

The Sunday Gleaner, January 1, 1984

Charges to be laid against Grenadian detainees

St. George's, Grenada, Dec. 31, Cana

The office of the Grenada Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) is bringing in a team of lawyers from the Caribbean to help draw up formal charges to be laid against detainees linked to last October's bloody ouster of the leftwing Peoples Revolutionary Government, an official said today.

The official, attached to DPP's office, was unable to say when the lawyers will arrive, but he said the question of charges was being given "full attention" and charges will be laid with "no undue delay."

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half of his cabinet along with an uncer-

tain number of civilians were killed in the coup.

There are over 30 persons in detention at the top security Richmond Hill prison, overlooking this scenic seaside capital city, in connection with the army coup.

The list includes ex-deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, whose tussle with Bishop for leadership of the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) sparked the political upheaval.

General Hudson Austin, head of the 16-man junta that seized power in the coup, is also in detention along with his colleagues as well as members of the so-called Coard faction of the NJM central committee.

United States-led multinational forces invaded Grenada on October 25 to topple the military junta and restore order on the Caribbean island.

Gleaner JAN. 1, 1984

Now, Grenadians are grateful but ...

November 14:

Alister Hughes, 64, editor of the "Grenada Newsletter", has not found it easy to be a journalist on the island. In 1973, under the despotic regime of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, Hughes was beaten up while covering pre-independence rallies. Five years later, the Marxist government of Maurice Bishop began harassing him because of his editorial independence. Three weeks ago, Hughes was thrown into jail for having reported on the violent coup that brought down Bishop. Freed one day after the U.S. invasion. Hughes, who is also a part-time reporter for the "London Sunday Times, ABC and TIME", offers his view of his country's future:

ISLAND history teaches us something. However welcome the Americans seem to us at the moment, they might be well advised to learn some lessons from the arrival of the first French invaders more than three centuries ago. The records show that in 1650 Grenadians happily "sold" their island for "some knives and hatchets, a large quantity of glass beads and two bottles of brandy for the Chief himself". Only nine months later (presumably after the brandy ran out), the islanders began bristling under the restrictions

imposed on them by a alien culture and decided they wanted their island back. In the end, a bloody confrontation erupted in which bows and arrows were smashed against French guns. Our moods have not changed much since then: we are quick to welcome those who come here, even quicker to suspect those who stay too long.

The Grenadians of today are, to be sure, grateful to the U.S. for rescuing them from a dangerous predicament. But, unlike our forebears, we have not sold the island. Perhaps the Reagan Administration understands this. But if the point is missed, the welcome will sour, recriminations will begin, and the same people who are now willing to exchange their hospitality for U.S. humanitarianism may start pointing accusing fingers at the Americans.

We are worried that the "rescue mission" may turn into an occupying force; that the U.S. may seek to dominate Grenadian political decisions; that the very sovereignty of our 120-square miles home may be threatened.

'Invaders'

In the weeks immediately ahead, Americans must realize that our spontaneous expression of joy upon being saved cannot be sustained indefinitely. Road blocks, searches and overall military control are now accepted with good-natured tolerance. But as the days pass, the risk of misunderstandings, irritations and even confrontations increases. The G.I.s who now float on a comfortable cloud of acceptance as our "rescuers" may find themselves rejected as "invaders".

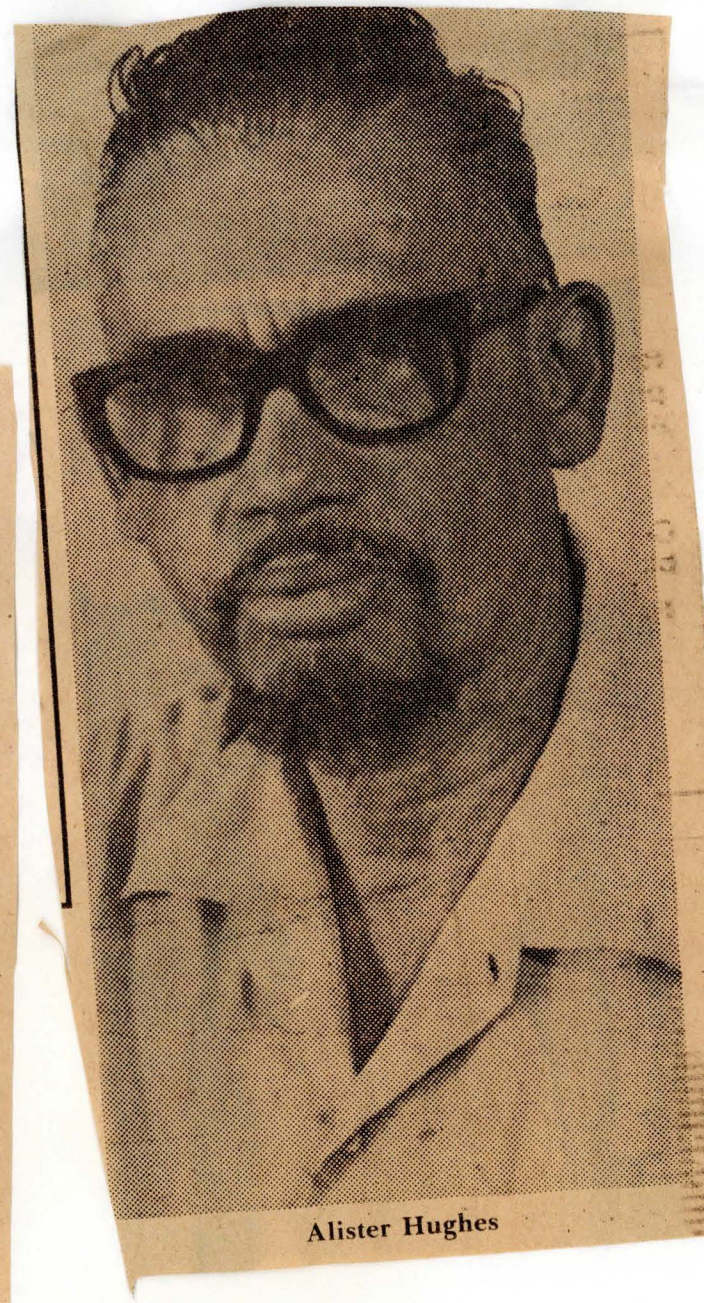
Grenadians are also anxious about what some call the

"threat" of U.S. aid. The U.S. is undoubtedly aware of radical political elements in all the region's former British colonies. Having wrested Grenada from the grasp of Havana and Moscow, the U.S. may wish to prove to Grenadians, and everyone else in the Caribbean, that the capitalist world can provide more economic benefits than the Communist. Some Grenadians fear that as the U.S. tries to administer that lesson, the islanders will lose their distinctive characteristics as a West Indian people. They do not want a community shorn of its traditions and hankering after the American way of life. They feel that an injudicious lavishing of American largesse on Grenada would result in horrendous social consequences.

We fear the political effects even more. All Grenadians recognize that our island needs economic help. No one wishes to reject U.S. aid. But because of our circumstances, Grenada could easily, almost unconsciously, slip into the role of a U.S. satellite. We are concerned that our rescue from the terror of the "revolutionary armed forces" may have left us with an American godfather willing to foot the bills, while obliging us to play the role of Washington's little boy.

Our various factions must now work to create a new administration to serve all Grenadians. Sir Paul Scoon must now move from a ceremonial position to the real challenge of assembling a government that represents everyone, favours no one and functions efficiently. Above all, both Grenada and the U.S. must exercise great skill in striking a careful balance that will promote our development without smothering us under a blanket of dollar bills. Grenada is already grateful to the U.S. If this delicate mission is accomplished, we will have even more reason to be grateful.

TIME



Alister Hughes

GLEANER JAN. 1, 1988

SOLDIER'S DIARY

GRENADA

By Arthur
Kitchin

JDF Major Allan Douglas, Operations Officer of the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force, talks about the Grenada invasion from a soldier's point of view:

Major A.D.: "The concept of the Grenada operation was that the main assault would be done by American troops and they would be followed by members of the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force; in other words, the Americans would go into the attack, they would take out or destroy an objective and move on to another, while we would be responsible for the mopping-up and holding of that objective. At the same time, we would protect the Americans' rear as they continued their advance northwards.

"On Saturday, October 22, Colonel Barnes left Jamaica along with the Company Group Commander for Barbados to attend the necessary briefing and planning meetings to accommodate the main party that was scheduled to arrive there on Tuesday 25. On that morning, the main body of 128 all ranks departed from Norman Manley International Airport at approx. 0550 hours (5:50 a.m.) via an Air Jamaica DC9, and we got into Barbados at 0830 hours (8:30 a.m.), landing at the Grantley Adams International Airport.

"There was a small rear element of 22 all ranks which came in later that day on a US Navy plane, and they left Norman Manley at approx. 0900 (9:30 a.m.). Much to our surprise when we landed at Grantley Adams, we found that the Americans had already begun the offensive and were waiting on us, since we thought we would have had far more time to shake out, to get ourselves organised.

Original plan

"In fact, the Americans had already gone in to take out two objectives — one at Pearls and the other, of course, at Point Salines — and they wanted us to get into Point Salines as quickly as possible so they could continue their advance to St. George's.

"We then boarded five American C130 Hercules aircraft. The original plan to send a sub-unit to Pearls was aborted and although Point Salines had more or less been taken, there was still some amount of enemy resistance towards the eastern end of the airstrip.

"While we were aboard the C130's, we got the briefing that there was still fighting at Point Salines, so the atmosphere became quite tense because one was not sure whether we would get into Point Salines safely. We got in, disembarked quickly and took up our defensive positions. We did our mopping-up exercise and therefore we were able to strengthen the American positions there. That evening, we established our Prisoners' of War camp, our command post or tactical headquarters, and by 9:30 p.m. we were in contact with Jamaica by radio.

Prisoners

A.K. How many prisoners had been taken the first day?

Maj. A.D.: "Up to that time we had some 250 Cuban prisoners, all taken at Point Salines. The first

night meant no sleeping for anyone; it was a matter of preparing defensive positions and making sure that everything was just right in case of any possible counter-attack. American troops kept coming in throughout the night, one C130 landing every ten minutes at Point Salines. So things were pretty busy that night.

"The morning of Wednesday 26th saw the attack on Calliste by the Americans, and fighting continued in St. George's which up to that stage had not been taken. We participated all day in a mop-up exercise of the Calliste area which, although taken by the Americans, involved searching out buildings, taking out and recording weapons found and more prisoners. That night we also sent out a foot patrol to Caligny because the Americans weren't too happy with what their intelligence reports were saying, since they had hoped to take out Caligny the following day.

Foot patrol

"So the Americans requested from us a foot patrol, a reconnaissance patrol, which was sent to establish the strength and disposition of the enemy at Caligny. We were also responsible for the securing of the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, that is removing him out of St. George's after the Americans had taken the GG's residence, taking him by helicopter back to Point Salines where he remained until that Friday under our protection.

"On Thursday 27, we did what is known as a clearing patrol of True Blue (the PRA Headquarters) and the U.S. Medical School which were taken that morning. A sub-unit was sent to St. George's to further secure the GG's residence, and we planned our move into St. George's, because we were now getting reports from the Americans that St. George's was just about taken. They were still having a little problem with Fort Fredrick, but it was hoped we could move in for the mopping-up exercise by the next morning.

"Thursday also saw the battle for Caligny, that big military camp that I think was the PRA's motorised, armoured car battalion base. A stiff battle there, and we passed through again with a mopping-up exercise.

"Friday saw the end of the fighting in St. George's and we moved in that afternoon. A Jamaican Information Service team arrived at Point Salines that day. Blackhawk helicopters provided by the Americans took us into St. George's where we established the command post in a botanical garden and zoo (laughter). We spent a very uncomfortable evening occupying that defensive position since most of the animals had been let out, and we weren't quite sure what was crawling over who in our positions.

Defensive positions

"At St. George's, we took up defensive positions at Fort Fredrick, the GG's residence, Fort Rupert, and were responsible for manning the prisons, and the Prime Minister's house. Also that evening, one of our officers was resident Dee-Jay for the Spice Island Radio which had been established at Point Salines, where he remained for a good week until his ratings fell.

"The next day, Saturday 29, Pearls was taken so we were able to send off a sub-unit to do the mopping-up exercise in Pearls. That morning, we also moved our tactical headquarters to Coard's house, and had to deal

with several reports of looting, conduct snap raids and recover hidden arms and ammunition. That entire night in fact, and over the weekend, we conducted snap raids and patrol activity.

"Monday 31 we were responsible for the whole business of getting things back to normal; getting the schools open, getting the water, electricity and telephone systems back into operation, opening the government ministries and preventing the entry of persons whom the Governor-General felt should not be allowed into the buildings.

"Wednesday (Nov. 2) through to Friday 4 saw the arrival of other JDF personnel and the establishment of the amnesty centre which we were responsible for running, and entailed processing the militia and PRA whom the GG had asked to turn themselves in. This involved manning the centre, recording the details of those who had to be detained, providing security for the detainees who had to be taken either to the Americans at Point Salines or to Richmond Hill. Also, we carried out continuous raids, patrols, roadblocks, manning of check points and holding defensive positions already established.

Only casualty

"On Sunday 6, the Jamaican Prime Minister visited along with the Chief-of-Staff, and we accompanied them to those locations where we had troops, with the exception of Pearls. The next day we had our only casualty, that is the young man who decided to try and disarm a Russian grenade. He was eventually flown out by American military aircraft to Puerto Rico, and from there taken by JDF aircraft to Jamaica.

"During that week, we continued our roadblocks, searches and patrols. On Thursday 10, a JDF aircraft landed at Pearls and we started what are known as "Eagle Patrols", that is, going out in American helicopters to remote areas, doing snap raids, establishing check points and following up on information received by swooping down on villages and conducting searches, and in some cases detaining suspects.

"Sunday 13 we had a big Remembrance Day service in St. George's. Led by Colonel Barnes, we marched up the hill from the market square to the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The response from the crowds lining the street was fantastic, with cheering and all that.

Air traffic

"Monday 14 saw the opening up of Pearls to commercial air traffic, and we were responsible for security, immigration, searching luggage and aircraft, and preventing undesirables from entering the country. We also started the deportation of those foreign nationals considered by the GG to be subversive, or who posed a security threat. Unfortunately, Jamaicans took top marks in this exercise.

"That week we took over the four Grenadian Coast Guard boats, two 30 ft. and one 60 ft., getting them serviceable and starting patrols with JDF crews around St. George's harbour. The Chief-of-Staff visited again on Thursday 17, this time landing at Point Salines on a JDF aircraft. On Friday 18, our relieving company started to arrive, and by Sunday 20 the change-over had taken place.

Bombing of mental hospital

A.K.: Would you like to comment on the bombing of the mental hospital?

Maj. A.D.: "From the reports and the evidence we saw, it is apparent that during the American attack on Fort Frederick, some PRA members ran to the hospital next door and started handing out weapons to the patients. They also hoisted their flag atop the hospital and since firing started to come from the building, it was marked as an objective and taken out.

A.K.: How do you feel our Jamaican soldiers performed?

Maj. A.D.: "I think all Jamaicans can be proud of their troops. I think they are very brave. As I said before, we thought we would have had the chance to shake out in Barbados; instead, we were told the situation had changed and we would have to go straight into battle.

"There was never any hesitation, only eagerness to do our duty. The Jamaican soldier certainly stood out as a well disciplined, physically able and courageous fighter. We adapted quickly to working with the Americans whose military doctrine is much different to ours, and a force that we had never worked with before. That says a lot for us."

Close

A.K.: How close were you behind the American troops?

Maj. A.D.: "Well, we landed while the Americans were still taking on enemy positions on the eastern end of the airstrip, but from there after it was a matter of a mile, two miles behind the Americans. In the case of Calliste, this was less than a thousand meters from Point Salines, and was probably the closest we were away from the front line."

A.K.: What kind of reception did the American and Caribbean troops get from the Grenadian people?

Maj. A.D.: "Initially, and understandably so, the American troops had greater appreciation and love shown to them, considering they broke the brunt of the assaults and suffered the heavier casualties. But, eventually, as time went on, especially after we had settled in St. George's, there was really no difference in the affection displayed. At no time during the entire operation did I hear anyone saying 'Go home', or any other remark that would make me feel not welcome."

Grenadian soldiers

A.K.: What of the Grenadian soldier (PRA members)?

Maj. A.D.: There is sufficient evidence that many Grenadian soldiers had absented themselves from duty after the killing of Bishop on October 19. The country was also literally littered with weapons and military equipment and uniforms thrown away, which suggests that the Grenadian soldier fled during the heat of the battle.

"That is where the Cubans made their mistake — they probably counted too much on the PRA. The Cuban troops were definitely hardened soldiers ready for battle. As a matter of interest I met two Cuban doctors who were stationed at Point Salines to care for the so-called construction workers, who had also served in Jamaica.

"The Cuban soldier was apparently not popular with the Grenadians. There were several stories of Grenadian young girls being raped by Cuban soldiers.

"One thing we should include is the fact that we were well led. Colonel Barnes certainly exhibited fine leadership abilities, and was highly respected by both the Caribbean troops, for whom he was a great inspiration, and especially by the Americans who were totally amazed at his military competence. His understanding and great warmth also gained him the love of all Grenadians who met him, and members of the Press especially had no problems with him at all.

"And I think he set the pace for the present situation. Coming out of the period of hostilities into the period of peace-keeping, his attitude was, O.K., hostilities have now ceased, the PRA was our enemy and they are no longer our enemy; those detained are detained for investigations and must be granted the rights afforded prisoners under the Geneva Convention. For him, it was not a business of saying, you are a Communist or ex-PRA, therefore you must be locked away.

'Grenada; a preliminary report'

The Sunday Gleaner, January 22, 1984

A review by Vincent Tulloch

The October 25, 1983 invasion of Grenada is now history. Here in Jamaica, a controversial election, obviously called as a result of the resurgence of the popularity of Prime Minister Edward Seaga's conservative-leaning Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) Government for its role in the invasion, can be written off as part of that history too.

There will be debates, discussions and other forms of analysis of what happened or should not have happened in Grenada and the eastern Caribbean for some time to come.

The United States which provided the main component for the international invasion force which toppled the marxist oriented military junta which seized power

after the bloody ouster of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his Cabinet colleagues, has released a preliminary report on the October affair.

Grenada: A Preliminary Report released by the Department of State and the Department of Defence sets out in approximately 44 pages the events leading up to the American-led invasion of Grenada and the subse-

quent discovery on the island of tons of weapons and secret documents. It also, through a series of edited documents, attempts to put into focus the United States position on how Cuba and the Soviet Union influenced the Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, which eventually led to its collapse and the invitation of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to the United States for 'preventive military action.'

Casualty list

The preliminary report puts the casualty list at 18 U.S. soldiers killed; 116 wounded; 45 Grenadians killed of which 24 were civilians inclusive of 21 in the accidental bombing raid on the mental hospital; 337 wounded; 24 Cubans killed and 59 wounded. Approximately 900 Cubans were in the country.

President Ronald Reagan on announcing the United States-led multinational invasion on October 25 said that the overriding factor taken into consideration to commit U.S. troops into action was the threat to the welfare of several hundred U.S. medical students at the St. George's Medical School in Grenada. He also stressed the request for help from the OECS States, and other factors.

However, the Grenada Report in presenting the case for invasion acknowledged that such factors were important but states quite clearly and probably realistically that "the Caribbean Basin is strategically important to the United States. Roughly half the U.S. sea trade and oil imports pass through the Caribbean. Strategic planning for the U.S. Navy requires free movement of ships from ports in the Gulf of Mexico. The Panama Canal remains a vital checkpoint for shipping."

Long-running quarrel

That actually sums up the U.S. response, though for some measure the **Grenada Report** also highlighted the long-running quarrel over the Point Salines Airport, which was being constructed by the Cubans and which turned out to be a major battleground during the brief firefight for the Spice Island.

In pushing the point of the Reagan Administration that the Airport was more for military purposes, the **Grenada Report** suggested that had the airport been completed, the detention of the Libyan planes in Brazil earlier in the year while they made a fuel

stop would not have taken place as Point Salines would have provided such facilities, hence no need for a search which revealed arms in flight to Nicaragua concealed as medical supplies.

It is the captured secret documents of the People's Revolutionary Government that explicitly outlined plans for the transformation of Grenada into a Marxist-Leninist state that appear to get full attention in the report.

For example, captured minutes of the PRG dated May 9, 1983 indicate that nine mid-level economic officials would be sent to Moscow to attend an eight-week course sponsored by GOSPLAN, the Soviet economic planning entity.

Assistance

In addition to the military pacts which were signed, captured documents made fascinating reading. Take the approach to the International Monetary Fund, that organisation that communists love to berate. In fact, the World Bank in a recent report hailed the PRG for its role in putting the Grenadian economy on a sound footing.

However, at a meeting of the Political/Economic Bureau on August 3, 1983, the IMF requirements for much-needed financial assistance were noted, and it was agreed that it would be difficult to meet. According to minutes of the meeting it was decided to tackle the problem by deception. The minutes read "Comrade Maurice Bishop suggested that we use the Suriname and Cuban experience in keeping two sets of records in the banks for this purpose." At a later stage the minutes continue "comrades again highlighted the urgent importance of training comrades to adjust the banking figures. Someone should be sent to Cuba or the Soviet Union. The comrades from Nicaragua and Cuba must visit Grenada to train comrades in the readjustment of the books."

The Grenadian deception not only covered economics but every other field. Despite repeated reports that Grenadians were being indoctrinated in Cuba and the Soviet Union, the PRG insisted that it was open education that was being offered. Yet in a handwritten note, dated October 8, 1983, a student attending the Leninist School of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), in the Soviet Union, where topics such as **Historical Destinies of Marx's Teachings, Social Psychology and Propaganda, Party Organization** among others are taught, reaffirmed her commitment to the PRG.

Her report: "We (for other stu-

dents) take this opportunity to express our confidence in the Party's leadership and hard, organized, systematic, self-critical, Leninist-type work. The CPSU International Leninist Party School NJM Party Cell repledges our commitment to the Party, to building a strong party on Marxist-Leninist principles.

Apart from the various agreements with Cuba and other communist states, particularly those in eastern Europe, the main focus of the Grenada Report centres on military accords which for most part were signed in strict secrecy. The agreement with the Soviet Union for instance states "all necessary measures to be taken to ensure keeping in secret the terms and conditions of the deliveries, all correspondence and information connected with (their) implementation."

Under the agreements with the Soviet Union, Cuba, North Korea and others, by 1986 about 10,000 assault and other rifles including AK-47s; Czech M-52/57s, sniper rifles and carbines; 450 sub-machineguns; 11.5 million rounds of 7.62mm ammunition; 294 portable rocket launchers with 16,000 rockets; 84 82mm mortars with more than 4,800 mortar shells; 12 75mm cannon with 600 cannon shells; 60 crew-served anti-aircraft guns of various sizes with 600,000 rounds of ammunition; 15,000 hand grenades; 7,000 land mines; 30 76mm ZIS-3 field guns with 11,000 rounds of ammunition; 30 57mm ZIS-2 anti-tank guns with 10,000 rounds of ammunition; 50 GRAD-P launchers with 1,000 122mm projectiles; 60 armoured personnel carriers and patrol vehicles; 86 other vehicles and earth-movers; 4 coastal patrol boats; 20,000 sets of uniforms and tents capable of sheltering 5,000 persons were to be supplied.

In addition soldiers and other support staff from Grenada were to be sent to the various countries for training including intelligence officers. A letter to Yuri Andropov, President of the Soviet Union and then head of the KGB, from Hudson Austin, Army Commander, dated February 17, 1982 requested help in training three coun-

ter-intelligence officers for the year. There were also agreements requiring the presence of Soviet and Cuban military personnel in Grenada in the various offices and the field.

The military build up was to tie in with a plan which would see the strength of the Grenadian Army moving to 18 battalions, which if organized on the Cuban system according to the **Grenada Report** would field 7,200 in the regular army. That would be over twice the size of the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) with the regular reserve combined. Consider Jamaica with a population of just over 2 million and Grenada with just over 100,000. Why such a large army? Were there imperial designs by the St. George's Administration or their benefactors working through them?

The delivery in 1983 of a substantial part of the weapons leaves many questions unanswered.

It is against that background that the unanswered questions as to why the sudden turn of events in the country had such a tragic end. The minutes of the meetings just before the drama began in October make interesting reading.

It is public knowledge now that there was an internal struggle within the hierarchy of the Central Committee of the ruling New Jewel Movement which formed the core of the People's Revolutionary Government.

In a meeting on August 26, 1983, minutes of which have been captured, the disorganized position of the Government was laid bare. The plotting and recriminations were evident. Jamaican Phyllis Coard, wife of Bernard, poured out her distaste for the failures of Maurice.

Said she: "All programmes of the Revolution are in a very weak condition, while propaganda work is still very bad. The mass organisations are showing less participation in political work. The guidance of the Women's Committee work is now in the hands of non-party members. The militia is non-existent, the Army demoralized. If this is allowed to continue the Party

(Cont'd on P15)

Grenada: A preliminary report

(Cont'd from Page 10)

will disintegrate within five to six months. The comrade leader (Bishop) has not taken responsibility."

Following much back-stabbing and the grab for power, Bishop was stripped of all his powers and asked to be a figurehead leader. He refused to go along. It was then that the decision was taken to bring revolutionary discipline to the country.

At an October 16, 1983 meeting, Liam James who later served on the Revolutionary Military Council of General Hudson Austin, set out in clear language the feeling of the Central Committee.

He opened with an attack on Bishop by saying "we have to be cold-blooded and cast all emotions aside, we have to be determined. Maurice Bishop is mainly responsible for the crisis in the Party. There have been threats on the life of Central Committee members. The security forces have adopted a number of

measures. Confine Maurice Bishop indefinitely. Phones of MB cut off. Disarmed by Police Service for his own safety. Einstein Louison suspended and confined for his opposition and petty bourgeois behaviour on this issue. He tried to influence comrades in the Armed Forces. The situation demands Bolshevik staunchness. The leadership of Armed Forces shares this view."

Grenada Report does not apportion responsibility directly for the turn of events in Grenada but as expected pointed to the Cubanization of the country which falls into line with the Reagan Administration claims of Cuba acting as a proxy for the Soviet Union to subvert democracy and export revolution in the region. Yet, if a comprehensive review is done even if based on the preliminary report, it's obvious that the finger points clearly in the direction of Moscow for the turn of events in Grenada last October. What Moscow expected to gain from turning a blind eye following the bizarre outcome of events is a question political historians will love to dedicate some time to in the years to come.

Gleaner JAN. 3 1984

Bavarian leader expresses support for Grenada invasion

ST. GEORGE'S, GRENADA Jan 1

(From Alister Hughes)

Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of Grenada's Advisory Council, said in an interview today he had an hour-long discussion with Franz-Josef Strauss, Minister-president of the West German State of Bavaria when Strauss visited the island last week Tuesday.

The West German politician, Brathwaite said, expressed complete support for the United States invasion of Grenada last October.

"Strauss gave me the assurance that he will do everything he can to let the European Community know the truth about Grenada," Brathwaite said, "and he will emphasise the fact that we need aid now in order to create employment and ensure the stability of the country."

The Advisory Council chairman said his discussion with Strauss had covered a wide range of subjects including the still uncompleted international airport at Point Saline. Brathwaite said Strauss had expressed the opinion that, in the interest of Grenada's economic future, this project must be completed.

Strauss, who is political leader of the West German Senate, was in Miami when he broke into his plans for a Caribbean cruise and, accompanied by his wife, chartered a plane to make his quick visit to Grenada.

According to Larry Rossin, political officer of the United States Mission in Grenada, the Mission was advised of Strauss' visit by the U.S. consulate in Munich, Germany, and had taken steps to facilitate

some aspects of the visit.

"We arranged for a helicopter to meet him on his arrival at Pears airport," Rossin said, "and he was flown over the airport site at Point Saline and saw the warehouses where the Cuban arms had been stored."

The political officer said Strauss had been accompanied by some six or seven representatives of the West German media, including journalists from *Die Welt* and a team from ZDF television.

In the absence of Tony Gillespie, United States Ambassador at the U.S. Mission in Grenada who is now in the U.S. but returning shortly, Strauss held discussions with charge d'affairs Michael John before returning by car to Pears airport for departure.

Cleaner JAN 3 1984

Gratitude over Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:- One of these days when things have settled down, I plan to visit Grenada, to seek out that little old lady who threw her arms around our Prime Minister to thank him for his role in their deliverance. I shall throw my arms around her and 'thank her for thanking him.' I am glad there are still people in this world who remember to show gratitude and appreciation to those who deserve it. It was heart warming to see the welcome laid out for the American troops returning from Grenada this past weekend.

So what's wrong here at home? Why is everything so low key? Why no welcome for our troops and none for our Prime Minister? Perhaps we have grown accustomed to his numerous triumphant returns from overseas — where he has represented us with distinction; regarding respect for this little nation; restoring our credit-worthiness; making new friends and inspiring old ones to come back to our assistance. It sometimes appears that all this goes unnoticed. How true it is — a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country and among his own kin. Because there seems to be an inverse relationship, especially in the Corporate Area, between Mr. Seaga's outstanding performance and public reaction to it. The harder he works, the more honestly he explains his programmes and policies, the more inspired these programmes are, the more courageously he faces up to and informs us of negative developments; the more successfully he manages the disastrous financial legacy he inherited; the better his foreign policy — the more there are people who stop up their ears, close their eyes and open their mouths with whining complaints.

Some there are who even complain about the large volume of work he takes on — and manages so competently — and then there are the self-centred unpatriotic groups who squeal like spoiled brats, if they are prevented from disobeying regulations, and if the P.M. looks beyond their narrow interests to the nation-

al good. How well I remember the anguished cries of these same groups when, as Minister of Finance in the early 1970s, he introduced certain tax measures which they feared would impoverish them. I remember how they ganged up against the government at the time; how feverishly they campaigned to get them out of office; how well they succeeded; and how bitterly they lived to regret it. The real tragedy is that they learned nothing from that experience — so history may repeat itself.

This brings me back to Grenada — and our seeming lack of gratitude, not only to our own P.M. and the Jamaican forces (who by all accounts did a good job) but to the other courageous Caribbean leaders and most of all to our true friends President Reagan and the American government and people. I had hoped to see more letters and articles in the press — expressing our gratitude and condolences to those American families who lost loved ones. I hope that those of us who come in contact with Americans this tourist season, will take the opportunity to say to them how deeply grateful we are. They have indeed been good Samaritans. It isn't just Grenada that was saved — but the whole region.

World reponse to the rescue mission has been hypocritical and sickening. But in the case of Great Britain has left a hurt which we will long remember. We are not of course surprised at the response of the Jamaica Council of Churches; nobody here takes them seriously — and this is a pity. Now that the Grenadian churches, the Caribbean Council of Churches and some British Church groups have come out stoutly in support of the rescue mission, I had expected at least some sort of retraction from them — even a mild one. But no — that was not to be; their expressed concern is with the "legality of the situation". True Christians should be motivated by love; by concern for their brothers' welfare; and should act in the "spirit" rather than the "letter" of the law. The J.C.C. — like the priest and the Levite of the Bible story — have quietly "passed by on the other side".

The real lesson to be learned from all this is that we should be very careful WHO we vote into office, to run the affairs of this country. Maurice Bishop and the N.J.M. (despite their short-lived popularity) were never the legitimate government of Grenada — neither were the group of thugs who displaced them. Yet for all that, there has been such a crescendo of unfavourable world reaction to the intervention. Had the people of Grenada voted for Bishop, or Austin et al, no intervention would have been legitimately possible — and they would have been left to suffer their fate.

Let us therefore make sure that we never give the power hungry Marxists in our midst a chance to destroy this country. Grenada has served to expose them all to public scrutiny — and we can no longer pretend not to know them. Remember: "If they dress like Communists, look like Communists, talk like Communists, associate with Communists and defend Communists (but secretly live like wealthy capitalists) — then they are undoubtedly Communists". Let us BEWARE of them!

I am, etc.,

Norma L. Perkins

5 Windsor Road,
St. Ann's Bay P.O.
November 25, 1983

Gleaner Jan. 3, 1983

Doctor Gallimore represents PM in Grenada

Dr. Neville Gallimore, Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, represented the Prime Minister at a meeting in Grenada of Heads of the Caribbean countries and the United States.

The meeting was attended by the Prime Minister of Barbados, the Rt. Hon. Tom Adams; the Prime Minister of Dominica, Miss Eugenia Charles, who is Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States; the Prime Minister of St. Vincent, Mr. Milton Cato; the Prime Minister of St. Lucia, the Rt. Hon. John Compton; the Premier of Monsterrat, the

Hon. John Osbourne; and the Foreign Minister of St. Kitts, the Hon. Richard Canes.

Jamaica was also represented by Mrs. Ellen Bogle, High Commissioner to the Eastern Caribbean; and by Major-General Robert Neish, Chief of Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force.

The United States was represented by the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Caribbean Affairs, Mr. Tony Gillespie.

Up-to-date briefing was received on security operations in Grenada which included information on caches of arms discovered and handed in on a reward programme, a release from

the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said.

Jamaica took an active part in the discussions which not only reviewed security aspects but also examined future co-operation.

Other items discussed were completion of the airport at Port Salines and the possibility of police personnel from other Caribbean countries serving in Grenada.

The meeting was chaired by the Chairman of the Interim Government of Grenada, Mr. Nicholas Brathwaite, who in his opening address criticised those members of the international community who did not lend under-

standing to the rescue mission, saying that it was they who were threatened and who had to live through the 96-hour curfew who knew the trauma of it all.

In closing the meeting, he said he hoped all present would accept an invitation to return to Grenada later this year when the people of Grenada would wish to honour them.

Dr. Gallimore went from Grenada yesterday to Venezuela to attend the inauguration of President Lusinchi today and tomorrow. He is due to return to Jamaica on Friday.

Text of communique issued at Grenada meeting

Twentytwo people have so far been nominated for the 1983 **Gleaner** Honour Award some nominees being named by more than one person.

So far we have already published letters nominating Bishop Herro Blair, Mr. Samuel Henriques, Mrs. Ruby Martin, Hon. Errol Anderson, Mr. Charles Sinclair, Rev. Cleve Grant, Fr. Richard HoLung, the Eight Independent Senators, Miss Lucy Holmes, Mr. Ralph Cole, and Mr. Dwight Nelson.

During the coming weeks we will be publishing other nomination letters. Nominations close on Monday, February 6, 1984.

The first winner of the **Gleaner** Honour Award was Sir Florizel

Glasspole in respect of 1979. He was followed by Prime Minister Edward Seaga in respect of the years 1980 and 1981.

It was after winning the Award for the second consecutive year that the Prime Minister suggested to the Honour Award Committee that no one person be given the Award in consecutive years. The suggestion was accepted.

In respect of the 1982 Award the Delegations to the Law of the Sea Conferences copped the Award.

The criteria for the Award are that the successful nominee should have nominated, initiated, developed or accomplished some particular thing, by word or deed, that

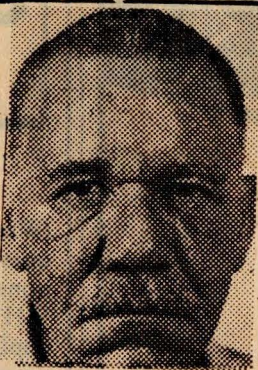
has contributed most in bringing about a dramatic change for the better in the Jamaican quality of life at anytime during the twelve months of 1983, or is likely to bring about such a change in the immediate future.

In addition to the Honour Award the judges made awards of Certificates of Merit in respect of 1980 and Special Awards in respect of 1981 and 1982 from among persons nominated by **Gleaner** readers.

Jan. 4, 1984

AFTERTHOUGHTS ON GRENADA

by
John
Hearne



It was to be expected, I suppose, that the Soviet Government would sooner or later charge the CIA with the killing of Maurice Bishop. One is only mildly surprised that they didn't do so before.

Izvestia, the Soviet Government's official mouthpiece, now claims that it was Bishop's personal guard who was the agent recruited by the CIA to carry out the murder, and that he was, of course, 'promptly liquidated' as soon as he had committed his abominable act. By whom he was 'liquidated' is not quite clear. Other CIA agents, presumably, in case he was taken alive and talked. But then shouldn't the 'liquidators' themselves be liquidated - in case they decide to spill the beans? They, after all, know as much as the unfortunate gentleman who allegedly pulled the trigger; and what reason is there is suppose that they are any less trustworthy than it was presumed he was going to be?

At any rate the CIA according to **Izvestia** seems to have been a pretty busy organisation in Grenada for sometime before Bishop's tragic and violent end. Not busy enough, however, to gather accurate estimates of the number of Cuban 'construction workers' on the island or the extent of military material cached in warehouses. Nor was the CIA any less lax in failing to discover the existence of those military agreements between the Bishop Government and the Governments of Russia, Cuba and North Korea.

Will our own WPJ, which finally issued a statement, acknowledging that Maurice Bishop was murdered by his own ex-comrades, now issue another correcting their error and thanking **Izvestia** for telling us the truth?

Izvestia also seems to know a lot more than General Hudson Austin of the Revolutionary Military Council which assumed Governmental powers after Bishop was killed. In his statement to the Grenadian people on the day of Bishop's assassination, General Austin had this to say about the events after Bishop and Unison Whiteman had 'stormed' Fort Rupert, disarmed the officers of the General Staff and begun distributing weapons to the people.

"At that point", the good general informs us, "the Revolutionary Armed Forces sent a company of soldiers to re-establish control of Fort Rupert. Maurice Bishop and his group fired on the soldiers killing two members of the PRA (People's Revolutionary Army) and wounding several others."

"The Revolutionary Armed Forces were forced to storm the fort and in the process the following people were killed: Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bain and Fitzroy Bain among others."

Well there you have it. Two versions of an event: one from the senior officer on the spot and another, two months later, from a foreign newspaper six thousand miles away.

Will General Austin -- or is it ex-General Austin? -- as a good Communist now retract his statement and admit, also, that he erred? That it was not the soldiers of People's Revolutionary Army who killed Bishop and his friends in a straight shoot out, but a

'liquidated' traitor recruited by the CIA?

Only one version of what happened can be true and in the Communist world, the 'truth' need not necessarily be what happened but what the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party say ought to have happened. History would become very untidy, often embarrassing business if mere facts were allowed to clutter up the correct ideological narrative.

But there are other awkward quotations that **Izvestia's** bosses in the Kremlin are going to have to present as they should be presented, or else dismissed as the fabrications of those CIA recruits who were so busy for so long in Grenada.

"At present the Revolution is facing its worst crisis ever... The mood of the masses is characterised at worst by open dissatisfaction and cynicism, and at best by serious demoralization... The Women's Committee which leads the NWO... is faced with possible disintegration in 2 - 3 months."

"...The NYO (the Youth Organisation) is in a state of virtual collapse."

"The militia is now almost a thing of the past."

"The C.C. (Central Committee) further concluded the main problem... for some time now has been the quality of the leadership... provided by Comrade Maurice Bishop... what the (past) four and a half years has proved is that Cde. Maurice lacks the precise qualities and strengths (required)... to transform the Party into a Leninist one..."

No, the above is taken from a spy's report to a hostile agency abroad. It is from the minutes of an extraordinary meeting held by the Central Committee of Grenada's Revolutionary Government on August 26 of this year. It hardly describes the sort of happy unified Grenada which the late Maurice Bishop painted for us when he spoke at the Heads of Government Conference in Ocho Rios in October last year.

From the minutes of a meeting held between the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement on October 12 of this year, we have this

"... The security forces has adopted a number of measures to secure the lives of Central Committee and party comrades."

"Confine MB indefinitely (long applause)"

"Phones of MB cut off (applause)"

"Disarmed for his own safety... (applause)"

"The situation demands bolshevik staunchness (applause, chants)... In the coming days we would not be talking about whether you are a Party member or

(Continued on page 13)

on Grenada

page 6)

whether you are a

is, of course, Maurice at the meeting where te detention, without outside, was so round-nrades.

at all that I report e day Maurice Bishop was joining a group of diplomats from Japan, ibia, Egypt, Tanzania, for an intensive andex- to study the American round.

ght

bean and Latin America pposed as to continents) each. My fellow West ight woman who advise oreign affairs. When we Japan to Zimbabwe that Maurice Bishop would ed. As it turned out, we n to about 24 hours.

olleagues from Japan to ty about the U.S.-Carib- een one that America tance in time, they re- out failure to show d "gun-boat diplomacy"

When we... tant in our attitude and spelled out the hard facts of life as it affected the region we both shared as a family of small nations, our colleagues began to treat us with a certain seriousness and respect that we both, I confess, found gratifying as Caribbean representatives.

In international relationships, it pays not to apologise for supporting what you know is right -- and what you know your critics know is right, whatever they may be obliged to utter mechanically.

Afterthoughts on Grenada

(Continued from page 6)

not we will be talking about whether you are a communist or not (applause)".

The 'MB' referred to above is, of course, Maurice Bishop, who was not present at the meeting where the proposals for his indefinite detention, without telephone access to the world outside, was so roundly applauded by his former comrades.

It is with no satisfaction at all that I report arriving in Washington on the day Maurice Bishop was put under house arrest. I was joining a group of political scientists, editors and diplomats from Japan, Norway, India, Mexico, Colombia, Egypt, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Romania and Arabia for an intensive and extended tour of the United States to study the American political system at work on the ground.

Both right

The English-speaking Caribbean and Latin America were the only two regions (as opposed as to continents) that had two representatives each. My fellow West Indian was a charming, very bright woman who advised the St. Lucian Government on foreign affairs. When we both told our colleagues from Japan to Zimbabwe that it was not a matter of whether Maurice Bishop would die but, when, they were shocked. As it turned out, we were both right in our prediction to about 24 hours.

When we both told our colleagues from Japan to Zimbabwe that our only anxiety about the U.S.-Caribbean mission of rescue had been one that America would not come to our assistance in time, they responded with astonishment at our failure to show indignation over what they called "gun-boat diplomacy" and "invasion of sovereignty."

When we remained unrepentant in our attitude and spelled out the hard facts of life as it affected the region we both shared as a family of small nations, our colleagues began to treat us with a certain seriousness and respect that we both, I confess, found gratifying as Caribbean representatives.

In international relationships, it pays not to apologise for supporting what you know is right — and what you know your critics know is right, whatever they may be obliged to utter mechanically.

JAN. 5, 1984

How Bishop's Army took money

The Economist, Dec. 17

Of the 5,000-odd Americans who were sent into Grenada in the last days of October, half had been withdrawn by early November. Most of the other half was pulled out this week. Only about 300 American soldiers, mainly military police and technicians, will remain in Grenada, alongside the 400 soldiers and policemen who have been provided by other Caribbean islands.

The joint Caribbean force, which assumed responsibility for policing the capital, St. George's, four weeks ago, is now to maintain security throughout the island until the Grenadian police force can be rebuilt to an adequate strength. A Barbadian has been appointed to head the police. Rural police stations are already being reopened. They had been

abandoned during the four years of the Bishop regime, when policing was virtually taken over by the "people's revolutionary army."

That army's arbitrary ways extended to finance as well as to political arrests and executions. Its custom was simply to take a large sum from the treasury each month, purportedly for soldier's pay, without saying how the money was being distributed or even how many soldiers there were on the payroll. This was revealed on December 9, when the Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, explained to the Grenadians how the island's treasury had also been emptied by unexplained "advances" taken by these arrangements seemed "open to corruption." More bluntly, the leader of an American aid mission said that the Bishop government had "looted" Grenada's financial system. American emergency aid is seeing Grenada through these hard times.

UWI Libraries

Gleaner JAN. 7, 1984

Britain resuming aid to Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Jan 6, Cana:

BRITAIN SAID TODAY it would be resuming development aid to Grenada, cut off nearly five years ago after the Maurice Bishop government came to power in a revolution here.

Baroness Young, Britain's Deputy Foreign Secretary made the announcement here as she wound up aid talks with Grenada's provisional government, which is responsible for the island's rehabilitation following last october's military coup and U.S.-led invasion to restore order.

Lady Young said Grenada's interim administration seemed interested in getting immediate assistance with police training and the rehabilitation of buildings damaged during the military action.

She cited Fort Rupert, headquarters of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) which

was bombed when U.S. forces landed here to oust a leftist military junta that had seized power after killing Prime Minister Bishop and several others.

"We said we would be happy to make money available for the rehabilitation of these buildings which could be used, I understand, if the interim administration wishes for training purposes.

"We set aside all together for this about 1.2 million E.C. dollars, and we are willing to provide all of that under our first promise of aid," Baroness

Young said.

The British Minister added: "We shall be considering with other donors next month what further assistance we may be able to give to help with Grenada's long term needs.

"...We hope to resume development aid to follow an initial grant of three million E.C. dollars or 750 000 pounds sterling which will be shaped in the light of (Grenada's) longer term needs."

"What is really important, Baroness Young went on "is that we all want to see Grenada return to democracy. We welcome the fact that it is now at peace and that people can go about their business in freedom, and that is why we have been giving our aid," she said.

JAN 7

UWI Library

Ramphal on healing mission to Grenada

JAN 8

JAN. 8, 1984

St GEORGES, Grenada,
Jan 7, (CANA)

Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said today planned elections in Grenada this year and the islands security following the U.S-led invasion in October were the main points raised in three-days of talks with the interim government.

Ramphal told reporters before leaving for St. Vincent that Commonwealth assistance in these areas dominated his discussions with the nine-man administration, but no decisions had been taken.

The interim government has said it plans to put machinery in place for elections to be held be-

tween May and year-end. the islands security is presently in the hands of a Caribbean and American peace-keeping force.

The former Guyana foreign minister said he suggested a number of areas where the London-based Commonwealth secretariat could help in Grenada's reconstruction drive.

The Commonwealth Secretary-General stated that talks on the issue are on-going and that "those discussions have been exploratory but they have been substantive."

Ramphal said he had been "greatly encouraged" in his dialogue with Grenada and the other Commonwealth Caribbean countries he had visited

although there is still much to be done.

Ramphal has described his mission as a healing one following the division caused within the region by the military intervention. there has also been some criticism of Ramphal who has deplored the invasion.

The former Guyana foreign minister will journey from St. Vincent to Guyana and Jamaica before returning to London early next week.

Ramphal declared that he was not in Grenada to determine whether the Commonwealth was wrong or over reacted to the October 25 invasion of the island.

he said he visited the

island to look ahead and was impressed with the fact that Grenadians "who have gone through a very long night believe that the dawn will be real." ;more gw/bn/eg

UWI Libraries

Cleaner

JAN. 9, 1984

Britain, Commonwealth Secretariat willing to assist Grenada with elections

St. George's, Grenada, Jan 8, Cana-

Britain and the Commonwealth Secretariat have indicated their willingness to help Grenada organise its first general elections since 1976.

"Our position is that we want to see the return of democracy to Grenada", said Baroness Young, Deputy British Foreign Secretary before leaving yesterday after a three-day official visit.

Commonwealth Secretary-General, Shridath Ramphal, who also left Saturday said the Commonwealth would definitely be prepared to help because the 48-

nation organisation wished Grenada to return to constitutional Government.

The island's last elections were won by Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP). Sir Eric was ousted in march 1979 by Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup d'etat.

Bishop was himself killed and overthrown in a violent army coup last October 19. U.S-led forces invaded Grenada six days later to remove the military from power and restore elected Government.

The nine-member interim Administration appointed to run the island after the invasion has promised

elections in the second half of 1984.

Ramphal said if the Commonwealth was asked by Grenada to play a role in the elections it would have to take into account carefully the time frame within which the poll is contemplated.

Ramphal who visited Grenada as part of a regional tour said the interim Grenada Government was already aware of the position taken by Commonwealth Heads of Government at the November Summit in New Delhi on the holding of elections in Grenada.

The Commonwealth leaders said in their communique that they acknowledged and applauded the stated intention of the interim Administration in Grenada to hold a vote as early as possible.

UWI Library

Gleaner JAN. 15 1984

Grenada's elections await computers

St. GEORGE'S,
Grenada, Jan. 12 (CANA):

Grenada has deferred by a month the start of enumeration for crucial general elections to be held here in the latter half of this year, Supervisor of Elections Roy Chasteau said today.

The process originally scheduled to start in the first week of February has been put back to March, he said, because the government wants to introduce a computerised enumeration system for the poll, which would be the first in Grenada for eight years.

A computerised system for Grenada was one of the issues which Chasteau

discussed this week with the head of the Barbados Electoral Office Denis Smith, who spent three days here.

According to Chasteau, on the advice of Smith, the Grenada Electoral Office would be asking the provisional government here to repeal the existing legislation governing enumeration in favour of the computerised system.

The modern system, he said, would eliminate the old practice of enumerators having to compile their lists by hand and was less subject to possible fraud.

"We are scrapping that old process totally," he added.

UWI Libraries

Gleaner JAN 15 1984

The United States and Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:— In light of the Grenada happening, is the United States the Caribbean's brother, friend, guardian angel sworn to ensuring it's well-being? Or have we been helped because it couldn't avoid doing so in crushing a threat to it's own power and influence?

Some will not even hear of this question for to them it shows a shameful sense of ingratitude. But I still wonder. Were a few insane men who had overthrown a Government in a two by four country and slaughtered some of its equally insane leaders the real reason for a superpower to divert its attention from its weighty causes, violate it's most dearly held principles and stand condemned before not a few in the world? Would the United States have intervened in the Spice Isle had none of its citizens been there and the revolution purely Grenadian that is not a part of a grand design of outside interests.

It has been declared that it went in there to protect its citizens. What does this mean? That the intervention was not so much to restore the safety of the islanders? Is this the same thing as saying to a man "I only helped you because it was a must in helping myself?" Selfish?

Before Communism put its foot in the Caribbean the little island was virtually neglected by the United States. It seemed that what was important to our big friend was the strategic significance of the area we found ourselves in.

And many wondered how come we were in the backyard of the world's richest nation and managed to be so destitute. Many aid plans for us were aborted and the few that survived the scalpels in Congress emerged ghosts of their former selves.

Maybe this is one fact why some of us flirted with Communism. Even though we knew what it held, it appeared the only hope in a dark world. Survival will lead one to befriend even the devil and communists seem to be aware of this more than capitalists. Many have for long held the opinion that Cuba has been more beneficent to the Caribbean than the United States has been. This could be counteracted by the fact that it has an axe to grind. But in today's world who doesn't. Anyhow it must be admitted that over the years the United States have shown too little interest in the political and economic concerns of the Caribbean.

In respect of its attitude to our economic life you can disagree, pointing to the increasing number of tourists who over the years have made our islands their destinations. But maybe the prime factor that has accounted for this is the beauty

of the island themselves.

The United States seems hostile to anything that doesn't resemble Capitalism. One remembers how things were between the Manley Government and the administration there at the time. Many claimed that its hostility was justified because Manley and his Government made no pretense about their leftist inclination. But had the Carter administration been less contemptuous Manley probably might have thought twice about getting thick with Fidel. Also one cannot forget Mr. Reagan's venom for Bishop and his revolution. I am not trying to give Bishop and his foolishness any appearance of being legitimate, all I say is that you cannot fight fire with fire. Maurice from time to time spoke of a fear of U.S. aggression. Was this entirely groundless?

Grenada was excluded from the C.B.I. Will they think they have become eligible for the benefits of it now? Quite likely. Nicaragua may not have this change of fortune. But remember that Reagan is helping the Anti-Sandinista group in its struggle. One would think that since Nicaragua is not worthy of C.B.I. benefits it should be so for everything else. America has strong trading links with South Africa where the most cruel system for dehumanising people operates. South Africa also places serious obstacles in the paths of other nations seeking independence.

Why don't America take a stand against it? Is their economic relationship worth more than human dignity and freedom? Insisting with South Africa that the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola be the condition for granting independence to Namibia is indeed shameful. So will it (America) turn a blind eye to the suppression of the Namibians as long as Cuba refuses to recall its forces in Angola?

The conclusion I draw is that the United States not much unlike Russia puts its self-interest above all else and is reluctant to do anything that will go against it even if in the name of human betterment.

I am, etc.,
EWIN JAMES,

Lot 391,
Nannyville Gardens,
Kingston 3.

Scotland Yard aids Grenada in probe of Bishop's murder

ST GEORGE'S, January 19, (CANA):

An official of Scotland Yard, Britain's ace crime fighting police department, is coming to Grenada to assist local investigators in bringing charges against persons detained in connection with the gunning down of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet Ministers and several others in last October's military coup, the head of the Interim Government said today.

Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the two-month-old Advisory Council, said he was unhappy at the delay in bringing charges against the 32 detainees, including ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, though he conceded that the investigators had a tough job on their hands.

Brathwaite said all the Government was doing was expressing this concern. It had no intention of interfering with the work of the investigators or the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, he added.

"When the people will be charged is a matter for the Director of Public Prosecutions and the investigating teams. No Government that is democratic has any right to interfere with the investigations," Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

He could not say when the Scotland Yard official — who was not named — would arrive but a well-placed source said he should come in sometime next week.

It was a bitter leadership feud between Coard and Bishop that sparked

the unrest culminating in the overthrow of the People's Revolutionary Government last October 19. American-led forces intervened six days later to restore order.

Brathwaite said he did not think there was any problem in getting evidence and laying charges against those who had pulled the triggers but the case was more complex.

"...What happened on October 19 was a complex situation where it was generally felt that what we were having was a political struggle and the instigators of the crime were the ones who really took the initiative and instructed the perpetrators who carried out the actual act," the chairman said.

He added: "I'm sure it's extremely difficult for the investigating team to get the kind of evidence that would link the political decision to the criminal execution of the plot."

Killed with Bishop were Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman; Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, and Housing Minister Norris Bain, among others.

Besides Coard, others detained at the top security Richmond Hill Prison overlooking St George's are ex-Army commander General Hudson Austin, the 15 other members of his short-lived military junta, and officials of Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Brathwaite said Barbados had offered to assist in the prosecution of the detainees when charges are laid.

This step was still some way off, he said.

Gre

ST GE

January 19,

Grenada's Interim Government is hoping to include negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by moving on a new one-year economic assistance programme for the financially-strapped island, a top official said today.

Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the two-month-old Advisory Council, said an IMF investigation team is expected anytime now to formulate preliminary discussions started last month on the proposed standby credit facility.

"At this time, I can't say how much money we'll get but we think from the investigations they have carried out that we are likely to get a favourable response," Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

"We were given the assurance that once negotiations are completed by the end of January, the approval should be received by the end of April," he added.

The new credit arrangement will replace a US\$14.1-million three-year extended facility which the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) signed with the Washington-based lending agency last August.

The programme was suspended by the IMF following last October's bloody overthrow of the PRG by the Grenadian Army, which prompted the intervention of U.S.-led forces.

The Interim Government, installed after the intervention, said the decision to cut off the funds had served to compound a "severe liquidity position" it inherited from the deposed left-wing administration.

British MPs arrive in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, January 19, (CANA):

A seven-member British Parliamentary delegation arrived in Grenada last night on what one official described as a fact-finding visit.

The Parliamentarians, who are members of the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs will meet Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and members of the Advisory Council, set up to rule Grenada after last October's U.S.-led invasion until general elections are held later this year.

A member of the delegation said the group will report back to the House of Commons on its return to London. Hopefully, the Government will take note of the recommendations, he said.

The Britons leave Sunday.

tancing himself from Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

"It is clear that as Defence Minister at the time I take responsibility for the war to break the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) and drive them from there (Lebanon)," Sharon told students at Haifa University.

Life

Grenada hopes for

ST GEORGE'S,
January 19, (CANA):

IMF funding

Grenada's Interim Government is hoping to conclude negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by month-end on a new one-year economic assistance programme for this financially-strapped Caribbean island, a top official said today.

Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the two-month-old Advisory Council, said an IMF negotiating team is expected here anytime now to follow up preliminary discussions started last month on the proposed standby credit facility.

"At this time, I can't say how much money we'll get but we think from the investigations they have carried out that we are likely to get a favourable response," Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

"We were given the assurance that once negotiations are completed by the end of January, the approval should be received by the end of April," he added.

The new credit arrangement will replace a US\$14.1-million three-year extended facility which the former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) signed with the Washington-based lending agency last August.

The programme was suspended by the IMF following last October's bloody overthrow of the PRG by the Grenadian Army, which prompted the intervention of U.S.-led forces.

The Interim Government, installed after the intervention, said the decision to cut off the funds had served to compound a "severe liquidity position" it inherited from the deposed left-wing administration.

Brathwaite said details of the package will be worked out with the IMF officials who will then pass on their recommendations to the agency's board of governors.

"It is the IMF governors who, in the final analysis, take the decision as to (whether) you will get any

money and how much," the Advisory Council chairman said.

The provision loan was intended to help Grenada reduce its financial imbalances, strengthen the Government's balance of payments position and build up its foreign reserves.

B
MP
in C

ST GEORGE'S
January 19,
(CANA):

A senior
Parliamentary
arrived
night on
describe
visit.

The
who are
House of
Committee
fairs with
General
member
Council
Grenada
ber's U.S.
general
later this

A
gation
report
of Com
to Lon
Govern
of the
he said
The
day.

Divine intervention

Church commentary

by Billy Hall



Grenada has been the focus of the world in recent months. At one time some 300 journalists are said to have gathered in Barbados on their way to the Spice Island. I was struck by that report. It led me to ask, How many of those journalists are going there to report on the Church? From that moment I was determined to visit Grenada and last week I did. Granted that it was a brief visit, I am of the opinion that I got an impression which could have come no other way than that of a personal visit.

Reading and hearing about an event on the news or watching the television clips and features are indeed helpful. When I saw Grenada from the air, or drove on the mini-bus from Granville to St. George's, the capital, the place seemed familiar. The news media had done a good job in reporting events in Grenada and in featuring the country. But it was a much different thing to look into the faces of people who had lost a wife or husband during those terrible days of General Austin's butchery and curfew threat to shoot on sight. Not to mention the jubilation which followed the intervention by outside forces.

One thing is certain, the people of Grenada could not have solved their own problem. Cuba had already invaded. Cuban arms and personnel had become so powerful that only outside help could have delivered the cornered and caged people of Grenada. They had been betrayed by their leaders, in the name of revolution and in the cause of political salvation. The power-elite who take over from the economic elite in such situations consolidate their position with oppression. Grenada was a perfect example of that predictable principle of socialism. The question answered is that a society cannot be politically radical and democratic. Certainly not if the radical path chosen is "socialism".

Some political ideologies point to the "success" of the Bishop regime but each success mentioned leads to a smoking CUL DE SAC. Bishop's path was predictable. The end was destruction, even in an ironical way, for the army he built in defence of the people turned their guns upon the people. The airport he built for the Cubans was first used by the Americans. The society he turned against the west has become firmly entrenched in the west.

What of his successes in regard to people programmes? That's a popular ideological question. Which programmes? The reduction of unemployment from 45% to 15% in less than five years is much explained by his build-up of the military. The education advances, such as "free" education and scholarships for about a hundred students at the University of the West Indies may be viewed as laying the groundwork for Marxist doctrinal infiltration.

In fact, evidence discovered from the debris of bombed-out offices points to a stage reached where the Church was about to be attacked. From minutes of the Central Executive Committee of the New Jewel Movement has come knowledge of strategy to be considered for "dealing" with the Church. Already the Pioneer Corps had been raising their voices at Church people in isolated incidents. Already, no publication was possible under the draconian laws for publishing. Already, community programmes on a Sunday were beginning to interfere with Church people. Already, certain ministers of religion had been dealt with.

By its own assessment, the Central Committee declared, "the party stood at the cross roads. The first route... would only lead to temporary relief... and the deterioration of the party. The second route is the communist route..The party must be put on a Leninist footing". Apparently, General Austin became the instrument of certain party members to make the second route reality.

But God divinely intervened and turned back the butchers of Grenada in their mad pursuit of Leninist policies. What relief spread across the faces of people who had been under the rule of Bishop and Austin. While Bishop was in power about 3,000 persons of the island's 110,000, says former political prisoner Winston Whyte, "passed through" the system of Austin, the experiences to recount are horrifying. One woman, her husband dead by natural causes could not move for three days under threat of being shot on sight.

The consensus of Church people in Grenada is that a divine intervention took place when American forces led a Caribbean-supported invasion on invitation. Christians in Jamaica could equate the occasion somewhat to the 1980 General Election when thousands prayed, here and overseas, that Marxist policies would not gain ascendancy in local elections.

But Grenada is still in deep trouble. A shattered economy has to be rebuilt for capitalist production rather than socialist distribution. The spirit of the people is good, but sound principles have to be advanced. People who were being taught to hate their own must now learn to love. Neighbours of the Caribbean will have to help in brotherly love, especially those of the household of faith. I look forward to greater contact and cooperation between the churches of Grenada and Jamaica. In this regard I must congratulate the Jamaica Association of Evangelicals for sponsoring a visit there (not mine) with a view to making practical assistance follow.

Attitudes and opinions of Grenadians:

86% see intervention as 'good thing'

During the last week of December 1983 and the first week of January 1984, a public opinion survey was conducted in Grenada by St. Augustine Research Associates of Trinidad and Tobago to try and determine in some quantified form the reaction of Grenadians to some of the traumatic events which took place in their country following the execution of their Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop.

Note on the sample: Seven hundred and eleven persons were interviewed by seven Grenadian field workers in carefully selected areas of the country. The demographic characteristics of the sample were based on the 1970 census. Males constituted 46 per cent of the sample, while the remaining 54 per cent were females.

In terms of age, the 16 — 21 cohort constituted 16 per cent; the 22 — 30 group, 29 per cent; the 31 — 40, 20 per cent; the 41 — 50, 15 per cent and the 51 and over, 20 per cent.

In terms of class, 29 per cent were classified as lower class, 30 per cent lower middle or middle class, while 11 per cent were described as belonging to the upper class. These classifications were determined by the interviewers themselves in terms of ascribed social class criteria using indices such as job held, place of residence, colour and deportment.

Questions were also asked to try and determine attitudes to the political options which might be available to Grenada in the near future.

The first question asked related to the issue of intervention or the rescue mission as some prefer to call it. As many as eighty-six per cent of those polled regarded the intervention by the multi-national force as a "good thing." Only 7 per cent were unequivocally opposed to intervention of any kind. The forty-one to fifty and the 51 and over groups were a bit more hawkish on this issue. Ninety-five and ninety-three per cent of them respectively saw the intervention as a "good thing" compared to eighty per cent for the 22 to 40 years age group.

There has been a lot of controversy about the decision of Caribbean countries and the United States to intervene with military force in Grenada. Some people say the intervention was not justified in that there were better ways to resolve the problem. Yet others have said that the intervention was against the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter and should never have been undertaken. Which of the following statements best describe your own reaction to the military intervention?

- | | Per cent |
|--|----------|
| 1. Intervention by multi-national force made up of Caribbean and American Troops was a "good thing". | 86 |
| 2. Intervention was a good thing but only Caribbean States should have been included. | 1 |
| 3. Intervention was a "good thing" but the multi-national force should also have included | |

troops from British and other Commonwealth countries. - 3

4. Intervention was not justified since people of Grenada could have dealt with the issue themselves in due course. - 3

5. Caribbean Governments should have negotiated with the RMC before deciding to intervene militarily. - 2

6. Intervention was against principles of international law and UN Charter and should never have been sanctioned. - 3

7. Intervention was a disgraceful episode in Caribbean history. - 1

8. Other - 1

100

Those favouring intervention were asked whether they were upset that the Governments of Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana did not associate themselves with the military exercise. Thirty-five per cent replied that it was on no consequence to them whether the two countries participated or not. Thirty-one (31) per cent said that it was. Twenty-seven per cent were particularly concerned that Trinidad and Tobago opted out.

Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana were among the Caricom States that did not join in the military invasion. Did it upset you that these countries did not join, or are you upset that only one of them did not? Did it in fact matter to you whether they came in or stayed out?

- | | Per cent |
|--|----------|
| 1. Upset that both did not join. | 31 |
| 2. Upset that Trinidad and Tobago did not join. | 27 |
| 3. Did not matter at all whether they both stayed out. | 35 |
| 4. No Opinion | 3 |
| 5. Other | 3 |
| 6. No Response | 1 |

100

For this question 675 responded.

What should be done with the Bernard and Phyllis Coard, Hudson Austin and other members of the Ruling Military Council who allegedly gave the instructions to eliminate Maurice Bishop and other members of the PRG and are now in detention? Should they be detained, tried in regular courts, special courts, freed or left to the mercy of the crowd? Thirty per cent said they should be tried in a special court, 17 per cent felt that the regular courts would suffice, while seven per cent were of the view that they should be kept in detention. Ten per cent felt that they should be handed over to the people for summary justice.

What do you think should be done with the Coards, Hudson Austin and the other members of the RMC?

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Keep them detained. | 7 |
| 2. Bring them to trial in regular courts. | 17 |
| 3. Bring them to trial in a special court. | 30 |
| 4. Free them. | 0 |
| 5. Send them to Cuba or some other country like Guyana or Soviet Union. | 1 |
| 6. Let people deal with them. | 10 |
| 7. Don't know | 6 |
| 8. Other | 30 |

100

The Regan Administration claimed that the airport which was being constructed at Point Salines was a

base for "bversion" by the Soviets and the n the other hand insisted that the ult to improve Grenada's tourist the Cubans and Soviets have been tent do Grenadians feel that the ally obliged to complete the con- port? Sixty-six per cent of our believe that there was such an per cent felt that the U.S. was tion. Five per cent said they had tter.

at the Americans are morally plete the construction of the Salines?

	Per cent
	67
	26
	5
	2
	100

II

ministration and the leaders of the ates, Barbados and Jamaica have was seeking to convert Grenada Base and that this constituted a of the hemisphere. This was given as one of the reasons for military extent did Grenadians themselves ty-six per cent agreed that the true while 18 per cent demurred. nt said they really did not know as true or not.

have said that the PRG was vert Grenada in to a Cuban/So- ou agree?

	Per cent
	56
	18
	24
	2
	100

years old and the 51 plus were more this than their younger counterparts. of them felt that the allegation was 49 per cent of the 22 — 30, 52 per 21, and 54 per cent of those who seventy per cent of the upperclass with 55 per cent of the middle and vely. The differences in terms of Sex

said they believed the allegation to t said they were opposed to it, while aid they were not. Three per cent on. The older folk and those classi- were, not surprisingly, a bit more younger and less socially privileged y-five per cent of the latter and 92 mer expressed opposition compared he under 21 cohort. On the whole, was uniform.

Were you opposed to this?

- | | Per cent |
|---------------|----------|
| 1. Yes | 91 |
| 2. No | 6 |
| 3. No Opinion | 3 |
| | 100 |

h would be used as a base for surveillance and subversion" by the Soviets and the Cubans. The PRG on the other hand insisted that the Airport was being built to improve Grenada's tourist potential. Now that the Cubans and Soviets have been expelled, to what extent do Grenadians feel that the Americans are normally obliged to complete the construction of the airport? Sixty-six per cent of our sampled population believe that there was such an obligation, while 26 per cent felt that the U.S. was under no such obligation. Five per cent said they had no opinion on the matter.

Do you think that the Americans are morally obliged to complete the construction of the Airport at Point Salines?

	Per cent
1. Yes	67
2. No	26
3. Don't Know	5
4. Other	2
	100

II

The Reagan Administration and the leaders of the Eastern Caribbean States, Barbados and Jamaica have claimed that the PRG was seeking to convert Grenada into a Cuban/Soviet Base and that this constituted a threat to other areas of the hemisphere. This was given by these governments as one of the reasons for military intervention. To what extent did Grenadians themselves share this view? Fifty-six per cent agreed that the allegation was indeed true while 18 per cent demurred. Twenty-four per cent said they really did not know whether the claim was true or not.

The Americans have said that the PRG was seeking to convert Grenada in to a Cuban/Soviet Base. Do you agree?

	Per cent
1. Yes	56
2. No	18
3. Don't Know	24
4. Other	2
	100

The 41 — 50 years old and the 51 plus were more unequivocal about this than their younger counterparts. Sixty-six per cent of them felt that the allegation was true compared to 49 per cent of the 22 — 30, 52 per cent for the 16 — 21, and 54 per cent of those who were 31 — 40. Seventy per cent of the upperclass agreed compared with 55 per cent of the middle and lower class respectively. The differences in terms of Sex were not significant.

Of those who said they believed the allegation to be true, 91 per cent said they were opposed to it, while only 6 per cent said they were not. Three per cent expressed no opinion. The older folk and those classified as upper class were, not surprisingly, a bit more opposed than their younger and less socially privileged counterparts. Ninety-five per cent of the latter and 92 per cent of the former expressed opposition compared to 88 per cent of the under 21 cohort. On the whole, however, opposition was uniform.

Were you opposed to this?

	Per cent
1. Yes	91
2. No	6
3. No Opinion	3
	100

Police ban as Gairy returns to Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Jan 20, Cana:

Police here have said "no" to a request from the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) for permission to stage a demonstration and motorcade tomorrow to mark the return of exiled former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, the party announced today.

GULP chairman Oliver Raeburn showed newsmen a letter signed by Police Commissioner Mervyn Holder turning down the party's request "due to the present state of uneasiness which still exists in Grenada."

Raeburn said Commissioner Holder had however okayed an airport meeting for Sir Eric, the GULP leader, who is returning home for the first time since he was ousted in a coup march 13, 1979.

The GULP, which like other political parties here is preparing for Grenada's first general election since 1976, had planned a big demonstration and motorcade for tomorrow morning following Sir Eric's return from the United States, where he has been resident for nearly five years.

But Commissioner Holder told the party: "I disapprove of your plan for a motorcade and demonstration and expect you to inform persons supportive of this cause accordingly, as this will not be permitted."

Grenada is now recovering from bloody events of last October, when the military executed prime minister Maurice Bishop and at least 16 other persons in a coup that triggered a military invasion by U.S. and Caribbean forces.

Raeburn said the GULP was disappointed with the police decision, but had no plans to fight it.

"We had got (it) word of mouth that they had given us permission and we accepted it, (but) we have to abide by the requirements of the law," he told CANA.

Raeburn said he expected a welcoming party of about a dozen to meet Gairy when he arrives tomorrow (9am local time).

Sir Eric said in Washington last week he would not be taking part in the forthcoming election scheduled for the second half of this year.



STILL IN THE RUNNING?: Sir Eric Gairy arrives again in Grenada today after four years, a coup, and an invasion. A planned welcome motorcade for the former Prime Minister was banned.

They did the most'

Barbados, Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Vere Bird of Antigua, Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, John Compton of St. Lucia, Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis and Chief Minister John Osbourne of Montserrat. "But the Grenada crisis confronted the heads of government of the Commonwealth Caribbean with the realisation that their's

was the responsibility to control and direct the destiny of their nations as well as the community of commonwealth Caribbean nations into which they had formed themselves."

The magazine said that the colonial power... Britain... was no longer around to be asked for help, or roundly abused, either for not helping or for interfering too much.

"It was not a situation for posturing for political preference nor an occasion that called for empty rhetoric to keep in good standing with ideological mentors," the Bajan said.

Yet, the Bajan said, the consequences of a decision, one way or the other, were so far reaching that the most careful considerations had to be given to all alternatives as to what action could be taken.

"But in 1983, the eight west Indian leaders had had enough of the disunity that had plagued their discussions in the past," it said.

It added that by asking the U.S. to help them, the die was cast as to which side they wanted to be on -- the free world, ruled by the democratic process, or the one in chains ruled by the democratic process, or the one in chains ruled by communists.

'They did the most'

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan 20, Cana:

Eight Caribbean leaders who made the decision to intervene in the Grenada political crisis last year, have been named by the Barbados monthly magazine, *The Bajan*, as the persons who did the most for the good of the region in 1983.

The leaders are: Prime Minister Tom Adams of

Barbados, Eugenia Charles of Dominica, Vere Bird of Antigua, Milton Cato of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, John Compton of St. Lucia, Edward Seaga of Jamaica, Kennedy Simmonds of St. Kitts-Nevis and Chief Minister John Osbourne of Montserrat.

"But the Grenada crisis confronted the heads of government of the Commonwealth Caribbean with the realisation that their's

was the responsibility to control and direct the destiny of their nations as well as the community of commonwealth Caribbean nations into which they had formed themselves."

The magazine said that the colonial power... Britain... was no longer around to be asked for help, or roundly abused, either for not helping or for interfering too much.

"It was not a situation for posturing for political preference nor an occasion that called for empty rhetoric to keep in good standing with ideological mentors," the *Bajan* said.

Yet, the *Bajan* said, the consequences of a decision, one way or the other, were so far reaching that the most careful considerations had to be given to all alternatives as to what action could be taken.

"But in 1983, the eight west indian leaders had had enough of the disunity that had plagued their discussions in the past," it said.

It added that by asking the U.S. to help them, the die was cast as to which side they wanted to be on -- the free world, ruled by the democratic process, or the one in chains ruled by the democratic process, or the one in chains ruled by communists.

Smallman on Grenada issue

Outgoing British High Commissioner, Mr. Barry Smallman, has sought to explain the position of the United Kingdom in relation to the Grenadian situation.

Mr. Smallman, guest speaker at the weekly luncheon of the Kingston Rotary Club at the Pegasus Hotel, New Kingston, on Wednesday, said, "I do not want to here go over in minute detail those moments when decision was reached to rescue the Grenadians from the deadly grip of a group of men who had so brutally murdered the Prime Minister."

He continued: "I know how deeply felt was the sense at the time that in some way, Britain had let down Jamaica, and her other allies by not being fully associated with the operation."

"What I would say here, as I have said to so many of my friends in Jamaica as I have talked to them about this, is that while I do not mind criticism, I do want to be sure that the criticism is soundly based."

Mr. Smallman, who has reached retirement age of 60 in the British diplomatic service, said further "Let me make one or two points. I think that when all the facts come out, it will be shown that there were failures in consultation — in extent and tim-

ing."

"It has already appeared that when British Ministers were considering an oral appeal to be associated with action against Grenada they had no knowledge, as others had, of the request for help made by the Governor General of Grenada. Nor, though there was an oral appeal to us, was this ever confirmed, as it was to others, by formal request."

"Finally, and this I think has been at the root of most of the misinterpretation of Britain's position — Mrs. Thatcher's (Britain's Prime Minister) statement by which she was held to have condemned the operation on the morning it took place was, in fact, an explanation to the House of Commons of the words of caution which she had put the previous night to President Reagan, as considerations to be taken into account before he reached a decision on whether or not to go ahead."

Mr. Smallman went on: "Once that decision had been reached there was no word of criticism or condemnation from British Ministers. Mrs. Thatcher made it plain that it would not have been her chosen course of action given the importance in the world, as shown in the Falklands issue, of not breaching the principle of non-intervention without demonstrably

good reason. But she specifically accepted that those who took part believed that they had good reason, both in the protection of U. S. citizens and in the threat to regional security, which was deeply felt by those Caribbean countries who formed the intervention forces, though not of course, by some others."

"As I said, there was no word of condemnation. Indeed, British Ministers made it clear that they warmly supported the aim of restoration of democratic rights and government in Grenada. We stood out in the United Nations' Security Council and in the General Assembly and refused to go along with the resolutions so widely supported there, which condemned the operation."

Mr. Smallman said the important thing was to look to the future. And, in this future, Britain stood ready to be among the first to help in the rebuilding of Grenada.

He said an aid package had been announced by the British government and they would be helping in police training, overseeing the elections, strengthening of the civilian government and in other areas of training.

Mr. Smallman said on behalf of the British High Commission he would be giving ten thousand pounds towards the Club's trade training centre project at Laws Street in Central Kingston.

So far, about \$750,000 has been received by way of donations and pledges, the **Gleaner** was told.

Mr. Smallman said that for him, being a High Commissioner meant "knowing the country and the people where you are based." In Jamaica, he had tried to do this and he and his wife were leaving with fond memories and were planning to return.

Enumeration to begin March 1 in Grenada

St. George's, Grenada, Jan 19, Cana

Enumeration of voters for Grenada's forthcoming General Elections will begin in all 15 constituencies on March 1, an official announcement said today.

The interim government has not yet pinpointed any particular month for holding the poll which will return Grenada to elected constitutional rule after close to five years of left-wing revolution.

"The interim government has clearly stated time and time again that elections would be held within a year. Our position has not changed," Advisory Council Chairman, Nicholas Brathwaite, told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

However, Brathwaite said a factor which would determine the actual date of the election would be the completion of all the necessary arrangements, including the process of enumeration, compilation of a voters list, and identification of polling stations.

Barbados is assisting Grenada's newly established electoral office with the preparations. It will be the first general election here since 1976.

Today's announcement said the authorities were in the process of selecting for training the registration officers and enumerators for the exercise.

Political parties have not yet publicly launched their campaigns, but informed sources say activists of the various groups are hard at work behind the scenes, mainly in the rural areas, courting the electorate.

"The political parties are free to campaign. The interim government wants them to campaign," Brathwaite told CANA.

He added: "In fact, the interim government thinks it is the responsibility of the political parties to arouse the peoples interest in the future development of their country and to help them to recapture confidence in the democratic political process."

Westminster-type democracy ceased to exist here following the March 13, 1979 Leftist coup that ousted the elected Government of eccentric Prime Minister sir Eric Gairy.

The Peoples Revolutionary Government, which ruled Grenada from then until its bloody removal from power by the army last October, concentrated on developing what it dubbed a system of peoples democracy.

At least one party, Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) which held nine of the 15 seats in the 1979 Parliament, has so far announced it will field candidates in all 15 constituencies.

Other groups, including the Grenada National Party (GNP) of ex-premier Herbert Blaize and the Left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) which constituted the revolutionary Government, are yet to declare their hand.

Workmen are busy refurbishing the House of Assembly to get it in shape for the resumption of sittings after the election which is expected in the latter half of 1984.

Will Neville

Grenada JAN. 25 1984

Shultz to visit Grenada

WASHINGTON, Jan 24, Cana-Reuter

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will fly to Grenada next month on his way back from a visit to Venezuela and Brazil, the State Department has announced.

Shultz will attend the inauguration of Venezuelan President-elect Jaime Lusinchi in Caracas on February 2 before flying to Brazil on a previously announced visit,

spokesman John Hughes said.

Shultz will be the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Grenada since U.S. forces invaded the Caribbean island last October after the killing of marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody coup.

He is going at the invitation of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon for the ceremonies celebrating the island's independence from Britain on February 7, Hughes said.

UWI Libraries

Government reshuffle expected in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, January 25, (CANA):

University of the West Indies research fellow Dr Pat Emmanuel is expected to be shifted from his foreign affairs portfolio in Grenada's two-month-old Interim Government in a reshuffle to be announced next month, well informed sources here said today.

Dr Emmanuel, who is barred from entering at least two member countries of the 13-nation Caribbean Community (CARICOM) is being replaced by the head of the Interim Government, Nicholas Brathwaite.

Dr Emmanuel, the sources said, would become the Interim Government's spokesman on education and civil aviation.

Brathwaite in addition to overseeing the foreign affairs portfolio would also take charge of information, security and electoral affairs.

Last week Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency that certain changes would be made within the Interim Government because of the unavailability of Grenadian economist Alister McIntyre to take up the job of head of the new Grenada Government.

According to the sources most of the other members of the Interim administration would remain with their portfolios first announced by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon last November.

Other changes involve the allocation of the finance portfolio to deputy chairman of the Interim Government Dr Allan Kirton. It is now held by the Director General of Government Finances Lauriston Wilson, who is to return to his old job of Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Planning.

Dr Kirton, a former Permanent Secretary in the Jamaica Government until his appointment with the new Grenada Government, is also expected to retain the position of looking after the Secretariat of the Interim Government.

The former manager of the now defunct Windward Islands Broadcasting Service (WIBS) Ray Smith, who was relieved of the information portfolio by Brathwaite last month, would now serve the Government as its spokesman on telecommunications and health.

'Region watches Gairy'

BRIDGETOWN, January 25, (CANA):

The Barbados *Advocate* said today that the whole Caribbean will be watching to see what influence, if any, former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy manages to exert on Grenada's politics as that country moves back to democratic rule after the trauma of the last four years. Sir Eric returned to Grenada last Saturday from the United States where he had been living after being toppled from power in a coup in 1979 by the late Maurice Bishop.

Noting that "so far it is not clear what his real intentions are for returning," the *Advocate* said, "at one stage Sir Eric is heard saying that he intends to take a backseat as Grenada prepares for elections later this year, and that he is thinking of only being a consultant to his party, the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP)."

"Then as he keeps talking he drops hints as to what are the possibilities of his returning to power as Prime Minister," the daily newspaper added.

The *Advocate* said that whatever might be his apparent indecision on future political plans Gairy has returned home at a crucial time for his country.

JAN
JANUARY 30, 1984

Grenada to greet tourists again

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada,
Jan 29 (CANA):

Grenada is about to greet its first shipload of tourists since political disturbances last October, torpedoed the island's cruise ship business.

The Government Information Service (GIS) said the British-owned **Cunard**

Countess, which cancelled trips to the island last October, would bring about 800 tourists Tuesday.

The **Countess**'s last trip was made just before President Reagan sent troops to the island to unseat a military junta that had killed and ousted leftist Prime

Minister Maurice Bishop.

Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) was overthrown after feuding that saw a number of Ministers resigning and the Prime Minister being placed under house arrest.

The GIS said the Cunard line had agreed to the resumption after discussions with Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of a caretaker government set up here in the aftermath of the U.S.-led invasion.

Meanwhile, the interim government in a move to

revive the tourist industry - one of the major earners of foreign exchange - has invited a number of European travel writers here tomorrow.

The promotion exercise is also being sponsored by Trinidad and Tobago's state-owned airline, BWIA International, and the West Germany-based Grenada tour operator, Caribbean Connections.

The state-run "Radio Grenada" said the plan was to promote Grenada as the outstanding Caribbean holiday destination for 1984 and 1985.

Gleaner JAN. 30 1984

GRENADA GETS READY TO HOLD ELECTIONS

Enumeration of voters in Grenada will begin on March 1. The date for General Elections has not yet been announced.

Mr. Nicholas Brathwaite announced, however, that the elections will be held this year. Mr. Brathwaite is the chairman of the Advisory Council.

This will be the first election to be held in Grenada since 1976.

The last elected Prime Minister of Grenada has returned home. He lived in the United States since his government

was overthrown in March 1979. He is Sir Eric Gairy.

Sixty-two year old Sir Eric Gairy has said that he will not take part in the elections. he announced his decision to work with the Trade Union Movement instead.

In the meantime, work is being done to prepare the House of Assembly for the next sitting of Parliament after the elections are held.

JAN 30

UWI Libraries

Gleaner JAN . 30 1984

ELECCIONES EN GRENADA

La enumeracion de votantes en Grenada comenzara el primero de marzo. No se ha anunciado todavia la fecha de las elecciones generales.

El Sr. Nicholas Braithwaite anuncio, sin embargo, que las elecciones tendran lugar este ano. El Sr. Braithwaite es el director del Consejo de Asesores.

Esta sera el primer proceso de elecciones en Grenada desde 1976.

El ultimo Primer Ministro elegido de Grenada ha regresado a su patria. Viva en los Estados Unidos a partir del derrocamiento de sus gobierno en marzo de 1979. El es su Senoria Eric Gairy.

Su Senoria Eric Gairy, de sesenta y dos anos de edad, ha dicho que no participara en las elecciones. Anuncio su decision que en vez de esto, trabajara con el Movimiento Sindicalista.

Mientrastanto se esta haciendo mucho trabajo para preparar la Asamblea para las proximas sesiones del parlamento despues de las elecciones.

JAN 30

NIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1984

Moral factors in Grenada's liberation

By Patricia M. White

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Jan. 23:

FROM the footage of film and miles of newsprint, one would think there was nothing more to be said or written about the Grenada experience. But Grenadians disagree. And before the event has come to rest in the history books, they would hope that a more balanced appraisal be considered.

There are two moral principles which should have been given more attention: the right of a people to be free, and the recognition of that right and determination by neighbouring countries to aid their brother man.

These principles were cited by President Reagan and Eugenia Charles, Prime Minister of Dominica and Chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), as some of the reasons for the action taken; Mr. Reagan's first concern being the protection of the American medical students and nationals during an explosive situation, and Miss Charles's, the OECS's Barbados's, and Jamaica's, the restoration to the island of the democratic principles upon which it gained its

independence. But governments and journalists alike dismissed the moral issues as feeble attempts to justify an unwarranted act. In their view only one reason for the invasion seemed paramount — an opportunity to stamp out a growing revolutionary Marxist threat in the hemisphere.

To Grenadians, the most unkind cut of all came from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Her reaction was marked by not one bit of solace for the suffering of a people who still considered themselves loyal British subjects.

Irritated

Many knew that over the past three years she had been apprised of the growing Marxist buildup. Grenadians were further irritated by her suggestion that perhaps economic sanctions should be tried first. They argue that economic sanctions hurt the people more than they do a government and that no sanctions have ever forced a Marxist-oriented regime to lay down its arms. Grenadians also feel that the phase from the UN Charter "non-intervention into the internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state" is being manipulated by Marxist countries to conceal their subversive tactics, and democratic governments, not alert to this deception, are agreeing with this, perhaps from fear of starting a third world war or as an excuse for not aiding fellow human beings.

Grenadians are quick to remind others that the word "sovereign" means freedom from external control and "independent," the right or power of self-government. They argue that at the time of the American liberation, Grenada was not a sovereign

state — its freedom from external control was lost when Prime Minister Bishop signed treaties with Cuba and Russia. Neither was the island nor its people independent — it was being ruled by self-appointed leaders with loaded AK-47 rifles.

Charles in Convent

In fairness to other countries that know little about the eastern Caribbean islands and their close ties with one another, Grenadians explain that the people making up the OECS, Barbados, and Jamaica are literally brothers and sisters or have spent some of their lifetimes on more than one island. Prime Minister Charles is an example. Many Grenadians knew her personally when as a young girl she attended the St. Joseph Convent in Grenada.

Another man in the Dominican civil service is a Grenadian who a few years ago was given the option of leaving his homeland or being incarcerated by Bishop's government. He and others were aware of the stockpiling of arms since the takeover in 1979. It was true that Grenada was becoming a security threat to their islands.

Grenadians realize it took courage for the leaders of the US, OECS, Barbados, and Jamaica to join in freeing them. They ask whether, if a people in subjection have no right of redress in the United Nations, and if in fact provisions of that Charter are used to subvert freedoms of nations and condemn others who help, isn't it standing as a mockery to its original purpose?

They know their approach may seem simplistic to world leaders whose problems appear monumental, but moral issues are simple and if ignored will bring about the dissolution of the world. To them the Grenada action reaffirms hope in man's humanity to man.

Gleaner

JAN. 31

1984

THE DAILY GLEANER

Likely prolonged stay for forces in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, January 30, (CANA)

THE HEAD OF GRENADA'S CARETAKER GOVERNMENT HINTED TODAY THAT foreign forces may be required for some time to take care of the island's security in the face of a constant threat from people with "a certain ideology".

Nicholas Brathwaite spoke at the opening of a high level meeting of Caribbean states who participated in October's U.S.-led invasion of the island. Leaders, Ministers and security police officials of the seven-nation organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) were joined by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, his Foreign Minister Louis Tull and junior Jamaican Foreign Minister Dr. Neville Gallimore.

"The biggest problem of concern at this time is security", Brathwaite said. He said the meeting would consider this and "see how best we can maintain and... ensure its improvement and continuance."

A force of between 750 and 800 men from the U.S. Barbados, Jamaica and five OECS states are on peace keeping operations in Grenada until the island's police can be trained.

But Brathwaite said to build a police force to keep the island secure in all aspects could take up to three years. "Indeed we will be fortunate to have it in that time."

He said the interim non-political administration, installed after the invasion, would not be around that long and a scheme will have to be devised to ensure normality "while the Royal Grenada Police Force continues according to the two or three year plan".

'Sunday Advocate' rejects allegations of CIA plot in murder of Bishop

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 1 (CANA)

The **Sunday Advocate** newspaper today rejected allegations by the Russian government daily **Izvestia** that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) had murdered former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and claims by the Soviet news agency **Tass** that American security personnel were deciding who should live or die among those captured in the U.S.-led invasion of the island last October.

"According to **Izvestia**, Bishop's personal bodyguard as its agent and he carried out the killing. The paper also reported that the bodyguard was

promptly liquidated after he had completed the assignment.

According to **Izvestia**, it was known that Bishop's death would destabilise Grenada and this would give the United States a reason for the invasion that had been planned long before.

"When we bear in mind that the majority of Russians are not exposed to any news source other than that of **Izvestia**, we can appreciate why this twisted story has been fed to the Russians," the **Sunday Advocate** said.

"The socialists are still finding it hard to admit that they let down the people of Grenada when General Hudson Austin's

men turned their guns on the Grenadians who wanted Bishop to remain as their leader.

"Whatever might be said about Austin's stupidity it is the ultimate insult to think that he was part of a CIA plot. If anything, he had more enthusiasm than sense about the communist cause. And there is no doubt that it was his men who killed Bishop. But to tell the Russians this would demand too much explaining," the paper said.

The **Sunday Advocate** said that the talk about beatings and torture of former People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) members were first heard

coming from a former PRG man who had gone to Guyana.

"But the people in Russia will not be told of this. They will be encouraged to form opinions without knowing all the facts.

"The purpose is to force them to retain an image of the United States that will make that country seem to them as being always up to no good and that it is Russia, and those who serve her cause, that will be the saviour of mankind."