

# Carter and Reagan Aides Hail New Jamaica Regime

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 — Both Carter Administration officials and advisers to Ronald Reagan have hailed the victory of Edward P. G. Seaga, a pro-Western moderate, in Jamaica's parliamentary election as a defeat for revolutionary socialism in the Caribbean.

Whoever wins the American Presidential election on Tuesday, it was clear that the United States Government and private business interests would make a spe-

cial effort to help Mr. Seaga reverse Jamaica's sharp economic decline under Prime Minister Michael N. Manley, which is perceived as a major cause for his defeat.

John H. Trattner, the State Department spokesman, said in a prepared statement yesterday that "while the United States had maintained a 'strictly neutral stance in this election,' the result was 'warmly welcomed.'"

Other officials said that the defeat of Mr. Manley, a third-world socialist who

adopted a pro-Cuban line in hemispheric affairs, confirmed a trend in recent Caribbean elections toward closer relations with the United States and "realistic" measures to attract foreign investment.

### Call for Increased Aid

Roger Fontaine, an adviser to Mr. Reagan on Latin American matters, said Mr. Seaga's victory "presents a real opportunity that should be supported by increased United States aid and private investment."

Since the seizure of power in Grenada 18 months ago by Maurice Bishop, who led a small band of pro-Cuban insurgents against the island's strongman, Sir Eric Gairy, the Carter Administration has taken steps to counter further radical changes in the Caribbean.

United States economic aid to the region has been significantly increased, reaching more than \$120 million this year. Since the Grenada episode, United States officials believe that election results in St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Kitts-Nevis and now Jamaica have favored moderate politicians.

Officials here expected that Mr. Seaga, an advocate of free market capitalism,

would reopen negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, broken off by the Manley Government, to obtain loans for foreign payments.

Officials of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the United States Agency for International Development indicated that under Mr. Manley, Jamaica had not taken full advantage of available lines of credit for projects that would reduce unemployment.

United States aid to Jamaica for the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 consisted of only \$2.7 million in grants for small projects in agriculture, health, education and population control. By comparison,

loans and grants to the Dominican Republic totaled \$30 million, including million for disaster relief.

Officials here said that an economic recovery program for Jamaica would be facilitated if Mr. Seaga and Mr. Manley reached a political understanding, noting that the election is over, to disarm the strongarm squads, which have been responsible for 600 killings this year.

United States intelligence sources said that no evidence had been received support rumors, circulated before the election, that Cuban advisers, invited by Mr. Manley to work in Jamaica's health, education and rural programs, had played an active role in the election campaign.