

GRENADA POLL:**No desire for early elections**

Grenadians want to put party politics on the backburner and address other issues deemed to be more urgent and practical.....they want social peace guaranteed by a foreign presence, a caretaker administration which would remain in office for a year or more and completion of the airport by the Americans

There is a great deal of controversy as to how soon new elections should be scheduled in Grenada and how long the Caretaker Administration should stay in office. The answers given suggest there is no desire for early elections. Twenty-nine per cent of those polled said the Care-taker Administration should remain in office for 2 years, while 15 per cent said they should remain for 18 months. Twenty-two per cent want the caretakers to remain for at least a year. Eleven per cent felt that 6 months was sufficient.

Question: How long do you think the new caretaker should remain in office before elections are called? Six months, a year, two years or more than that?

	Answer: %
1. Six months	11
2. One year	22
3. 18 months	15
4. 2 years	29
5. Don't know	8
6. Other	15
	<u>100</u>

How would Grenadians vote if an election was called in 1984? The results indicate that a great deal of uncertainty prevails among the electorate. No doubt this has to do with their uncertainty as to which parties and individuals would be offering themselves and in what combinations. Some persons have also become very disenchanted with politics and report that they would not vote at all. Thirty-nine per cent of our sample said they did not know how they would vote, while 23 per cent said they would not exercise their franchise. Seven per cent said there should be no elections. Only small numbers chose to identify a party of choice. Less than five per cent (4.5) were prepared to say they would vote for the GULP, the party of Gairy, 4 per cent said they would vote for the recently dislodged NJM while less than 4 per cent (3.5) said they would vote for the Grenada National Party of Herbert Blaize.

Question: If an election were to be called in 1984, which party would you vote for?

	Answer: %
1. N.J.M.	4
2. GULP	5
3. G.N.P.	4
4. G.D.M.	2
5. U.P.P.	1
6. Would not vote	23
7. Don't want any elections	7

8. Don't Know	39
9. Refuse to Say	14
10. Other	1
	<u>100</u>

Males, older persons and those classified as lower class were slightly more willing to vote GULP than others. The numbers were, however, too small to make meaningful comparisons. No significant patterns appeared in the support recorded for the NJM except that whereas 6 per cent of the under 21 said they would vote for them, only 1 per cent of the fifty one and over were prepared to do so. Quite apart from what they themselves would do, Grenadians are also uncertain as to what others in the society would do if an election were to be called next year. Fifty-seven per cent said they did not know which party would win, while 10 per cent felt no one party would win a clear victory. Nine per cent felt that there would be political violence when elections are held. The lower class elements were more concerned about this than the upper class. Eleven per cent of the former and 4 per cent of the former were apprehensive.

Question: Quite apart from how you yourself would vote. What do you think would be the result of such an election?

	Answer: %
1. NJM victory	3
2. GULP victory	6
3. GNP victory	3
4. GDM victory	2
5. No clear victory by any party	10
6. Don't Know	57
7. Refuse to Say	4
8. Political Violence	9
9. Other	5
	<u>100</u>

If an election were called in 1984, should any person or party be prevented from contesting? Fifty-one per cent felt that the NJM should be banned, 51 per cent think that the GULP should be banned, while 61 per cent believe that Gairy should be debarred.

Question: Some people feel that the NJM, the GULP and Gairy should be prevented from taking part in the coming elections. How do you feel?

	Answer: %
NJM should be debarred	
Yes	51



SIR ERIC GAIRY — 61 % says he should be debarred, while only 51 % favours barring his GULP party



The late MAURICE BISHOP — 51% says that the NJM which he founded should be debarred

No	40
Refuse to say	2
Do Not Know	6
No Response	1
	<u>100</u>
	%

GULP should be debarred

Yes	51
No	41
Refuse to say	2
Don't Know	5
No Response	1
	<u>100</u>
	%

Gairy should be debarred

Yes	61
No	32
Refuse to say	1
Don't Know	5
No Response	1
	<u>100</u>

Those over forty and those of the lower class were somewhat more anxious to have the NJM debarred while the lower class was decidedly more anxious to have the GULP banned. While only 39 per cent of the upper strata wanted the GULP banned, 55 per cent of the lower strata desired this. The same pattern reflected itself in terms of Gairy. Whereas 50 per cent of the upper strata wanted to see Gairy prohibited, 64 per cent of the lower strata would deprive him of his civil right.

What the findings show is that the upper strata were more liberal on many issues than the under class. It also shows very clearly that the assumption that Gairy would win by a majority or plurality in any forthcoming election is without foundation and that Gairy might well have assessed his chances far more accurately than some arm-chair speculators. The fear expressed in some quarters that younger Grenadians would support the NJM in any future electoral contest and that violent confrontations might ensue between Gairyites and Jewelites does not appear to be supported by the evidence presently available. It is worth noting that 52 per cent of the 16 — 21 and 49 per cent of the 22 — 30 wanted to have the NJM disbarred.

Clearly, the political situation in Grenada is extremely fluid. Grenadians seem inclined to want to put party politics on the backburner and address other issues deemed to be more urgent and practical. What they seem to be saying via this survey is that they want social peace quaranteed by a foreign presence, a caretaker administration which would remain in office for a period of a year or more and completion of the Airport by the Americans. They no doubt also hope that the international community would help them to refloat the ravaged economy and provide support for projects designed to upgrade the material base of the society which degenerated so sharply under the PRG regime.

Cleaner JAN. 6 1984

Gairy's GULP concern other politician's

ST GEORGE'S, January 4, (CANA):

Former Grenada Premier, Herbert Blaize and University of the West Indies (UWI) law lecturer, Francis Alexis have had discussions on their parties' cooperating in a bid to win the next general election, expected after May, according to political sources.

The discussions, which took place against the background of other key political figures trying to get their act together for the crucial poll, was also attended by senior officials from Blaize's conservative Grenada National Party (GNP) and Dr. Alexis' democratic socialist Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM).

Both parties were concerned about the possibility of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) sweeping the polls, the sources said.

The GULP won nine of the 15 seats at stake in the last election, in 1976, with the others going to a coalition that included the Marxist New Jewel Movement (NJM) and the GNP.

The NJM toppled Sir Eric in a coup in 1979 and was itself unseated last October by the Army. A U.S.-led invasion crushed the junta the same month.

Along with Blaize GNP executive members Ben Jones, Raul Charles and Hudson Scipio attended the meeting with the GDM's Dr Alexis, Dr Keith Mitchell, barrister-at-law Michael Andrews and James Herry.

One of the issues which dominated the meeting was that of the GNP changing its name, the sources said.

Editorials

SUPPORT OVER GRENADA

We note with interest that the European Parliament has passed a resolution which supported the intervention in Grenada by the United States, Jamaica, Barbados, and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States.

Passed on November 17, the resolution called for an emergency aid programme for Grenada and emphasized the importance of maintaining good relations between the United States and member states of the European Community.

In supporting the action taken in Grenada, the resolution noted that this action followed "a period of serious disturbances in Cuban attempts to destabilize the region." Consequently the European Parliament which numbers members from all the several political parties in Europe, including the Socialists, considered that a process leading to free elections and democracy was now in place in Grenada, and "reaffirmed its support for the Caribbean democracies which are signatories to the Lome Convention."

We note that the resolution was adopted by 94 votes in favour, 33 against, and 29 abstentions. It was mainly supported by the Liberal, Conservative and Christian Democratic groups.

In the meantime the European Commission has lifted its suspen-

sion on aid programmes to Grenada and in doing so the Commission said that it would give humanitarian aid if requested, provided that assurance was given that this aid would in fact reach the population directly affected by recent events.

This support by the European Parliament of action in Grenada has helped to reduce the tensions which had arisen over the Grenada intervention, between the U.S., Jamaica, Barbados and the smaller states in the Eastern Caribbean and the rest of the world, especially in the wake of the angry resolutions passed, first in the Security Council and vetoed by the U.S., and passed overwhelmingly in the General Assembly of the United Nations.

This decision by the European Parliament took place just a few days before the resolution of the differences among the 48 member states of the Commonwealth meeting in New Delhi at the end of November, when in a compromise agreement, there was no condemnation of the action, but there was an attitude of trying to see how the Commonwealth can help constructively to assist Grenada in its return to democracy.

This, we are certain, will have a great impact on the development of democracy, not only in Grenada, but in the region.

Action expected on recovery of missing funds

ST GEORGE'S, January 5, (CANA):

GRENADA'S INTERIN ADMINISTRATION IS contemplating court action to recover more than EC\$200,000 (EC\$137¢ U.S.) owed to the Treasury by Cabinet Ministers officials and other staffers of the recently deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), well-placed official sources here said.

Consideration is also being given to freezing the local bank accounts of persons known to owe the Government huge sums of money, the sources said.

"We know for a fact that about fifty persons, including a number of foreigners who have already left the country, owe the Government a lot of money from advances drawn on their salaries," one member of the provisional Government told CANA.

The official, who spoke on condition that his name be withheld, indicated that most

of the former PRG Ministers and top officers of the Revolutionary Military Council which ruled Grenada briefly after a bloody army October 19 were defaulters.

Ex-Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Trade Bernard Coard owes about EC\$50,000 and his wife Phyllis who was a junior Minister, an additional EC\$12,000 dollars, the Government official said.

The former Health Minister Christopher de Riggs, who is now in detention, is said to owe the Treasury EC\$61,000, while ex-Mobilisation and Information Minister Selwyn Strachan is in arrears to the tune of some EC\$23,000.

Others whose advances have not been repaid include Army commander General Hudson Austin, EC\$23,000 and Alva James, a senior official in the Ministry of Planning, EC\$35,000.

Four get pardon in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, December 23, (CANA):

Grenada's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, acting on the advice of the island's Mercy Committee, has pardoned four young Grenadians, including one woman, who were sentenced to death a year ago for the 1980 Queen's Park bomb blast murders, an official source said today.

Grace Augustine, Kenneth Budhall, Russel Budhall, and Layne Phillip, were sentenced to hang in November 1982 for the deaths of three persons when a bomb exploded at a rally sponsored by the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG).

But following the October U.S.-led military intervention, the four walked

out of the prison like all other prisoners. Augustin and Kenneth Budhall were later taken back into custody but the whereabouts of the other two were unknown.

"As far as I know, they have been pardoned. But I can't say if they have been released," the source told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

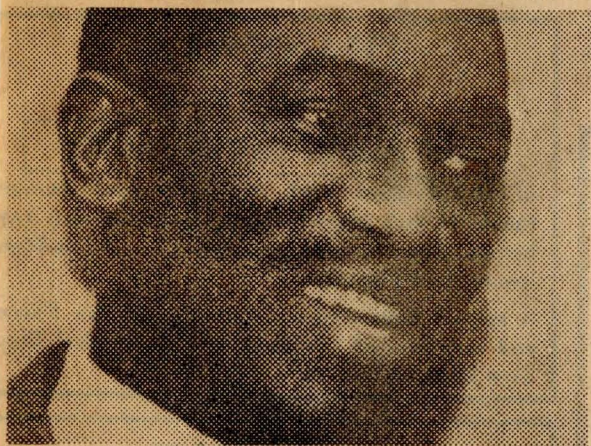
The four were tried under the former Government's Terrorism Prevention Law which provided for trial without a jury.

A high-level prison source has confirmed that both Augustine and Budhall have been released.

"They have been released on the order of the Governor-General," the source told CANA.

Greener Feb. 22, 1984

GAIRY GETS CARNIVAL-LIKE WELCOME



St Georges, Grenada, Jan 21, Cana:

Former Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy was given a carnival-like welcome by a few hundred members and supporters of his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) when he returned from exile today.

Asked by reporters at Pearl's airport how it felt to be back, Sir Eric said in a voice choked with emotion "words cannot express. I have been five years in exile. Words cannot express."

Sir Eric, 62, was overthrown in March 1979 while the veteran politician was on his way to United States on official business. He has lived in the U.S. since then.

A U.S.-led invasion of Grenada in October which toppled a shortlived military government that had ousted and killed Gairy's leftist successor, Maurice Bishop, paved the way for his return.

The former Prime Minister arrived by light aircraft on a private flight from St Croix in the U.S. Virgin Islands. The flamboyant Sir Eric, was nattily dressed in cream suit, white shoes, and off-white hat.

He was accompanied by an unidentified man, believed to be a bodyguard.

After a short impromptu news conference, Gairy moved across the airstrip tarmac where cheering supporters mobbed and kissed him. Others in the streets outside danced and sang as the occasion took on a carnival atmosphere. One banner read: "we never let our leader fall."

Sir Eric asked his supporters to sing two hymns - "Stand up, stand up, for Jesus", and "O God our help in ages past". Then amidst the movement of aircraft he led them in prayer during which he gave thanks for the "rescue mission" by the U.S. and seven Caribbean islands.

One elderly woman, dressed in all-white, presented Sir Eric with a bouquet of white plastic flowers and white rosary. She said "this is for my premier, I love him."

Gairy later left the airport for the Grenada capital, St Georges.

Among those greeting him on his arrival were officials of his GULP including Chairman Oliver Raeburn. Local GULP officials were denied police permission to hold a motorcade and demonstration as part of the welcome for their leader.

Sir Eric, who led the GULP to victory in seven out of eight elections since 1950 insisted to reporters that he will not participate in elections planned for the latter half of 1984.

He said he would not even speak on political platforms, but stressed that it did not mean he was retiring from active politics.

A POLL

a poll sample of 1000 people in Grenada regarded the multi-national force thing."

Eighty per cent of a public opinion poll conducted during the last

week of December 1983 and the first week of January 1984 by St. Augustine Research Associates of Trinidad and Tobago to determine the reaction of Grenadians to the events following the execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Only seven per cent were opposed to the intervention by the multi-national forces comprising American and Caribbean troops.

Other findings of the survey showed that 30 per cent of the sample thought that members of the Ruling Military Council now in detention should be tried in a special court and 17 per cent wanted them tried in regular courts.

On the question of whether the People's Revolutionary Government was seeking to convert Grenada to a Cuban-/Soviet base, 56 per cent believed this to be so; and 91 per cent of those who felt that way were opposed to the idea.

Sixty-seven per cent of the sample felt that the Americans were morally obliged to complete the construction of the airport at Port Salines.

Please see PAGE 9 for the first two chapters of the survey findings. Other chapters will be published on Friday, January 27 and Friday, February 3.

Gleaner Feb. 22 1984

Ruling disfavours counsel

ST. GEORGE'S, February 20, (CANA):

British lawyer Lord Anthony Gifford was today denied permission by the Grenada High Court to be admitted to the local bar to represent detainees taken into custody following last October's U.S.-led invasion.

Justice Patterson was to have ruled on the application last Friday but said he needed more time because of the serious nature of the case.

Lord Gifford's applications was made under the Grenada Bar under Act of 1971 which stipulates that persons who qualify to practise law in Britain are entitled to practise in Grenada.

Putting his case, Grenadian lawyer Carol Bristol told the court that the law under which the application was made is still operative and legal in the country.

But Guyana-born Justice Patterson at today's hearing said in front of a small group of spectators, mainly the wives of some of the detainees, that there was no evidence to support his claim and as such 'the application cannot stand.'

Among the detainees are Ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife, Phyllis, as well as former Government Ministers Christopher De Riggs and Selwyn Strachan, and Hudson Austin, who headed the Army of the deposed People's Revolutionary Government.

The detainees were picked up in the aftermath of the October 25 United States-led invasion by multi-national forces to topple a leftwing military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Justice Patterson stated that according to his interpretation, People's Law No. 4 of 1979 (the PRG proclaimed Peoples' (Laws) Repeals Act 17 of 1971 which gives the judge authority to admit, among others, English-trained lawyers to the local bar.

A subsequent law, People's Law No. 14 of 1979, the judge said, was passed by the PRG in which section 7 had the effect of reviving those sections that were prevailing when People's Law No. 4 of 1979 was promulgated.

He declared that the re-enactment brought back section 77 of Act 17 of 1971 not in its original form but with the amendments impliedly made to it by Act 48 of 1972, which Act, he said, disentitles the application to succeed.

Justice Patterson also stated that under section 10 of People's Law No. 14 of 1979, qualifications for admission to the local bar continue to be what they were and are set out in Act 48 of 1972.

This Act, he indicated, clearly disqualifies the application by Lord Gifford, who was admitted to the English bar in 1962.

UWI Libraries

Grenada Jewels

THE OPINIONS of our commentator, Edward Pearce, as well as the debating points of "the Noble Lords" in Parliament (both in last month's ENCOUNTER) are all very much to the topical point; but in this instance of the incredible Grenada story it is surely the hard unadorned facts which are more pertinent and truly illuminating. I think the historian Hugh Thomas (Lord Thomas of Swynnerton, in our *Hansard* account) touched upon the dramatic newness of the post-invasion Caribbean situation when he remarked that this was surely the first time that a Marxist-Leninist state, tiny though it was, had fallen apart, or (if you will) had been disintegrated or destabilised; and now we could see it all from the inside.

Some bits and pieces of totalitarian reality did emerge fleetingly in 1953 in Eastern Germany when for a day (16-17 June) the workers' uprising there "liberated" a few prison archives. These were only a few pages, and they matched what we already knew from the available Soviet documents (first captured by the German Army, then liberated by the US Army) known as "the Smolensk archive." More emerged in

both the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 and the Prague Spring of 1968. The usual Communist controls of secrecy and censorship were, alas, soon restored—at the point of Soviet Army bayonets—but we had for a time a good if horrific look at how the cruel and barbarous régimes which led to such popular mass disaffection had been operating. The Czech documentation of the "show trials" and the other judicial proceedings, which unjustly condemned so many hundreds of thousands, was certainly unprecedented. But we must also remember that the Party and the Secret Police remained intact, and preserved their "Bolshevik integrity." Few top secret files leaked. One official Polish censor fled from Warsaw to Stockholm, and *Solidarity* felt free enough to publish the details of the entire apparatus of censorship and mind-control.

For many liberal-left theoreticians these days, the very concept of totalitarianism is non-existent, but for the curious historian who is still interested in "how a Totalitarian System works", the case of Grenada has been a field-day and a free-for-all. The snippets which have come through the world press in all-too-brief dispatches need to be pondered (a new and even more sensational story is always breaking elsewhere!). One can only hope that the US State Department, or perhaps the Caribbean Organisation, will see to it that a complete Red Book is published, giving us all the documents captured on the island after the Marines landed and the Jamaica-Barbados officers had looked around and satisfied themselves that their fears had been justified.¹

The details of both the armaments caches and the secret diplomatic treaties with the Soviet bloc were dismaying enough. But the whole spirit of a dictatorship which cultivated what they called "Bolshevik staunchness" is at once depressing and fascinating. In only four short years Messrs Bishop, Coard, and Austin—despite murderous arguments among themselves (faction-fighters will always be with us, comrades)—were able to set up a little Caribbean sand-box operation of Marxist-Leninist principles which can almost function as an "ideal model" for political scientists.

Alas, so much of our Western press is politically more concerned—as was the "Noble Lord" Lord Kennet (Wayland

Young)—to measure the length of the air strip (8000 feet? 9? 10?) in order to determine whether it really was intended for Cuban-Soviet military operations or merely for tourists coming to a paradise island which was eager to cash in on its "island-in-the-sun" operation. The political focus is chronically one-eyed: What misdemeanours are the Americans up to now? The documents, even in excerpts, at least restore attention to where it belongs—what was high Soviet strategy, operating directly from Moscow and sometimes from Castro's Havana centre for "expeditionary revolutionary forces" (now as "health workers" in Angola, as Ambassador Andy Young once explained; now as "construction workers" in Grenada)—what was the Kremlin really up to?

I was struck by the elementary obviousness of the blunt reply given by the Soviet Army's chief-of-staff. The captured document revealed details of a meeting in Moscow, on 10 March 1983, between Mr Bernard Bourne (Minister-Counsellor of the Grenadian Embassy) and Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov. There were the usual commitments to increasing arms supplies, but there was also this little bit of political ideology from the top manager of the Soviet military-industrial complex:

"... The Marshal said that over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America. Today there are Nicaragua, Grenada, and a serious battle is going on in El Salvador.

The Marshal of the Soviet Union then stressed that US imperialism would try to prevent progress but that there were no prospects for imperialism to turn back history. . . .

Moreover, Marshal Ogarkov emphasised that in an aggressive climate the military people have tasks to do. He explained that since Grenada was located close to US imperialism and was not developed militarily, the Grenada revolution would have to be specifically vigilant at all times. . . . Further still, the Marshal of the Soviet Union reminded Major Louison [Major Einstein Louison, Grenadian chief-of-staff, then "studying" in Moscow] that the Soviet Union would contribute to raising the combat readiness and preparedness of the armed forces of Grenada. . . . Additionally, referring to the question of deputation of Soviet specialists to Grenada to conduct studies related to the construction of military projects, the Marshal informed the Grenadian side that the team of specialists would be sent in one month's time. . . .

The entire meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of warmth, friendliness, simplicity and unpretentiousness. The meeting ended with warm embraces."

This is clear enough (although there will always be those who imagine the struggle to be simply one of agrarian reformers against poverty). And surely this much could be easily comprehended by the Grenadian revolutionaries trying hard to master "ML", the fragments of Marxism-Leninism they picked up from Left Club circles in the London School of Economics. For the rest it would seem to be a kind of pidgin-Marxism. They try hard to follow the music, but the tune always comes out as

¹ A first selection of documents has now been published (16 December) by the US Dept. of State and Dept. of Defense. The delay was inexcusable. It was said by one hesitant official that the archives could be considered as "stolen" and should perhaps be returned intact to the Grenada government; another dilatory diplomat explained, quite unpersuasively, that world opinion might take them to be "Yankee forgeries."

No one seemed to be aware, in the historical amnesia of our times, that the great drama of liberation—as in the French Revolution, exposing the Royal records, as in the Russian Revolution, revealing the Czarist archives—is always associated with the climax of truth-telling. To hesitate is to lose.

Still, one document—belated though it is—is having international repercussions. It discloses a "Secret Regional Caucus" to coordinate efforts to influence the Socialist International (which was to meet in Grenada, although the organisation is not yet on the record with condolences for the murder of their S.I. host).

The revelation of a "secret caucus" has scandalised many Socialist parties around the world—especially in view of the fact that the representatives of the Cuban Communist Party were present to assist in the plans for manipulating them. A first report which alarmed the Italian Socialists appeared in *Il Giornale* (dispatch by Gino Bianco, 12 December 1983).

the refrain of a calypso ballad—as when, in the purge of the unfortunate Maurice Bishop, the Prime Minister who was incapable of taking a staunch Bolshevik line, he was condemned as being “*counter against the revo.*” One can almost sing that last phrase. Easily chantable also was the Grenada Airport’s slogan: “*REVOLUTION’S the SOLUTION!*” Indeed some coinages are indisputably original, even in the long history of Party rhetoric, as in the vivid description by the unhappy comrades (blaming it all, of course, on Bishop, the hapless heretic) of the troubled revolution, with a demoralised army and a sinking economy, as being “*in a state of rut.*”

IN THIS mini-Marxist régime the theory may have been thin and the practice primitive, but there is always a certain native shrewdness which accompanies the wily demands of holding personal power. The unpopular “New Jewel” movement may have come to be called the “New Jungle” movement, but the poor chaps did make a serious attempt to better themselves. In the first place they made the island larger by exaggerating the population statistics. Evidently there was no basis for the official figure of 110,000—but it served to make its expanding military force seem slightly less disproportionate; and, far more important, it reduced the official per capita figure (i.e., for purposes of getting a 14.1 million dollar loan) from \$166 to \$128. Bishop’s attempt at a census came up, originally, with 85,000. On this basis the Grenadian Revolution’s appeal for international aid and foreign loans seemed unappealing.

As one document reveals (the protocol of the meeting of the Political-Economic Bureau on 3 August, led by Bishop and his subsequent assassin, General Hudson Austin), a way had to be found to make the statistics look more attractive for Western bankers and Aid officials. After all, Brazil was asking for “only” \$50 per head in order to get its near-bankrupt finances in order. Maurice Bishop suggested taking a lesson from the clever comrades in Cuba and Surinam on how to do the national book-keeping in such a way as to have “loan-appeal.”

“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 re-adjustment of the books.”

And it was Maurice Bishop who (according to the protocol) proposed that they learn from their neighbours’ accountancy experiences and “introduce for these purposes two different sets of book-keeping procedures.”

It is not yet a matter of record whether there was time enough for that. At any rate, between the high hopes of summer and the last October days when US Marines arrived to “*counter the revo*” at least one good loan from the International Monetary Fund was approved for Grenada. The lesson for other revolutionary régimes is clear: Accountants of the world unite, you have nothing to lose but the raw deficits in your uncooked books. . . .

Cleaner Feb. 9 1984

Grenada gets aid portion

GEORGE'S, February 1, (CANA):

The United States says it has already handed over just over a third of the US\$27-million in aid allocated to Grenada since last October's bloody political disturbances here.

A spokesman for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) said yesterday that in the 95 days since the October 25, 1983 joint military intervention here by American and Caribbean forces to end the strife, USAID had finalised 22 projects with the Government and paid over US\$9.5-million into local treasury for implementation of these schemes.

Additionally USAID has pledged a further US\$17.5-million he said.

The USAID official spoke of the occasion of the initialling of an agreement between the Government of Grenada and the American foundation Project Hope.

Ray Dmuth, member of Grenada's interim administration responsible for health signed the document along with Dr William B. Walsh, President and founder of Project Hope.

Walsh said the programme is to bring in initially, physicians to meet some immediate health care needs because of certain specialities. There will be also family type physicians to assist in the rural districts.

"We will have 20 people here by the end of this week," he said, "and these are doctors, sanitary engineers and bio-medical technicians (to repair medical equipment) to train people."

Clean Feb. 2 1984

Advising Grenada on Security

ST. GEORGE'S, January 31, (CANA):

The following is the text of the communique issued in St. Georges Grenada on Tuesday January 31, by the heads of Government of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States who along with representatives from the United States, Barbados, and Jamaica ended a meeting on Tuesday night on Grenada's internal security. Regrettably in our issue yesterday the text was omitted by human error in the computer operations, and replaced by a repeat of another story.

"At the invitation of the Government of Grenada, representatives of the OECS, Barbados, Jamaica and the United States of America met in St. George's, Grenada on January 30, 1984. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the advisory council of Grenada to review arrangements pertaining to security and other related matters consequent upon the multi-national forces intervention on 25th October 1983.

In his welcoming address the chairman of the advisory council of Grenada placed on record Grenada's deep gratitude and sincere thanks for the military assistance rendered by the countries concerned in mounting the rescue mission launched on October 25th and expressed the hope for further efforts at regional cooperation.

The chairman of the OECS, Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, in reply welcomed the opportunity for heads of government to meet in Grenada. She recognized the difficult tasks which Grenada was faced with but

nevertheless hoped that the advisory council will do all in its power to hold general elections at the earliest possible opportunity.

The meeting reviewed the security situation in Grenada and considered reports on future arrangements for the maintenance of law and order for the period leading up to elections, including arrangements for finance.

The meeting received reports on the number and position of persons presently detained in Grenada and noted that the review tribunal established for this purpose was continuing to process applications from the detainees for their release.

The meeting was informed that the Advisory Council was giving consideration to the establishment of a commission of enquiry into the events leading up to October 19, 1983.

The meeting considered the matter of continued assistance in the maintenance of law and order from the countries presently participating in the multi-national forces and discussed the question of assistance from additional sources.

It was agreed that proposals discussed at the meeting in respect to arrangements for personnel, equipment and financing for the security forces would be finalized for the consideration of the Advisory Council of Grenada.

The meeting was informed of the views of the Advisory council of completion of the international airport at point salines and of the Council's hope for donor assistance in this respect.

Cruise ship visits Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, January 31, (CANA):

Grenada today gave a steelband welcome to 650 passengers of the "Cunard Countess", the first cruise liner to visit the island since October's U.S.-led invasion.

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, and head of the Interim Government, Nicholas Brathwaite headed the official welcoming party as the ship sailed into St. George's Harbour.

"It was a sincere welcome," said Floris Fengolia from Illinois, the first passenger to touch Grenadian soil. "It really was an honour. When we got the warm reception we were extremely thrilled. We are happy to be here. It's really beautiful here."

The Angel Harp steel orchestra greeted the tourists with scintillating renditions of calypsos as the smiling, mainly middle-aged and elderly passengers disembarked.

After the Cunard Countess docked, the passengers were on board for about 90 minutes for the official welcoming reception. They emerged smiling clearly delighted to be here.

One of the visitors, Bruce Brodsky of New York, said they were told mid-journey that the Cunard Countess would stop at Grenada. The ship was a frequent visitor here before October's political developments which saw a violent army coup and the invasion to topple the shortlived military Government.

The ship last visited here on October 11. It is expected to resume its fortnightly service to Grenada.

Fengolio, asked for her views on the invasion, said: "I have every confidence in the President. I think he did a wonderful job in sending our troops here so that people like us can enjoy the island again."

"We were very sad when it was closed. I feel friendly toward the people of Grenada..." she said.

Brodsky, who followed Fengolio off the ship, however expressed some reservations, particularly about Washington's decision to bar reporters from Grenada at the time of the intervention.

"However, it is wonderful to be here, and I am sure we will have a fine time," he told reporters.

He said there was no concern among the passengers about coming to the island. "Nobody would put a cruise ship here if there was any danger to the passengers or anything like that."

Most of the passengers were booked for tours around this scenic 133-square mile country and others planned to go shopping and seabathing before leaving tonight for Barbados.

GLENER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1984

Undecided

ST. GEORGE'S, February 2, (CANA):

Grenadians seem undecided over whom they would like to see lead their country following forthcoming elections, according to a public opinion poll conducted here by Professor William Adams, of the George Washington University in the United States.

Survey results, a copy of which was made available to CANA today, showed that about 84 per cent of those persons interviewed were unable to name anyone they wanted to see emerge as Grenada's new Prime Minister.

The survey was conducted in St. George's, the capital and largest city on Saturday, January 14, 1984.

The document said some 351 Grenadians were interviewed consisting of 55 per cent men, 44 percent women and that 31 per cent of the persons were over 40 years, 42 per cent between the ages 24-39 and 28 per cent between the 16-23 age group.

Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose left wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) ruled Grenada since coming to power in a March 1979 coup, was himself executed last October 19.

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Grenada sacks tourism director

ST. GEORGES'S,
February 3,
(CANA):

Grenada's Director of Tourism, Jane Belfon, has been dismissed, head of the Interim Government here Nicholas Brathwaite confirmed today.

He was responding to Miss Belfon's own announcement that she was on Tuesday handed

a note signed by Assistant Cabinet Secretary Curtis Straughn, stating that her one year contract was not being renewed.

Miss Belfon said she was puzzled, since she had already signed a new one-year contract with the new Grenada Government on January 9, 1984 to replace the previous one which had

expired at the end of last year.

"I was asked by the interim member responsible for tourism Dr. Pat Emmanuel whether I would continue in the job as Director of Tourism and I accepted," she said.

Emmanuel had said the Interim Government was willing to retain her, she said "and I was given

a call by the Ministry of Planning to come down to sign for an additional year."

But when contacted by CANA Brathwaite said as far as he knew a decision was taken since last November not to renew Miss Belfon's

one-year contract.

Brathwaite said for some reason it appeared that Miss Belfon did not receive this decision of the Interim Government that her contract which expired December 31, 1983 should not be renewed.

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WINDOW on the WORLD

Grenada update

By Vincent Tulloch

Three months after the United States led invasion of Grenada, the country remains in a state of political uncertainty, with some leaders demanding action, and others expressing caution.

In the streets of St. George's and the sidewalks and curbs of the countryside, the look of desperation stares you straight from the young faces.

Meantime, U.S. soldiers acting as military police and Caribbean soldiers/policemen - mainly Jamaicans, are visible everywhere, on foot, on the seas (coast guard) and dashing along pot-hole filled roads.

There is only one area that Grenadians seem to agree on - the need for the continued foreign security presence.

Jamaica Defence Force Colonel Ormsby, who heads the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force, is of the opinion that a military presence will be required for a long time, say two to three years.

Goodwill should last

In an interview in his office in the study of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Ormsby said "Things have been very quiet since late last year. We get excellent co-operation from the people."

Asked if Grenadians will not after a period become weary of seeing foreign troops in their country, he admitted that that may be so, but added that it is the politicians' job to know when to quit. For his part, he thinks that as long as the job is done professionally, the goodwill will last for some time.

However, it is not all plain sailing. Some Jamaican soldiers say that they get faces and cold stares from young Grenadians, while a member of the U.S. Coast Guard said "they tell me to f... off. I do not reply. I do understand their feeling."

The frustrations of Grenadians are mirrored in accusations that the Interim Administrative Council is doing nothing.

Gairy must be tried

George Luoison a former member of the ousted Peoples Revolutionary Government told me in an interview that everything is at a standstill.

"They (IAC) have stopped our literacy programmes, all our fundamental projects have been frozen. Mass unemployment has returned."

In taking a swipe at the IAC, he lashed out at the return of Eric Gairy

and the regional leaders.

"Gairy is a criminal and must be tried. The Duffus Report for instance, highlighted many of those crimes."

On the response of regional leaders he said "our worst fears have been realised. After the Coard clique betrayed the Revolution the "yard boys" carried out their neo-colonial acts. Our country is occupied. Any foreign troops must go."

On the other side of the coin, Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the IAC puts the Grenada issue in a context which he said will allow people to understand what is happening.

He listed four problems which were inherited after the October invasion. A non-existent economy, security force, an over-politicised country and civil service.

Since then Mr. Brathwaite said "We have been doing some work. For the first time this month (January), we will be able to pay our civil servants."

"We have drawn up an economic package to be presented to a donors' country meeting in Barbados on February 6. We expect to get help from a wide variety of states at that meeting. As you know we have disbanded the army and militia. Several are now out of work, but many were merely getting pay for being part of the Party."

Brathwaite thinks security has improved very much as he quipped. "I do not drive with a bodyguard now." However, he added, with so many men trained to use weapons, one must be careful.

Sent packing

Several Guyanese who were hired as experts over Grenadians were sent packing.

Like others, Brathwaite sees a period of two to three years of a foreign military presence.

On the political scene everything is pointing to elections sometime this year. Though it could be held in Spring, it appears that it will be in Autumn, so as to give political parties time to organise.

Some parties are already hitting the scene. Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party appears to have a head start, with former detainee Oliver Raeburn in the saddle. Raeburn is confident of victory. Winston Whyte, another detainee, seems set to jump into the fight with his United Progressive Party. Another four or five parties, including the New Jewel Movement and the Grenada National Party are also waiting in the wings.

However, the view of the man in the street is that elections should wait. They feel that they are being pushed into something which they are not mentally ready for.

Grenada isn't the only Caribbean problem

but in a rural area of the country.

KEITH JOHNSON
Ambassador of Jamaica

Washington

I wish to draw attention to an article appearing December 18, ("Grenada isn't our only Caribbean problem", Outlook) in which the writer, Juan Williams, stated that "A week before the Grenada invasion, a member of Jamaica's parliament and supporter of pro-American Prime Minister Edward Seaga got out of his car at a stoplight in Kingston and was gunned down."

There was a former member of parliament for the Opposition People's National Party who was shot and killed in October of this year, and police investigation of this incident in no way corroborates the implication in the article that this was politically inspired. Incidentally, this tragedy did not occur at a stoplight in Kingston

It is unfortunate that Mr. Williams sought to merge all the diverse islands that make up the Caribbean into one uniform picture of a region of "overwhelming poverty ... which is still governed by a string of unstable governments that remain ripe for murderous coups..."

His article stated that "government forces in Trinidad had stormed Moslem households there and claim to have found large arms caches which they said were being prepared for an attempted leftist overthrow of the government by Moslems."

The facts are these: members of the Trinidad and Tobago police service, acting on information received, conducted searches on two or three premises in a routine manner after having obtained the appropriate search warrants as required by law.

Neither arms nor ammunition were found. Indeed, the only illegal substance found was a small quantity of marijuana. The government of Trinidad and Tobago made no claim to have found large arms caches and made no statement imputing seditious intent to the Moslems of Trinidad and Tobago.

Determination

Mr. Williams refers to levels of unemployment of "over 20 percent" and to the "big" foreign debts of the Caribbean nations. In Trinidad and Tobago, the unemployment rate is 10.3 percent, and the external debt serving on its foreign debt of \$592 million, not of \$820 million as stated, as a percentage of exports, represents only 6.3 percent in 1983. This is significantly less than the average

amount of outstanding debt in relation to GDP in respect of all developing countries, including oil-exporting countries.

Indeed, the final proof that Mr. Williams' article could not be referring to Trinidad and Tobago is his claim that "calypso is now a pleasant reminder of the past ..." Come, come, Mr. Williams, it is high time you visited Trinidad and Tobago!

J. O'NEIL-LEWIS

Ambassador of Trinidad and Tobago
Washington

NOTE: The article by Juan Williams, in which he misquoted the Gleaner's Editor, was reprinted in the Sunday Gleaner of December 25, 1983.

Guyana concerned over US troops in Grenada

Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 4, CANA :

Guyana has again expressed concern at the presence of American troops in Grenada.

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Carl Greenidge told newsmen that Guyana's position was outlined at last weekend's 24th meeting of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) Council of Ministers in Georgetown.

He described the discussions on

the invasion of Grenada and the grave problems resulting, as "frank but conciliatory."

Guyana condemned the invasion which was supported with troops and policemen from Barbados, Jamaica, and five nations of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Greenidge said Deputy Prime Minister of Antigua and Barbuda,

Lester Bird tried to capture the mood of reconciliation at November 15, in New Delhi at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference.

Greenidge said the summit looked forward to the interim administration in St. Georges functioning free of external interference, pressure or presence of foreign military forces.

82nd Airborne for Grenada landing again

ST. GEORGE'S, Feb-
ruary 5, (CANA):

Paratroopers of the 82nd Airborne Division of the U.S. Army, who launched last October's multi-national invasion of Grenada, are returning to the island as guest stars of 10th anniversary of independence celebrations Tuesday.

The paratroopers will

give a parachute jumping display at the Queens Park playing field, just outside St. George's, to be attended by U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz who will pay a flying visit to the island the same day.

An official statement said Shultz, now on a 10-day Latin American and Caribbean tour, will come to Grenada before

going to Barbados for a donors conference to consider financial aid to the Spice Isle.

U.S. and Caribbean forces landed in Grenada last October 25 to topple a military Government that had taken power in a violent coup, killing Prime Minister

Maurice Bishop.

Shultz, the statement said, would be joined by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and head of the Interim Government Nicholas Brathwaite at the Queens Park ceremony which will also include music from the 82nd Division Band, the Royal Grenada Police

Force and a local steel-band.

Grenada gained independence from Britain February 7, 1974 but in the last four years Bishop's leftist regime downplayed the event in favour of the anniversary of the March 13, 1979 overthrow of the then

Government of Sir Eric Gairy.

The state-owned Radio Grenada said today a Government-appointed committee had appealed to Grenadians to participate in the celebrations.

The radio said another special guest of the

country, Miss World 1983, Sandra Hutt of England will arrive here today.

It said she will spend one-week and will make several public appearances.

The British warship *HMS Plymouth* is also due today on a three-day goodwill visit.

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Shultz supports Grenada airport

ST. GEORGE'S, February 7, (CANA-Reuter):

American Secretary of State George Shultz today endorsed completion of a Grenadian airport begun by the Cubans and called a potential strategic threat by President Ronald Reagan.

Shultz told a news conference at the end of a six-hour stopover on the Caribbean island that the airport was needed for tourist traffic and said he was sure the project would be completed.

Work on the airport halted after U.S. troops invaded Grenada last October following the murder of Marxist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a military takeover by a more radical faction of his New Jewel Movement.

The invasion resulted in Cuban workers and troops being ousted from the island.

Shultz, whose silver and blue Air Force jet landed at the airport earlier today, told reporters, "from my own standpoint, having landed there and looked around a little, it is certainly a facility that is needed there and one which, one way or another, I'm sure will be completed."

President Reagan had frequently criticised construction of the airport's 10,000-foot runway, citing its possible use by the Cubans for military purposes.

However, U.S. aid officials who went to the island following the invasion based their criticism of the project on the fact there were no tourist facilities such as hotel rooms to go with it.

Shultz said completion of the airport at Point Salines was discussed everywhere he went in his round of talks here today.

He said a study of the project was now circulating in the U.S. Government.

The island's only other airport cannot accommodate full-size jet planes and is distant from the capital of St. George's.

Bouncing around the island's pot-holed roads, Shultz today had talks in the Governor's mansion with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the governing Advisory Council, attended a festive independence day celebration at a cricket stadium and raised the flag at the opening of Grenada's first U.S. Embassy.

Grenada said far from being free

BRIDGETOWN, February 7, (CANA):

The people of Grenada, where American President Ronald Reagan sent troops to unseat a military junta last October, are still a long way from being free, according to the *Caribbean Contact* newspaper.

"Grenadians have not been given their freedom," the monthly said. "There is still a long and difficult road ahead to win and create that freedom for themselves."

The claim was made in an editorial in which the paper said that Grenada's new caretaker Government was accountable not to Grenadians but to the U.S. administration.

The paper, published by Caribbean Conference of Churches, was also critical of former Prime Minister

Eric Gairy's call for the United States to have a permanent military presence on Grenada.

It said the stage may be set for "a remarkable political trade-off" between the U.S. and Gairy, involving permission for Washington to establish a military and naval base in Grenada in return for deepened U.S. support for Gairy's bid for power.

In its January-February edition, *Caribbean Contact* said Grenada's interim administration, like the leftist Government of Maurice Bishop, who was ousted and killed by the Army, lacked popular accountability.

"In the final resort," said the paper, "the administration is accountable not to Grenadians but to the U.S. Government and U.S. Armed Forces that put and maintain it where it is."

Gleaner Feb. 8 1984

Shultz in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada,
Feb. 7, (CANA):

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said today Washington would like to see its peace-keeping forces in Grenada leave as soon as possible.

"Our desire is not to stay here in that posture, and the sooner we can be replaced by people from other islands nearby or other countries or as time goes by Grenadians trained in police type work the better," he said.

Shultz spoke before flying out for Barbados following a one-day visit to Grenada — the first trip here by such a high-ranking American official since last October's U.S.-led invasion to restore order following a bloody coup.

Washington has some 300 military police and support personnel here on peace-keeping duties, with more than 400 counterparts from fellow Caribbean states.

Shultz said his discussions today with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and head of the Interim Government Nicholas Brathwaite did not touch on any date for the withdrawal of U.S. forces.

"We didn't discuss a date nor I wasn't asked to make a commitment that our current forces would stay until the elections, but it was more (the talks) in terms of a common agreement that security is important and in one way or the other it would be maintained", he said.

Shultz was given a rousing reception here this afternoon by a 5,000 strong crowd when he arrived at an open air park to witness a parachute display by U.S. paratroopers — the main event marking Grenada's 10th anniversary of independence.

The display was by members of the 82nd Airborne Division of the U.S. Army, whose paratroopers spearheaded the invasion.

British loan for Grenada

LONDON, February 7, (CANA-Reuter):

Britain will give a new interest-free loan of £1-million sterling (US\$1.41-million) to Grenada, Timothy Raison, Minister for Overseas Development, said today.

The loan will be repayable over 25 years with a seven-year grace period.

Britain gave its former Caribbean colony a £750,000 sterling (US\$1.1-million) grant immediately after last October's American-led invasion of the island.

Gleaner

Feb. 9

1984

New NJM foundation to honour Bishop, 'comrades'

From ALISTER HUGHES
(Gleaner Grenada
Correspondent)

ST. GEORGE'S, January 23.

The New Jewel Movement (NJM) has established a foundation "in the memory, spirit and name of those who sacrificed all material things they had and sacrificed their very lives on behalf of the Grenadian working people."

This was disclosed yesterday at a function held at new NJM premises which have been dedicated to Maurice Bishop and the memories of all who died on October 19 last when Bishop, members of his Cabinet and members of the public were slain by the People's Revolutionary Army of the NJM.

Addressing some 50 people assembled for the occasion, George Louison Radix, former Minister of Agriculture in the Peoples Revolutionary

Government (PRG) said the foundation will put together different forms of recognition "for the names of our glorious leaders who were so brutally gunned down on October 19 last year.

"We recall with the greatest of pain", he said, "the years of struggle which went into building the Grenada revolution. We recall also that, on March 13, 1979, that Maurice Bishop, when he addressed our nation as our leader, he pointed out that the revolution was for food, work, justice and for bringing benefits to the poor and working people of our country, that the revolution was going to make sure that everyone, no matter of what political affiliation, would benefit from the gains that our people were to receive in the years ahead."

Louison said that, during the years Bishop was leader of the country, all those objectives were met. The revolution, he said, brought bread, work, freedom and it ensured that the children of the country got proper educa-

tion, that health facilities went forward and that "in fact, the promises of March 13 were a living reality."

"But then grew a cancer within the movement", he said, "and blind ambition and greed for power by a group of fanatics within the party and within the PRG turned back the revolution in the most fatal way and gunned down some of our most brilliant leaders."

Louison said Grenadians owed it to these "dead heroes", to launch the foundation which will keep their

memory alive, and, he said the foundation will attempt to do a number of things.

"First of all", he said, "the foundation will attempt to gather funds so that we will be able to build some kind of physical monument in some part of Grenada in the name of our martyrs and heroes."

Secondly, Louison said, efforts will be made to establish a centre from which photos, jerseys, pamphlets, leaflets, books, video-cassetts and other forms of cassetts and all other kinds of propaganda material will be dis-

tributed in the name of "Maurice Bishop and the heroes and martyrs of October 19th."

"The foundation will also seek to have important places in Grenada named after the persons who died on October 19, Louison said.

"We have a number of important and historic places", he said, "not least among them the international airport which was personally begun on the efforts of Comrade Maurice Bishop."

Efforts must be made also, Louison said, to get the remains of those

who died on October 19 and have them put on a "proper place."

The ex-Minister of Agriculture gave and indication of the nature of the material which will be distributed by the foundation.

"The foundation is not a political party," he said, "but Maurice Bishop, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bain and all the comrades who so honourably give their lives were politicians and so, when we distribute anything about them, it will be political ideas that we are distributing."

GRENADA: 'Join us,' Adams tells Chambers

BRIDGETOWN, February 9,
(CANA):

Barbados, recommending a more positive approach to Caribbean affairs, has urged Trinidad and Tobago to join a regional defence scheme involving six countries and also to send a police contingent to Grenada to help maintain law and order.

Barbados Prime Minister, Tom Adams, said Trinidad and Tobago had not been asked to join the Eastern Caribbean security scheme initially because it was felt that the oil-rich twin-island state would refuse.

but he told reporters he hoped

the Trinidad and Tobago Government would "abandon its negative attitudes" and join Barbados, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda as a member of the pack.

Adams also said, during a news conference yesterday, that he was in favour of Trinidad and Tobago sending policemen to Grenada, where U.S. and Caribbean security personnel have been helping the island's police force keep order in the aftermath of last October's American-led invasion.

Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Belize and the Bahamas had reserva-

tions about the military intervention and none of the four sent forces to the island.

Adams told reporters: "I myself have never hidden the fact that I would very much like to have seen Trinidad and Tobago engaged in regionalism to a greater extent. We never asked T and T to join the original regional security pact because we felt that the Government would have refused and the attitude towards the Grenada operation has fortified us in that view."

He added: "I myself, however, remain very strongly committed to the hope that Trinidad will in the near future abandon its negative attitudes — most decisions taken by

Trinidad in recent years have been very negative ones — and go on a more positive line and join with us in this particular initiative.

"It is not of an economic character, but it goes to our character as West Indians and it would be an act of regional fulfilment if Trinidad would join in these security operations.

"I personally would also be glad to see Trinidad and Tobago playing some part in the law and order operation in Grenada and whenever the matter has come up my vote has always been cast in favour of encouragement of the sending of Trinidad policemen to Grenada to assist in the law and order operation."

'Get rid of that school'

BRIDGETOWN, February 10,
(CANA):

Barbadian doctors, "strong and unanimous" against the siting of offshore medical schools here, have called on the Government to get rid of the controversial Grenada-based St. George's University School of Medicine which set up a temporary campus here following last October's U.S.-led Grenada invasion.

President of the Barbados Association of Medical Practitioners (BAMP), Dr Michael Hoyos, told a news conference today that members last night passed a resolution to this effect at a special general meeting.

The school, which is discussing with Government the establishment of a permanent campus here, is currently at the centre of a raging controversy over the importation of

15 dead bodies for dissection despite a Government statement that said no cadavers will be allowed in the island until appropriate legislation was enacted.

Hoyos said the question of the school setting up operations here did not surface after the invasion when students were evacuated from St. Georges.

"...Negotiations to bring the school here had been going on with the blessing of the Prime Minister (Tom Adams) since February 1983," Hoyos said.

The association's main argument against the presence of the profit-making foreign-owned medical school is that health services standards could be lowered.

Its members also feel that since

full operations had resumed in Grenada, the school should be asked to leave Barbados.

The association has branded "illegal, unconstitutional and totally offensive" a directive from the Minister of Health to employees of the Ministry ordering them not to "participate in any discussion or give any information" about the American-owned medical school.

"We see this as an attempt to muzzle our freedom of speech..." General Secretary, Dr Winston Crookendale, said. "We are calling on the Minister of Health to withdraw this directive immediately and tender an apology to the medical practitioners."

Crookendale said the St. George's School was held in question and cannot set up in the United States

"because they don't meet United States standards".

"...We find it a very fundamental problem that we are prepared to accept something the mainstream of American medical practice does not find acceptable, (and) it meets our own standards," he said.

Hoyos appeared to take issue with Health Minister O'Brien trotman who said the presence of the cadavers, despite the absence of appropriate legislation did not pose a threat to public health.

Trotman said earlier this week the promised legislation would shortly be tabled in Parliament.

"...The mere fact that other countries (where importation and dissection of cadavers is done) have a law to regulate their use attests to the presence of public health dangers without that law," Hoyos said.

Feb. 14 1984

Grenada invasion dangerous precedent —Manley

Edmonton, Alberta, Feb 13, Reuter — Understand that Jamaica's support of the Non-Aligned Movement "was not a commitment to communism." American aid was cut and the tourist trade dropped dramatically when the United States began telling tourists not to visit the island because "Manley has Cuban soldiers in the hills," he said.

"And I think it is a precedent we are going to regret," said the man who ruled Jamaica from 1972-1980 and now runs the opposition from outside Parliament after boycotting last December's elections.

He told a University seminar here this weekend that instead of sending troops to the island with such haste, the United States should have encouraged other Caribbean Leaders to try to solve Grenada's problems by negotiations.

Manley said his own relations with the United States began to sour in the mid-1970's because of what he called Washington's inability to un-

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Invasion may cost Barbados top post in regional body

ROSEAU, February 15, (CANA):

Division among Central American states over last October's invasion of Grenada could make it difficult for Barbadian diplomat Val McComie to be elected Secretary General of the Organisation of American States (OAS) next month, Dominica's ambassador to the Washington-based hemispheric body, Frank Baron said here today.

Addressing a Rotary Club luncheon Baron said various Central American states whom the Caribbean had been hoping would back McComie's candidature had now expressed reservations, mainly because several Caribbean member states, including Barbados had taken part in the October 25 invasion.

Troops from the U.S. and seven Caribbean states jointly intervened in the island to put down a military junta that had six days earlier seized power and executed the Prime Minister.

With the Caribbean already having 10 members in the 31-strong OAS, they had hoped that the Central American states, with 11 voting seats, would have thrown their weight behind McComie and thus ensure a

majority of 21 votes, Baron said.

But he added: "McComie may find it difficult to get the post because Central America has been divided on the Grenada issue."

Mr McComie, a former Barbados ambassador to Washington is now Assistant Secretary General of the OAS.

Baron said that some Central American states had denounced the American-led intervention on human rights grounds, but he added: "They (Central American states) all have military Governments."

"We should teach them something about democratic Government," he declared.

Elections for the post of OAS Secretary General will be held in March this year. Alejandro Orfila is the current holder of the post.

Baron said that in the past the practice had been for the Assistant Secretary General to hold onto the post until elections, but he added "the Latin American countries said the post is too prestigious for the Caribbean."

McComie's strongest opponent is a Brazilian diplomat

Gleaner Feb. 17 1984

Editorials

GRENADA UNCERTAIN

The public opinion survey conducted in Grenada last December-January reflects the trauma that remains after last October's bloody coup. Among the more significant findings the survey shows that 86 percent of a sample of 711 Grenadians felt that the armed intervention by the combined American and Caribbean forces was a good thing. And in reinforcement of that view 74 percent feel that a foreign peace-keeping force will be necessary to keep law and order even after the military withdrawal.

This sampling of Grenadian opinion is especially significant in view of the immediate international reaction to the intervention. That reaction was of course based on the long-held principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of another state; and, in the regional context, the history of American intrusions in Latin American countries for one reason or another.

The Caribbean states closest to the potential threat of a Marxist Grenada, armed beyond its own needs, would have been expected to defend the action, even though Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana were exceptions. But the most important reaction must be that of Grenadians themselves.

It is a measure of the trauma they still feel that the survey should conclude that Grenadians now seem to show little interest in party politics or in early elections. Indeed 29 percent of those polled said the caretaker administration should remain in office for two years; 15 percent said they should remain for 18 months; 22 percent said they should remain for at least a year.

On those figures the survey seems right in concluding that Grenadians want to put politics on the backburner and get on with the restoration of social peace and material wel-

fare. In fact 67 percent of the poll sample felt that the Americans should complete the controversial airport at Point Salines—which will obviously be needed to support a tourist industry.

In this situation the objectives of the caretaker administration may need re-definition. It seems to us that any hurried push to elections in an atmosphere of apathy and political uncertainty is an invitation to further chaos.

The **Grenadian Voice**, now back in publication, has assessed the situation well in an editorial of January 21 commenting on the state of political uncertainty. It said:

"When will the situation crystallise? When will people know what groups they have to get themselves aligned with and from which they will have to choose their new leaders? Is this country really in a situation in which truly 'fair' elections can be held during this year? We are aware that the Governor General and the Advisory Council feel that they must keep faith by holding elections this year and that they have no means of testing the will of the people. However, they need to be careful that they do not act 'regardless' of the will of the people. We hope then that they will be willing to assess this through the political parties, but we suppose before they do this clear lines need to be drawn so that parties in the field can be identified. It seems therefore that it is up to the politicians to get themselves organised and up to their supporters to see to it that they do so properly. We cannot afford another mistake!"

Indeed they can't; nor can the Caribbean region. To hold elections in a situation where the people are unready or unwilling to resume political activity would be a denial of the democracy that is sought for Grenada.

Gleaner Feb. 17 1984

Grenada lauds OAS support of Interim Gov't

WASHINGTON, February 15, (CANA):

NICHOLAS BRATHWAITE, HEAD OF Grenada's Interim Government, has praised the Organisation of American States (OAS) for its "sympathetic understanding" of the problems facing his country.

Brathwaite today paid a courtesy call on OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila and OAS Assistant Secretary General, Barbadian Val McComie "to thank them for the fact that the OAS was the first international agency to show a sympathetic understanding toward Grenada by sending a team to discuss with us funding for projects and for technical assistance."

"I am very pleased to say that the OAS has quite definitely, positively decided to support us," said the Grenadian leader after his meetings here with Orfila and McComie.

Last month, the OAS sent a team of programming specialists to Grenada to help determine the development priorities of that country's new Government.

The OAS has budgeted US\$560,000 for development co-operation to Grenada in 1984, and another US\$581,000 in 1985, plus a disbursement of US\$100,000 remaining from the previous biennium.

Brathwaite said the OAS could play a role in the socio-economic development of Grenada.

"In fact, we have already agreed on a programme of activities some of which would help us in the social sector like education and social services in general and some of which

would help us in creating some job opportunities," Brathwaite said.

He added that the OAS "would provide us with the kind of technical support which the council badly needs."

Brathwaite noted that the "main mandate of the interim elections."

Another task based on the experiences of October last would be to have a level of security which would make the people of Grenada feel safe in order for them to participate in the election, he said.

Another important challenge facing his administration, said Brathwaite, is the high level of unemployment in Grenada.

Brathwaite, who was accompanied by the interim representative of Grenada to the OAS, Denis Noel, was in Washington to attend meetings of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation and Economic Development sponsored by the World Bank.

Cleaner Feb. 18 1984

...but Council outlines freedom role

ST GEORGE'S, February 7, (CANA):

Grenada's Interim Government says it is doing its part to ensure the success of the nation but increased productivity by nationals is essential to back up the administrations efforts to transform the island into "an oasis of freedom, justice and equality."

"Let us not wallow in the valley of despair nor engage in the luxury of cooling off or take the tranquilising drug of gradualism," Advisory Council chairman, Nicholas Brathwaite, said last night.

"All of us need to work emphatically to transform our nation into an oasis of freedom, justice and equality."

Brathwaite was speaking in a 20-minute message broadcast on state-owned Radio Grenada to

mark Grenada's 10 Anniversary of Independence today.

"The Interim Government accepts the principle that we should strive to have a better distribution of wealth...but if productivity is not increased, better distribution would simply mean a society of poor people," the chairman said.

The nine-member Council was set up by Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, in the aftermath of last October's U.S.-led invasion that ousted a military junta that had overthrown and assassinated leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Brathwaite said the authorities would not yield to pressure to release close to 40 persons, including ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, detained in connection with the death of Bishop, three Cabinet Ministers and several others.

He said some persons, now pressing for the release of the detainees, had shown no interest in the plight of political prisoners under the Bishop Government.

"The Interim Government has no quarrel with them but warns them that there is a difference between freedom and licence," Brathwaite said.

The authorities say they are investigating the role in the coup of the detainees, mainly former military and political leaders.

Brathwaite said the Interim Government was committed to restoring democracy in Grenada as well as fundamental rights and freedoms to citizens.

"We are equally dedicated not to allow the few to disturb the peace which we now enjoy," he said.

"Grenada is on a new path and it is the responsibility of all of us to make sure that we maintain a direct course which would remove bitterness and hatred from this beautiful land," Brathwaite said.

He added: "In our eleventh year of independence, let us make maximum use of the new atmosphere by displaying the virtues of patience, prudence, tolerance and production.

"Basic to the development of these virtues is the need to have a greater confidence in ourselves, better appreciation of things local, and to display a more positive attitude to work."

Grenada electoral talks

ST. GEORGE'S, February 15, (CANA):

Grenada's newly appointed Supervisor of Elections, Roy Chasteau, is to have his first meeting next week with those persons expected to contest general elections planned for later in the year.

Chasteau told CANA today that he was calling the meeting — scheduled for Tuesday — with the prospective candidates for the elections to discuss among other things the role of "scrutineers" in the enumeration process to begin next month.

He said he wanted to get the feeling of those persons wishing to contest the elections on the question of scrutinising the enumeration process

because under the laws of Grenada there is no provision for scrutineers to accompany enumerators during the registration of voters.

"I am meeting the candidates or their agents to discuss some procedures for their various parties to monitor the enumerators," the British-trained lawyer said.

Chasteau said that because of certain setbacks the start of enumeration process has been rescheduled from March 1 to later in the month.

He said the main reason had to do with the fact that the Grenada Legal Department and the Barbados Electoral Office which is preparing a new ordinance for the enumeration were still to complete their work.

Gleaner

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Monday judgement on U.K. lawyer for Grenadian suspects

ST. GEORGES, February 17,
(CANA):

The Grenada High Court will rule next Monday on an application from a British lawyer for permission to practise at the local bar to defend the interest of detainees suspected of involvement in the gunning down of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in last October's bloody military coup.

Judge James Paterson approved the application by Lord Anthony Gifford yesterday but within minutes of handing down the decision, he revoked it after the Government's Legal Department had raised objections.

Informed legal sources said the Department's objection stemmed from the interpretation of the law Government the cut date after which lawyers trained outside of the West Indies would not be permitted to practise in the region.

Gifford wants to represent ex-deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, members of the military junta

that had taken over the Government after Bishop's death, and senior officials of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) Party who have been in prison since last October's U.S.-led invasion that ousted the military.

Grenadian attorney Carol Bristol, appearing for Lord Gifford at yesterday's hearing, argued that the law under which the application was made is still operative and legal in the country.

He told the judge that the application was made under a 1971 law which stipulates that persons who qualify to practice law in Britain are entitled to operate in Grenada.

According to Bristol, the British lawyer is entitled to be admitted to practise because a 1979 law, passed by the People's Revolutionary Government, re-instated the 1971 law.

Judge Paterson said: "It is something I want to consider seriously, and I would reserve my judgement and make it on Monday."

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Mr. Lawrence



Mr. Haverkamp

US names envoys to Grenada

Former United States Ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Loren Lawrence, has been appointed as his country's Ambassador to Grenada.

Confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Lawrence came yesterday from the Director of the U.S. Information Service, Mr. William Davis.

Mr. Lawrence, who left Jamaica after serving as U.S. Ambassador here, 1½ years ago, is the first U.S. diplomat to be appointed to head his country's mission to the Caribbean island since the coup there late last year.

Mr. Lawrence will be supported

in his new post by another U.S. diplomat who serves in Jamaica, Mr. Roy Haverkamp. He has been appointed Deputy Chief of Mission to the U.S. Embassy in Grenada.

Mr. Lawrence served in Jamaica from April 1979 to July 1982, and during his tour of duty took a keen interest in community affairs, making many friends.

Mr. Haverkamp, who was his second-in-command during most of this period, served from February 1978 to July 1981. He also, made many friends here, and took an interest in community-based projects.

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Stone hits Phyllis Coard

From Alister Hughes

ST. GEORGE'S, February 23:

Phyllis Coard, wife of Bernard Coard, Deputy Prime Minister in the deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), today received injuries from a stone thrown from a booing crowd outside the High Court buildings in St. Georges.

The incident occurred as 18 members of the PRG and New Jewel Movement were being returned to Richmond Hill Prison after being charged in the High Court with murder and conspiracy to murder.

"There was a heavy press of people around the bus transporting the accused," a sergeant of the Grenada Police said, "but it was impossible to say where the stone came from. It broke the window of the bus, a policewoman was cut over the eye and Phyllis Coard was also hurt."

The sergeant could not say how badly the policewoman had been cut or the extent of Coard's injuries.

Prior to this incident, seven persons had been charged with murder before Chief Magistrate Lyle St. Paul. They are Fabian Gabriel, Andy Mitchell, Caletus "Abdulla" Bernard, Vincent Joseph, Cosmos Richardson, Lester "Goat" Redhead and Christopher Stroude.

The charge arises out of an incident at Fort George on October 19 last and it is alleged by the prosecution that these persons (all of them members of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army), killed former PRG Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman, Minister of Education Jacqueline Creft, Minister of Housing Norris Bain, Evelyn Maitland and Keith Hayling.

Eleven other persons were charged with conspiring together with others to commit an act of terrorism which caused the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Minister of Education Jacqueline Creft and Minister of Housing Norris Bain.

Those under this charge are Bernard Coard, Phyllis Coard, Hudson Austin, Leon Cornwall, Liam James, Ewart Layne, Dave Bartholomew, John Ventour, Colville McBarnette, Ian St. Bernard and Selwyn Strachan.

Phyllis Coard was head of the Women's Desk in the PRG and Head of the National Woman's Organisation, Hudson Austin was General of the People's Revolutionary Army, John Ventour was president of the Trade Union Council, Ian St. Bernard was head of the police force, Selwyn Strachan was Minister of Mobilisation, Colville McBarnette was Secretary (Junior Minister) for Information and the others were members of the PRA.

Jamaican Barrister Jacqueline Samuels-Brown appeared for all the accused and Anslem Clouden, Crown Counsel, represented the crown.

Samuels-Brown told the court some of her clients complained to her of violation of their human rights and what she had seen herself yesterday has given her cause for concern.

"I had the misfortune to see Phyllis Coard being manhandled in a very rough way by the security forces", she said, "and if they can do that in my presence, I wonder what can happen in my absence."

Brown asked the court to use its good offices to ensure that her clients are not deprived of their human rights.

Magistrate St. Paul said no ruling was required on the matter but he asked all concerned to note what Brown had said. He asked also that it be noted that, with the laying of the charges, the accused are no longer "detainees" but "persons under remand".

"I am concerned only with the law," St. Paul said, "and I don't want to hear any calypsonian singing about the oppressors becoming the oppressed. Everyone has their constitutional rights."

Clouden told the court the Crown is not ready to proceed and the case has been adjourned to Wednesday, April 4.

The court was under heavy security with armed members of the Caribbean Peace-keeping Force carrying automatic weapons and manning strategic positions in the court yard. There were some 25 uniformed policemen in the court carrying side arms and drawn from Grenada, Dominica, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados and St. Kitts.

Gleaner

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1984

THE DAILY GLEANER

Bishop men on murder charges

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Feb. 22 (CANA):

Eighteen of Grenada's former political and military leaders appeared in a Magistrates Court here today to answer charges of murder and conspiracy to murder arising out of the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half of his Cabinet in last October's military coup.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and ex-army Commander, General Hudson Austin, the suspected masterminds of the plot, were charged with conspiracy to murder along with nine others under a 1980 terrorism prevention law passed by the ousted People's Revolutionary Government.

Seven former soldiers of the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA), including Major Christopher Stroude, Captain Lester Redhead and Lieutenant Iman Abdullah, were charged with the murder of Bishop, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and four others.

The cases were all adjourned until April 4 at the prosecution's request.

Magistrate Lyle St. Paul said he would hold a preliminary enquiry into the charges — laid against the 18 earlier today — and if there was sufficient evidence, he will commit them to stand trial before the High Court.

Crown Counsel Anselm Clouden asked for a 32-day adjournment after which he said the prosecution will proceed with its case against the accused.

The 18 were driven back to the top security Richmond Hill Prison under tight security after the Court appearance.

Tight security was mounted all around the courthouse where only journalists, security personnel, and diplomatic personnel were allowed in to witness the proceedings.

Outside, police and soldiers had difficulty restraining a crowd that grew to an estimated 1,000. People often lurched forward towards the accused, shouting "kill them", "hang all of them".

Charged along with Coard and Austin for conspiracy to murder were ex-junior ministers Phyllis Coard (Coard's wife), Liam James, Kamau McBarnette, Ewart Layne, and Tan Bartholomew, ex-Ambassador to Cuba Leon Cornwall, ex-Cabinet Minister Selwyn Strachan, Trade Unionist John Ventour, and former soldier Ian St. Bernard.

Charged with murder are Redhead, Abdullah, Stroude, Fabian Gabriel, Andy Mitchell, Vincent Joseph, and Cosmos Richardson.

Under the Terrorism Prevention Law, there is no provision for trial by jury. Coard, Austin, and others who will be so tried face a maximum penalty of death if convicted.

Clean

Feb. 28 1984

Grenada, Trinidad meeting

PORT-OF-SPAIN, February 27, (CANA):

The *Trinidad Guardian* said today that last Saturday's meeting between delegations from Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada have laid "further groundwork for co-operation" between the two Caribbean states.

It found that the talks between teams headed by Grenada interim administration chairman Nicholas Brathwaite and Trinidad and Tobago's External Affairs Minister Senator Basil Ince were significant for creating "an encouraging and optimistic outlook" for an eventual healing of the division created among Caribbean Community (CARICOM) leaders over last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada. Trinidad and Tobago opposed the invasion.

The paper wondered whether the lack of effort to help the battered Spice Island at a "united regional" level through the CARICOM Secretariat was not indicative of the "bitterness" existing among the leaders.

It hoped that Saturday's meeting represented a denial of the view held by many that the Caribbean Community had entered a state of "rigor mortis."

Saturday's meeting, said the *"Guardian"*, must be seen as "significant" not only because it demonstrates Trinidad and Tobago's willingness to assist in Grenada's political and economic recovery.

The meeting — in which the parties agreed on a number of issues — was also important because "it helps to create an encouraging and optimistic outlook for an eventual healing of the wounds among leaders of the Caribbean Community which many now believe to be on its death bed."

Among topics agreed on was a promise by Trinidad and Tobago to consider a Grenada request for assistance in maintaining security arrangements on the Spice Island.

The *"Guardian"* felt that this twin-island state was "unlikely" to waive visa requirements for Trinidad and Tobago-bound Grenadians because of the oil-rich states current drive to rid the country of illegal immigrants.

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FEB. 28 1984

Defence lawyer files appeal in Grenada murder case

Lord Tony Gifford, Q.C., British defence lawyer for several of the Grenadians charged with the murder and conspiracy to murder former Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and members of his Cabinet, has filed an appeal to the Grenada Court of Appeal, to have that body quash the decision of the Grenadian Registrar of the Court disallowing him to appear on behalf of the defendants.

The appeal is to be heard in May, Lord Gifford disclosed while addressing a conference called to discuss the situation of the detainees in Grenada, at the Caribbean Council of Churches office, 14 South Avenue, Kingston 10, Saturday morning.

Lord Gifford who left Grenada on Thursday, having spent ten days in that country as part of an international team of lawyers consisting of two Britons and one Jamaican, made an appeal to a wide cross section of people including members of the church, political parties, media, the peace movement, and the Grenadian Student Association, to keep the Grenada issue alive.

Describing the mission of the trio as "a profes-

sional mission, not a political one," he said that the basic objective was "to defend basic human rights." The initiative of the mission according to Lord Gifford, came from Richmond Hill prison and relatives of the detainees. He added that it was being funded by a committee comprising British and Caribbean people in England.

Lord Gifford related to the meeting his experience in Grenada and what he said was the experience of the detainees. "On Wednesday the mission changed dramatically," he recalled explaining that 18 of the 38 detainees were then formally charged — seven with murder, and 11 with conspiracy to murder. He expressed the view that this new situation was caused by "counter-pressure being built up" in Grenada to give some legal sanction to the detention of the individuals.

Turning specifically to the condition of the detainees he pointed to what he described as "interrogation of a brutal nature" being unleashed on them. Detainees complained of being boxed, physically and psychologically tortured, he said. He added that some of those in detention were given no reason for their detention, and that even the authorities had denied knowledge of their involvement in anything illegal. He then expressed the view that the order to detain was coming not from the Grenadian authorities but the C.I.A.

"From time to time in spasms there is severe violence," according to Lord Gifford as he contin-

ued to unfold what he said he observed in Grenada. "Some of the detainees are literally political prisoners" he observed.

"The denial of an international team is very serious," remarked Lord Gifford, speaking about the implications of the refusal of the Grenadian authorities to allow him to appear on behalf of the detainees. Over the years, he pointed out, many Britons were admitted to the Bar in the Caribbean, so his case raised several legal questions.

He said that for the ten days the team was "blocked" in its efforts to obtain "simple permission to speak to our clients, and we were refused in several cases." He said that pressure would continue from Britain to secure a free and fair trial for all those involved in the Grenadian case.

Mr. Dudley Thompson, former Minister of National Security, also addressed the meeting. He noted that the right for anyone to have a lawyer of his choice to represent him was fundamental, and he was appalled by the denial of this right to the Grenadians. He called on the Caribbean people to keep the Grenadian issue under the "microscope of international attention" because this was the only means of ensuring that the detainees were not tried by a "kangaroo court."

Dr. Trevor Munroe, General Secretary of the Workers Party of Jamaica who chaired the func-

(Continued on Page 3)

Defence lawyer

(Cont'd from Page 1)

Union, has been in detention, thanked Lord Gifford for having stopped over in Jamaica on his return visit to London.

The other members of the defence team are, Miss Sarah Burton a Solicitor from U.K. and Mrs. Jacqueline Samuels-Brown, from Jamaica. They are still in Grenada.

At the meeting copies of a letter reportedly written by a detainee in Grenada, Chester Humphrey, to the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, Dr. Phillip Potter was circulated. The letter was reportedly smuggled out of Richmond Hill Prison where Mr. Humphrey, the acting President of the Technical and Allied Workers

Union, has been in detention since November.

The letter complained of a "sinister plan" by the Grenadian authorities to "railroad political detainees through kangaroo courts and secure speedy execution of the leaders of the New Jewel Party."

There were complaints of "the systematic use of torture and threats of torture to extract 'signed confessions' from members of the party and armed forces."

According to Mr. Humphrey "I have been detained... and kept in almost total confinement; allowed one visit per week of fifteen minutes duration; one hour sunlight each 24 hours and one letter per week."