore, of the US forces, announced early in November 1983 that they had found the bodies of Maurice Bishop and others at Camp Calivigny. Therefore, the question remains, since the remains were brought to the St George's University on 10<sup>th</sup> November, what happened, or was happening, to those remains possibly from 26<sup>th</sup> October to 10<sup>th</sup> November.





## Conclusion

What is not in dispute is that nine bodies were buried in a trench at the army camp in Calivigny, and that following the invasion of the Island the location of the bodies was discovered by the US forces and their Caribbean Allies. The exact date of this discovery is open to conjecture, as Mr Kendrick Radix claimed to have a sworn affidavit, printed in the Indies Times, from a person who assisted in the recovery that the remains of Maurice Bishop and five others who were reportedly recovered by US forces from the pit on 26<sup>th</sup> October 1983, and that the remains were positively identified.

Barbadian Police Inspector Jasper Watson and St. Colin Braithwaite were made aware of the location of the bodies from detainee Fabian Gabriel during or prior to interrogating him on November 2<sup>nd</sup>. In his evidence at the trial of the Grenada 17, Fabian Gabriel states he visited the site with Inspector Watson on 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> November, and observed that the hole was recently dug by some tractor or whatever because the dirt was actually fresh dirt. On 5<sup>th</sup> November, the UK government received a telegram in relation to a grave and on 6<sup>th</sup> November, there is an announcement from Daniel Drosdoff of United Press International that US officials had found several bodies where Grenadian soldiers had reportedly buried Maurice Bishop. The morning of the 7<sup>th</sup> November, the UK Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, and Mr Dam of the US State Department had a conversation in relation to the report that mass graves had been found on Grenada. The New York Times also reports that bodies had been found in the training camp in Calivigny.

There is affidavit evidence from Corporal Earl Brown, a member of the Jamaican Defence Force that he was advised on 8<sup>th</sup> November that Mr Christopher Bowen, who was based at Calivigny as cook, tells him about the bodies and as a result they go to camp Fedon the following day where they discover four bodies, 'one of whom was obviously female'. News reports, including photographs and video documentation, confirm that the bodies had been found. Despite this, the US remarkably claimed that the recovery process had not been documented and no photographs were available.

What Earl Brown saw were bodies, and the photographic evidence supports his contention that they discovered four whole bodies with skulls intact. He also contends that one of the bodies discovered was that of Maurice Bishop and that one of the bodies was that of a female, assumed to be Jacqueline Creft. Earl's version of events is supported by the statement made by Captain Fore that one of the bodies discovered belonged to Maurice Bishop. It should also be noted, no American forces were sent to present evidence at the trial, despite taking charge of the site and the bodies.

The remains discovered on 9<sup>th</sup> November were reportedly sent to Dr Jordon the next day at Venue Anatomy Laboratory, St Georges University, Grenada. However, the remains were in a different condition to that described by Earl Brown. There were no longer any skulls, and the six body bags were full of dirt and maggots; the ends of the bones were described as charred and splintered, “consistent with the remains being dynamited or run over by a vehicle”.

What subsequently happened to the remains is subject to conjecture, with some claiming they were sent to the US and subsequently returned and buried, while Earl Bousquet indicates that a US representative to the embassy in Barbados didn't deny that the US had Maurice's body but 'the Government of Grenada had never sought its return'.

The evidence from the research seems to support the following:-

1. That of the nine bodies buried at Calivigny, five were removed in October by the US forces – the evidence of Fabien Gabriel would indicate that the grave had been tampered with and the later discoveries find only four bodies.
2. The bodies originally discovered from the pit were whole, and two of the remains were confirmed as being those of Maurice Bishop and Jacqueline Creft. The skeletons skulls were intact.
3. By the time a number of bags with remains were delivered to the University, they had been damaged beyond recognition, presumably to make any positive identification impossible.

This leads to a number of important questions that the US Government needs to answer:-

1. What did they do with the remains of the nine bodies that they discovered at Calivigny?
2. Why were four bodies discovered damaged beyond recognition before they were sent to the University?
3. Why has no efforts been made to determine the exact date/s that the remains were found and recovered before they were brought to the gross lab at St George's University on 10<sup>th</sup> November 1983, as it's clear that the Barbadian and US forces were made aware of where the remains were, soon after the invasion on 25<sup>th</sup> October, and they had announced in early in November 1983 that they had found the bodies of Maurice Bishop and others at Camp Calivigny?

4. Why have they denied that one of the bodies discovered on 9<sup>th</sup> November was female; could it be that if this was admitted the likelihood of one of the other bodies was Maurice Bishop?
5. Why have they have denied the existence of photographic evidence when it is readily available on the internet?
6. Why did US commanders state that the AFIP team would not be able to inspect the recovery site because the Fort Rupert (Camp Fedon, Calivigny) area was not secure” yet they allowed selected members of the media in to film and take photographs on 9<sup>th</sup> November – a decision that potentially contaminated the site had the US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFILP) insisted on visiting?

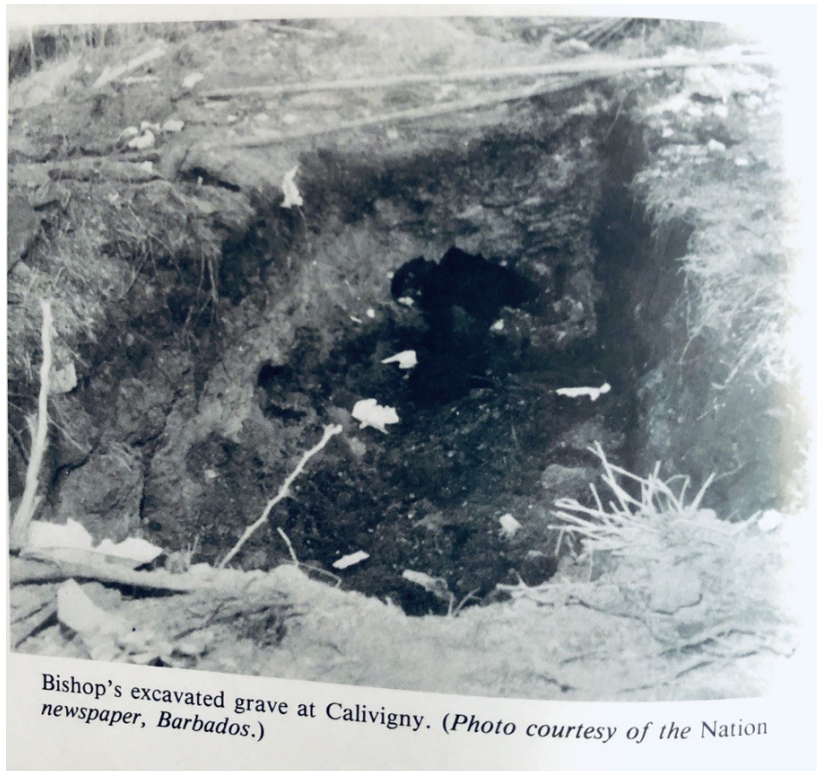
There are also two important questions for the Government of Grenada:-

1. Why have successive Governments in Grenada not acted on the recommendation of the TRC to make serious efforts to ascertain the location of the remains, and;
2. Have any Government of Grenada ever requested the return of the remains from the US Government?

The US have sought to demonise the members of the PRG, and in particular Bernard Coard as part of their stated aim to depoliticise the island of Grenada, and one of the tools has been the implication that they know where the remains are and that they are refusing to let the families have them to give them a decent burial. The evidence clearly shows that the US have been in control of the remains since the invasion, and that the US Government needs to account for its behaviour in failing to return them to the families and instead using them for its own political agenda.

**Section 10, Page 97 of the TRC states:-**

**This enquiry has been concluded on the premise that Grenadians need to know the truth about the past in order to be reconciled presently and for the future.**



**Knowing the truth for the purpose of reconciliation is not an option, but a must.**