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[Prime Minister Michael] Manley Visit / Jamaican Departure Statement 5/3/90 [OA 6898]

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Bob

**PRIME MINISTER MANLEY DEPARTURE / DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990 / 1:30 P.M.**

**MR. PRIME MINISTER, MEMBERS OF THE JAMAICAN
DELEGATION -- THANK YOU FOR COMING TO THE WHITE HOUSE.
WE ARE VERY PLEASED AND HONORED THAT YOU ARE HERE.**

**IT HAS BEEN A GREAT PLEASURE TO HOST PRIME MINISTER
MANLEY ON HIS FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO WASHINGTON. WHEN
COLUMBUS CAME ASHORE ON JAMAICA IN 1494, HE CALLED IT
"THE FAIREST ISLE THAT EYES HAVE BEHELD."**

- 2 -

**AND IN 1983, I SAW ON MY OWN VISIT THAT THE REPUTATION
FOR THE NATURAL CHARM OF BOTH THE JAMAICAN PEOPLE AND
THEIR LAND REMAINS WELL-DESERVED.**

**THE UNITED STATES AND JAMAICA ENJOY VERY CLOSE
RELATIONS, AS BEFITS TWO NATIONS WHO SHARE SO MANY
BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP AND FAMILY. SOME 5,000 AMERICANS
HAVE MADE JAMAICA THEIR HOME, WHILE 400,000 OF YOUR
PEOPLE HAVE SETTLED HERE, TO THE ENRICHMENT OF US
ALL. \ **

EARLY IN THIS CENTURY, ONE JAMAICAN COUPLE MOVED TO THIS COUNTRY, RAISED A SON, AND TOLD HIM TO "DO SOMETHING WITH HIS LIFE." THEIR SON GREW UP TO BE A MAN OF WHOM BOTH JAMAICANS AND AMERICANS CAN BE VERY PROUD: CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF, GENERAL COLIN POWELL. \\\

IN OUR MEETING TODAY, THE PRIME MINISTER AND I RENEWED OUR FRIENDSHIP AND EXPRESSED OUR SATISFACTION IN THE CLOSE COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES.

WE DISCUSSED JAMAICA'S ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL SITUATION, AND THE PRIME MINISTER DESCRIBED THE SERIOUSNESS OF HIS COUNTRY'S LARGE EXTERNAL DEBT. I COMMEND HIS GOVERNMENT'S COURAGEOUS EFFORTS TO MEET JAMAICA'S DIFFICULT ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION AND PRIVATE-SECTOR INVESTMENT.

THE UNITED STATES WANTS TO BE HELPFUL IN THOSE EFFORTS, AND, WITHIN OUR OWN BUDGET LIMITATIONS, WE WILL CONTINUE TO SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH IN JAMAICA.

AS NEIGHBORS SHARING DEMOCRATIC TRADITIONS, WE EXPLORED THE HISTORIC POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA. I DEEPLY APPRECIATE PRIME MINISTER MANLEY'S INSIGHTS AND THE POSITIVE ROLE JAMAICA HAS PLAYED IN REGIONAL AFFAIRS.

I PARTICULARLY APPLAUD HIS EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC REFORM. IT WAS SIMON BOLIVAR, WRITING FROM JAMAICA IN 1815, WHO SAID, "A PEOPLE THAT LOVES FREEDOM WILL IN THE END BE FREE." WITH A NEW TIDE OF FREEDOM SWEEPING THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, WE BOTH HOPE FOR DEMOCRATIC AND PEACEFUL SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE CARIBBEAN AND ELSEWHERE IN LATIN AMERICA.

WE DISCUSSED BILATERAL COOPERATION IN COMBATTING NARCOTICS TRAFFICKING. AND WE WANT TO SALUTE OUR PARTNERS IN JAMAICA WHO ARE WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH THE U.S. IN THE WAR ON DRUGS. THE JAMAICAN GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS ARE CRUCIAL, AND WE LOOK FORWARD TO CONTINUED COOPERATION IN THIS AREA.

THANK YOU, MR. PRIME MINISTER, FOR YOUR VISIT. YOU HAVE SHOWN US FRIENDSHIP, AND YOU HAVE SHOWN LEADERSHIP IN THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

I COULD NOT HELP BUT NOTICE THAT YOUR COUNTRY'S MOTTO -- "OUT OF MANY, ONE PEOPLE," -- IS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS OURS: "E PLURIBUS UNUM." AND SO IT COULD BE FOR THE ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE, BUT ONE COMMON ASPIRATION, ONE COMMON GOAL: FREEDOM. SO LET US NOT REST UNTIL ALL THE NATIONS OF OUR HEMISPHERE ENJOY THE FRUITS OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM.

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I WISH YOU AND THE PEOPLE OF JAMAICA ALL THE BEST AND
LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING WITH YOU AS TOGETHER, WE FACE
THE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE. THANK YOU.

#

THE OFFICIAL WORKING VISIT

TO

WASHINGTON, D.C.

OF

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

MICHAEL MANLEY

PRIME MINISTER

OF

JAMAICA

MAY 2 TO 4, 1990

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
MAY 2

7:50 am- Greeted by Assistant Chief of Protocol Black, Miami
8:00 am International Airport, Miami, Florida.

8:00 am- United States Presidential Aircraft to Andrews Air
10:10 am Force Base, Washington, D.C.

10:10 am- Greeted by Welcoming Committee.
10:20 am

10:20 am- United States Presidential Helicopters to Washington
10:30 am Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.

10:30 am- Greeted by Acting Secretary Eagleburger and Chief
10:35 am of Protocol Reed.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY

MAY 2

(Continued)

10:40 am Arrive Blair House.

10:50 am- Briefing with Jamaican Embassy Staff, Blair House.
11:05 am

12:00 pm- Luncheon offered by President Iglesias in honor
1:30 pm of Prime Minister Manley, Andres Bello Auditorium,
Inter-American Development Bank.

2:00 pm- Press briefing with print media, Blair House.
2:45 pm

3:05 pm- Interview on Evening Exchange Show, WHMM-TV,
4:00 pm Hay-Adams Hotel.

4:15 pm- Meeting with Connell Rice and Sugar Company
4:45 pm President Connell, Blair House.

5:00 pm- Meeting with Secretary of the Treasury Brady,
5:30 pm Blair House.

7:00 pm- Dinner offered by Ambassador Johnson in honor of
9:00 pm Prime Minister Manley, Franklin Pierce Room,
Willard Inter-Continental Hotel.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
MAY 3

- 8:00 am- Working Breakfast with Acting Secretary Eagleburger,
9:00 am James Madison Room, Department of State.
- 9:10 am- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Tomb of the Unknown Soldier,
9:40 am Arlington National Cemetery.
- 11:00 am- Meeting with The President, Oval Office, The White
11:15 am House.
- 11:15 am- Expanded Meeting with The President, Cabinet
12:00 pm Room, The White House.
- 12:00 pm- Working Luncheon with The President, Old Family
1:00 pm Dining Room, The White House.
- 1:05 pm- Departure Statements by The President and
1:15 pm Prime Minister Manley, Diplomatic Entrance, The
White House.
- 1:30 pm- Press Conference, Hay-Adams Hotel.
2:30 pm
- 3:00 pm- Meeting with House Foreign Affairs Committee,
4:00 pm Room H-139, United States Capitol.
- 4:05 pm- Meeting with Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
5:00 pm Room S-116, United States Capitol.
- 5:30 pm- Meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Yeutter,
6:00 pm Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY

MAY 3

(Continued)

7:00 pm- Reception offered by President Jennifer in honor of
8:00 pm Prime Minister Manley, Trustee's Dining Room,
Administration Building, Howard University.

8:15 pm- Address by Prime Minister Manley before members of
9:00 pm Jamaican and Caribbean Communities of Washington,
Cramton Auditorium, Howard University.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY

MAY 4

9:00 am- Morning Newsmaker, National Press Club.
10:00 am

10:15 am- Meeting with The Vice President, Blair House.
10:30 am

11:00 am- Protocolary Session in honor of Prime Minister
12:00 pm Manley, to be followed by Address before Permanent
Council, Hall of the Americas, Organization of
American States.

12:30 pm- Luncheon with The Washington Post Editorial Board,
2:00 pm Board Room, Washington Post Building..

3:35 pm- Farewell Ceremony with Acting Secretary
3:40 pm Eagleburger, Chief of Protocol Reed, and Farewell
Committee, Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting
Pool.

3:40 pm- United States Presidential Helicopters to Andrews
3:50 pm Air Force Base.

3:55 pm- United States Presidential Aircraft to La Guardia
4:45 pm Airport, New York, New York.

Resume private schedule upon arrival.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

400,000

Jamaicans live
in U.S.

5,000 Americans
live in Jamaica

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Bush met with
then - P.M. Seaga
+ Michael Manley
on 10/16/83
in Jamaica

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/25/90

According to I.N.S.
data 20,000 Jamaicans
per year have moved to
the U.S. since 1978-1988.

INS - 633-2648

253,000 people of
Jamaican ancestry were
living in the US in 1980.

According to Regina Burnett
at the U.S. Census Bureau

763-7955

400,000 current estimate
from Census Bureau

Bearen Woodrow

763-8590

McNally/Simon
April 27, 1990
Draft Two (B:JAMAICA)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT: P.M. MANLEY
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE, SOUTH PORTICO
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990, 1:30 P.M.

Mr. Prime Minister, Members of the Jamaican delegation --
thank you for coming to the White House. We are very pleased and
honored that you are here.

*State Dept.
draft*
*Encyclopedia
Britannica
see file*
*NSC Chronology
of VP Bush*
It has been a great pleasure to host Prime Minister Manley
on his first official visit to Washington. When Columbus came
ashore on Jamaica in 1494, he called it "the fairest isle that
eyes have beheld." And in 1983, I saw on my own visit that the
reputation for the natural charm of both the Jamaican people and
their land remains well-deserved.

The United States and Jamaica have enjoyed very close
relations, as befits two nations who share so many bonds of
friendship and family. Some 5,000 Americans have made Jamaica
their home, while 400,000 of your people have settled here, to
the enrichment of us all. || Early in this century, one
Jamaican couple moved to this country, raised a son, and told him
to "do something with his life." Their son grew up to be a man
of whom both Jamaicans and Americans can be very proud: Chairman
of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell. |||

*State
Dept
draft*
In our meeting today, the Prime Minister and I renewed our
friendship and expressed our satisfaction in the close
cooperation between our countries. We discussed Jamaica's
economic and financial situation, and the Prime Minister
described the seriousness of his country's large external debt.

I commend his government's courageous efforts to meet Jamaica's difficult economic and developmental challenges through diversification and private-sector investment. The United States wants to be helpful in those efforts, and, within our own budget limitations, we will continue to support development and growth in Jamaica.

State Dept.

As neighbors sharing democratic traditions, we explored the historic political developments in the Caribbean and Latin America. I deeply appreciate Prime Minister Manley's insights and the positive role Jamaica has played in regional affairs. I particularly applaud his leadership in the struggle for political freedom and respect for human rights. It was Simon Bolivar,

draft

writing from Jamaica in 1815, who said, "A people that loves freedom will in the end be free." With a new tide of freedom

Nat'l. Geographic 1/85 p.124

Sweeping the Western Hemisphere, we both hope for democratic and peaceful solutions to the problems of the Caribbean and elsewhere in Latin America.

We discussed bilateral cooperation in combatting narcotics trafficking. And we want to salute our partners in Jamaica who are working in cooperation with the U.S. in the war on drugs. The Jamaican government's efforts are crucial, and we look forward to continued cooperation in this area.

State Dept. draft

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for your visit. You are a close and good friend of the United States -- a leader dedicated to freedom, democracy, and peace -- and a trusted ally. I could not help but notice that your country's motto -- "Out of many,

Encyclopedia Britannica see file

~~X~~ ~~X~~
one people," -- is essentially the same as ours: "E Pluribus Unum." And so it could be for the entire Western Hemisphere. Many different people, but one common aspiration, one common goal: freedom. So let us not rest until all the nations of our hemisphere enjoy the fruits of democracy and freedom. I wish you and the people of Jamaica all the best and look forward to working with you as together, we face the challenges of the future. Thank you.

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McNally/Simon
April 26, 1990
Draft One (B:JAMAICA)

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: DEPARTURE STATEMENT: P.M. MANLEY
DIPLOMATIC ENTRANCE, SOUTH PORTICO
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1990, 1:30 P.M.

Mr. Prime Minister, Members of the Jamaican delegation -- thank you for coming to the White House. We are very pleased and honored that you are here.

It has been a great pleasure to host Prime Minister Manley on his first official visit to Washington. When Columbus came ashore on Jamaica in 1494, he called it "the fairest isle that eyes have beheld." And having paid a visit myself in 1983 -- and having enjoyed the natural charm of both Jamaica's people and the land itself -- I came away with much the same opinion.

The United States and Jamaica have enjoyed very close relations, as befits two nations who share so many bonds of friendship and family. Some 5,000 Americans have made Jamaica their home, while 400,000 of your people have settled here, to the enrichment of us all. \ \ Early in this century, one Jamaican couple moved to this country, raised a son, and told him to "do something with his life." Their son grew up to be a man of whom both Jamaicans and Americans can be very proud: Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Colin Powell.

In our meeting today, the Prime Minister and I renewed our friendship and shared our satisfaction in the close cooperation between our countries. We discussed Jamaica's economic and financial situation, and the Prime Minister described the seriousness of his country's large external debt. I commend his

government's courageous efforts to meet difficult economic and developmental challenges through diversification and private-sector investment. The United States wants to be helpful in these processes, and, within our own budget limitations, we will continue to support development and growth in Jamaica.

As neighbors sharing democratic traditions, we explored the historic political developments in the Caribbean and Latin America. I deeply appreciate Prime Minister Manley's insights and the positive role Jamaica has played in regional affairs. I particularly applaud his leadership in the struggle for political freedom and respect for human rights. It was Simon Bolivar, writing from Jamaica in 1815, who said, "A people that loves freedom will in the end be free." With a new tide of freedom sweeping the Western Hemisphere, we both hope for democratic and peaceful solutions to the problems of the Caribbean and elsewhere in Latin America.

We discussed bilateral cooperation in combatting narcotics trafficking. I want personally to thank the Prime Minister for his outstanding leadership and for his government's close collaboration with the U.S. in the war on drugs. His government's efforts have been crucial and we look forward to continued cooperation in this area.

Thank you, Mr. Prime Minister, for your visit. You are a close and good friend of the United States -- a leader dedicated to freedom, democracy, and peace -- and a trusted ally. I could not help but notice that your country's motto -- "Out of many,

virtually
one people," -- is the same as ours: "E Pluribus Unum." And so it could be for the entire Western Hemisphere. Many different people, but one common aspiration, one common goal: freedom. So let us not rest until all the nations of our hemisphere enjoy the fruits of democracy and freedom. I wish you and the people of Jamaica all the best and look forward to working with you as together, we face the challenges of the future.

#

Principal works

Sultān Walad, eventually brought Shams back from Syria. The family, however, could not tolerate the close relation of Jalāl ad-Dīn with his beloved, and one night in 1247 Shams disappeared forever. It has recently been established that he was indeed murdered, not without the knowledge of Rūmī's sons, who hurriedly buried him close to a well that is still extant in Konya.

This experience of love, longing, and loss turned Rūmī into a poet. His mystical poems—about 30,000 verses and a large number of *robā'iyāt* ("quatrains")—reflect the different stages of his love, until, as his son writes, "he found Shams in himself, radiant like the moon." The complete identification of lover and beloved is expressed by his inserting the name of Shams instead of his own pen name at the end of most of his *ghazals* (love poems). The *Dīvān-e Shams* (*The Collected Poetry of Shams*) is a true translation of his experiences into poetry; its language, however, never gets lost in lofty spiritual heights or nebulous abysses of speculation. The fresh language excels by its strong rhythms and sometimes assumes forms close to popular verses. There would seem to be cause for the belief, expressed by chroniclers, that most of this poetry was composed in a state of ecstasy, induced by the music of the flute or the drum, the hammering of the goldsmiths, or the sound of the water mill in Meram, where Rūmī used to go with his disciples to enjoy nature. He found in nature the reflection of the radiant beauty of the "Sun of Religion" and felt flowers and birds partaking in his love. He often accompanied his verses by dancing.

A few years after Shams ad-Dīn's death, Rūmī experienced a similar rapture in his acquaintance with an illiterate goldsmith, Šalāh ad-Dīn Zarkūb. It is said that on one day, hearing the sound of a hammer in front of Šalāh ad-Dīn's shop in the bazaar of Konya, Rūmī began a whirling dance. The shop owner became one of Rūmī's closest and most loyal disciples, and his daughter became the wife of Rūmī's eldest son. This love again inspired Jalāl ad-Dīn to write some poetry. After Šalāh ad-Dīn's death, Ḥusām ad-Dīn Chelebi became his spiritual love and deputy. Rūmī's main work, the *Masnavi-ye Ma'navi* ("Spiritual Couplets"), was composed under his influence. Ḥusām ad-Dīn had asked him to follow the model of the poets 'Aṭṭār and Sanā'i who had laid down mystical teachings in long poems, interspersed with anecdotes, fables, stories, proverbs, and allegories. Their works were widely read by the mystics and by Rūmī's disciples. Jalāl ad-Dīn followed Ḥusām ad-Dīn's advice and composed nearly 26,000 couplets of the *Masnavi* during the following years. It is said that he would recite his verses even in the bath or on the roads accompanied by Ḥusām ad-Dīn, who committed them to paper. The *Masnavi*, which shows all the different aspects of Sūfism in the 13th century, often carries the reader away with loose associations of thought, so that one understands what subjects the master had in mind at a particular stage of his life. The work reflects the experience of divine love; both Šalāh ad-Dīn and Ḥusām ad-Dīn were, for Rūmī, renewed manifestations of Shams ad-Dīn, the all-embracing light. Thus he called Ḥusām ad-Dīn *Ḍiyā' al-Ḥaqq* (Light of the Truth); *Ḍiyā'* is the Arabic term for sunlight.

After completing the *Masnavi*, Rūmī continued writing for a short while. He always remained a respected member of Konya society and his company was sought by the leading officials as well as by Christian monks. He died on December 17, 1273. Ḥusām ad-Dīn became his successor and was in turn succeeded by Sultān Walad, who organized the loose fraternity of Rūmī's disciples into Mawlawīyah, known in the West as the Whirling Dervishes because of the mystical dance that constitutes their principal ritual. Sultān Walad's poetical accounts of his father's life are the most important source of knowledge of Rūmī's spiritual development.

Besides his famous poetry, Rūmī has left a small collection of occasional talks as they were noted down by his friends; in the collection, known as *Fīhi mā fīhi* ("There is in it what is in it"), the main ideas of his poetry recur. There also exist some letters directed to different persons. It is impossible to systematize his ideas,

which at times contradict each other; and changes in the use of symbols often puzzle the reader. His poetry is one of the most human expressions of mystical experiences in which each reader can find his own favourite ideas and feelings—from enthusiastic flights into the heavens to matter-of-fact descriptions of daily life. Rūmī's influence on Turkish cultural life can scarcely be overrated; his mausoleum, the Green Dome, today a museum, is still a place of pilgrimage for thousands.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. AFZAL IQBAL, *The Life and Thought of Mohammad Jalal-ud-din Rumi*, 2nd ed. rev. (1964), is the only English biography of Rūmī; unfortunately it is not too critical. A full evaluation in a Western language is still lacking. Biographical notes are found in the numerous translations of Rūmī's works by R.A. NICHOLSON and A.J. ARBERRY, chiefly in the latter's *Discourses of Rūmī*, a translation of the *Fīhi mā fīhi* (1961).

(An.Sc.)

Jamaica

Jamaica, a parliamentary state, is the third largest island in the Caribbean Sea. It has a total land area of 4,244 square miles (10,991 square kilometres) and is about 146 miles long, 51 miles wide at its greatest width, and 22 miles wide at its narrowest point. It is situated some 100 miles due west of Haiti, 90 miles south of Cuba, and 310 miles northeast of Cape Gracias a Dios, Nicaragua, the nearest point on the American continent. The island's population was over 1,800,000 in the early 1970s. The national capital is Kingston.

Christopher Columbus, who discovered the island in 1494, called it Santiago, but the original Amerindian name of Jamaica, or Xaymaca, has persisted. Columbus considered it to be "The fairest isle that eyes have beheld," and many travellers still regard it as one of the most beautiful islands in the Caribbean.

Although agriculture remains the major employer of labour, industry—notably bauxite mining—and tourism are the main contributors to the national income. Jamaica has made great strides since its independence in 1962 and is one of the most rapidly developing countries in the world. Adherence to constitutional government and the rule of law are traditional, and the national motto, "Out of Many, One People," describes a multiracial society whose integration is profound and enviable. (For an associated feature, see CARIBBEAN SEA.)

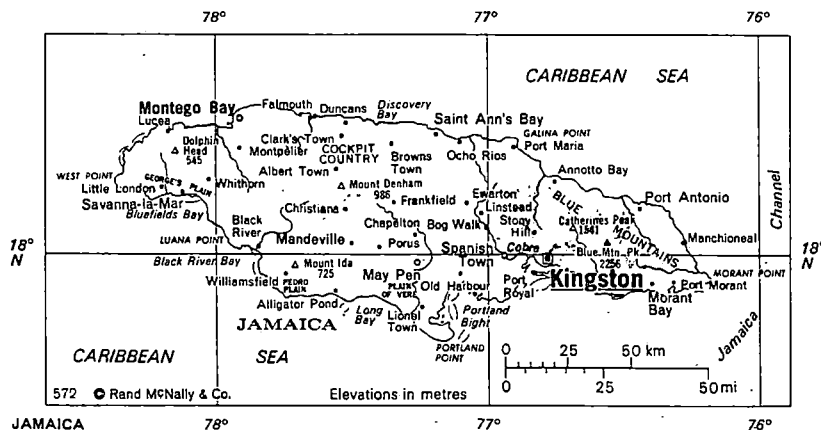
THE LANDSCAPE

The natural environment. *Relief features.* In general, the topography consists of coastal plains encircling an island that is bisected from east to west along its length by mountains and plateaus. The mountains form the chief physical feature. Almost half of Jamaica's surface is over 1,000 feet above sea level. The chief range rises in the east to Blue Mountain Peak at 7,402 feet (2,256 metres) and then loses altitude as it sweeps westward. The mountains contribute to the great diversity of scenery for which the island is famous, ranging from the stunted, elfin forests of the highest peaks to the dry, sandy, cactus-growing areas of the south. There are damp, tree-fern rain forests and wide, flat, alluvial plains. Located chiefly on the south side of the island, the principal plains are: Liguanea Plain in Kingston and St. Andrew; Rio Cobre and St. Dorothy plains in St. Catherine; the Vera Ma Hollis Savanna (plains of Vere) in Clarendon; George's Plain in Westmoreland; and Pedro Plains in St. Elizabeth. The rolling limestone hills and plateaus in the central and western areas include the unusual, trackless karst (a limestone region broken by ridges, depressions, and caverns) region of the Cockpit Country, covering 500 square miles of the interior.

Drainage and soils. There are some 120 rivers and streams, with numerous tributaries issuing from ravines in the mountains. Few are navigable for any great distance, because of their rapid descent from the mountains; in times of flood they are violent torrents. Some of the larger rivers have alluvial plains in their lower valleys and some have deltas. The Black River is navigable by small boats for about 17 miles from its mouth.

Jamaica's mountains

just like ours:
E pluribus Unum



More than half of the island's surface is covered with white limestone that overlies yellow limestone, beneath which are older metamorphic rocks (compact rocks formed by heat and pressure) and igneous rocks (formed by the cooling of molten material). The upland areas are mostly covered with bare rock or soils of little depth and are very susceptible to erosion. The alluvium of the coastal plains is composed chiefly of deep loam (a friable mixture of clay, silt, and sand) and clay. The valley floors are covered with residual clays.

The climate. The tropical climate is influenced by the sea and is characterized by little change in seasonal temperature, although the mountains cause regional variations. Because the island lies between the subtropical high-pressure and the equatorial low-pressure belts of the Atlantic Ocean, the northeast trade winds are dominant and blow throughout the year. Along the coasts, breezes blow onshore by day, and offshore at night. During the winter months, from December to March, cold winds known locally as "northers" reach the island through the wide, open trough of the North American plains.

Variations in temperature range from 90° F (32° C) on the coasts to 40° F (4° C) on the peaks. Kingston, at sea level, has an average daily maximum temperature of 88° F (31° C) and an average daily minimum of 71° F (22° C). At Stony Hill, at 1,400 feet, the maximum and minimum means are 86° F (30° C) and 68° F (20° C).

Rainfall

Rains are seasonal, falling chiefly in May and October, although thunderstorms in the summer months, from June to September, can bring heavy showers. The average annual rainfall is 77 inches, but regional variations are considerable. The mountains force the trade winds to deposit more than 200 inches a year on the northern parishes of Portland and St. Thomas, while little precipitation occurs on the hot, dry savanna lands of the southern and southwestern plains. Jamaica is susceptible to hurricanes during the summer but has not been struck since 1951. Earthquakes have caused serious damage only twice—in 1692 and 1907.

Vegetation and animal life. The richness and diversity of Jamaica's trees and plants constitute one of its chief glories, though it has changed considerably through the centuries. The island was completely forested in the 15th century, except for small agricultural clearings. The great timber trees were cut down for building purposes by the European settlers, and the plains, savannas, and mountain slopes were cleared for cultivation. Many new plants were introduced: the food plants—including sugarcane, bananas, and citrus and other tropical fruits—were almost all introduced to the island.

Jamaica has few indigenous quadrupeds. The coney, a member of the rodent family, once very numerous and prized as food before the European immigration, is now extremely scarce. The mongoose, a small carnivore that feeds on rats and snakes, is widespread but was introduced in 1872 from India. The 25 species of bats are the most numerous of the mammals. The native crocodile is now in danger of extinction. There are no poisonous snakes. The main freshwater fish is the mountain mullet; there are four species of crayfish.

More than 200 species of birds have been recorded,

including 25 endemic species, such as the streamertail hummingbird, which is the national bird. The bird population also includes species found both in the West Indies and in America and birds that migrate to Jamaica, either in the winter or in the summer.

The landscape under human settlement. *Rural settlement.* With the emancipation of the island's black slaves in 1838, a large proportion of the freed population—often with the aid of nonconformist missionaries—left the large plantations. They moved to the hills where land was plentiful and created their own villages and communities. This migration laid the foundation of the present pattern of rural settlement, and many of the villages retain their original character.

Urban settlement. Most of the cities and chief towns are located on the coastal plains, where the main commercial crops are grown. Kingston, the national capital, is located on the southeastern coast. It stands on the Liguanea Plain with the sea to the south and the St. Andrew Mountains, which form part of the ranges of the parish of St. Andrew, to the north. It is the commercial, administrative, and cultural centre of the island and the focus of its transportation services. Spanish Town, the old capital, is 11 miles west of Kingston. The other important towns—Montego Bay, Ocho Rios, and Port Antonio—are centred on the north coast. Their fine white-sand beaches and unparalleled mountain scenery make them popular tourist resorts.

THE PEOPLE

The aboriginal Arawak Indians were exterminated by the Spanish colonists by the time the English invaded the island in 1655. The Spaniards themselves disappeared as a population element shortly afterwards. With the large-scale introduction of African slaves to work the sugar estates, the English settlers were soon greatly outnumbered. Today the population is predominantly African and Afro-European in origin, with minority elements originating from the United Kingdom, India, China, Syria, Portugal, and Germany.

Languages. English is the official language, but a local dialect, Creole, is also widely spoken. It is basically English in vocabulary and grammar but contains features derived from a variety of African languages, as well as from Spanish and French. Creole is not bad English but a dialect of much value and charm.

Religions. Freedom of worship is entrenched in Jamaica's constitution. The majority of the population belongs to the Church of England, which was the established church of the country until 1870. There is also a large number of Baptists and Roman Catholics. Nearly every Christian denomination and sect is represented, and the Jewish community is one of the oldest in the Americas. There is a Hindu community, a Muslim mosque, and a branch of the Ethiopian Orthodox church. Some of the popular and revivalist sects base their beliefs on Christianity, but their forms of worship differ widely from those accepted by most orthodox churches. The central feature of the Pocomania sect, for example, is spirit possession; the Cumina sect has rituals characterized by heavy drumming, dancing, and spirit possession.

Rich
birdlife

Origin
of the
populati

Population trends. The population is unevenly distributed over the island. The coastal lowlands are the most densely populated regions, especially in the Kingston metropolitan area, which has a population of over 500,000.

	area		population	
	sq mi	sq km	1960 census	1970 census*
Counties†				
Cornwall				
Parishes				
Hanover	174	450	54,000	59,000
Saint Elizabeth	468	1,212	117,000	127,000
Saint James	230	595	83,000	104,000
Trelawny	338	875	56,000	61,000
Westmoreland	312	807	110,000	113,000
Middlesex				
Parishes				
Clarendon	462	1,196	164,000	177,000
Manchester	321	830	112,000	124,000
Saint Ann	468	1,213	114,000	121,000
Saint Catherine	460	1,192	154,000	186,000
Saint Mary	236	611	94,000	100,000
Surrey				
Parishes				
Kingston	8	22	123,000	117,000
Portland	314	814	65,000	69,000
Saint Andrew	166	431	296,000	433,000
Saint Thomas	287	743	69,000	71,000
Total Jamaica	4,244	10,991	1,610,000‡	1,861,000‡

*Preliminary. †The counties are historical divisions and have no administrative function. ‡Figures do not add to total given because of rounding.
Source: Official government figures.

The rate of natural increase of the population continued to decline in the 1960s. In 1971 the birth rate fell to 34.8 per thousand from its previous level of 42.4 per thousand in 1960. This rapid decline was due in part to an intensified family-planning program. The death rate also continued to fall, from 8.8 per 1,000 in 1960 to 7.4 per 1,000 in 1971, largely because of increased access to medical facilities and the spread of public-health education. The infant mortality rate fell by more than one-third during the 1960s.

During the 20th century there has been considerable emigration to Panama, Cuba, Central and South America, and the United States. Emigration during the 1960s was particularly high and reached a level of 30,000 a year. In the first half of this period there was much emigration to the United Kingdom, but numbers declined sharply after the passage of restrictive immigration legislation in 1967. The United States is now the chief outlet for Jamaican emigrants, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada.

HISTORY

The Spanish period. Jamaica was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1494, during his second voyage to the New World. More than 15 years were to pass, however, before colonization was attempted. The Spanish government was disappointed in the country's lack of gold, and Jamaica became a neglected part of the property of the Columbus family. Its chief value to Spain was as a supply base; its settlers were mainly engaged in cattle-ranching.

In 1655 the island fell to a British invasion force and became the first colony in the Americas to be captured by a formal British expedition.

The British period. Two important features of the early British period were the activities of the Maroons and of the buccaneers. The Maroons—whose name probably derives from the Spanish *cimarrón*, meaning "wild" or "untamed"—were freed or escaped slaves who had taken to the thick woods and mountains at the time of the British invasion. Organized, armed, and encouraged by the Spanish, they harried the invaders with guerrilla-warfare tactics and were to prove a thorn in the side of

the British for almost 150 years. The buccaneers—who preyed on Spanish ships—operated mainly from their base at rich and corrupt Port Royal. By their relentless attacks on Spanish Caribbean cities, they kept the Spaniards occupied at a time when Britain was unable to spare a fleet for the protection of its West Indian colonies.

The importation of African slave labour, begun by the Spaniards, continued under the new regime. It grew steadily in volume as sugar production increased in extent and value. By the 18th century, Jamaica, like other sugar colonies, had become one of the most valuable of colonial possessions.

The abolition of the slave trade in 1807 and full emancipation 31 years later caused the collapse of the plantation system. This, together with other factors, including unemployment, heavy taxation, and droughts, produced a crisis in 1865 that changed the old social and economic patterns for all time. In October 1865 an uprising in the easternmost parish of St. Thomas, known as the Morant Bay Rebellion, was put down with terrible severity. The scandalous handling of the crisis by the British governor, Edward Eyre, led to his recall. Before leaving, however, he induced the frightened House of Assembly to vote for its own extinction. In its place a crown-colony form of government, in which the governor wielded the only real executive or legislative power, was established by an act of the British Parliament in 1866.

By 1938 dissatisfaction with the crown-colony system, sharpened by the hardships and suffering brought on by a worldwide economic depression, erupted in serious and widespread rioting. These events resulted in the formation of the first lasting labour unions as well as of political parties linked to them. A growing demand for self-determination also became apparent.

Transition to independence. The constitution of 1944 provided for a two-party House of Representatives, the appointment of ministers, and universal adult suffrage. Further constitutional advances took place in 1953 and 1957, and full internal self-government was obtained in 1959. In 1958 Jamaica had become a founding member of the Federation of the West Indies, from which it seceded in 1961. On August 6, 1962, Jamaica became an independent nation with full dominion status within the Commonwealth.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Jamaica's economy is essentially an open one, with heavy dependence on primary exports and on imports of manufactures and capital goods. There is active foreign economic participation, especially in the export sector (bauxite and alumina) and in tourism.

Natural resources. Among the minerals found on the island, bauxite, gypsum, silica sand, ceramic clays, marble, and limestone are of commercial interest. The bauxite is found in an area of about 1,000 square miles in central Jamaica; the gypsum and marble are in eastern Jamaica; clays are in the west; and limestone is found throughout the island. An estimated 19 percent of the island's total area consists of forests, about half of which are government owned.

Sources of national income. *Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.* Agriculture continues to be the main basis of the island's economy, engaging about 36 percent of the total labour force. The two major crops are sugar—with its by-products of rum and molasses—and bananas. Other important crops are citrus fruit, coffee, pimentos, cocoa, and ginger.

Local forestry production is insufficient to meet the country's needs; about 90 percent of the wood, cork, and paper consumed is imported. It is anticipated that afforestation programs now being pursued will provide the basis for eventual self-sufficiency.

The annual catch of fish amounts to about 35,000,000 pounds (16,000,000 kilograms); the island shelf is the traditional fishing area. Mechanized boats sail about 60 miles southwest of Jamaica to Pedro Bank.

Mining and quarrying. Since 1952 the mineral industry has played an increasingly significant role in the country's economic development and is considered to be the

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most rapidly expanding sector of the economy. Jamaica is the world's largest producer of bauxite; production in 1970 equalled 11,800,000 tons. Bauxite was mined in the early 1970s by one Canadian and three United States companies, which have also undertaken the manufacture of alumina (a product made from bauxite that is used for making aluminum). In 1969 mining, quarrying, and refining accounted for about 13 percent of the national income. The production of silica sand is absorbed by local glass-container manufacture, while most of the gypsum is mined for export. Cement is largely used in local construction.

Industry. Manufacturing is increasingly important, both in providing employment and in satisfying the increasing demand for manufactured goods. Food processing is the most important manufacture, followed by metal products. Other significant categories are sugar, rum, and molasses processing, textile manufacturing, printing, chemical production, and cement and clay products. Industrial growth has been stimulated by the activities of the Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation, a statutory body that administers the incentive laws that provide concessions such as the duty-free importation of machinery and equipment and income tax exemption to foreign and local investors.

Increasing reliance was placed on tourism in the 1960s. In 1969 this industry was second only to bauxite as a dollar earner. The traditional attraction of Jamaica to the tourist is the warm climate and good beaches.

Electricity is supplied from both private and public sources. Public generation of electricity is mainly by steam turbines. Privately owned generating plants supply the power needs of the sugar, cement, bauxite, and alumina industries.

Finance. Financial services are dominated by commercial banks that are mainly subsidiaries of Canadian, British, and American banks. Savings and credit services are also offered by life-insurance companies, building societies, and credit unions. The central bank, called the Bank of Jamaica, founded in 1960, is empowered to control money and credit and to promote economic development. The Development Finance Corporation provides loans for industry, housing, and tourism. There is a Small Business Loan Board, and local securities are also sold. The monetary unit is the Jamaican dollar (Jam\$1 = \$1.20 U.S.; Jam\$2 = £1 sterling on May 1, 1971).

Foreign trade. The principal exports are bauxite, alumina, agricultural products, and clothing. Widely varied imports include food, beverages, tobacco, manufactured goods, fuel oil, fertilizer, and machinery. The United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada are the leading trade partners. The European Economic Community is an important source of imports. Jamaica is a member of the sterling area and of the Commonwealth preferential-trading system.

Management of the economy. *The Public and private sectors.* The economy is based on private enterprise. The government uses monetary and fiscal policies to achieve maximum benefits for the economy as a whole. The mining and tourist industries, as well as much of the manufacturing sector, are financed by foreign capital. The government follows economic policies that serve to foster the highest possible rate of growth consistent with the country's social development.

The largest sources of government revenue are income tax, customs duties, and excise duties. Development loans are raised by the government in London, New York, and locally.

Trade unions and employer associations. In 1971 there were more than 40 trade unions, of which the most important were the Bustamente Industrial Trade Union (affiliated with the Jamaican Labour Party) and the National Worker's Union (affiliated with the People's National Party); there are about ten employers' associations.

Contemporary economic policies. The government is attempting to achieve the highest possible rate of growth consistent with the attainment of the goals of its social development policy. Emphasis is being laid on attempts to achieve a wider distribution of the benefits of develop-

ment, on fiscal and monetary stability, and on the maintenance of conditions conducive to a high level of investment by the private sector.

Transportation. Generally, the transport systems either follow the coastline or cut across the central mountains from north to south.

Roads and highways. The road system at the start of the 1970s consisted of more than 2,680 miles of main roads, about 1,900 of which were paved. There are also about 7,000 miles of secondary roads. The main roads encircle the island, loop into the plains areas, and cross the mountains at three major north-to-south crossings. Public passenger services are available outside the capital which itself has a regular bus service. There are also taxi and limousine services.

Railways. There are 205 miles of railway routes, parts of which have been in existence since 1845. The main line runs northwest from Kingston to Montego Bay via Spanish Town, May Pen, and Montpelier. From Spanish Town, a branch line runs to Annotto Bay and Port Antonio by way of Bog Walk, where a short line branches to Ewarton.

Air and water transport. There are scheduled international air services at the two major airports of Palisadoes, near Kingston, and Montego Bay. These airports also handle scheduled domestic flights and an air-taxi service. Port Antonio and Ocho Rios have licensed aerodromes, and there are 40 other airstrips throughout the island.

Jamaica has 16 seaports in use. Kingston, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio are the principal ports. Regular passenger and cargo services are maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States. There are also shipping lines to continental Europe, South America, the Caribbean, Australia, and New Zealand.

ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Government structure. Under the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council of 1962, by which the island achieved independence, the monarch of the United Kingdom is titular head of state. A Jamaican governor general is chosen by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister. The prime minister is appointed by the leading political party from its parliamentary members. The legislature is a bicameral parliament consisting of a House of Representatives and a Senate. The House has 45 to 60 members, who are elected by universal adult suffrage. The speaker and deputy speaker are elected by the House from its members. The Senate has 21 members, who are appointed by the governor general—13 in accordance with the advice of the prime minister and eight on the advice of the leader of the opposition party. The president and deputy president are elected by the Senate from among such of its members as are not ministers or parliamentary secretaries. The principal instrument of policy is the Cabinet, which consists of the prime minister and at least 11 other ministers, of whom at least two or three must be members of the Senate. The Privy Council is limited to advising the governor general on the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy and on the discipline of government officers.

The island is divided into 14 parishes, two of which are amalgamated as the Kingston and St. Andrew Corporation. Local affairs in the other parishes are administered by individual parish councils. Their size varies between 13 and 33 members, who are elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the House of Representatives hold ex-officio seats on parish councils, and the mayors of those parish capitals that enjoy mayoral status are the chairmen of their councils.

The two political parties are the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party. General elections are held every five years.

Justice. The judiciary comprises a supreme court, a court of appeal, and resident magistrate's (parish), petty sessional, coroner's, and juvenile courts. There is also a traffic court. The legal and judicial system is based on English common law. The attorney general is the government's principal legal adviser. There is a director of public prosecutions.

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The police. The constabulary force consists of about 80 officers and 3,000 other men and women. Its responsibilities include immigration and the registration of aliens. There is a criminal investigation department and a telecommunications branch, as well as water police and mounted detachments. Among the various police auxiliaries are the special constabulary force and the district constables.

The armed forces. The Jamaica Defense Force is organized into regular and part-time, or national reserve, elements. The regular forces include army, air force, coast guard, and logistics units. The air wing operates both helicopters and light aircraft; the Coast Guard is equipped with fast patrol boats. The National Reserve includes army units, an air squadron (using mainly privately owned aircraft), and small marine units.

Education. A substantial part of the annual budget goes to the Ministry of Education. Considerable sums are devoted to the School of Agriculture, the School of Arts and Crafts, and the University of the West Indies, the main campus of which is at Mona, a northeastern section of Kingston. Education is provided by government-owned, government-aided, and private schools, some of which are run by religious bodies. The Ministry operates more than 750 primary schools, 16 junior secondary schools, and 40 secondary schools, as well as a number of vocational centres, technical institutes, technical high schools, and teacher-training colleges.

Health and welfare services. Medical care is provided by 27 public hospitals, including the University College Hospital, and about 150 health centres and clinics. There are four private hospitals. Highly successful programs of insect control and malaria eradication have been undertaken, and periodic inoculations against tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus are given.

The Ministry of Youth and Community Development undertakes community services through the Social Welfare Commission and various voluntary groups. There are a number of commissions and committees concerned with social services, including the Social Welfare Commission and the Council of Voluntary Social Services, which is a coordinating body affiliated with 35 voluntary organizations. The government operates a compulsory National Insurance Scheme that covers all gainfully employed persons between 18 years old and retirement age.

Housing. Much attention has been paid to housing, and there are many large development schemes in both urban and rural areas, especially in the Kingston and St. Andrew suburbs. Although the government undertakes many types of housing schemes, its chief concern is with low-income projects.

Social and economic divisions. A study of family income distribution in the early 1960s indicated that 20 percent of the families enjoyed about 56 percent of the total household income.

The outstanding feature of the social structure is the degree of harmonious coexistence among people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. This is largely explained by the wide degree of racial intermixture, as well as by the common exposure to a Western-oriented value system. Rigidities in the class system are being gradually erased by measures which seek to increase social mobility through the expansion of opportunities in education and in ownership of property.

CULTURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS

The arts. There is a vigorous and productive art movement in Jamaica, stemming from the 1930s and 1940s. The works of Jamaican novelists may be read in several languages. Jamaican artists have exhibited successfully abroad, and local art shows are a regular part of life. The Institute of Jamaica, an early patron and promoter of the arts, sponsors exhibitions and awards. It also runs the Jamaica School of Art.

The Jamaica Library Service and the University of the West Indies contribute to the promotion of the arts. There are many successful commercial galleries and one run by the Contemporary Jamaican Artists Association. The steadily increasing number of Jamaican art patrons

indicates the involvement of the society with its own cultural identity.

There are many active theatre and musical groups. The National Dance Theatre Company, formed in 1962, has earned international recognition; its annual dance season is one of the most eagerly awaited events in the cultural calendar. Much of the country's artistic expression finds an outlet in Festival, sponsored annually by the government as part of the independence celebrations. While the festival has many features of the traditional Caribbean type of carnival, it is much wider in scope. In addition to street dancing and parades, there are also exhibitions of arts and crafts, and literary, theatrical and musical competitions.

The concern with Jamaica's cultural tradition is evident in an artistic and cultural awakening accompanied by a keen search for roots in folk forms, which are based chiefly on the colourful, rhythmic intensity of an African heritage, with overtones of unique multiracial influences. Folk music, stories, and dances are being systematically sought out and recorded. The important aesthetic elements in some of the revivalist cults, notably Pocomania, are recognized, and modern dance and drama employ many of the folk expressions that might otherwise have disappeared.

Press and broadcasting. Jamaica has one daily morning paper and one afternoon tabloid. There are a number of periodicals, magazines, and journals and five weekend newspapers. There are two radio stations, one of which is a publicly owned corporation that also operates a television service.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The future development of the Jamaican economy depends to a large extent upon agricultural development. Agriculture, in the early 1970s, was expected to continue to employ the largest percentage of the labour force and to remain for some time one of the mainstays of the economy. More and more of the unused land was expected to be put into production, although further agricultural investment was needed for this to take place. As technology is increasingly applied to Jamaican industry, it was anticipated that future development would tend to require larger amounts of capital rather than of labour. The government, meanwhile, has emphasized the expansion of educational opportunities and in the course of the 1970s was expected to pay particular attention to primary education and to adult literacy training. Tourism and light manufacturing were both estimated to have a potential for further expansion.

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(C.V.B.)

Folk traditions

Welfare programs

gislature

1655, when the British captured it. Its ties to Latin America were never broken, however; in 1815, Simón Bolívar, El Libertador, to whom at least five Latin American republics owe their independence, took refuge there and wrote "La Carta de Jamaica," one of his impassioned letters urging revolution.

Bolívar wrote his letter while living in a house in a now dilapidated but once elegant section of Kingston, Jamaica's capital. Even today his words seem to touch a truth about Jamaicans: "A people that loves freedom will in the end be free."

SINCE achieving complete independence in 1962, Jamaicans have been free, still love freedom, want more of it, and are quick to say so. I did not meet many Jamaicans who did not hold strong opinions. I told Carey Robinson, who worked on cultural issues in the prime minister's office, that it seemed at least half Jamaica's problem was that with two million people there

are two million political parties. He laughed and said, "A sheeplike quality is what I would be very afraid of."

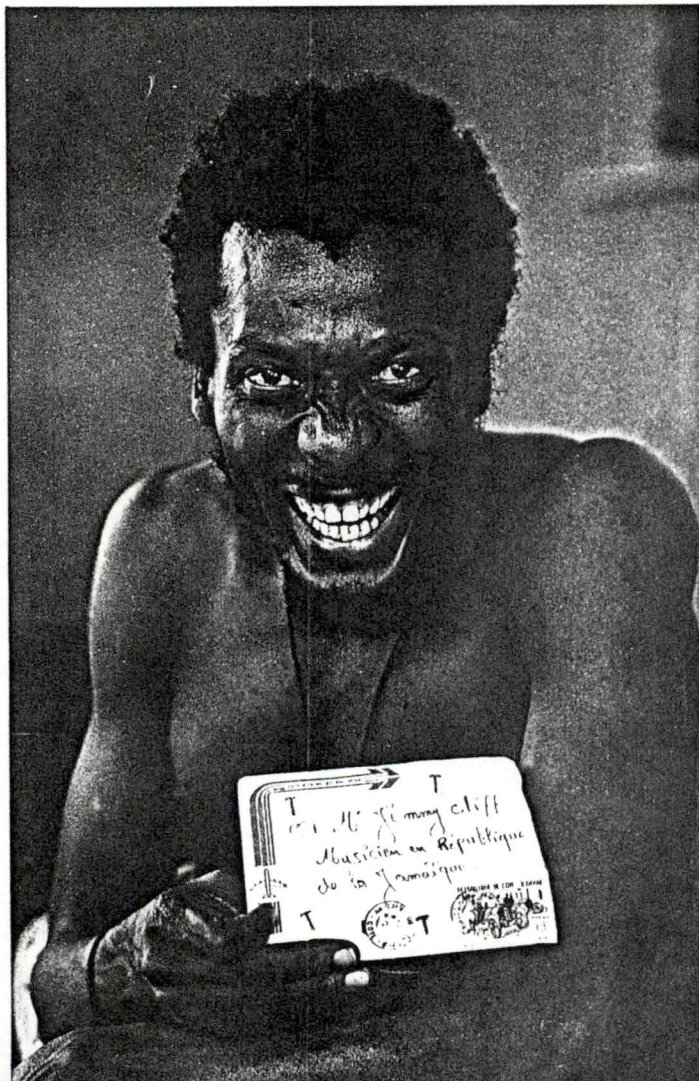
Inevitably opinions clash, and nowhere more sharply than in Jamaica's politics. I first arrived on the island about a year after the 1980 elections. The then new government of Prime Minister Edward P. G. Seaga and his conservative Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) won that race by campaigning on a political slogan I saw and heard often: Deliverance. For eight years before that, the government of Michael N. Manley's People's National Party (PNP) had attempted a "democratic socialist" program of economic and social reform, without much success.

As one woman in the West Kingston ghetto of Trench Town recalled, "Even chicken backs became a luxury." Jamaica was on the edge of bankruptcy, foreign exchange vanished, inflation stood at nearly 30 percent. "The survival of Jamaica was at stake," Prime Minister Seaga told me.

These days Seaga of Jamaica was the Caribbean... He holds the viceroy... Bishop governn... cuted Bishop in... different stages... subvert the Ca... reached Jamaica... explaining why... ousting Grenada... Michael Manley... "neocolonialist"... years ago his P... similar, if less vi...

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The PNP and... wrangled and w...



Fame needs no address. A letter from the Ivory Coast addressed simply to "Jimmy Cliff, Musicien en République de la Jamaïque," reached the well-known reggae singer in Kingston in five days (left).

Reggae, the soulful and syncopated mix of calypso and Jamaican folklore, began in Jamaica in the 1960s because, as Cliff says, "We needed a way to express ourselves." Another reggae singer, Dennis Brown (right), demonstrates the point at a Kingston concert.

"American music is about girls and cars; our reggae is about truth and rights," says Cliff, whose lyrics are inspired by the Rastafarian religion.

"Rastafari means to live in nature," he says, "to see the Creator in the wind and the sea and the storm. Other religions pointed to the sky, and while we were looking at the sky, they dug up all the gold and diamonds and went away with them."



POWELL



Powell, Colin Luther
(cō' lin)

Apr. 5, 1937—Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; army officer. Address: The White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C. 20500

On November 20, 1987, when the congressional committees investigating the Iran-Contra scandal had just concluded in their final report that military officers should be barred from the sensitive post of national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, who had a distinguished service record of twenty-nine years in the military, succeeded Frank C. Carlucci in that office. Powell himself had once said that the position should be limited to civilians, according to Richard Halloran of the *New York Times* (October 5, 1987), though he contended that the "record of military officers serving on the [National Security Council (NSC)] staff over time has been one of distinction." But Powell's appointment deflected criticism of President Ronald Reagan's choosing a military officer to be his sixth national security adviser when Carlucci became secretary of defense because Powell is highly regarded in Washington. On September 20, 1988 he became the first national security adviser to receive the Secretary's Award, which was established by Secretary of State George P. Shultz in 1985 to honor "distinguished contributions to the development, management, or implementation" of American foreign policy.

As Carlucci's deputy for the previous ten months, Powell had won widespread praise for helping to restore the credibility and morale of the security council staff in the wake of the discredited operations of Carlucci's predecessor, Rear Admiral

John M. Poindexter. "There was united agreement [that Powell] was a superb officer," said one Senate source. And the chief White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, was quoted by Saul Friedman in *Newsday* (November 6, 1987) as saying, "We have no concerns about his dedication, his objectivity, and his ability to deal with all the agencies of government, civilian and military, in a fair and objective fashion." In addition, "Reagan aides concede[d]," according to Thomas M. DeFrank of *Newsweek* (November 16, 1987), that Powell's being the first black national security adviser "might forestall complaints about another uniformed officer at the helm of NSC." As national security adviser, Powell has assumed a major role in the administration's effort to win congressional support for the Contras in Nicaragua and has set in motion the unprecedented, complex procedure by which the United States will inspect Soviet compliance with the intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF) treaty of 1987. Powell is regarded as a likely candidate to become the first black army chief of staff or chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Colin Luther Powell was born in the Harlem section of New York City on April 5, 1937 to Luther Powell, a shipping clerk in Manhattan's garment district, and Maud Ariel (McKoy) Powell, a seamstress there. His parents, who had emigrated from Jamaica more than twenty years before, impressed upon both Colin and his older sister, Marilyn, the importance of education and personal achievement and fully expected their children "to do something with [their] lives."

In about 1940 the family, which Powell recalls as having been "strong and close," moved to the Hunts Point area of the South Bronx, where Powell graduated from Morris High School in 1954. At the City College of New York, he majored in geology and got his first taste of military life as a cadet in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC). He has explained that he enrolled in ROTC because, as an ambitious young black man in the 1950s, he had learned to take advantage of what few attractive opportunities existed and he found his temperament well suited to military discipline. Former classmates remember that he displayed rare leadership ability on campus, motivating many other students to succeed. He was appointed commander of the Pershing Rifles, the ROTC precision drill team, and graduated at the top of the college's ROTC class of 1958 with the rank of cadet colonel, the highest rank in the corps.

On graduation, Powell was commissioned a second lieutenant in the United States Army. As one of the more than 16,000 American military advisers sent to South Vietnam by President John F. Kennedy, Powell was assigned in 1962-63 to a South Vietnamese infantry battalion patrolling the border with Laos. While marching through a rice paddy one day in 1963 he stepped into a Punji-stick trap, impaling his foot on one of the sharpened stakes concealed just below the water's surface. After that injury, he was given a Purple Heart, and in that same year he was awarded the Bronze Star. During

POWELL

1968-69, Powell returned for a second Vietnam tour of duty with the United States Army infantry as a battalion executive officer and division operations officer. He was injured a second time in a helicopter crash landing, during which his rescuing of troops from the burning helicopter earned him a Soldiers Medal. Altogether he won eleven medals, including the Legion of Merit in 1972.

On his return to the United States, Powell enrolled in the graduate school of George Washington University in Washington, D.C., where he obtained a master's degree in business administration in 1971. The next year Powell, by then a major, accepted his first political position—that of White House fellow, a coveted internship in which middle managers are groomed for larger responsibilities. He was assigned to work for a year as assistant to the deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget, Frank C. Carlucci, an appointment that proved to be a turning point in Powell's career. Both Carlucci and Caspar W. Weinberger, then director of the Office of Management and Budget, were so impressed with his competence and quiet efficiency in the Nixon administration that each in turn later lured him from a military command to serve as his deputy in the Reagan administration.

In 1973 Powell was assigned as a battalion commander in Korea and the next year was rotated home to a staff job at the Pentagon. In 1975 Powell, who was by then a colonel, enrolled at the National War College. After completing seven of the nine scheduled months of study, he was given the command of the Second Brigade of the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Despite having missed the last two months of the course, he graduated with distinction in 1976. During the Jimmy Carter administration, Powell served as senior military assistant to the deputy defense secretary and, briefly in 1979, as executive assistant to Secretary of Energy Charles W. Duncan Jr. By that time Powell had been promoted to major general. For the first several months of the Reagan administration, he provided transitional support in the Defense Department under Carlucci, who had just become deputy secretary of defense under Weinberger. In the spring of 1981 Powell began two years as assistant commander of the Fourth Infantry Division at Fort Carson, Colorado.

In July 1983, while serving as deputy commander at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, General Powell was summoned back to Washington at the request of Defense Secretary Weinberger. As Weinberger's senior military assistant for the next three years, Powell acquired a reputation as the ideal number-two man, carefully screening both information and visitors to ensure a free flow of ideas without burdening his boss with minor details. He displayed a marked ability to work amicably with different groups of people on sensitive matters, impressing some of his associates as "being more of an expeditor than a global thinker." During the invasion of Grenada in October 1983, he was assigned the task of running interference for the military against meddling by the White House and National Secur-

ity Council staffs while at the same time keeping them properly informed of the course of the operation. He also played "a major role in military operations, including the 1986 raid on Libya," according to Lou Cannon of the *Washington Post* (November 2, 1987), because he "had the confidence of Weinberger and the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Meanwhile, during the summer of 1985, Powell complied with a request from the National Security Council staff, then headed by Admiral Poindexter, to furnish information about the availability and pricing of TOW antitank missiles that were destined for Iran via Israeli agents in a complex and ill-fated scheme to secure the release of American hostages held in Lebanon by Islamic extremists with ties to Iran. "I provided the information to the NSC, a routine service that I would provide to any department," Powell was quoted by Don Oberdorfer of the *Washington Post* (March 23, 1987) as saying. But, as subsequently reported by Walter Pincus in the *Washington Post* (December 18, 1987), "Powell [had also] acted as a coordinator for the Pentagon in the November 1985 Israeli shipment of Hawk missiles to Iran. . . . Prior to [that] shipment, Powell had been active on behalf of Weinberger in opposing arms deals with Iran." It was not until President Reagan's authorization in January 1986 of future arms sales to Iran (the first shipment via the Israelis lacked presidential authorization) that Powell's active involvement began. According to Weinberger, as quoted by Don Oberdorfer, Powell "was the person [he] used to carry out the president's directions."

If the provision of information, which Powell characterized as "a routine service," is construed as constituting some of the duties of a coordinator, there is not necessarily any inconsistency between his being involved in the November 1985 shipment and his not actually implementing the arms sale policy until January 1986. As one of only five persons in the Pentagon known to have been aware of the covert operation, Powell testified privately before congressional committees investigating the affair. He was not called to appear in public session, however, because, according to Walter Pincus, the panel deemed it inappropriate to put him on a panel of witnesses with Pentagon officials of lower rank. No accusations of wrongdoing were ever leveled against him. Indeed, he won points on Capitol Hill when a memo surfaced in which Powell inquired of Poindexter about the legal requirement to notify Congress of the arms transfer. Poindexter ignored the memo.

Powell was one of the few participants, albeit peripheral, to emerge from the scandal with his reputation untarnished. He is universally lauded for being "a consummate professional" of "exceptional judgment and intellect," who "has been a harmonizing influence" on the National Security Council's relations with Congress. One White House official has affirmed that "both Colin and Frank have a lot of credibility on the Hill."

In June 1986 Powell eagerly accepted another infantry command, this time as commanding gen-

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"a major role in military oper-
1986 raid on Libya," according
Washington Post (November
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Chiefs of Staff."

the summer of 1985, Powell
st from the National Security
led by Admiral Poindexter,
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that I would provide to any
as quoted by Don Oberdor-
Post (March 23, 1987) as say-
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ngton Post (December 16,
acted as a coordinator for
November 1985 Israeli ship-
to Iran. . . . Prior to [that]
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g arms deals with Iran." It
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arms sales to Iran (the first
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active involvement began.
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information, which Powell
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appear in public session,
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few participants, albeit
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ffirmed that "both Colin
edibility on the Hill."
gerly accepted another
ie as commanding gen-

eral of the Fifth Corps, a force of 72,000 troops sta-
tioned in Frankfurt, Germany. Along with the
assignment went a temporary promotion to lieutenant
-ant general. Just six months later, however, he re-
ceived a call from his former superior, Frank
Carlucci, who had just been named to succeed Ad-
miral Poindexter as national security adviser. Car-
lucci asked Powell several times to join him as his
deputy in the White House, but each time Powell
declined, explaining that too much of his career
had already been diverted to policy positions and
that he enjoyed his new military duties. Only after
President Reagan himself called to repeat Carlucci's
request did the general reluctantly agree to re-
turn to Washington in January 1987, explaining:
"I'm a serviceman, a soldier, and it looked like my
service might be of greater use here."

At Carlucci's urging, Powell reorganized the
president's national security staff along the lines
recommended by the Tower Commission, which
President Reagan had created to investigate the
Iran-Contra scandal. Eschewing Poindexter's pro-
clivity for secrecy and compartmentalized rela-
tionships, Powell redrew the organizational chart
along clear lines of authority, assigned responsibil-
ities according to geographical and functional ar-
eas, and broadened the dialogue to include all
interested parties. "I am a great believer that the in-
teragency process works best," Powell told Ober-
dorfer, "when everybody has a chance to say his
piece and get his positions out on the table. . . . [so]
that when we forward the final decision package
to the president or present it to him orally, every-
body who played knows he has been properly rep-
resented and had his day in court."

As chairman of the National Security Council's
policy review group, a unit created by Carlucci,
Powell served as a mid-level gatekeeper for na-
tional security matters. The group included under-
secretary-level representatives of the State and
Defense Departments, the CIA, and other agencies,
depending on the policy under discussion. Those
interagency meetings took place in the White
House as often as every other day to resolve con-
flicts, to decide whom else to consult, and to deter-
mine whether an issue merited further
consideration by the National Security Planning
Group and, ultimately, the National Security
Council and the president. Powell was ever alert
to shoot down early those proposals that stood little
chance of approval at higher levels. Sifting out
those "pet rocks," as he called some of the wilder
plans that reached his attention, was one of his pri-
mary goals.

Powell did not simply eliminate some policy
proposals while passively allowing others to
"percolate" to the top. He was instead a staunch ad-
vocate for several of the Reagan administration's
pet strategies involving the military. For example,
his support for a more visible American presence
in the Persian Gulf in response to Iranian harass-
ment of commercial shipping there "led to the con-
troversial decision to reflag Kuwaiti oil tankers and
deploy an American armada in the region," as re-

ported by Lou Cannon in the *Washington Post* (No-
vember 2, 1987). In that and in other substantive
matters, Powell and Carlucci were like-minded
and seemed to work hand and glove. Although it
was customary for the national security adviser to
brief the president daily, Carlucci often sent Pow-
ell in alone in order to enable his deputy to develop
a personal relationship with Reagan.

On November 5, 1987 President Reagan named
Carlucci to succeed Weinberger as secretary of de-
fense and promoted Powell to national security ad-
viser. As head of the National Security Council,
Powell has assumed a leading role in the adminis-
tration's protracted effort to win military aid for the
Contras struggling to topple the Sandinista govern-
ment of Nicaragua. Members of Congress greeted
Powell's candor and willingness to listen to admin-
istration critics as a welcome change from the testi-
mony of Elliott Abrams, the assistant secretary of
state for inter-American affairs whose "credibility
suffered," according to Neil A. Lewis of the *New
York Times* (November 29, 1987), because he
"initially misled Congress about soliciting funds for
the Contras from foreign leaders." Several days a
week Powell conducted White House strategy ses-
sions on how best to press the case for a resumption
of military aid. Some believe that he went too far
in January 1988, when he urged the leaders of Costa
Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras to
denounce Nicaragua in their evaluation of each
other's and Nicaragua's progress in meeting the
stipulations of the Central American peace plan,
thereby influencing an upcoming congressional
vote on Contra aid. He warned the Central Ameri-
can leaders that if Nicaragua succeeded in crush-
ing the Contras and then became "suddenly
unrestrained," the United States probably would
not display, Powell said, "a sudden surge of interest
in things Central American or [provide] other kinds
of aid." Think this through carefully, folks," Powell
cautioned, as quoted in the *New York Times* (Janu-
ary 13, 1988). "If some of you think, as you have
been saying over the past couple of years, that the
[Contra] freedom fighters are not helpful, you are
about to get your wish." Congress eventually reject-
ed the administration's \$36.25 million aid request
in a narrow House vote of 219-211 on February 3,
1988.

An area in which Powell has demonstrated
more successfully his ability, judgment, and per-
suasiveness has been the bureaucratic organiza-
tion of arms-control policy implementation. In
December 1987 he coordinated the efforts of the
senior policy and technical advisers during the
summit meeting between President Reagan and
Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev that resulted
in the signing of the intermediate-range nuclear
forces (INF) treaty. For the first time, the Soviet
Union agreed to mutual on-site inspection to verify
compliance with an arms-control agreement. Pow-
ell's daunting task, which undoubtedly will have to
be completed (or at least continued) by the next ad-
ministration, is to create the machinery and appor-
tion responsibility for the complex inspection

PUIG

procedures spelled out in the treaty. Already the prospect of overseeing the elimination of whole classes of missiles on Soviet soil through the end of the century reportedly has touched off a turf fight among the Pentagon, the State Department, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Characteristically, Powell has sought to foster interagency cooperation. He assigned the new inspection organization to the Pentagon, but gave the State Department the right to name the deputy director. He placed the newly established Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, which are responsible for notifying the Soviets of impending inspections and other pertinent information, under the control of the State Department.

A senior army officer, who was quoted by Bernard E. Trainor of the *New York Times* (November 6, 1987), has said that unless Powell finds politics irresistible, he may still return to the army with solid prospects of rising to its top ranks. Although his friends decry the media's emphasis on the general's race, Powell has himself publicly referred to the war against racism that continues to be waged in America. In a speech at a meeting in January 1988 of the Joint Center for Political Studies, a black think tank in Washington, D.C., Powell remembered those who "suffered and sacrificed to create the conditions and set the stage for me." He added: "And I am also mindful that the struggle [against racism] is not over . . . until every American is able to find his or her own place in our society, limited only by his or her own ability and his or her own dream."

Colin L. Powell, who stands six feet, one inch tall, and weighs 200 pounds, carries his husky frame in a military manner. By all accounts, he is even-tempered, businesslike, and skilled in dealing with civilians and military officers alike. Powell and the former Alma Vivian Johnson, who holds a master's degree in speech pathology and audiology, met on a blind date in Boston in 1962 and were married on August 25 of that year, just before his first Vietnam tour. They live in a Virginia suburb of Washington, D.C., and have three children: Michael, a first lieutenant in the United States Army, whose recent injuries during maneuvers in West Germany resulted in his release from the army with 100 percent disability; Linda, a student of acting in New York; and Annemarie, a freshman at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Virginia. Powell's favorite hobby is fixing old Volkswagens. He is an Episcopalian and a political independent who has never registered Democratic or Republican. A close friend of his has been quoted as saying, "He has almost no ideology, unless belief in country and public service qualify as ideology."

References: *Ebony* p136+ J1 '88 pors; *N Y Daily News* p9 N 15 '87 pors; *N Y Newsday* p15 N 6 '87 por; *N Y Times* A p18 O 5 '87 por; *Washington Post* A p9 Mr 23 '87 por, mag p16+ Ag 7 '88 pors; *Who's Who in America*, 1988-89



Puig, Manuel
(poy-äg' mā-nwel')

Dec. 28, 1932- Argentine writer. Address: c/o Erroll McDonald, Vintage Books, 201 E. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022

When Manuel Puig was growing up on the pampas of rural Argentina, he spent most of his free time in the local movie theatre watching popular American and Argentinian films. It is not surprising, therefore, that his novels should bear titles such as *Betrayed By Rita Hayworth*, or that they should be written in a cinematic, non-narrative style. What is more surprising to some observers is that Puig earned his reputation as a leading member of the younger generation of Latin American writers by casting aside the erudite mold of his literary forebears and writing in the tradition of the popular cinema. But Puig's love for grade-B movie scenes, with their clichéd dialogues and melodramatic confrontations, is not an end in itself. Rather, he uses the easily accessible themes of love, sex, and power to explore the quirky relationships between his characters' impoverished lives and their rich—if unfulfilled—fantasies. In addition to the seven novels he had published as of early 1988, Puig has examined these themes in several plays and screenplays. But it was not until his 1979 novel *Kiss of the Spider Woman* was adapted to the screen by another writer that Puig's work became internationally well-known.

Manuel Puig, the son of Baldomero Puig and the former Maria Elena Delledonne, was born on December 28, 1932 in the small town of General Villegas, on the arid pampas of Argentina. The pampas are generally thought to be the romantic home of



STUDENT COUNSELORS DAY. May 1. A tribute to student counselors everywhere. Annually, the first Monday in May. Info from: Union Memorial Hospital School of Nursing, 201 E University Parkway, Baltimore, MD 21218.

RICHARD DE CHARDIN, PIERRE: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. May 1. French Jesuit author, paleontologist and philosopher, born at Sarcenat, France, May 1, 1881. He died at New York City, Apr 10, 1955.

TOURING THEATRE MONTH. May 1-31. To call attention to performers, actors and numerous cultural touring groups that go to every state from Sept to June. Sponsor: Richard R. Falk Assoc., Richard R. Falk, Dir, 147 W 42nd St, New York, NY 10036.

USSR: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY. May 1-2. Public holiday in USSR. "Official May Day demonstrations of working people."

U-2 INCIDENT: ANNIVERSARY. May 1. On the eve of a summit meeting between US President Dwight D. Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, a U-2 espionage plane flying at about 60,000 feet was shot down over Sverdlovsk, in central USSR, May 1, 1960. The pilot, CIA agent Francis Gary Powers, survived the crash, as did large parts of the aircraft, a suicide kit and sophisticated surveillance equipment. The sensational event, which US officials described as a weather reconnaissance flight gone astray, resulted in cancellation of the summit meeting. Powers was tried, convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison, in a Moscow court. In 1962 he was returned to the US in exchange for an imprisoned Soviet spy, but found an unfriendly American public, which apparently believed he should have used his suicide kit. He died in a helicopter crash in 1977. See also: "Powers, Francis Gary: Birth Anniversary" (Aug 17).

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Judy Collins, singer, born at Seattle, WA, May 1, 1939.
Miss Coolidge, singer, born at Nashville, TN, May 1, 1945.
Glenn Ford, actor, born at Quebec, Canada, May 1, 1916.
Joseph Heller, writer, born at Brooklyn, NY, May 1, 1923.
Jack Paar, entertainer, born at Canton, OH, May 1, 1918.



MAY 2 — WEDNESDAY

122nd Day — Remaining, 243

CROSBY, HARRY LILLIS (BING): BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. May 2. American singer, composer and actor, born at Tacoma, WA, May 2, 1904. Died while playing golf near Madrid, Spain, Oct 14, 1977.

DA VINCI, LEONARDO: DEATH ANNIVERSARY. May 2. Italian artist, scientist and inventor. Painter of the famed *The Last Supper*, perhaps the first painting of the High Renaissance, and of the *Mona Lisa*. Inventor of the first parachute. Died May 2, 1519, at age 67.

FRENCH WEST INDIES: ST. MARTIN FOOD FESTIVAL. May 2. The Bellevue Estate, St. Martin. Fifth annual festival with demonstrations of original methods of preparing foods. A market with fruits, vegetables, herbs and spices, liquors and herbal drinks, and fresh coconut water will also be held. Sponsor: St. Martin Historical and Cultural Foundation. Info from: Ms Acciani, Grand Case Beach Club, Grand Case, St. Martin, FWI.

HONG KONG: BIRTHDAY OF LORD BUDDHA. May 2. Religious observances are held in Buddhist temples, and Buddha's statue is bathed. Po Lin Monastery and the other monasteries on Lantau Island are visited by many worshipers during the festival. Eighth day of fourth lunar month.

POPE LEO XIII: BIRTH ANNIVERSARY. May 2. Giocchino Vincenzo Pecci, 256th pope of the Roman Catholic Church, born at Carpineto, Italy, May 2, 1810. Elected pope Feb 20, 1878. Died July 20, 1903.

ROBERT'S RULES DAY. May 2. Anniversary of the birth of Henry M. Robert (General, US Army), author of *Robert's Rules of Order*, a standard parliamentary guide. Born May 2, 1837. Died May 11, 1923.

WINSTON 500 RACE WEEK. May 2-6. Talladega, AL. Talladega Superspeedway hosts one of the top-rated stock car races of the year. Sponsor: RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company's Winston brand. Info from: Speedway Press Department, PO Box 777, Talladega, AL 35160.



BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Theodore Bikel, singer, actor, born at Vienna, Austria, May 2, 1924.
Larry Gatlin, singer, born at Odessa, TX, May 2, 1949.
Lesley Gore, singer, born at Tenafly, NJ, May 2, 1946.
Bianca Jagger, actress, political activist, born at Managua, Nicaragua, May 2, 1945.
Satyajit Ray, director, born at Calcutta, India, May 2, 1921.
Benjamin Spock, pediatrician, author, born at New Haven, CT, May 2, 1903.

MAY 3 — THURSDAY

123rd Day — Remaining, 242

DELTA 3914 ROCKET FAILURE. May 3. Launched from Cape Canaveral, FL, on May 3, 1986. The rocket failed, flew out of control and was intentionally destroyed by explosives 90 seconds after launch to avoid the risk of having it land in a populated area.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES EXPO '90. May 3-6. Clarion Hotel and Conference Center, Lansing, MI. Annual meeting and educational conference. Info from: Brian Lovellette, 209 Seymour Ave, Ste 2, Lansing, MI 48933-1113.

ENGLAND: STAMP WORLD LONDON. May 3-13. Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, London. International stamp exhibition to mark the 150th anniversary of the world's first stamps. Info from: Mr Rapkin, Stamp World London '90, British Philatelic Centre, 107 Charterhouse St, London, EC1M 6PT England.

ENGLAND: WHITBREAD HORSE CHAMPIONSHIPS. May 3-6. Badminton, Avon. Dressage, cross-country and show-jumping. Badminton House is the home of the Duke of Beaufort. Info from: Box Office, Badminton Horse Trials, Badminton, Avon, England GL9 1DF.

May ☆ ☆ Chase's Annual Events ☆ ☆ 1990

THE FANTASTICKS: OPENING ANNIVERSARY. May 3.

The Fantasticks, the longest running show in the history of the American Musical Theatre, opened off-Broadway on May 3, 1960 and is still running in New York, featuring such tunes as "Try to Remember" and "Soon It's Gonna Rain." Info from: David M. Pritchard, Pritchard Productions, Inc, PO Box 734, Mashall, MI 49068.

JAPAN: CONSTITUTION MEMORIAL DAY. May 3. National holiday.

LOYALTY DAYS AND SEAFAIR FESTIVAL. May 3-6. Newport, OR. Celebration of loyalty to America. Parade, queen and court, sports car races, Navy ships in port and other activities. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, 555 SW Coast Hwy, Newport, OR 97365.

LUMPY RUG DAY. May 3. To encourage the custom of teasing bigots and trigots for shoving unwelcome facts under the rug. The legend of Thiri is that when many cans of worms have been shoved under the rug, the defenders of the status quo obtain a new rug high enough to cover the unwanted facts. Annually, May 3. Sponsor: Puns Corps, Robert L. Birch, Coord, Box 2364, Falls Church, VA 22042.

MEXICO: DAY OF THE HOLY CROSS. May 3. Celebrated especially by construction workers and miners, a festive day during which anyone who is building must give a party for the workers. A flower-decorated cross is placed on every piece of new construction in the country.

NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER. May 3. Issued each year for the ★ first Thursday in May since 1981. Most recent Proclamation is 5942 (Mar 17, 1989) for May 4, 1989.

NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO: ANNIVERSARY. May 3. National noncommercial radio network, financed by Corporation for Public Broadcasting, began programming on May 3, 1971.

POLAND: CONSTITUTION DAY OR SWIETO TRZECIEGO MAJO. May 3. Celebrates ratification of Poland's first constitution, 1794.

SHENANDOAH APPLE BLOSSOM FESTIVAL. May 3-6. Winchester, VA. Springtime extravaganza celebrating the blooming of apple trees. Info from: Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, 5 North Cameron St, Winchester, VA 22601.



BIRTHDAYS TODAY

- James Brown**, singer, born at Augusta, GA, May 3, 1934.
- Christopher Cross**, musician, songwriter, born at Anston, TX, May 3, 1951.
- Doug Henning**, magician, born at Fort Gary, Man, Canada, May 3, 1947.
- Engelbert Humperdinck (Gerry Dorsey)**, singer, born at Madras, India, May 3, 1936.
- David Roderick**, corporation executive, born at Pittsburgh, PA, May 3, 1942.
- Pete Seeger**, singer, songwriter, born at New York, NY, May 3, 1919.
- Frankie Valli**, singer, born at Newark, NJ, May 3, 1937.



MAY 4 — FRIDAY

124th Day — Remaining, 241

ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE UNIONS—INTERNATIONAL BOWLING CHAMPIONSHIP. May 4. Reno, NV. Top regional bowlers vie for titles with the all-events champion earning a berth in the Team USA National Finals. Info from: American Bowling Congress, 5301 S 76th St, Greendale, WI 53129-0500.

CHINA: YOUTH DAY. May 4. Annual public holiday "recalls the demonstration on May 4, 1919, by thousands of patriotic students in Beijing's Tiananmen Square to protest imperialist aggression in China." Info from: China Natl Tourist Office, 60 E 42 St, Ste 465, New York, NY 10165.

CRAWFISH FESTIVAL. May 4-6. Breaux Bridge, LA. Local festival to celebrate crawfish harvest. Annually, the first weekend in May. Sponsor: Crawfish Fest Merchants Assoc, 117 N Main St, Breaux Bridge, LA 70517.

CURACAO: MEMORIAL DAY. May 4. Victims of World War II are honored on this day. Military ceremonies at the War Monument. Not an official public holiday.

DOGWOOD FESTIVAL. May 4-6. Quincy, IL. Community coming-out party to celebrate spring and the blooming of the dogwood trees. Annually, the first full weekend in May. Info from: Chamber of Commerce, Mecki Kosin, Fest Coord, 314 Maine, Quincy, IL 62301.

ENGLAND: BRIGHTON INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL. May 4-27. Brighton. Info from: Brighton Festival, 54 Old Steine, Brighton, England BN1 1EQ.

FEST-I-FUN. May 4-6. Fort Mill, SC. Celebration of spring in downtown Fort Mill. Annually, the first full weekend in May. Info from: Michael W. Chase, Chamber of Commerce, Box 357, Fort Mill, SC 29715.

GAINES CENTRAL REGIONAL DOG OBEDIENCE CHAMPIONSHIP. May 4-6. Dallas, TX. To focus attention on the value of obedience training as one aspect of responsible dog ownership. Info from: Gaines Dog Care Ctr, A.S. Willett, Dir, The Quaker Oats Co, PO Box 9001, Chicago, IL 60604-9001.

GO TO THE DEVIL RIDE. May 4-6. Spearfish, SD. The Bicycle Trek is a two-and-one-half-day adventure hosted by the South Dakota Lung Association and the American Lung Association of Wyoming. Pedal through scenic Spearfish Canyon and Deadwood. Info from: Kathleen Wiebers, SD Lung Assn, 208 E 13th, Sioux Falls, SD 57102.

INTERNATIONAL TUBA DAY. May 4. To recognize tubists in musical organizations around the world who have to go through the hassle of handling a tuba. Annually, the first Friday in May. Info from: Joel Day, Founder, 421 W Walnut St, Lancaster, PA 17603.

ISLE OF EIGHT FLAGS SHRIMP FESTIVAL. May 4-6. Fernandina Beach, FL. Commemorates Fernandina's role as the birthplace of the modern shrimping industry. Multi-event festival includes art show, entertainment, antiques, crafts and food. Info from: Edward M. Rodriguez, Exec VP, Chamber of Commerce, Box 472, Fernandina Beach, FL 32034.

KANSAS BARBED WIRE SWAP/SELL. May 4-5. LaCrosse, KS. Barbed Wire Collectors Association show and meeting. Info from: Kevin Moeder, Kansas Barbed Wire Collectors Assn, General Office, LaCrosse, KS 67548.

May 1990

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

May 3

Holidays

Japan
Poland

Constitution Memorial Day

Constitution Day

Commemorates the adoption of Poland's first constitution, ratified on this day in 1794.

Birthdates

- 1469** **Niccolò di Machiavelli**, Italian statesman, author; one of the outstanding figures of the Renaissance; best known for *The Prince*, a pragmatic guide to the use and furtherance of political power. [d. June 21, 1527]
- 1748** **Emmanuel Joseph Sieyès (Abbé Sieyès)**, French Revolutionary leader; one of chief figures in Napoleon's rise to power. [d. June 20, 1836]
- 1791** **Count Henryk Rzewuski (J. Bejla)**, Polish novelist. [d. February 28, 1866]
- 1826** **Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway**, 1859–72. [d. September 18, 1872]
- 1827** **John Hanning Speke**, British African explorer; confirmed theory that Lake Victoria is one source of the Nile. [d. September 15, 1864]
- 1844** **(Richard) D'Oyly Carte**, British operatic impresario; founded the Savoy Theatre, home of **Gilbert and Sullivan** productions. [d. April 3, 1901]
- 1848** **Francisco Teixeira de Queiroz**, Portuguese short-story writer, novelist. [d. 1919]
- 1849** **Jacob August Riis**, U.S. journalist, reformer, author; a crusader for urban reforms. [d. May 26, 1914]
- Prince Bernhard von Bulow**, German statesman; Chancellor of Germany, 1900–09. [d. October 28, 1929]
- 1874** **François Coty**, French industrialist, newspaper owner, parfumeur. [d. 1934]
- 1892** **Sir George Paget Thomson**, British physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for discovery of diffraction of electrons by crystals (with C. J. Davison), 1937. [d. September 10, 1975]
- 1898** **Golda Meir**, Israeli stateswoman; first woman premier of Israel, 1969–74. [d. December 8, 1978]

- 1902** **Alfred Kastler**, French physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for research in atomic structure, 1966. [d. January 9, 1984]
- Walter Slezak**, U.S. actor. [d. April 22, 1983]
- 1906** **Roberto Rossellini**, Italian film director.
- 1907** **Earl Wilson**, U.S. syndicated columnist.
- 1912** **Virgil (Keel) Fox**, U.S. organist; known for his flamboyant, popular presentation style. [d. October 25, 1980]
- 1913** **William Motter Inge**, U.S. playwright. [d. June 10, 1973]
- 1919** **Pete Seeger**, U.S. folksinger, composer.
- 1920** **(Sugar) Ray Robinson (Walker Smith)**, U.S. boxer; five-time middleweight champion, 1951–60.
- 1933** **Steven Weinberg**, U.S. physicist; Nobel Prize in physics for formulating theory concerning interaction of elementary particles (with S. L. Glashow), 1979.

Historical Events

- 1616** **Treaty of Loudun** ends second civil war in France and rebellion of Henry, Prince de Condé.
- 1660** **John II Casimir of Poland** signs the **Treaty of Oliva**, abandoning his claim to the throne of Sweden and ending the **Northern War**.
- 1841** **New Zealand** becomes a British colony.
- 1859** France, under **Napoleon III**, declares war on Austria.
- 1895** The name of **Rhodesia** is given to the territories of the British South Africa Company.
- 1915** The Austrian army under Archduke Josef Ferdinand takes **Tarnow** as the Russians fall back from the Austro-German offensive in Galicia (**World War I**).
- 1939** Drastic anti-Jewish laws are introduced in **Hungary**.
- 1945** U.S. troops land at **Santa Cruz, Philippines**. (**World War II**)

Religious Calendar

Feasts

The Saints

SS. Alexander, Eventius, and Theodolus, martyrs.
[d. c. 113]

SS. Timothy and Maura, martyrs. [d. c. 286]

St. Juvenal, Bishop of Narni. [d. c. 376]

St. Philip of Zell, priest and recluse. [d. 8th century]

St. Glywys, monk; patron of St. Gluvias, Cornwall.
Also called **Gluvias**. [death date unknown]

- 1947** Japan promulgates its constitution.
- 1960** **Cyrus Eaton**, U.S. industrialist, is awarded the Lenin Peace Prize.
- 1965** **Cambodia** severs diplomatic relations with U.S.
- 1968** South African House of Assembly votes to abolish parliamentary representation for the country's blacks.
- 1971** **Erich Honecker** becomes First Secretary of the East German Communist Party.
- 1972** U.S. Assistant Attorney General, **L. Patrick Gray III**, is named acting director of the FBI, succeeding J. Edgar Hoover, who died May 2.
- 1979** **Margaret Thatcher**, the 53-year old head of the Conservative Party, becomes the first woman Prime Minister of Great Britain.
Headquarters of the ruling Christian Democrats in Rome are bombed by the terrorist **Red Brigade**.

HEY, MON—NOW FOR SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT!

PEOPLE 2/15/88





In a country where the windchill factor sometimes sends temperatures plummeting into the 70s—above zero, that is—the bobsled is hardly the recreational vehicle of choice. So credit two enterprising Americans living in Jamaica—investment consultant George Fitch, 38, and businessman Bill Maloney, 28—for the appearance of the first-ever contingent of Jamaican bobsledders, the official oddball team of the 1988 Winter Olympics.

The idea began as a joke last year over a few beers, when Fitch and Maloney were thinking up ways to get to Calgary to rub elbows with athletes. Starting a bobsled team seemed a logical choice, since Jamaica has produced some great international runners, and speed and leg-strength are a sledder's sine qua non. Sure, Jamaica had never sent an athlete to a Winter Olympics, but there was nothing in Olympic rules that said they couldn't.

The first problem was finding a few good men to make up the team. Fitch and Maloney decided to advertise. They put up colorful posters around the island explaining that "bobsledding is a winter sport where two or more persons push a sled (cart) off a slope and race down the ice to a finish line. . . . Bobsledding is similar to our local 'Push Cart Derby' without the snow." Jamaicans were so taken with the posters that they stole them.

Still, 40 men turned up for the two-day tryouts last September. They were shown film of several bobsled races, including a few spectacular crashes. When the lights went on, only 35 would-be Olympians were still in attendance. Soon after, a team was born. On it were three Jamaica Defense Force soldiers, Capt. Dudley Stokes, 25, Lt. Devon Harris, 23, and Pvt. Michael White, 23. Rounding out the five-man squad were Caswell Allen, 23, a student, and Frederick Powell, a 30ish electrician and reggae singer. "I saw this thing on TV," Powell says, "and I said to myself, 'Hey, mon, I got to do this thing. I never saw snow.'"

Once they had a team, Fitch, who put up \$55,000 of his own money, and Maloney set out to get Olympic accreditation, a coach and some snow. (The Jamaicans will compete in the two- and four-man events.) Fitch hired

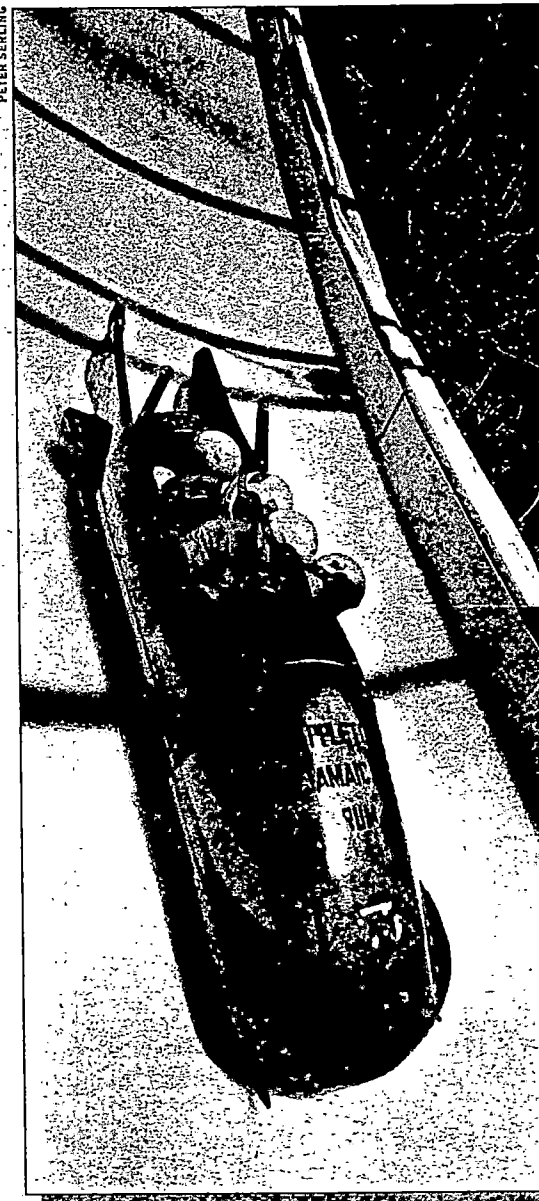
Howard Siler, a two-time U.S. Olympian, and some former U.S. bobsledders to provide pointers.

Training began last September and was rigorous. The team met every day for three weeks on a field near the Jamaica Defense Force firehouse in Kingston and practiced in the tropical sun. Siler forgot to bring an authentic four-man bobsled along, so the team loaded two rocks and a rusted, 30-pound water pump onto a makeshift bobsled (it had pushcart wheels) for ballast and spent hours working on their crucial push starts. Rocking in unison they would shove off from a wall and hurtle down a concrete slope. Soldiers looking on scratched their heads, assuming the bobsledders were either crazy or inventive goldbrickers. The hard work began to pay off, and within two weeks the team's start times were down to within .6 seconds of the world's best, those of the East Germans and the Swiss. But you can only go so far on sand and rocks. In late September the team headed to Lake Placid for a test of their mettle on ice.

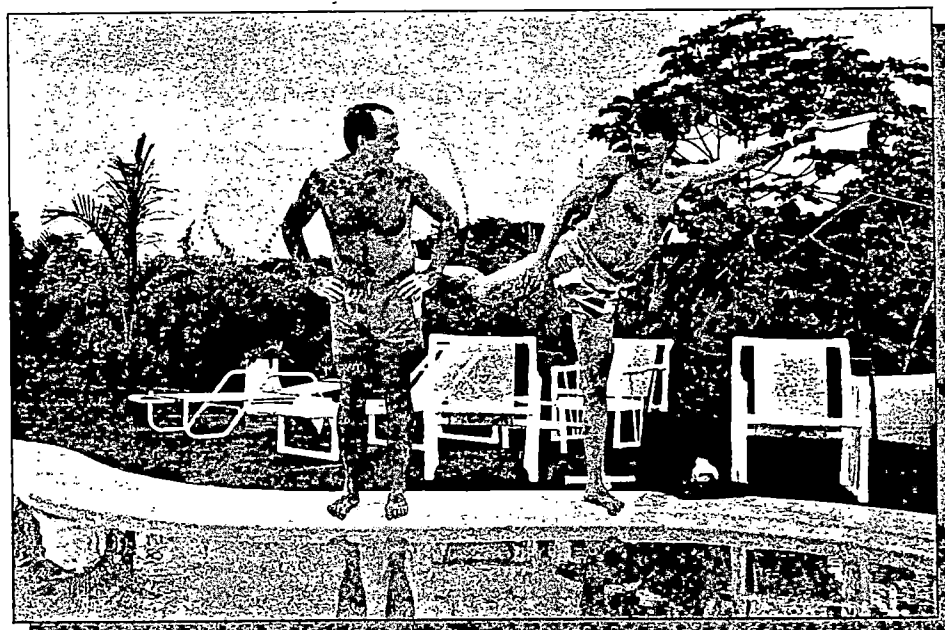
The first thing Siler taught his charges in Lake Placid was how to walk on snow. That was the easy part. Next came a high-speed jaunt down the 4,670-foot Mount Van Hoevenberg bobsled run. The men were "nervous wrecks" on their first try, says Harris—all except the former driver, Samuel Clayton, who lost concentration on a treacherous turn. Fortunately the team managed to finish intact.

The Jamaicans stayed, practiced and hung around radiators a lot. Back

PETER SERLING



To Maloney and Fitch, the team is a kick.



Jamaica's bobsledders (from left, White, Stokes, Harris and Powell) don't care that the island's ice is found only in daiquiris.

WILL MCINTYRE (2)



VILLARD/BARTH/SIPA PRESS

MONACO PUTS A PRINCE IN THE DRIVER'S SEAT

Save for the gaggle of paparazzi following him around with their cameras and the security men following him around with their walkie-talkies, Albert Grimaldi, 29, might be just another driver in the two-man bobsled event. In fact His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Monaco, the only son of Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier, is not the first royal ever to compete in a Winter Olympics. (Prince Aga Khan raced in the men's downhill in 1964 at Innsbruck, and Prince Hubertus von Hohenlohe, son of Prince Rainier's jet-set *amour* Princess Ira von Fürstenberg, raced in the men's downhill and slaloms in 1984 for Mexico and is due to compete again in Calgary.) In the intense, year-long training for Calgary, however, Albert's coaches and teammates said goodbye to all that Your Highness stuff. "We wouldn't have made much progress if we didn't allow ourselves to forget that Albert is a prince," said trainer Jean Baggioni.

The prince, a 165-lb. six-footer, comes from athletic stock on his mother's side. His grandfather, John Kelly, won gold medals in rowing in the 1920 and 1924 Olympics; his un-

cle, Jack Kelly, won a bronze medal in 1956. For his part, Albert has competed in judo, swimming, soccer, sailing, fencing, tennis and the Paris-Dakar auto rally before discovering the allure of the two-man bobsled on a 1985 vacation to St. Moritz. He is said to enjoy the combination of the noise, the speed and the cold as he shoots down the icy, snow-surface track at speeds in excess of 70 mph. "If he keeps at it, he has the talent, spirit, muscle and courage to do very well in competition," says a Swiss coach. "This is his first full season, and it takes at least four years to reach your peak in this sport."

Albert probably would be happy to finish anywhere near the middle of the 44-team pack. Prince Rainier, surprised that his son's passion for bobsledding would extend to the Olympics, is reportedly thrilled with Albert's progress. Indeed, Rainier and Albert's sister Princess Caroline beamed with pride when they watched him race for the first time on Jan. 2. Both are due in Calgary to cheer him on when he races.

Gentlemen, man your sleds. Photographers, man your lenses.

home, though, there were complaints that the bobsled venture was an American folly that made Jamaicans look foolish. In fact one newspaper columnist wondered why, if Fitch and Maloney cared so much about Jamaican sports, they didn't help out the country's deteriorating cricket team.

The International Bobsled Federation was similarly unimpressed. The team was told it would not be allowed to compete unless it entered the World Cup competition in Innsbruck last December. "They didn't want any joke teams, like cross-country skiers from Fiji," says Fitch. "We had to prove we were no joke." That they did, finishing a surprising 35th out of 41 teams and cinching an invitation to Calgary. (Taiwan and Ireland were among those who finished behind them.) "It was great," says Powell, who missed the Lake Placid trip but did get to Austria. "Walking on snow. Sliding. I wore mittens for the first time. It was the most exciting thing in my life."

Exciting? No question. Entertaining? You bet. During the World Cup other bobsledders watched in disbelief as the Jamaicans prepared for their runs, violating virtually all of the sport's sacred rituals. While other teams strove to achieve a trancelike state before pushing off by lowering their heads and breathing rhythmically to psych themselves up, the Jamaicans stayed loose, listening to Powell serenade them with a chorus from the 1967 Procol Harum hit, *A Whiter Shade of Pale*. At the finish line Clayton (he's no longer with the team) puzzled traditionalists with a Jamaican war cry—a first in international bobsledding.

There will be 44 entrants in the two-man bobsled at Calgary and, at last count, 24 in the four-man event. Even if the Jamaicans win nothing, Fitch and Maloney—the executive director and president, respectively, of the Jamaican Bobsled Federation—are already pleased with what they've accomplished. "From idle bar-talk, we are competing on an international scale," says Maloney, who is hoping for an Olympic finish in the top 40. Should the team achieve it, however, they will celebrate alone. The president of the Jamaican Olympic Committee won't be there as an eyewitness to history—not if it is made in Canada in the middle of February. Says Mike Fennell: "I hate the cold."

PAT JORDAN



ROB NELSON—BLACK STAR

The ice cometh, mon: When on home turf, the team does its bobbin' on training wheels

SPORTS

A Reggae Ride to the Olympics

Jamaica's bobsled team in hot pursuit of a medal

As some of the world's most unusual losers, it's only natural that the Jamaican bobsledders would star in a self-mocking Miller Lite Beer commercial. At an outdoor bar, former team member Freddie Powell, dressed in a tropical shirt and white pants, describes his icy travails to a group of sun worshipers: "Well, I tell ya, mon, it was cold. I mean freezing." Powell then boasts that his former teammates will be ready for the 1992 Winter Olympics. At that moment, a bartender opens a large, walk-in freezer—only to find four Jamaicans shivering in their uniforms.

Seriously, the Jamaicans are determined to redeem themselves for their almost disastrous performance in the 1988 Games. In Calgary, the Jamaican four-man sled—which sped along at a medal-winning pace before crashing at the halfway point—was disqualified; the two-man team beat 12 others, yet finished 27 places from the bronze-medal winner. Since then, though, the Jamaicans have improved remarkably. At the recent European championships, the two-man sled shaved almost three seconds from last year's time, and the four-man, almost two seconds. "We're not like Eddie the Eagle," says George Fitch, the team's man-

ager, referring to the colorful, klutzy British ski jumper.

Too bad the Jamaicans can't win points for style. The world's best teams, like those from East Germany or Switzerland, maneuver the winding courses with precision, gliding quietly to the bottom of the hill. But the Jamaicans psych up for their slam-bang descent by listening to their own reggae theme song, "Hobbin' & A Bobbin"

("We be trainin', gainin', strainin' and painin' but we ain't complainin'").

Not surprisingly, the idea of Jamaican bobsledding was born in a bar. George Fitch, a former diplomat, and Will Maloney, an American businessman, reasoned (over drinks) that Jamaicans would be natural for the sport. A fast start is crucial to a good run; Jamaica is famous for its explosive sprinters. And the Jamaicans already have an event that resembles bobsledding—the Push Cart Derby, where youths don old helmets and coast down the slopes of the Blue Mountains.

No snow: When it comes to funds and facilities, the Jamaicans are way out-matched. Their annual budget: about \$50,000. The Americans, not a world power either, spend roughly \$1 million. While Americans have spent as much as \$400,000 on researching the most aerodynamic sled design, the Jamaicans bought an old model headed for the junk heap. To pay for early trips, team members sold T-shirts and sang on street corners. With no snow in Jamaica, the team trains with a makeshift pushcart on a dusty stretch of concrete near the Jamaica Defense Force firehouse.

Humble beginnings have not daunted the sledders; most of them, in fact, have parlayed their notoriety into other gainful pursuits. Two received scholarships to American colleges, and captain Dudley Stokes recently started his own helicopter service. Powell, meanwhile, is talking with rap group Run DMC about cutting a reggae-rap record. And when it comes to the next Olympics, the team is all business. Laugh now, says Stokes, "because we can't wait to wipe the smirks off people's faces."

HOWARD MANLY in Jamaica

HEALTH

Aggressive Therapy for Lee Atwater

Lee Atwater's style has softened a bit. On March 5, the notoriously combative Republican Party chief suffered a seizure and collapsed during a fund-raising speech. After tests revealed a small tumor in the right front part of his brain, Atwater told a South Carolina newspaper, "I can't imagine me getting back in a fighting mood." Last week, though, he had enough fighting spirit to enter a New York hospital to undergo five days of an aggressive, experimental radiation treatment.

Atwater's doctors will say only that he has a small astrocytoma, a common type of brain tumor. Some experts classify astrocytomas as cancerous because they can grow uncontrollably; others say they're technically noncancerous because they don't spread beyond the brain. No one calls them harmless. Patients' five-year survival rates range from 50 percent for the least virulent type to zero for the most.

Atwater received conventional radiation therapy for several weeks following his

initial diagnosis but switched after a biopsy showed that his tumor might "behave aggressively." The new treatment involves piercing the skull and inserting small radioactive pellets directly into the tumor. The growth itself gets an intense dose of radiation, while the surrounding brain tissue is largely spared. Doctors say Atwater's youth and good health will give him an edge in the fight. But astrocytomas can be dogged opponents. As one doctor observed last week, they have "a tendency to come back."

8TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Proprietary to the United Press International 1988

March 6, 1988, Sunday, BC cycle

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Winter Olympics: Jamaica Makes Debut With Bobsled Team

BYLINE: By MARTIN LADER, UPI Sports Writer

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BODY:

When the February temperature on their Caribbean island is flirting with 100 degrees and tourists are sunning themselves on the beach, a handful of hardy Jamaicans will be doing something never before attempted by any of their countrymen.

These men, known as the 'Jammin' Jamaicans,' will be slipping and sliding down the frozen, treacherous bobsled run at Calgary, the first from their nation to compete in the Winter Olympics.

'The Jamaican people were a little bit surprised at first when they heard about us,' said Michael White, a member of the pioneer team. 'They thought we were a little crazy and that it was all a big joke.'

The Jamaican Winter Olympic team was born last August, the result of a barroom discussion and the far-flung determination of George Fitch, a former U.S. Foreign Service Officer who now is a business consultant with clients in Jamaica.

'I guess creative minds are a function of the kind of rum you drink,' Fitch said. 'Like most good ideas, this one came in the conducive setting of a bar. We were having a discussion about sports, and these guys were bragging about Jamaica's great athletes. I asked why they never had a Winter Olympic team, and it took off from there.'

With some assistance from the U.S. Bobsled Federation, which loaned them a coach, Joe Tyler, two athletes, Bob Sundquist and Rob Dickerman, and some sleds, a Jamaican team was formed and got its first look at a bobsled run last October. The team since has competed in a World Cup race in Austria and has experienced the Calgary run.

'On the first run I ever took, I was very nervous,' said Devon Harris, another team member. 'It was an unknown sport to me, something I'd never done before. I just wanted to get to the bottom of the hill safely. When it was over, sheer exhilaration went through my blood.'

Proprietary to the United Press International, March 6, 1988

Fittingly enough, the team is coached by a 21-year-old American, Pat Brown of Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

'I'm probably the youngest coach at the Games,' said Brown, a bobsledder for four years before he just happened to be in the right place at the right time and was appointed coach. 'The first response to us in Jamaica was a long series of laughter. They asked, 'Why are you doing this, why?' There have been a lot of challenges, but the people on this team are involved and they take this sport seriously.

'Bobsledding is extremely serious. I've been in bobsledding four years and I've seen accidents where people have been killed. You have to be serious.'

The Jamaican edge comes from speed and strength, essential qualities in the pushoff, a critical factor in bobsledding. White and Harris, both 23 and both members of the Jamaican Defense Forces, come to their new sport from track.

White runs the 100 meters in 10.25 seconds, hopes to compete in the Summer Games at Seoul, and has a track scholarship to attend the University of Texas next fall. Harris was a middle-distance runner and is the brakeman on both the two and four-man teams.

'Outside of the United States, Jamaica has gained the most sprint medals in the Olympics,' said Harris, who sold T-shirts on the streets to help raise money for the team. 'Jamaica is the sprint factory of the world. We produce the athletes who are conducive to this sport, and we want to show the world we can learn a new sport in a short time and be competitive.'

Both men say they will continue in bobsledding after the Olympics, and Harris said, 'We should be a lot more competent in 1992 (for the next Olympics).'

After convincing themselves they were serious, the bobsledders had the even more difficult task of convincing others, a necessity if they were to obtain financial backing.

'At first blush it was unusual, bizarre,' said Richard D'Costa, North America marketing manager for Appleton Estate Rums, which sponsors the team. 'It was a tough sell and met raised eyebrows instead of open checkbooks. We thought it was frivolous, a publicity stunt, and it wasn't welcomed with open arms. By December, all our doubts were dispelled.

'This is a story of a small band of people who had an unlikely but not impossible dream. They showed determination and made that dream come true.'

Added Lorrell S. Bruce, consul general for Jamaica in New York, 'This is a red letter day. We are on the road to Calgary.'

-(UPI)-

adv weekend, feb.



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FROM Wayne McCook
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MESSAGE Herewith, Profile of Prime Minister Michael Manley.

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Jamaica Information Service

PROFILE

THE HON. MICHAEL MANLEY

PRIME MINISTER OF JAMAICA

The Hon. Michael Norman Manley, Prime Minister of Jamaica, was born in Kingston, Jamaica, on December 10, 1924. He is the second son of the late Rt. Excellent Norman Washington Manley (Premier of Jamaica, 1955-62, and National Hero of Jamaica) and Edna nee Swithenbank (sculptor of international repute and one of the founders of Jamaica's modern art movement).

Mr. Manley was educated at Jamaica College (1935-43), and was an honors student at the London School of Economics where he read for the Bachelor of Science degree in Economics (1945-49).

JOURNALIST

From 1949-52, Mr. Manley worked as a journalist, first with the BBC (London). On returning home, he worked as an Associate Editor of Public Opinion, a Kingston-based newspaper.

TRADE UNIONIST

Mr. Manley has been actively involved in the trade union movement since 1952, when he was first appointed Union Organizer of the National Workers' Union (NWU), one of the largest unions in the Caribbean. In 1955, he became Island Supervisor of the NWU, and since 1984, has held the office of President of that union. During 1964-72, Mr. Manley also served as President of the Caribbean Bauxite Mine & Metal Workers' Federation.

POLITICIAN

Mr. Manley entered the field of politics in 1952, when he was elected to the National Executive Council of the People's National Party (PNP). He was appointed to the Senate (the Upper House of Parliament) from 1962-67, and was elected to the House of Representatives (the Lower House) in 1967 when he won the seat for the Central Kingston constituency in the General Election held that year. Mr. Manley retained this seat in the subsequent 1972, 1976 and 1980 elections. He was elected Vice President of the PNP in 1967 and became President of the party in 1969, a post he has held since.

In 1972, Mr. Manley led his People's National Party (PNP) to a landslide electoral victory over the Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) to become the country's fourth Prime Minister.

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In the General Election of 1976, when the PNP again won a landslide victory (the second largest in Jamaica's history), Mr. Manley was returned as Prime Minister, retaining that office until October 30, 1980, when the General Election was won by the JLP.

Mr. Manley served as Opposition Leader in Parliament from 1980-83.

The PNP did not contest the "snap elections" called in December 1983. The Party asserted that in calling the elections when it did, the Government of the day had breached an agreement that no elections would be held until agreed reforms to the electoral system had been completed. The PNP was, therefore, not represented in the Parliament which existed from December 1983 to January 1989. However, a de facto Opposition was maintained through a series of People's Forums staged by the PNP.

In the General Election held February 9, 1989, the People's National Party, under the leadership of Mr. Michael Manley, won a resounding victory, and Mr. Manley for the third time took the oath of office as Prime Minister of Jamaica on Monday, February 13, 1989.

INTERNATIONAL STATESMAN

In 1983, Mr. Manley was elected Chairman of the Socialist International Economic Commission, and has been a Vice President of Socialist International since 1979. He was also made a member of the South Commission (chaired by Mr. Julius Nyerere, former President of Tanzania) in 1987.

LECTURER & INTELLECTUAL

Since 1984, Mr. Manley has been a visiting lecturer at several North American universities and colleges, including Columbia University, Howard University, York University, University of Pennsylvania, Berkeley, UCLA, Wisconsin, Miami, and University of Texas.

MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS

In his over thirty years in trade unionism, Mr. Manley has contributed significantly to the modernization of negotiation techniques. He introduced sophisticated labour contract methods and pioneered regional cooperation between various mine and metal workers' unions in the Caribbean.

Under Mr. Manley's leadership from 1972-80, the Government instituted a wide range of social and economic reforms including a minimum wage, compulsory recognition of labour unions and land reform.

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In addition, by waiving fees to Government-aided educational institutions, educational opportunities were made much more widely available. Significant progress was also made in the area of equal opportunity for women and women's rights generally.

His Government's insistence on the principle of a fair return to Jamaica from its bauxite/alumina industry led to the introduction of the Bauxite Levy in 1974.

In the international arena, Mr. Manley has been in the forefront of the struggle of Third World countries to achieve greater parity in international trade affairs generally. He fought for the acceptance of the concept of a New International Economic Order (NIEO) and played a leading role in persuading the Bureau of Socialist International to set up the first Commission to study and make recommendations for an International Economic Strategy for Social Democracy Worldwide. He was unanimously chosen its first Chairman and the first report of this Commission, "Global Challenge," was published in 1985.

Mr. Manley has also been an outspoken critic of apartheid in South Africa. His role in this area was recognized when in 1978 he became the recipient of a United Nations Gold Medal and the Juliet Curie Peace Award of the World Peace Council in 1979.

AWARDS

- Honorary Doctor of Laws, LL.D (Hon.), 1973
Morehouse College, Atlanta
- Order of the Liberator (Venezuela), 1973
- Order of the Mexican Eagle, 1973
- Order of Jose Marti (Cuba), 1976
- United Nations Gold Medal, 1978. (This is the highest award of the Special Committee Against Apartheid, and was presented for "significant contribution in the cooperation with the United Nations and in solidarity with South African liberation movements to the international campaign against apartheid.")
- Juliet Curie Peace Award of the World Peace Council, 1979. (This award was presented for his contribution to the struggle of the Jamaican people and all peoples of the non-aligned world fighting for economic independence).
- Subject for Citation by Socialist International (for his contribution to the world economic debate on the New International Economic Order, and for his contribution to the deepening of democracy and social justice in Jamaica and the Caribbean).

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OTHER INTERESTS

Mr. Manley is also a coffee farmer and horticulturist and an avid sports fan.

PUBLICATIONS

- 1973 POLITICS OF CHANGE
ANDRE DEUTSCH, LONDON (ENGLISH & SPANISH)
- 1975 A VOICE AT THE WORKPLACE
ANDRE DEUTSCH, LONDON
- 1977 A SEARCH FOR SOLUTIONS
MAPLE HOUSE, CANADA
(A COLLECTION OF HIS SPEECHES)
- 1982 JAMAICA: STRUGGLE IN THE PERIPHERY
WRITERS & READERS, LONDON
- 1985 GLOBAL CHALLENGE: FROM CRISIS TO COOPERATION:
BREAKING THE NORTH-SOUTH STALEMATE
REPORT OF SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COMMISSION CHAIRED BY MICHAEL MANLEY
PAN BOOKS
- 1987 UP THE DOWN ESCALATOR
ANDRE DEUTSCH, LONDON
- 1988 A HISTORY OF WEST INDIES CRICKET
ANDRE DEUTSCH, LONDON

In addition, published articles, interviews and speeches include:

"ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 33RD SESSION --
OCTOBER 1978"

"ADDRESS TO THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR (WPC
INFORMATION CENTRE) -- MARCH 1979"

"INTERVIEW," THIRD WORLD QUARTERLY (LONDON), JULY 1979

"ADDRESS TO THE SIXTH SUMMIT OF THE NON-ALIGNED NATIONS IN HAVANA --
SEPTEMBER 1979"

"INAUGURAL THIRD WORLD LECTURE (THIRD WORLD FOUNDATION) -- 1979"

-5-

"ADDRESS TO INAUGURAL CONVENTIONS OF JAMAICA NATIONALS IN WASHINGTON
D.C., USA" (PUBLISHED BY C.L.R. JAMES, 1979)

AUTHOR OF NUMEROUS ARTICLES ON SPORTS, POLITICS AND THIRD WORLD
AFFAIRS IN THE INTERNATIONAL MEDIA -- 1982 TO PRESENT

FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION

IMPERIALISM AND THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LECTURE SERIES, 1984/1985

February, 1989