In Review: Military Occupation by Dionne Brand

R. Alexia McFee Spring 2020

**Dictatorship and Occupation** 

I read Brand's Poem as an attempt to complicate ideas that are often constructed in opposition. She takes

up issues of complicity and non-complicity, domestic and foreign policy, benevolence/rescue, and

conquest through occupation to demonstrate entanglements that allow for the persistence of Western

Hegemony. Using the United States military invasion of Grenada as her site of analysis, Brand's poetry

recovers/uncovers a more complex relationship between the internal dilemmas of the revolutionary

movement and U.S expansionism whether through occupation, annexation or pointillist regimes that

further rationalized the U.S frontier, that is, the U.S was politically, culturally and ideologically superior

and had a responsibility to usher Grenada into civilization.

In pointing to the skillfulness of the United States to mask its real interest in the lands it occupies,

Brands gestures to how the circulation of grounded knowledge is cut off - knowledge that would

otherwise serve to raise consciousness and resistance to western regimes of control. She writes:

Fire burn

Tuesday, Butler House

Wednesday, Radio Free Grenada

Thursday, The Police Station

A voice at the window looking

'the whole damn town should burn

And later

at 9:30 p.m. the radio

Jackie is dead. dea ...

9: 30 p.m. the radio

dream is dead

in these Antilles

how do you write tears

is not enough, too much to say

*Itour mouths reduced,* 

informed by grief

This image is particularly useful for making her point as what we know of government houses, news

media and police stations (at least in theory) is that together they regulate and socialize local populations.

The image of the destruction of these sites signals the disturbance/destruction of the revolutionary

consciousness building under Maurice Bishop. Further, throughout the poem Brand repeatedly alludes to

vulnerability via reference to 5:30 a.m. I assert commensurate with what I see Brand as setting up, that at

5:30 in the morning most people are not fully awake and that in this state are more pliable and vulnerable

to both overt and covert attacks. It is in the state that Brand also sees rationalizations arising that centers

the presence of the U.S military as peacekeeper, as rescuers as providing law and order; decentering

Western nations contributions to the internal problems that led to the murders in the first place as well as

the sustained distribution of the violent economy of occupation- domination through subjugation, profit

through desecration, and the articulation of U.S structural adjustment policies that renders their

occupation of Grenada as plausible.

Conscious of the connection of Grenada to the wider Caribbean amidst moves to establish

sovereign nation-states, Brand's declaration that 'dream is dead' or that they have "murdered the

revolution" is meant to foretell what awaits the wider Caribbean. Repeatedly she writes some version of:

dream is dead

lesser and greater

Dream is dead in these Antilles

windward, leeward

Brand is not only describing what has happened in Grenada following the death of Bishop and others and

the US invasion of that geographical space but she is suggesting that similar modalities of U.S control

will soon take root in the Caribbean and the Pacific. Thus:

back to jails in these antilles!

back to shackles! back to slavery!

dream is dead

The imagery in Brand's poem does significant work in constructing the state of gloom and doom in Grenada as well as the impossibility of fully rescuing the Caribbean from the grasp of coloniality. Images of 'Badluck Crickets', 'metal skies', 'house(s) Burn(ing)', 'marks of rapists', 'open vaults of the morning', 'fire' and the absence of 'rain taken together ( and sometimes in single instances) speak to the expanse of this domination, its pervasiveness, the vulnerability of the region and absence of a solution that could stem the tides- in this case, the absence of rain.