

TRINIDAD EXPRESS

# Grenada murder cases for hearing in Assizes

ST GEORGES, Monday, (CANA) — Four cases of murder including one brought against 19 former military and political officials in Grenada are among the 26 cases down for hearing in the October assizes of the High Court starting here tomorrow.

The 19 have been charged in connection with last October's army slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet ministers and four others at Fort Rupert.

The killings were sparked off by a bitter leadership feud between Bishop and his hardline Marxist deputy, Bernard Coard, within the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) which formed the People's Revolutionary Government.

Among those charged with the murders are Coard, his wife, and Major Leon Cornwall, the former ambassador to Cuba.

The others are former junior ministers Dave Bartholomew and Colville McBarnette, trade unionist John Ventour and soldiers Andy

Mitchell, Vincent Joseph, Callistus Bernard, Cosmos Richardson, Lester Redhead, Christopher Stroude, Fabian Gabriel, Liam James, Ewart Layne, Cecil Prime, and Raeburn Nelson.

The list of cases provided by the Supreme Court registry indicates that all 26 cases would be heard during two sittings of the High Court located in downtown St George's.

But informed legal sources told CANA that the case against the 19 former government and military officials would be heard like the preliminary inquiry at the specially built court near the Richmond Hill prisons.

"The case would be held at Richmond Hills, and they are right now doing all the necessary work, including putting in more seating arrangements for people," one well-placed legal source said.

The trial, before a judge and 12-man jury, is expected to start next Monday, the sources said.

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●BISHOP

# THE MAN BISHOP

ST. GEORGE'S, FRIDAY (CANA)-- When British-trained lawyer, Maurice Bishop, seized power in Grenada in the early hours of March 13, 1979, it was the culmination of a long, bloody struggle against overwhelming odds marshalled by the rightist dictator, Eric Gairy.

Bishop, 39, whose father died during a 1974 demonstration against the brutal Gairy regime, has long been regarded as a moderate Socialist, and built up a reputation on his return here from London in 1970, as a leading spokesman for the oppressed and poor, not only in Grenada, but in the region as a whole.

In 1970, he protested against poor conditions at the general hospital and was arrested. Subsequently, he co-founded and became joint co-ordinating secretary of the New Jewel Movement (Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation). At the same time he conducted a legal practice in which he undertook to fight against injustice, to champion the cause of the down-trodden, to end exploitation and build a new and just society.

As a result, he was several times a victim of police brutality, arbitrary searches and false imprisonments and it was during this struggle for justice and equality in Grenada, that he lost his father, Rupert Bishop, who was murdered by a policeman during a popular demonstration in 1974.

Despite the fanatical and repressive hostility to opposition by the ex-dictator Eric Gairy, his systematic violation of the fundamental human rights of the Grenadian masses,

and alleged irregularities of the December 1976 elections, Bishop convincingly won his St. George's seat and emerged leader of the Opposition in Parliament.

Since leading the NJM in the 1979 revolution in the English-speaking Caribbean, Prime Minister Bishop has led Grenada's delegation to several international fora, including the 22nd Commonwealth Heads of Government Conference in Lusaka, Zambia, the 34th General Assembly of the United Nations, and the 6th summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana, Cuba, where Grenada was the only new member elected to the executive body of the movement.

Since the takeover, Bishop has been under intense pressure from Caribbean governments, as well as the United States, to return the spice isle to a Westminster-style Parliamentary democracy -- a move he has stoutly resisted.

However, in what was regarded as a major concession to the call for elections, Bishop last June 4 announced the establishment of a five-member commission, headed by Trinidadian lawyer Allan Alexander, to draft a new constitution, replacing the old suspended document, superseded by so-called peoples laws.

This commission, whose terms of reference call for presentation of a draft within two years, has been mandated to adhere to certain states guiding principles upon which the Grenada revolution is based.

Bishop, who has expressed warm admiration for Communist Cuba's President Fidel Castro, returned home this week from official visits to the Eastern European States, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, where he was promised an aid package that included three much needed electricity generators that would supply the country's power needs for

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# CONFUSION IN GRENADA

## BIG QUESTION: WHO IS IN CHARGE?

ST GEORGES, Friday (CANA)---  
- Uncertainty reigned in Grenada tonight over who was in charge of the nearly five-year-old leftwing government, amid unconfirmed reports that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was under house arrest and an announcement on the State-controlled radio that his deputy Bernard Coard had resigned.

Bishop, 39, who led the English-speaking Caribbean's first coup d'etat in March 1979, appeared to be the victim of a palace coup with hardline leftists taking over the administration.

Information Minister, Selwyn Strachan, a known supporter of the Coard faction of the People's Revolutionary Government, today announced outside the offices of the State-run Free West Indian newspaper that Coard had taken over as Prime Minister.

But within hours Radio Free Grenada (RFG) said Coard had stepped down because of a number of recent developments including vicious rumours that he and his wife had been



●COARD

engaged in a plot to kill the Prime Minister.

The radio said Bishop's personal Security Chief Cletus St Paul had been arrested for spreading the rumour.

None of today's announcements said anything about Bishop's whereabouts and neither did tonight's main newscast on the radio.

Today's developments brought out into the open for the first time what members of the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) said privately had been a longtime power struggle

between the hardline Communist Coard and the more moderate Bishop.

Coard in the announcement of his resignation said that Wednesday night certain elements actually tried to seize arms at a militia station in order to assassinate him and his wife.

The report gave no indication of what actually happen.

The radio said tonight earlier unconfirmed reports that other ministers were under house arrest along with Bishop were unfounded.

Bishop was heard on radio last night disclaiming reports circulating here that there had been a split in the Government.

In Washington U.S officials said tonight they faced problems in constructing a clear picture of the situation in Grenada amid reports of a plot to murder Bishop.

U.S relations with the Caribbean island nation have been severely strained since Bishop took power and began to forge close political and economic links with Cuba.

The United States has no embassy nor representative in St. George's, and had not received any reliable first-hand accounts since the reported resignation of Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister over rumours he had plotted to kill Bishop, administration officials said.

U.S ties with Grenada chilled markedly after Bishop overthrew former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy in a March, 1979, coup. Gairy now lives in the United States.

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# Phone calls shed no new light

A CALL last night to the Ministry of Defence in Grenada failed to shed any more light on the situation there. The EXPRESS talked to an official at the ministry who said General Hudson Austin, head of Grenada's armed forces, was not there.

Asked whether she could say what was happening in Grenada, the official replied, "I can't give you any information." This came after a long pause during which there was apparently some consultation. The official also said she could not say who was the best person to contact.

When attempts were made to call the home and office of the Prime Minister the phone was not answered. Attempts to contact Minister of National Mobilization Selwyn Strachan and Secretary of Information Kamoo McBurnett were also unsuccessful.

Talking to a Grenadian resident on the phone last night, the EXPRESS was told things were quiet and that Grenadians had very little idea of what was going on. He said said people felt confused and helpless. Grenadians had from the radio only that Finance Minister Bernard

Coard had resigned because of rumours that he was planning to assassinate Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and that the head of the Prime Minister's security service had been arrested in connection with the rumours. However, there were signs that the army was mobilizing, though there had not been any shooting.

It has been a "public secret" in Grenada for some time that there was tension between Coard and Bishop, and there have been stories about in-fighting in the army as well. Bishop, however, is said to have the popular support. He is also said to be more moderate than Coard. Coard's wife is also a Government Minister.

Grenadians are said to have been half-expecting something of this nature to happen, and it does not seem as though there was any outside influence in the latest developments.

EXPRESS political reporter ANDY JOHNSON flew out of Trinidad yesterday afternoon for Barbados from where he hopes to get a flight to Grenada today.

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the next few years up to 1985.

The Hungarians also promised assistance in the areas of health, industry and agriculture.

Bishop also signed, on behalf of the New Jewel Movement, a party-to-party agreement under which the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is to provide the Government with materials for housing development programmes and is to carry out feasibility studies on development of a pig industry.

Grenada, under his leadership, played a leading role in ensuring the unanimous passage of the resolution declaring the Caribbean a zone of peace at the October 1979 meeting of the Organisation of American States (OAS), General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia.

Inside Grenada in the first year of the revolution, Bishop and the People's Revolutionary Government have been successful in lifting the level of nation pride, and patriotism of the Grenadian people.

An estimated 90 per cent of the country's communities have been mobilized, and give voluntary labour to projects on evenings and weekends in a massive effort to rebuild the country, and to provide amenities for the people.

Strides have been made

# Signed on behalf of the NJM

in every area of national life, particularly in education, health and agriculture.

Fees to secondary schools have been dramatically reduced, scholarships to secondary schools and universities have been increased, and a far-reaching programme of popular education has been launched. In its first phase, it aims at eradicating illiteracy.

A young but vibrant state sector in agriculture, agro-industries, fisheries, tourism, banking and the import trade has been started. The principle of equal pay for equal work for women has been proclaimed and is being implemented. A low income housing scheme and housing repair programme have also been started.

Laws Bishop considered repressive have been repealed and new ones, such as the Trade Union Recognition Law, aimed at extending the rights of the people have been enacted.

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# Cuba is aware: but no comment

HAVANA, (CANA-Reuter)- Communist Cuba, a close ally of Grenada, has so far made no comment on a reported coup against prime minister maurice bishop.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that

while the Cuban Government was aware of the news reports it had no official statement to make.

The Caribbean News Agency (CANA) has reported Bishop under house arrest since Thursday for failing to accept and implement decisions of the ruling New Jewel Movement.

The Cuban State News Agency, Prensa Latina, which has a correspondent on the island, also said nothing about the situation.

State-owned Radio Free

Grenada said last night that people organising demonstrations had been detained and that the military had warned they would deal with anyone causing disturbances.

Bishop, who led a revolutionary movement to power in a coup four years ago, had talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro last week during a stopover in his journey home from a european tour.

Cuba has sent thousands of technicians and doctors to the tiny, East Caribbean island and has invested around \$10 million (U.S.) in the construction of a new airport.

In Express Oct 17, 1983

# RADIX DETAINED BY SECURITY FORCES

**ST. GEORGE'S(CANA) -- Grenada's resigned Minister of Industrialisation and Labour Kendrick Radix, who led a demonstration yesterday demanding the release of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said to be under house arrest here, has been detained by the security forces the State-controlled Radio Free Grenada announced:**

It was the only major development reported as a political crisis over leadership of the four-and-a-half year-old Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) went into its third day, without immediate signs of resolution.

The radio had said yesterday that a number of people known to have been involved in organising the march had been detained. No other names were

given today.

Radix, a former Attorney General, led a crowd of about 300 through the streets of the capital urging resistance to what he said was a move by Bishop's hardline Marxist Deputy Bernard Coard to unseat the Prime Minister.

The radio, which has been virtually the only source of official information since the crisis erupted Friday, has to date said nothing about Bishop's whereabouts.

One PRG official however told CANA today that the Prime Minister is at home and well. The official declined to give further details.

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**Bobby Clarke writes Coard:**

# RELEASE BISHOP

BRIDGETOWN, (CANA)- Union leader and former legal adviser to the Grenada Government, Barbadian Robert (Bobby) Clarke, has called on former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard to release Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and ex-Industrialisation Minister Kenrick Radix and let the Grenadian people decide their path.

A telegram to this effect was despatched today to coard, amid a political crisis in Grenada, with Prime Minister Bishop apparently under house arrest and facing the threat of being unseated by radicals in his ruling leftist New Jewel Movement.

Radix was arrested yesterday for leading a pro-Bishop demonstration in the capital, St Georges.

Clarke, president general of the Barbados Industrial and General Workers Union (BIGWU) told Coard: We are concerned at the development perpetrated by your small faction in the revolutionary process begun in 1970 by Maurice Bishop, Kenrick Radix, Unison Whiteman and Hudson Austin.

It is imperative for the orderly development of the revolutionary struggle of the people of Grenada that you immediately release



## ● COARD

Maurice Bishop and Kenrick Radix and let the people of Grenada decide their path. Your action can only frustrate the revolutionary process, signed bobby clarke.

Radix yesterday accused Coard of seeking to take over the leadership of the four-and-a-half-year-old government that came to power in a March 1979 revolution, led by Bishop.

Coard last Friday announced his resignation, he said, to give the lie to vicious rumours that he and his wife were plotting against Bishop, but it is felt that behind the scenes he is still the man in charge.

Mrs Coard is also a member of the Government.

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●ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada: A group of pro-Bishop demonstrators shout their backing of the Prime Minister chanting "We want Maurice, we want Maurice!" here Saturday. (UPI Radiophoto.)

# BISHOP'S 'AT HOME AND WELL'

ST GEORGES, (CANA-Reuters) - Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, the apparent victim of a palace coup by radicals inside his four-and-a-half year-old Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) is at home and well, an administration official said today.

The official, who asked not to be named, however declined to comment on allegations yesterday by ex-Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix that Bishop was under house arrest, amid a power struggle between moderate and ultra left factions the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Bishop, 39, who led the 1979 NJM coup that ousted eccentric dictator Sir Eric Gairy, has not been seen in public

since Wednesday. He was last heard on the State-controlled Radio Free Grenada (RFG) Thursday night denying there was a rift in the NJM leadership.

A Bishop confidant said today the Grenada leader had in fact been stripped of his post and njm membership since a meeting Thursday night of the party's central committee.

The committee, the ex-government official said, was not convinced by Bishops plea of innocence of starting a rumour that his hardline marxist deputy Bernard Coard and his wife were plotting the prime ministers assassination.

Coard has since resigned to make it abundantly clear, he said that the rumour was a vicious lie.

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**EXPRESS** man  
**JOHNSON** was quizzed  
before leaving

# PALACE COUP

## ALL FOREIGN JOURNALISTS ORDERED OUT

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES  
LIBRARY  
- 4 NOV 1983

By ANDY JOHNSON

**BRIDGETOWN, Sunday.**— A FORMER high level government source has told me that the situation in Grenada is "precarious and dangerous". So it seemed to me, but how imminent the danger is, I could only guess — I was asked to leave the country yesterday morning, adding to the big list of foreign journalists ordered out of Grenada since trouble broke on Friday.

Three security officers came to the hotel where I was staying just a stone's throw from Market Square in downtown St. George's, shortly after eight o'clock yesterday morning.

After ascertaining that I was the man they wanted, he asked me to accompany them downtown to "clear up a few matters" with "Immigration". I asked whether I should pack my things and he said: "That will help, yes."

And after about two hours of detailed but polite questioning by three different officers during which my notes were confiscated, I was taken to Pearl's Airport in a security jeep where I waited for the next available flight out.

In a long, hushed conversation with my source sometime after I arrived in St. George's yesterday morning, he confirmed what former Attorney-General Kenrick Radix (he relinquished this post some two months ago and kept the portfolio of Minister of Industrial Development. Dick Hart was the Attorney General in the two months until the Government disintegrated in the current crisis), was saying that a palace coup had taken place, that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop had been stripped from his post and that he was expelled from the party.

"He is just an ordinary man under house arrest now," the source said, adding that when the judgment was passed on him "he became as pale as a ghost," and that it was anybody's guess what could happen to the former Prime Minister. My source was expecting he would be picked up at any moment and advised that I did not try to contact him during the daytime.

He said the deposition of the Prime Minister took place at a central committee meeting on Thursday night when Bishop unsuccessfully attempted to plead his innocence concerning the spreading of the rumour that Finance Minister Bernard Coard and his wife were out to assassinate him.

Bishop, he said, insisted that he was denying it with every ounce of honesty he could muster. He said he knew nothing about that. However, they did not believe him.

Thursday night's meeting followed a meeting on Wednesday morning when Bishop reiterated a position he had taken earlier that while he agreed in principle with the party's policy decisions of joint leadership he needed time to work out the mechanics of its application. He said it was an unprecedented move and it was difficult for him to conceptualise.

This is a decision which the party had reached in a two-thirds majority vote more than a month ago. He said that they did not accept his explanations and they accused him of committing a fundamental breach of democratic centralism, which is a cardinal principle of the party's policy.

The source described the situation as one in which the lust for naked power was being carried along in an ideological overcoat. He said that in effect there was no government in Grenada at present and that the armed forces were effectively in charge. He said it is true to say that the faction of the party which supports Bernard Coard has control of the armed forces and Radio Free Grenada but that they knew that Bishop had overwhelming support among the masses of people in Grenada.

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# GRENADA: AN EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

MERLE HODGE talks to NIALA RAMBACHAN

TRINIDAD writer and teacher Merle Hodge said yesterday up to shortly before Maurice Bishop and his cabinet ministers were shot, there was no expectation that there would be any killing.

As an insider very close to Jacqueline Creff and Maurice Bishop as well as the others on the New Jewel Movement executive, she planned to write an account of the events of the last few months leading up to the power seizure by the armed forces of the party. She has been in Grenada for the past four and a half years directing the teacher training programme there.

There was little indication in the months before the coup to suggest that such drastic possibilities were in the air, she said. Though, looking back now she can trace a pattern of phenomena that led to the subsequent power seizure. She herself believes that the killings were not planned in advance but were the result of a situation gone out of control.

She told the EXPRESS when the news broke of the rumblings in the party and the house arrest of Bishop and Creff, she hurried up herself, her eight-year-old son and adopted daughter and took refuge in the St George's home of Jackie Creff's parents. There, also, were a number of other people including an 11-year-old Vladimir, son of Prime Minister Baidoo and Education Minister Creff.

Below is Hodge's verbatim report of the events of October 19, the date on which the Prime Minister and members of the Cabinet were shot. Occasionally, her somewhat rambling narrative is broken by questions from this reporter who tried to clarify certain points. She begins at the point where the crowd had begun to gather and move towards the Prime Minister's residence.

HODGE: That morning I was taking Jackie's father to hospital for therapy. Well, we were waiting on the street to be called by a traffic policeman when a gang of schoolchildren - not a gang, it had hundreds of them - came around the corner.

EXPRESS: Led by whom?  
HODGE: Children. It didn't have no adults. I don't know to what extent the whole thing was organised. I didn't see any signs of it being organised by anybody. You just saw waves and waves of schoolchildren and later adults starting joining in.

EXPRESS: So were they secondary school children?

HODGE: Well first I saw primary because there were a lot of primary schools in that area. And later the secondary school ones appeared and then the adults but it took time... all this happened over a period of time... and then they got all mixed up. They went down to Tanquerie where the high schools are and then they came back up. And then the people came in on trucks and buses coming from all over the island.

## FOR AGES

And this went on for ages. I was watching from the house. I did not join because as a foreigner they could have picked me up. At one point we came outside and stood up in the yard. There were all kind of people... absolutely everybody in Grenada. I never see so many people in my life... even in the biggest rallies. And in fact a large section of the people would never have gone to any rally... all kind of schoolteacher and priest, business people, absolutely everybody... and they went up the road... there was a calm for a while... and then we went and stood on top of the house... and we saw the people mourning to Bishop's house... and more people kept joining them in groups.

And after a while... I don't know about time of anything else, but then you heard heavy fire... you know, boom... And you hearing the heavy fire going off, but nobody looking remotely in panic... They still going towards the fire. The army was firing in the air hoping to scatter them.

But they did not scatter. They kept on. I was there when they went inside the house and took them out. I hear all kinds of stories how they were taken to Jack and things... but I don't know. I spoke to Jackie in the room when I saw her later and I asked her: "All was alright" and she said "Yes only we weren't sleeping". They were afraid they would do them something while they were asleep. I don't remember her actually saying the fact that my interpretation of what she said.

EXPRESS: So it was just the two of them in the house all the time?

HODGE: Well, a woman used to go up and knock. And we tried to go and see them a couple

of times, but only Maurice's mother was allowed to see them. We went the day before and carried clothes... I remember carrying a colourful striped jersey for Jackie. And the next day we carried a bunch of bananas.

The day of the rescue, Jackie had on the jersey and a pair of Maurice's shorts. The two of them had on shorts and tops. I don't know if it was true as they say that they found him in his underclothes, but he was in his house, he could have had on his underclothes, but he certainly was not half-naked at that time.

Well then you see the crowd coming back down... I don't know what was going on. So I say that at this point they will have some rally or something so I will go to the rally because I say "well everything over now" - naive. I suppose to think that everything over, just because they get Maurice out. But I say, with the whole country in the town these people couldn't possibly think they could control the country again, that the whole protest show that Maurice is the leader and nobody will accept... because the kind of chants that they were singing... they aimed it a lot at Coard.

So they passed down... I didn't get to see them when they passed down because I stood up and put Vladimir on my shoulder, so they would get to see them. But I went and shake Uni (Union Whiteman) hand when he passed. I really got the shock of my life when I saw him you know, because he is really sick, and I'm told that they had to revive him cause he kept fainting all the way. There was a ring of felias around him fanning him and giving him water.

So I said, well I'll go and see if it is Market Square they having the thing, so I standing around everybody standing around. But then I went back home to take some children, and then Auntie Pan (Creff's mother) said she would come too, and a girl who sits in their house also said she would go with us.

So we drove up, all of us sitting on one another in the car. At one point we had to stop because an army truck was turning in the road, and when it turned around, we saw it was full of PRAs (People Revolutionary Army soldiers).

There was one policeman sitting in it and we recognised him as Maurice's security guard, so we gave him a big wave and shouted out to him but he gave us a single peace sign and back to the car. So I look Auntie Pan and then Ma Biah (the Prime Minister's mother) and went on to drop off the children. We heard that Ma Biah wasn't home and that Maurice and them was in hospital.

EXPRESS: Is hospital for what?  
HODGE: Well, we thought as they had been under the house street experience they had had gone for medical checkup and so on. It seemed quite logical. But when we reached up there they said that they weren't in the hospital, they were in the fort, well that's not the fort, the fort are right together so we went over there. A doctor told us one would come along with us... so at this point I was four of us, me, Auntie Pan, Awa and the doctor.

So we parked the car in the St James Hotel yard and proceeded towards the fort. Then this man, a businessman who was very friendly with Jackie and Maurice, saw us coming and flew up to us and said, "Get some food for them nah." He told us to go to the hotel and order food and sign it to his account. So we did this.

And they made sandwiches and juice and thing. So we going back up the hill, Awa carrying one bottle of juice and I carrying another and the others carrying the rest, and on the way the people clapping and thing saying, "Yes, they carrying food for we prime minister."

So when we got to one of the buildings in the fort, we see a lot of people standing around the fort, we asked, who in charge here, if we could get in. They said "young man". So the room full of people what was going on in there I will never understand... if they had had any plan, I don't know. If they had had discussions they had had them already. But it was a pack of people, a set of nurses and a lot of people I know.

So I spoke to Jackie, and she told me, talking behind her hand. "This thing could still turn bad, you know. When you all go outside, make sure the people stay around."

EXPRESS: So at that stage you all thought they wouldn't be able to kill them again?

HODGE: Well with that show of force with the whole country coming down to town to support Maurice, you wouldn't think that it would enter anybody head to try to take power in the face of all that. Because you'd be lighting the whole nation. So I mean all that didn't occur to us, but Jackie really said to me, that the other way had the radio station, she had the name of the person who was in control there, a person on the central committee.

And, yes, she talked about the possibility of the army sending a detachment, so she said to me that when we go outside, we should make

# THE DAY MAURICE DIED...

sure that the people stay around because she thought that if the people around, then they wouldn't shoot.

So we stayed around a little while... and Jackie managed to say a few important things to me while we were standing there, but I'm trying to piece them together for the writing thing. The going to write. Well, it seems like an age that we were there, but I guess it was quite a short time. But I hugged up Jackie, I hugged up Maurice, I hugged up Uni, I shake Norris Bain hand, well you know I know him but me and he wasn't any particular friends or anything.

And then, me and Jackie talked and thing. I don't remember the sequence of events but I know that me and she managed to do some talking. So I say, well, let's go nah... so we gathered up the hotel baskets for them and then a young fella called me and told me to sit down here and we talked and then suddenly there was a boom and the building shake, and a set of dust fly up in the room, and I remember Jackie, Jackie eyes big, eh, and when she get surprised, she eyes down even bigger and I remember Maurice face looking very concerned.

And then Maurice was telling people to get down, so we all get down. And I don't remember what the reason was but we were moving towards a door. The firing was coming from one direction, and we were all trying to get to this door leading to an internal room.

Now, I realise it was a long distance we crawled, eh, look, my elbow still brushed up and I had a lot of pain in the arm for a long time. My elbow get stuck up, stuck up because the bullets hitting the ground, is only afterwards I thought that it was bullets falling to the left and right of me. I was so frightened, concrete flying up and I thought it was bombs from below, making the floor fly up, so I saying any minute now we go fall through into a bomb.

I remember at one time I decided to shield my eyes, because with all this concrete flying up so sharp I say, well even if I live, which I didn't think I would live, I say well let me make sure I ent blind. So I crawling with my hand over my eyes and thing raising up and I had to crawl through the rubble. But I realised afterwards that it's a long distance that I particularly crawled.

I had on these shoes (pretending towards a pair of blue rubber slippers) and I had a bag, I had taken some money to buy beer, you know I thought I was going in rally. And in crawling, I realise that my purse got hamper me, and my shoes got hamper me, I say, well in any case I go down any way, so I abandon them, the shoes come out and the bag come out.

But I don't know how I keep my house and car keys in my hand. And bullets Lord I ent know how I ent get hit, even if I ent dead, I don't know how some part of me didn't get hit. Bullets to the right and to the left, and I suppose, coming through the windows, is only afterwards I reconstruct, that's the way the concrete was raising up, meant that it was concrete hitting the foot, that bullets was falling there and falling there, I was moving through bullets. Lord, Jesus Christ, I don't know how I ent get hit.

Then we reached as far as we could crawl. As we there on the floor and bullets only passing. A man get up, he decide, he go get up, and see what going on, he say, well they go have to kill me. He say, "Well Comrades, they go have to kill me yes, I guess and do a reconnoitre."

He go and he look around and be come back and tell us, they had two armoured cars in the gap and they shooting from down the hill.

EXPRESS: But Merle, the reports that we have had were that Bishop took arms out of the armoury and began arming the people...

HODGE: I don't know anything about that, because when I came there it was in a room and nothing military was going on or being discussed or anything.

EXPRESS: You saw no caucus in which they were trying to plan anything?

HODGE: No, Maurice was just kinda smoking and pacing... I was wondering what the next move was going to be but it looked like they themselves weren't too sure. It look like they were waiting to see if they would really attack. So all that thing that the military council said wasn't true, including Michael Ais who going to get on the radio and say that we fired first, that nastiness.

EXPRESS: About how many people were in the room?

HODGE: Well, I ent good at numbers, eh, but I would say about thirty or forty all kinds of people.

So while we on the floor, all kinds of things happen... a lady praying loud, loud Jesus, soften their hearts... then the lady next to auntie Pan said very calm, and in retrospect, I decided that they were already dead, she said very calmly, "my daughter is bleeding to death." The girl was a teenager, just quietly lying there with a pool of blood spreading around her.

So someone said, "Nurse, go and deal with her." And the nurse said, "I cannot stand up now." And then, at one point Auntie Pan say, "Ah, Awa, fella over there dead, you know." I say, "No, nobody ent dead, how you know he dead?" She say, "Yes, look all be tripe outside."

And the nurse kept looking over to see the girl. She wasn't unconscious, she was making a sound, I couldn't see what part of her was hurt. I could only see that she was covered in blood, but it was quiet, quiet, quiet.

I remember there was a discussion among Maurice and some of the felias there to the effect that what we had to do was go out and say we surrender, that anything else would be suicide.

So a fella go out and I hear him say, "we give up, we give up." We heard a shout from outside, "alright, come out with your hands up" and then I hear them say, we have wounded in here. So we get up and I went and scramble my belongings.

So we peered the wounded people out. I laid in the girl's blood. Auntie Pan saw on the way out somebody with their bottom shot off. It turned out to be the girl we had carried with us. So we went out with our hands out. There were felias in the yard, who were holding their hands up and bowing, so they were hit, and we realise that the cars of Norris Bain and so on were on fire.

I thought that all of us were under arrest. I didn't really understand what was going on. The night vision... we were coming out of the building they would just shoot us down. I don't know, I mean, I just say I dead. But they shouted out, "Creffs are under arrest and led Jackie away." They just called out the ones who they wanted and led the rest of us go later. We heard on the radio that they had been killed.

## Settle and dilemma

●From Page 1

that will once and for all settle any dilemma that may exist in the minds of some as to whether witnesses and travelers will be allowed the opportunity to return to our country.

Opposition leader Michael Manley, accused Sings of "the most imaginative propaganda against the opposition" and called for a debate on the issue.

Manley's request, Sings promised to start "on a new device here" the evidence pertaining to the security breach.

The WPA leader, Lt. Trevor Munroe called a news conference for tomorrow.

... (faint text at the bottom of the page)

# Give Cubans an EC-O also

**THE EDITOR:** The recent visit of the Cuban trade mission to our shores, exemplifies a gross indifference and insensitivity by our government to both the peoples of our nation and our brothers and sisters in Grenada.

Irrespective of our country's decision of non-interference in the recent liberation of Grenada, it has come to light that the vast majority of Grenadians were over-joyed with the expulsion of the Cuban presence.

If one of the major reasons for non-interference was not to be put in a position to physically hurt our Grenadian relations, how can we now at this time entertain trade with their evicted oppressors.

Although acting Prime Minister Kamaluddin Mohammed mentioned that their visit had been planned long ago, everyone knows that regularly around the world visits, meetings, trade discussions etc., can be diplomatically postponed.

I was delighted to see that a number of housewives took time out, to demonstrate against the Cuban visit. I understood that a lot of silent solidarity has been expressed by our citizens for the demonstration.

This is not good enough, you the citi-

zens who sympathise, must stand up and be counted, come our in force and let your elected representatives know how you feel. This demonstration must be the springboard for excellerated action.

Let me for a moment digress and discuss the senario, as I see it if we continue the trade discussions. Although I am no Shakespeare, I see the play as follows:-

**Act 1 Scene 1:** Trinidad enters into a trading agreement with Cuba to export light manufactured and energy based products including steel, fertilisers, methanol, urea and water buffalo for refined sugar (only God alone knows why) tobacco, citrus and dairy cattle.

**Act 1 Scene 11:** As can be seen from Scene 1, there will be the likelihood of an imbalance of trade and Cuba not having the hard currency to settle our bills (as they are well known for not doing) will suggest technical support in settlement.

**Act 1 Scene 111:** Technical services such as civil and structural engineers tc. start arriving.

**Act 11 Scene 1:** A rapid increase in Sea and Air communication begins to take place resulting in an influx of illicit drugs, a well known technique of earning hard currency

and helping to subvert democracy. Surrogates of Russia like Cuba and Bulgaria are past masters at this type of activity.

**Act 11 Scene 11:** Further imbalance of trade results in an influx of doctors and teachers (TUTA beware). Now the active subversion really begins to take place. This act dramatically finishes with the introduction of national service and the entry of Cuban military advisors.

**Act 11 Scene 111:** The curtain opens to a night scene around the savannah. Two members of the public huddle together and one whispers to the other, "You eh see the big Cuban ship in the harbour?" The other replies, "Bet your life is black-out tonight." The other retorts, "What new boy!" The curtain closes and one is left to ponder on the future eventualities.

But jokes aside, I would like to compliment Kamaluddin Mohammed for reminding us that the public is free to demonstrate and voice any views. We must now reply in unison that "We like it as it is!"

In conclusion, I say; give the Cubans an ECO and put them on hold.

SINIM HEALY,  
Valsayn.

SUNDAY

EXPRESS

Sept 2, 1984

SUNDAY EXPRESS

Sept. 2, 1984

# Unity not forced on us, says Grenada politician

ST GEORGES, Saturday, (CANA) — Leader of the National Democratic Party (NDP) in Grenada George Brizan has dismissed as "inaccurate" reports that the NDP and three other centrist parties were being forced by foreign forces to merge into a single unit.

Brizan was reacting to the charge levelled by Agriculture Minister in Grenada's deposed Peoples Revolutionary Government that three Caricom heads and Washington were pushing for the new party.

"I think the pressure...for that sort of unity has been from the Grenadian population and the electorate," he told CANA.

The NDP leader along with former Chief Minister Herbert Blaize of the the Grenada National Party, Dr Francis Alexis of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), and Winston Whyte of the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) met last Sun-

day on Union Island in the Grenadines to discuss the Formation of the one party..

The leaders agreed on the formation of a joint steering committee to work out a constitution and programme for the proposed new national party for planned general elections this year.

Brizan said the initia-

tive to merge the groups was a Grenadian one and the Prime Minister of Barbados, St Vincent and the Grenadines and St Lucia who attended the discussions made no major input other than to act as facilitators.

He also brushed aside suggestions that the proposed party was being formed with the inten-

tion of trying to prevent the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy from sweeping the polls.

"I think that as far as we (NDP) are concerned we are not interested in any unity of convenience. We are committed to meaningful unity," Brizan said.

# Grenada crisis a lesson for us

**THE EDITOR:** The recent experiences of Grenada should serve as a great lesson for us. When our constitutional rights are taken away from us the result is chaos and anarchy.

In recent years, there has been much interference with our constitutional rights in Trinidad and Tobago. But the people of this country have in their typical laissez-faire attitude allowed these interferences with our basic rights to proceed unhindered.

One thing we have accepted without complaint, for example, is the great and unnecessary delays in the system of administration of justice. I expected our learned Chief Justice in his last address at the opening of the Law Term to address us on the steps which will be taken to reduce the immense back-log of cases in every court in the country but of course his complaints about houses and the VIP room were considered to be more important.

One of the chief reasons for the great delays experienced by litigants is because of the shortage of judges and magistrates. While the Judicial and Legal Service Commission slumber the anarchy is beginning to set in.

People are already

saying that justice so long delayed is justice denied and have already begun to take their own steps to settle their disputes. This is indeed a dangerous trend which should be arrested immediately.

It is an insult to the population of this country that an action in the High Court takes a minimum of five years to be completed and a simple matter in the magistrates' courts

takes between fifteen months to two years to be heard.

We must do better than that, otherwise chaos and anarchy must set in when people feel they cannot get justice.

The vacancies must be filled now. No one can justify holding up the business of little people in this country.

JOHN SANDY,  
Siparia.

# Grenada has its own rights

**THE EDITOR:** I want to register my deep concern about the superficial manner in which the violation of the Grenada's sovereignty is being treated by your newspaper, and also take the opportunity to elaborate a bit on the concept of sovereignty in order to make my point.

The concept of sovereignty is the most fundamental principle of international law because nearly all international relations are bound up with the sovereignty of states. As a concept of international law sovereignty has three major aspects; Internal, Territorial, and External. The internal aspect of sovereignty is the exclusive rights of the state to prescribe the character of its own institutions to ensure and provide for their operations, to enforce laws of its own choice and enforce them.

Sovereignty in its territorial aspects is the complete and exclusive authority which a state exercises over all persons and things found on, under or above its territory. As between any groups of independent states the respect for each others territorial sovereignty is one of the most important rules in international law.

The external aspect of sovereignty is the right of the state to freely to determine its relations with other states or other entities without restraint or control of another state. This aspect of sovereignty is often referred to as independence.

Therefore, from the stand point of international law sovereignty means the independence and autonomy of the state in domestic and foreign relations.

The concept of sovereignty is a number of fundamental principles of international law flow, namely the equality and the duty to refrain from interference in the internal and external affairs of other equally sovereign states.

The principle of equality of

states means that every state is entitled to full respect as a sovereign state from other states. Equality in this sense does not relate to equality of size of territory, population, military establishment, economy and other elements of national power.

Grenada is a Sovereign State, and given the meaning of the concept of sovereign it cannot be denied that the armed invasion of Grenada by the U.S.A. and the OECS is a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of Grenada. The invading forces violated Grenada's territorial sea, air-space and land territory and have meddled in Grenada's internal and external affairs, without any justification whatsoever.

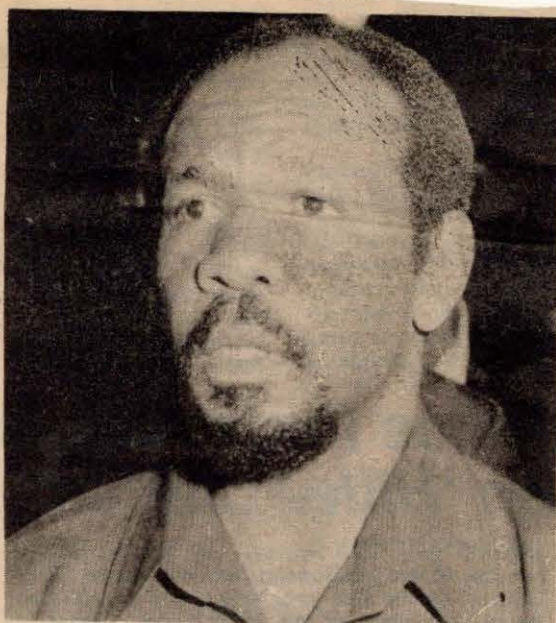
The reasons advanced for the so called intervention are all spurious and some — what nebulous and therefore cannot be defended on legal or moral grounds.

It can be argued that we are a small Third World state and as much need the assistance of the larger states in order to survive. This may well be so but the larger states also need us, and we can obtain their assistance without compromising our independence if we pursue a sensible foreign policy based on sound principles accepted by the international community at large.

From what I have read in the newspapers and have heard so far I am slowly but surely coming to the conclusion that some Caribbean leaders and businessmen are prepared to do anything in anticipation of the handouts promised by President Reagan in the Caribbean Basin Initiative.

It would be a great pity if you should ally yourself with such people who seem to be bent on re-introducing colonialism in the region. "QUISLINGS" and paid agents operate in that manner.

JOHNNY ECCLES,  
Chaguanas.



KENDRICK RADIX

## 'Criminals must not go unpunished'

FORMER Grenadian Attorney General Kendrick Radix has charged that all those responsible for the fundamental crime of "selling out the country to imperialism, its occupation and subjecting its sovereignty to foreign military troops" must be dealt with according to law.

Radix spoke to the EXPRESS San Fernando Desk during the intermission period at the Oilfields Workers Trade Union Cultural Show in San Fernando late Saturday night. The show was also attended by former PRG ministers George Louison and Lynden Ramdhanny.

Alimenta Bishop, mother of the slain Prime Minister and Pat Rodney, wife of murdered Guyanese historian Walter Rodney, were also in attendance.

Radix described the invasion of U.S./Caribbean forces in Grenada on October 25, as a "serious and fundamental crime against the country."

"We in the revolutionary government never countenance any crime against the people. While Prime Minister Bishop was alive he never once used force against the people and all those who used force against our people must be given the punishment they deserved," he said.

Radix said that the PRG Government had resigned and it was now up to the Grenadian people to decide "what must be done, when it must be done, and how quickly it must be done." He said the Grenadian people must move to take the future in their hands.

Radix evaded a definite statement on what would have happened if the U.S./Caribbean forces had not overthrown the Revolutionary Military Council set up by General Hudson Austin.

"It is difficult to give a definite response at this time. It is too early to say at this stage. But I am sure that RMC could not have ruled Grenada for very long. The people would have taken the necessary steps to rid themselves of the military junta," he said, insisting that it was "too early to make a conclusive statement."

## 10 detainees released

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- Grenada's new interim government has released 10 detainees, including soldiers and security personnel who served under the leftist regime deposed in a bloody army coup here seven weeks ago.

Major John Prescod, spokesman for the Caribbean peace-keeping force stationed here since the takeover and subsequent U.S.-led military invasion to put down the coup, said today the men were freed from the Richmond Hill Prison yesterday and two others are to be released within the next 24 hours.

Major Prescod said those released include the former acting manager of the state-owned "Radio Free Grenada" Cecil Belfon, who was also a captain in the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA).

Of the other detainees freed at least two -- Keith Ventour and Samuel Brathwaite -- were security officials under the government of executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The others released were PRA members Augustine Francis, Don Roberts, Stanford Blackette, Martin Marryshow, Douglas Telesford, Joseph Edmund and Ronald Beggs.

## Mission in Cuba to fold up soon

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- Grenada will eventually close its diplomatic mission in Cuba but there are no plans at present for a total break in relations with Havana, according to the head of the island's three-week-old interim government.

"We do not intend for the moment to break off diplomatic relations with Cuba but what we would prefer would be that these diplomatic relations be conducted at a non-residential ambassadorial level," said Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the Grenada Advisory Council.

# GRENADA'S REVOLUTION BROUGHT REFORMS, LOSS OF FREEDOM

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada — "Brothers and sisters," said the resonant voice that issued from radios throughout Grenada on March 13, 1979, "this is Maurice

Bishop speaking. "At 4:15 a.m. this morning the People's Revolutionary Army seized control of the army barracks at True Blue."

With that message, Maurice Bishop, lawyer, communist and skillful politician, began a 4-year experiment in Caribbean revolution that ended

last month with another coup, his death and the occupation of his island by U.S. troops.

Bishop's new revolution — and more than anything it was his rev-

olution — made Grenada, at 133 square miles one of the tiniest nations in the world, a player in Third World politics. It also started an ambitious series of

## FOCUS ON THE CARIBBEAN

social and economic programs in Grenada, even as it stifled politi-

cal opposition and imprisoned dissenters.

"People of Grenada", Bishop said in that first address from the Radio Free Grenada studio on the morning of his takeover, "this revolution is for work, for food, for decent housing and health services and for a bright future for our children and great-grandchildren."

Many of those who listened to Bishop's words that morning now say he was successful in accomplishing at least part of what he said he would do. Under his regime, free universal schooling became a reality and prices for certain food staples were subsidised by the government. Bulk milk, nutritious though not very appetising was free. Rice was sold at reduced rates.

Cuban doctors and dentists were brought in to care for the island's sick and impoverished population. Birth-control programs were initiated. Unemployment was reduced, although the exact number of people put to work by the Bishop government is still disputed. And a controversial, expensive international airport was begun near the capital city to replace the small, distant airport on the opposite side of the island that had hampered tourism.

But Bishop also assured Grenadians that "all Democratic freedoms, including freedom of elections, religious and political opinion will be restored to the people."

They were not. When Bishop died, the country's constitution was still suspended. No elections had been held. Newspapers had been shut down, their editors imprisoned for criticising the government. Trade-union leaders were jailed, accused of being spies for the CIA.

The New Jewel Movement (NJM) the party that Bishop led to power, is now shattered, many of its leaders dead or in Richmond Hill Prison. The new provisional government, though, must decide which of Bishop's popular revolutionary programs it will keep while forming what its leaders insist will be a constitutional democracy.

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"This would be a very grave error on the part of the Americans to dismantle the revolution," said Vincent Louison, a New Jewel militant and brother of its Agriculture Minister, George Louison. "Any government that does not continue the gains of the revolution, the people will denounce."

"Maurice made us feel like we could do things, like we were united," said Jane Belton, an associate of Bishop's who directs the office of tourisms. "There was a pride here."

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## ***NJM the Party that is now shattered***

**FROM Page 46**

Bishop's revolution deposed Sir Eric Gairy, who had served as the nation's Prime Minister and its independence from Great Britain in 1974. Gairy had lost popular support because of his preoccupation with flying saucers and magic and his use of a special police force known as the Mongoose Gang to attack opponents. One of Gairy's victims was Rupert Bishop, Maurice Bishop's father, who was killed by the police in 1973.

When he took power in his predawn coup, one of the first things Bishop did was to name the old colonial fortress in St George's after his father. It was in Fort Rupert, on Oct 19, that he was gunned down with many of his supporters by Grenadian soldiers.

As the self-proclaimed Prime Minister, Bishop ruled with a central committee of 16 fellow party members, including Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and Hudson Austin, commander of the People's Revolutionary Army. He issued "people's laws," establishing everything from capital-punishment provisions to equal-pay requirements for women workers.

He built a revolution army militia and imported an array of weapons from outmoded World War I vintage rifles to modern Soviet AK-47s to arm it. He formed youth organisations, women's organisations and required government workers to attend indoctrination meetings if they wanted to be paid.

He sent soldiers and union leaders to Moscow and Havana for training and schooling. He met with leaders of Cuba, Iran, Nicaragua, Libya and Syria, and devoted much time in his frequent and lengthy speeches to denouncing the United States.

But, in the end, it apparently was his will-

ingness to improve relations with the United States and with private business interests, and his reluctance to relinquish power to his central committee, that killed Bishop and his revolution.

As competition between Bishop and Coard and other members of the central committee grew, it became clear that Bishop — despite his apparent popularity among the people — did not have the support of the majority of the committee.

On Oct 4, Coard moved out of his government house next to Bishop's. About that time, as Bishop toured eastern Europe, the rumors surfaced that Coard and Austin were plotting to kill Bishop.

On Oct 12 one of Bishop's few remaining supporters on the committee, George Louison, was expelled. The next day, Bishop was arrested and confined to his house. Convinced that his captors would try to poison him, Bishop reportedly did not eat for the next six days.

Meanwhile, his remaining friends from the New Jewel Movement were trying to reach a settlement with Coard and Austin. After the party's central committee met to strip Bishop of all his party positions, Bishop's four supporters on the panel met for three days with Coard. When Coard failed to produce a promised settlement proposal on Oct 18, the four resigned in protest.

Louison met with Bishop for a 75 minutes on Oct 19, trying to come up with something that would allow Bishop to retain his leadership and yet satisfy the central committee. They made little progress.

Later that morning, Bishop's Foreign Minister, Unison Whiteman, gathered a crowd of several thousand people and marched on the house where Bishop and the Minister of Education, Jacqueline Creft, was held.

# Terror in Grenada says former A-G

FORMER PRG Attorney General Kendrick Radix charged that the U.S. military force in Grenada was currently using "psychological terror and violating the human rights and dignity of the Grenadian people," in the aftermath of the October 25 invasion that toppled the military junta.

Radix made the statement in an interview during the intermission period at the Oilfields Workers Trade Union cultural show at the Palm's Club in San Fernando late Saturday night. Radix admitted that the U.S./Caribbean military force was in "total and effective" control of Grenada. He said he was detained along with 2,000 other Grenadians "many of whom were tied up and subjected to psychological terror in Grenada."

He said: "In fact people were tied up, blind-folded and taken to remote areas where they were put with their heads up against walls."

Said Radix: "In some cases detainees were taken in helicopters with open doors and threatened. I am told that this was the sort of psychological operations that were carried out in Vietnam. I have seen acts of torture while in detention."

Said Radix: "I would think that these practices certainly are in violation of human rights of our people. Certainly in the U.S. this does not happen. They do not subject their citizens to this sort of behaviour which will be unconstitutional under their law. It is certainly unconstitutional under the laws of Grenada and violates the human rights of Grenadians and Caribbean people particularly the dignity of Caribbean people."

Asked to comment on what steps would the people of Grenada would under the circumstances, Radix replied, "you know I cannot say at this early

By HARRY PARTAP

stage what the people would do. There are several of us still left alive now and we are in the process of having a holiday from it all to get rid of the traumatic experiences. The invasion also resulted in a serious loss of life. We are still alive and we are not sure what we will do yet."

Radix further called on the U.S. Government to compensate the people of Grenada by also allocating the \$20 million needed to complete the international airport at Point Salines. Said Radix: "Our people demand that since they (the U.S.) have stopped our development they should compensate the people of our country with the \$20 million or so that it is necessary to complete our international airport which can make us more independent and make our country less dependent on others."

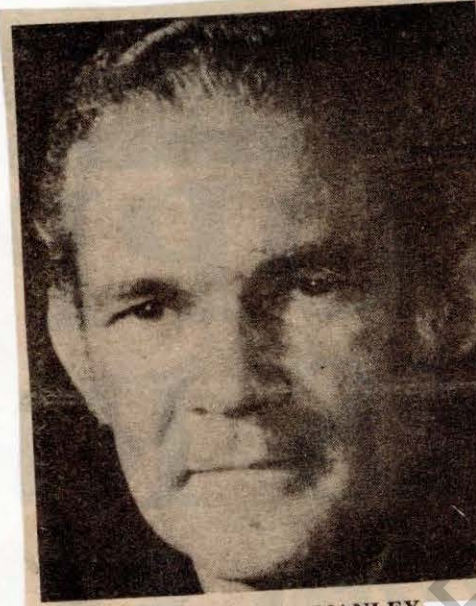
Radix said that the country would only come back to normal when "the people are able to have full ex-

pression of their views without coercion and interference in their domestic affairs." Said he: "I think the people are overcoming the trauma and sadness at the loss of the late Prime Minister and his colleagues. People are right now very concerned because thousands of the people have lost their jobs and are going through very serious economic difficulties."

Radix continued, "I think it would be true to say that the people will like to see the programmes of the revolution maintained so that the transformation of our country from the backward economy to one that is developing meet the needs of the people of the country. The interim administration was not pursuing as vigorously as they should as well as the U.S., with all the talk about democracy and economic assistance, they have not come up with any money to finish our international airport which was one of the pillars of the revolution."

# Manley: Chambers was right on Grenada issue

This interview with MICHAEL MANLEY, leader of the Jamaican Opposition and a columnist for the SUNDAY EXPRESS, was conducted by EXPRESS managing director Ken Gordon:



MICHAEL MANLEY

**Q. Mr Manley, is your party fully united in the decision to boycott the snap election called by Prime Minister Seaga?**

A. I think it would be fair to say that the party is more united, more determined, and stronger about this issue than I have seen in the whole 14 years of my leadership.

**Q. But does this mean that it is unanimous?**

A. Let me tell you frankly that when our national executive voted by secret ballot, the vote was 128 not to participate against 14 to participate. Most of the 14 have since come and told me that they were in the 14, which they did not have to do since it was a secret ballot, and to say that as they have watched everything develop and thought it through again means that they wished me to know that they fully support the decision.

You can also tell by the fact that at meetings all over the island, the platforms are just jammed with the leadership; even though they can't speak, they just come to identify themselves positively with what we are doing, which really is very inspiring.

**Q. When you say 14 decided to participate...**

A. No, 128; 128 voted to say we will take no part in the election and 14 voted to take part in the election. By secret ballot.

**Q. Were you taken by surprise at the sudden election call?**

A. Yes. Quite frankly as I made it clear to everyone, it really never occurred to me that after five years of effort, agreement and work to set up this electoral reform system, that anybody would really could have had the temerity to tear up that agreement, tear up all the pledges and plunge Jamaica into an election about six to eight weeks before the new electoral list could be ready.

**Q. What has been the response of the public to your decision?**

A. Well, let me say two things. Number one, I have not seen a public meeting of a size and the degree of enthusiasm and solidarity as we have received throughout Jamaica since 1976, when we won on a landslide. The meetings have been enormous. They have been enthusiastic and they have been very, very militant in their mood. Also, Carl Stone has done a poll with respect to the very question that you asked, and this will be published soon, so there will be an objective measure that has nothing to do with my subjective impression of our public meetings.

**Q. Are you aware that a similar boycott was called in the Trinidad and Tobago election in 1971 and that the Government serenely carried on as though nothing had happened?**

A. Yes, I am aware of that.

**Q. Are you anticipating that a build-up of public pressure in Jamaica will force the JLP back to the polls within the five-year period?**

A. I don't like to anticipate or try to prophesy. What I do know is that there is an overwhelming opinion that, let me put it this way, even people who say, yes, Seaga was wrong to call the election but we also feel, Mr Manley, that you should have contested the elections; when you come to the bottom line their view is that the only thing to do now is to have an election that will honour the pledge when the new system is ready.

Now, as to what the Government is going to do I can't say. They are talking as if they plan to brazen it out for the five years, in which case, I think, we are in for a very interesting political history in the foreseeable future in Jamaica. We as an organisation have the capacity to stand the strain. We have a very profound tradition. We have a 45-year history. We are very strongly organised at our grass roots and we are very united on the issue.

**Q. Is there likely to be an outbreak of political violence?**

A. Let me put it this way. I do not anticipate that. Certainly we are making it absolutely clear that we are totally against violence, and that whatever happens violence will not be a part of our strategy or tactics in this matter.

There is, of course, a danger, and the danger is that there are others on the other side who may try to do some agent provocateur work to try to create a sort of mood of hysteria and difficulty to get themselves out of the trouble they are now in, in terms of public opinion. But certainly if they don't do that, we will certainly not be doing anything like that and there is no reason to believe that there will be violence.

**Q. Is civil disobedience likely to be one of your options?**

A. I don't want to anticipate that, because we have to wait for the new list to be ready in February and, then the new ID cards with photographs. They may take

anything up to six or eight weeks to distribute to a million people. And when that is over you could conceivably go to the end of the April beginning of May, depending on how hard they work.

Now it is at that point that our position will be determined. We have made that clear but nothing arises until that time comes. When that time comes we will see what the Government response is.

**Q. It was announced recently that you have taken up an appointment with a university abroad. How is this likely to affect the opposition campaign you propose to mount?**

A. The position is that I am in an agreement with Columbia University of New York to give 12 days during the full year of '84 to lectures and seminars. That's 12 days; two three-month periods when I go every other week for a single day. It means flying out of Jamaica on Wednesday night and flying back into Jamaica on a Friday morning. A grand total of 12 times for the year; 12 days. It won't have any effect whatsoever. And it's a very interesting thing they have asked me to lecture on, so I am rather looking forward to it.

**Q. Given the severe financial constraints of the Jamaican economy and the powerful setback to the socialist movement of the region in recent times, what would have been the principal plans of your policy for getting Jamaica moving if you had been elected to office?**

A. We are carrying out a major exercise about economic policy and strategy. We announced that we were part way through with the work at our annual conference in October. We are due to hold a delegates' conference in April of next year when we will be putting our own economic blueprint to them for final discussion and amendment and adoption.

So really it is that by the end of April coming that we will be able to say definitively how we will intend to propose an economic strategy to the Jamaican people. One can indicate that there are certain fundamental differences in approach between the present Government and ourselves and they really are to do with the relative weight that is attached to the role of self-reliance on your economic strategy, what is the role of your construction policies and your import policies in support of a self-reliance strategy.

You might summarise it this way: Both parties will agree on the importance of foreign capital; both parties agree on the prime significance of a booming tourist industry because that's your major quick access to foreign exchange.

But where the Jamaican Labour Party have based their strategy on an entirely neo-colonialist concept with which you really say the principle engine of development is going to be foreign capital, and hopefully multi-national corporation capital, our view is that the main engine of development should be through the internal process, and that to support that you have to mobilise the population to be able to take certain sacrifices, to be able to do without certain luxury imports, to husband your resources to finance and endure an essentially self-reliant effort.

You hope naturally that there will be foreign capital as a supplement to that effort but you will never agree that you make yourself dependent on foreign capital for the main thrust of your economic development.

**Q. Is there anything you can identify that you would have done differently from the last time?**

A. Several things. Certainly we would have a much better understanding now of the attitude and, one might say, the reflexes of the private sector, so now we are trying very hard to build bridges to the private sector to make them understand that we have always been sincere when we have said that we want our own private sector to play a dynamic and expanding role in our economic development, and certainly what we would hope next time is far better, a far better climate between the private sector and ourselves, more exact about our policies, more clear in our lines of communication to them. So that is one very important thing.

Secondly, we have to look very carefully at the misunderstanding that surrounded our foreign policy, a misaligned foreign policy, now very clear in our minds, but it was obvious that it was very skillfully misrepresented outside of Jamaica and even inside of Jamaica, and caused a lot of problems which we would hope to avoid next time. Also, by being clearer and more specific in our communication of what we are trying to do.

What I think is very important is that in 1972 and then shortly after with that massive world economic crisis, we were very anxious to get so many things done in Jamaica that desperately needed to be done that I think we pushed the administrative machine, the whole infrastructure of management in the public and private sectors, further than it could go.

We tried to do too much, not because we were trying to divide or to hurt Jamaica, but maybe we were too anxious to do what was right. So I think we have learned a lot about how you have to pace what you try to do by a more realistic appreciation of your capacity to do them.

**Q. Does this mean that in retrospect you regret statements like the one about five flights per day leaving Jamaica which caused quite an uproar.**

A. I have always said that I regretted making that statement. I said so in Jamaica and it was even published on the front page of the Gleaner. But what I really regretted was that the statement was taken completely out of context and was completely misunderstood and completely misrepresented. But that is hollow, for obviously if I had not made the remark then it could not have been misrepresented.

What I actually said I stand by. What I said was that there are certain kinds of people in countries like Jamaica who are not essentially patriotic and have a get-rich-quick mentality where they don't want to do the hard work that entitles them to their wealth, but that we have every respect for people who work hard, build up their wealth through honest work, by building the economy and otherwise. Then I went on to say that we were going to try to build a Jamaica that really had no place for such folk, people who just want to get rich quickly without trying to make their genuine contribution.

Finally, I made the remark that, however, thank God we are a free country and those people who don't like an atmosphere in which they are expected to make an honest effort and get their honest reward, there is no problem then because they can always go somewhere else. At which stage I laughed and said in fact they tell me there are five flights a day to Miami, as a joke. It wasn't an invitation to people to leave, but I was just saying, can't we all just have a patriotic desire to get what we do deserve for honest effort?

Funnily enough, Edward Seaga said the same thing, but there was no desire on the part of certain elements of the press to cause trouble about his remarks. I guess with me there was, and I paid the price of it.

**Q. Looking at a different issue, have you been fully informed about events in Grenada as Leader of the Opposition.**

A. No. Nobody has even bothered to tell me anything. Our Government does not consult. Even when the polls show I am substantially ahead of them in popular support they behaved as though we do not exist. The only time they behaved as if we existed was when we decided not to contest the election. Then everybody got into a fine upset about that. No. They don't give me any briefing at all. The information I get, I get from reading the press. I find a very useful source of information about Grenada is the New York Times. I recommend it to you.

**Q. If you were the Prime Minister of Jamaica, would Jamaica have participated in the Caribbean-U.S. multi-lateral force?**

A. If I had been Prime Minister of Jamaica I would have insisted at the meeting under George Chambers chairmanship that we explore the possibilities which Chambers believed to have existed for working out a rapid, tough, negotiated settlement that forced the military to back down, to substitute a proper civilian Government and to bring justice to the people who killed Bishop. I would have backed Chambers to try that first, and decisively, and then see what happens. I have no apologies for it. I know it is a minority opinion. I think Chambers was right and that is my opinion and I still think I am right.

**Q. Do you know of any instance where sanctions of that kind have ever worked?**

A. I know that this was a regime that was scared out of its wits; that was totally isolated in its own population; totally isolated in the Caribbean, totally isolated by the right wing in the Caribbean with people like Seaga; totally isolated and denounced by the more left wing persons like myself. There was no way in the Caribbean that anybody was supporting them and they were denounced and repudiated by Cuba.

To whom were they going to turn? They couldn't even get the militia back for they were Bishop's people. They were helpless. They could have been brought to book in no time. Suppose I was wrong? What do I lose? What do you lose even if you tried it for a few days, instead of opening up this door and box of trouble for the future of inviting a foreign major power to intervene in your country, in a sovereign country?

Now we find ourselves within a group in the region to whom it is normal for the U.S. to intervene with military power. I think it is extremely dangerous, and I know I am a minority in saying so. I have no apologies. I believe I am right.

This has nothing to do with the nonsense that is talked about in the eastern Caribbean that I don't care about the eastern Caribbean. I care profoundly for people and profoundly for people in the eastern Caribbean. Nobody was more shocked and distressed than me at what happened in Grenada. But you have to set things in a wider context and remember that time is longer than rope and history is longer than both.

**Q. To refer to your question of what was there to lose. If there had been a delay, was there not the prospect that either Cuba or Russia or some other force could have moved to reinforce Austin?**

A. Cuba had made it absolutely clear that they would not support the military regime, that they did not agree with what had been done and that they would not support them. This had been made absolutely clear not only by Castro's public statement but by his private communications to President Reagan. And it was not denied by Reagan.

**Q. Did Castro not also say at the time that even though he was condemning what had been taking place that they would continue to work with the Grenada revolution?**

A. He said so. He said they would continue to build the airport because that was needed for the Grenadian people. Those were in his words.

**Q. Were you aware of the differences between Bishop and Coard?**

A. No. We were not.

**Q. Is it your view that these were ideological or arising purely from personal ambition on the part of Coard?**

A. My impression is that they were really about the question of what was the role of the party in the development process. All my reading that I can do of the party, the minutes that I have studied, that I now have a chance to study, suggest to me that whatever ambitions have been involved and who knows, who can read that, who can get inside another man's head, was that the thing that was causing the difficulty was that the question was what should be the role, the power, the influence of the party in the NJM, as distinct from the broad mass processes that were being led by Bishop and the Government. My understanding is that that was the real genesis of the problem.

That, of course, may have then become overlaid with all sorts of subjective considerations; we have had no chance to talk to Coard and try to examine what was in his

# MANLEY: CHAMBERS WAS RIGHT

head and of course we will never have a chance to talk to Bishop, nor with their emissary, who died, Noel, who came to our conference, in fact, to report the problem. He made no comment to me. They probably regarded it as an internal problem. It took me completely by surprise.

**Q. In an interview some years ago I asked whether you had made any attempt to influence Bishop about holding elections and about releasing from detention people who had been held without trial. You responded then that you did not feel free to reveal whatever advice you had given to another Prime Minister. Now that circumstances have changed in a most tragic way, would you be prepared to say what advice you gave Bishop about his policies at that time?**

A. Yes, I will say this. When I had discussed it with him, I told him that I thought that the quicker he could create a situation in which human rights were manifested, you know, being operative, and that also the quicker he could legitimise the whole process by a formal democratic imprimatur, if you wish, that I thought it would be better for everybody for everything, for all concerned.

He always told me that he was working towards it as rapidly as he thought was possible and also always made the point to me that he always thought it was important to build these democratic institutions so as to create a patriotic institutional framework that could withstand ebbs and flows of ordinary, plural democratic politics and in that I think he was very sincere. I think he made very real progress and I think that is the most lasting contribution of the revolution.

**Q. Accepting your belief as sincere, how do you explain the personal violence directed against so many people by detaining them for so many years without trial?**

A. Well, my understanding is (I know that I am only to tell you what his explanation was) that these were people who had been felt, in a very ugly way, to have been involved in the Mongoose Gang. But it was very difficult to get evidence on them that would stand up in court and that they were working patiently to see if they could build cases against them. That was the explanation.

**Q. Were people like Leslie Pierre, who edited a newspaper in respect of which Bishop introduced retroactive legislation to imprison him, viewed as being members of the Mongoose Gang?**

A. No. I will concede that in the discussions with him I never got into individual names. I would never suggest that Leslie Pierre would come into that category. I am giving you a sort of example of the kind of explanation that he would give. I know that he also had a view about people who he thought were trying to botage the regime and, of course, to try to have them brought to trial in terms of the objective processes of justice and testing things in the courts would be better for everybody and for him.

**Q. Does the Grenada experience have any lessons for the rest of the Caribbean?**

A. Well, gosh, I would think first of all that one thing that emerges very clearly from the Grenadian experience is a thing that has always been a part of the PNP in Jamaica. And that is to have infinite patience in preserving the sanctity of our eternal dialogue, the purity of our internal democratic processes and infinite patience in dealing with all major issues and debating them clearly at the highest level, and then to the widest level so that all the time people feel they have access to influencing the decisions that are made.

We spend a tremendous amount of time in doing that. It may be that this had fallen short in the NJM towards the end and may have contributed towards some of the strain that developed. I think that's important. I think also that it is very important to achieve a great degree of ideological clarity so that your internal processes are absolutely consistent with your external image and your action generally. I think that is also very important.

**Q. You have publicly acknowledged your admiration for Fidel Castro. You must obviously know him well. What do you think would be his reasons for supplying Grenada with such a variety and so large a cache of arms and ammunition?**

A. This is not a matter I have discussed. You are just asking me an outsider's opinion. But I have not been and I am not in any way a part of those decisions. But I do know that Bishop developed a tremendous fear towards the end that the U.S. planned to knock him over; to invade and just remove the revolution. He said he had a duty to get himself into the greatest possible state of preparedness.

After calculating that the more prepared he was the more he was able to defend himself, the more the planners at the Pentagon would have to think carefully before they committed forces to that kind of adventure.

Now I cannot say whether the Pentagon was planning to invade him. I must say that they seemed astonished when the time came. But I will not stress that point. But the fact is that he believed that they thought so and he believed that here was a lot of objective evidence to support it, and I know that his feeling was, if I am going to be knocked out I will sell myself dear. They will really have to come and get us out of this place and maybe if I am prepared they will think twice before they try.

And I know as a fact that this is why he asked for arms and asked for help to bring himself to the greatest possible degree of preparedness. He was not asking for those arms, I am personally convinced, to be a centre of terrorism. Nor an agent of any kind of Cuban activity. I think he wanted to defend himself and I think that's why the Cubans helped him in that way.

**Q. It is one thing for Bishop to ask for arms for as illogical a reason as to expect to stop the U.S. if they wanted to invade him but it is another thing...**

A. Please don't put words in my mouth. I did not say he thought he could stop them. But he thought he could make it so expensive to try that they would think twice before they did try.

**Q. Do you think that would really have presented a problem?**

A. That's exactly what Nicaragua is doing. Why do you think Nicaragua is heavily armed? Do you really think Nicaragua think that they would dare to invade Honduras? You don't think they have the intelligence to know they would never get away with that? What they have the arms

for is to make America think twice before sending their armies in, knowing America can beat them, but America also has to justify casualties to their public opinion and they know that. They're not fools.

They know that the reason why Cuba still survives is that America cannot face the casualties that would be involved in defeating them, and I am not defending Cuba but that's why Cuba survives; because the Pentagon could not afford to take the political risk of the casualties that would be involved in America's admitted ability to destroy them.

**Q. But can we really make a parallel between the Cuba situation and its sophisticated armament and what Grenada was attempting to do? Are we really talking...**

A. You tell me, then. Do you honestly believe, you with your sophistication and intelligence, do you really believe that Bishop was planning to invade St Vincent?

**Q. No I don't really believe that.**

A. Do you think Bishop thought that anybody would allow him to get away with invading anybody?

**Q. No, but what I do regard as the real prospect is that those arms could have been used to supply support to any radical elements in any part of the region, and that seems to be the real question that has not been addressed.**

A. Well, I can only say that when you say that that is conjecture. All I can say is that in no conversation that I have ever had with Bishop was there any indication that Bishop's mind was on that wavelength. Bishop's obsession, as it came across to me in conversation, was with what he called defending the revolution; the very phrase he used was that we would have to be ready to defend the revolution. Anything else is conjecture.

**Q. What do you think will be the effects of the recent devaluation on the Jamaican economy?**

A. I think it will have very serious effects. It will have very heavy effects on prices. What is worse, I don't see the signs that it is going to be able to stimulate the kind of substantial economic reaction that the country desperately needs. We will

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● FROM Page 13

remain trapped in the problem of the shortage of foreign exchange.

What has happened is that the country has gone on this spending spree. Mr Seaga keeps his political promise to the people that they can have what they want, all the German wines and caviar. You name it, it's all here in the supermarket. And we have just blown it all. In fact, Time

magazine made the remark in a very interesting article last week when it said that Seaga got vast economic help and has blown it, blown it for short-term political reasons. Now we remain trapped in the problem.

**A. My final question: do you think Jamaica's ultimate destiny is Caribbean oriented or do you think it has to be shaped into the whole of North America?**

A. To my dying day I will say I admire North America. I admire the American civilisation; I admire its fantastic accomplishments. But that's their accomplishments. We are Caribbean. We are not 3,000 miles of the most fertile plains in the world with the most fantastic natural resources in the world. We are a group of islands with a unique history, and we can have a unique destiny if we only have the confidence to build our own regional

strength, work on our regional integration movement along the lines that William Demas had been pleading with us for years and years, and people like Allister McIntyre.

If we only had the guts and the will and the confidence to make that the main focus of our efforts; I think that is the Caribbean that I believe in and that is the Caribbean that will become possible one day.

# Grenadians opposed the Cuban connection

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

the under 21 cohort. On the whole, however, opposition was uniform.

Were you opposed to this?

- 1. Yes 91.
  - 2. No 6.
  - 3. No Opinion 3.
- 100.

PART 11 NEXT FRIDAY

FROM PAGE 12

regular courts, special courts, freed or left to the mercy of the crowd? Thirty per cent said they should be tried in a special court, 17 per cent felt that the regular courts would suffice, while seven per cent were of the view that they should be kept in detention. Ten per cent felt that they should be handed over to the people for summary justice.

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

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

100 N 711

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

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

- 1. Yes. 67.
- 2. No. 26.
- 3. Don't Know 5.
- 4. Other 2.

100 n 711.

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

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

- 1. Yes 56.
- 2. No. 18.
- 3. Don't Know 24.
- 4. Other 2.

100 n 711.

The 41-50 year olds and the 51 plus were more unequivocal about this than their younger counterparts. Sixty-six per cent of them felt that the allegation was true compared to 49 per cent of the 22-30, 52 per cent of the 16-21, and 54 per cent of those who were 31-40. Seventy per cent of the upperclass agreed compared with 5 per cent of the middle and lower class respectively. The differences in terms of sex were not significant.

Of those, who said they believed the allegation



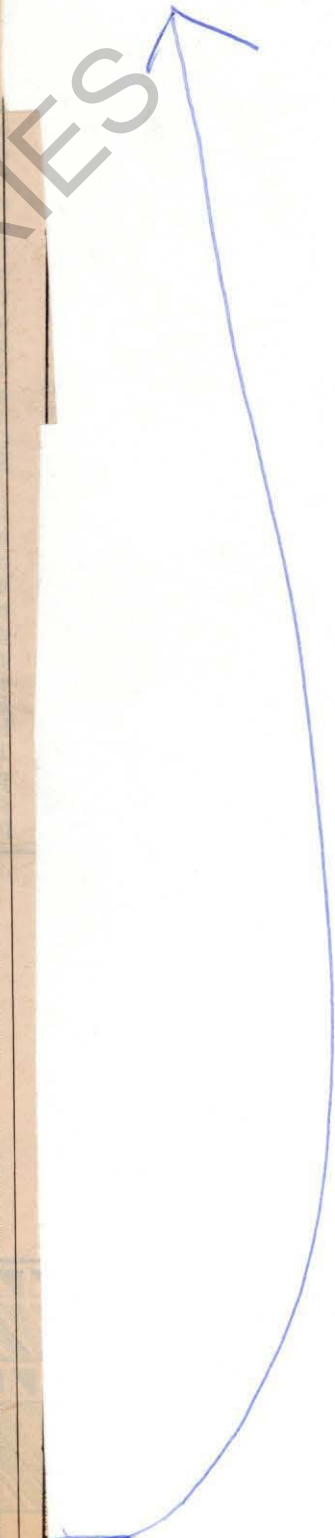
HUDSON AUSTIN



TOM ADAMS



FIDEL CASTRO



# Carnival welcome as Gairy returns

By REUDON EVERSLEY

**ST GEORGE'S, Saturday, (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 yesterday.

Asked by reporters at Pearls 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 short-lived 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 a white rosary. She said: "This is for my premier. I love him."

Gairy later left the airport for the Grenada capital, St George's.

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 would 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.

"You know the song, 'Que Sera, Sera' (What Will Be, Will Be)," Gairy quipped. He said the decision not to take part was taken to expedite the holding of a poll. Grenadians have not voted since 1976.

The non-political advisory council, installed after the invasion, has promised to hold a vote after May.

Sir Eric called on the council to speed up the process. He said he had held discussions with diplomats of a number of unnamed countries before returning, but had been told that the Grenada Government had no legitimacy.

"Every day Grenada remains in the present situation, we are losing. The quicker we can go ahead with the election it is the better."

Gairy said he had proposed returning about three weeks ago, but his plans were smashed by the Barbados Government. "They said they would not allow me to enter."

Sir Eric was deported from Barbados last September after arriving the month before for a holiday. No reason was given for the action. It was his first visit to the Caribbean since he had been removed from political office.

His return to Grenada will disappoint Caribbean leaders who intervened in Grenada. Last October Dominica Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, chairman of the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECES), which made the call for help to Washington, called Gairy "a political undesirable."

Sir Eric's latter years in office were marked by charges of repression and corruption.

Ironically his return marked, to the day, the 10th anniversary of the gunning-down in political violence of Bishop's father, Rupert, allegedly at the hands of Gairy's private police squad, the Mongoose Gang. There was no coincidence, Gairy told reporters. He just chose to come home on a Saturday.



GAIRY

## Murder at Enterprise

# MPs SAY COARD SINGING IN JAIL

**ST GEORGE'S, Saturday, (CANA) —** Two British Members of Parliament reported they saw a smiling Bernard Coard when they visited the detained former Deputy Prime Minister of Grenada in his prison cell.

"Not only did we see Mr Coard smiling but we also heard him sing," said Peter Thomas, the Conservative MP who is leading a seven-member delegation from the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee.

Thomas and Labour MP Nigel Spearing were allowed to visit the 39 people detained following the U.S.-led invasion of the island and suspected to have played a part in October 19 bloody army coup that led to the intervention six days later. The lone female is Coard's wife, Phyllis, a former junior minister.

"We thought it would be helpful if we could go there and satisfy ourselves that the people who are in detention are in reasonable health and we were able to satisfy ourselves about that," Thomas said.

He said they were requested not to "involve in any conversation" with the detainees who comprise mainly ex-army and political figures.

"When we left the particular cell-block in which they were, they all broke out and sang the Grenadian national anthem. So I was told," Thomas told newsmen last night.

The delegation, held talks with government, business, labour and church leaders, will leave Grenada today.



COARD...smiling and singing.

# Gairy's return disappointing says Compton

CASTRIES, St Lucia, Wednesday, (CANA) -- Prime Minister John Compton says that he views the return of deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy to Grenada's political life with a great deal of disappointment and apprehension.

He told a press conference here he hoped that the Grenada people have learnt their lesson, taught by Gairy and Maurice Bishop, whose new Jewel Movement Movement (NJM) toppled Gairy's government in a coup in 1979, and was itself unseated by a military coup last October.

"I have always said that it is Mr Gairy's excesses that created Mr Bishop, because when Bishop moved against Gairy, the Gairy regime was not worth defending," Compton said.

Gairy, who had been living in the U.S. since 1979 returned home last Saturday. His party, the Gre-

nada United Labour Party (GULP) is now preparing for elections in the aftermath of a U.S.-led invasion that toppled the military junta.

Compton said that "not a Grenadian threw a stone to defend him (Gairy), but it means that he has come back to his country, and I could not stop him from coming back."

However, Compton said that the Grenadian people would have to learn from the lessons of the past, adding that he hoped to see them back into the mainstream of political life and political thought within the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), and that the extremes of Gairy and Bishop would no longer become part of their life.

The Prime Minister, who was in the forefront of the OECS initiative to intervene in Grenada, said that the Caribbean forces certainly did not take the action to restore Mr Gairy.

... Wednesday, (CANA) -- University of the West Indies research fellow Dr Pat

## Take-up in Grenada's Interim Government

Emmanuel is expected to be shifted from his Foreign Affairs portfolio in Grenada's two-month-old interim gov-

ernment in a reshuffle to be announced next month, well informed sources here said today.

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

Dr Emmanuel, the sources said, would become the interim government's spokesman on Education and Civil Aviation.

Brathwaite in addition to overseeing the Foreign Affairs portfolio would also take charge of Information, Security and Electoral Affairs.

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

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

Other changes involve the allocation of the Finance portfolio.

# Ramphal: C'wealth ready to aid Grenada

GEORGES, (CANA) — Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal yesterday planned elections in Grenada this year and the island's security following the U.S.-led invasion of October were the main topics raised in three days of talks with the interim government.

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

The interim Government has said it plans to put machinery in place for elections to be held between May and year-end. The

island's security is presently in the hands of a Caribbean and American peace-keeping force.

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

He cited the desirability of a very urgent assessment of the island's needs in the social sector and for a long-term in depth study of its requirements for economic rehabilitation.

"What I had in mind there was a multilateral, multidisciplinary team of people in agriculture, transport and industry in the social sectors, and economic

planners who can look ahead and provide the options that can lie before a new Government," he said.

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

Ramphal said he had been "greatly encouraged" in his dialogue with Grenada and the other Commonwealth Caribbean countries he had visited although there is still much to be done.

Ramphal has described his mission as a healing one following the division caused within the region by the military intervention. There has also been

some criticism of Ramphal who has deplored the invasion.

From St. Vincent, Ramphal will visit Guyana and Jamaica before returning to London early this week.

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

He said he visited the island to look ahead and was impressed with the fact that Grenadians "who have gone through a very long night believe that the dawn will be real." He said that talks on the issue are on-going and that "those discussions have been exploratory but they have been substantive."

Ramphal said he had been "greatly encouraged" in his dialogue with Grenada and the other Commonwealth Caribbean countries he had visited although there is still much to be done.

Ramphal has described his mission as a healing one following the division caused within the region by the military intervention. There has also been some criticism of himself for deploring the invasion.

Ramphal said, he had discerned that Grenadians wished to be secure and to ensure that the security arrangements from whatever regardless of the sources they come from that they are adequate.

"I felt a great uneasiness that the police force which was really decimated in the past needs to be put together because that is the essence of normality."

Ramphal said he had informed the new Grenada Government that the Commonwealth Secretariat would continue its on-going programme of technical assistance to the island.

Ramphal indicated that future assistance from the Commonwealth to Grenada depended much on the interim Government processing its requests and approaching the Commonwealth. "It's in their court," he said.

"They know that all they need to do is to say to us, within the limits of our resources, these are the kinds of skills we need and need urgently, and they would get them.

"They have to decide from which agencies they are going to seek different people, because we are not the only ones who can help but they know that we can help and help directly," he added.

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# Gairy says 'no way' to polls in Grenada

WASHINGTON, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) -Former Grenadian Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, deposed in a leftist coup in 1979, today said he will not participate in general elections later this year.

Gairy told a news conference he decided not to seek a seat "on my own ~~own~~ <sup>own</sup> ~~volition~~ and without push or pressure." He added his decision was "incalculably difficult."

He also said his decision "has been inspired in the power of love, and I thank God for this."

Without naming Grenadian Governor General Sir Paul Scoon or the island's interim government, Gairy accused the "powers that be" of delaying the elections.

He added: "Many people would do damage to a whole nation in their effort to hurt one person." Asked to be specific, Gairy told reporters to "draw your own conclusion."

Gairy said his Grenada United Labour Party, which won seven out of eight elections since 1950, will present 15 candidates. The ULP won nine of 15 Parliamentary seats in the last elections held in 1976.

Gairy said private surveys show a clear majority of support for himself and the ULP in Grenada, which will result in a "glorious landslide" in the elections.

"My people all love me as you can understand," he said.

Asked when he might be able to return to Grenada, Gairy snapped: "I am a Grenadian and I go to Grenada when I want to."

Pressed for a specific date, Gairy said he would travel "shortly" but then said he would return by the end of February, and had requested the Grenadian authorities "that I

have no harrassment as a statesman in my own country."

He said he called scoon several times in recent days, but the Governor-General "has not been available" to speak to him.

He added he would return to Grenada "a much better man (with) a greater sense of tolerance ~~and a greater~~ appreciation for the views of others."

Asked if he still favours an investigation of flying saucers as he twice suggested in United Nations speeches, he replied: "I haven't thought about it, there are so many other important things..."

Gairy said he favours the U.S. presence in Grenada and added that after the elections, his party will ask the United States and Britain for a permanent presence on the island.

Meanwhile, Prsident Reagan met today with heads of 20 U.S. business firms who will visit Grenada to study investment opportunities aimed at promoting the island's economic development.

Priorities for study include agriculture, tourism, fishing, food processing and light manufacturing.

"The people of Grenada are looking to the future with the hope of building a better quality of life in a free society," Reagan told the mission members.

"This mission marks an important step in translating those hopes into reality through the introduction of a free-enterprise approach."

The mission was organised by the government's Overseas Private Investment Corp (OPIC), which insures investments against appropriation.



Sir Eric Gairy

# GAIRY RETURNS ON SATURDAY

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Monday (CANA) --Former Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy who has lived in exile since he was deposed in a leftist coup nearly five years ago, returns to his homeland this weekend, an aide said today.

"We expect Gairy to be here on Saturday," Oliver Raeburn, newly-elected chairman of Sir Eric's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) told CANA.

Raeburn, a former Minister of Agriculture, said GULP officials are meeting this week to plan "a big reception" for Sir Eric who is the GULP political leader.

"We are planning something big. It could take the form of a

motorcade but we will first have to get official sanction," he added.

Gairy said last week that he will not participate in planned general elections later this year but the GULP, which won seven out of eight elections since 1950 will field candidates in all 15 constituencies.

In the last vote in 1976, the GULP won nine seats. On March 13, 1979 Sir Eric was overthrown by his main opponents, the left-wing New Jewel Movement (NJM) led by Maurice Bishop.

Bishop was killed and ousted in a violent army coup last October. The military government that replaced him was toppled in

a U.S.-led invasion last October 25.

Gairy has been based in Washington after he left Grenada the day before he was overthrown for the United States on official business.

He returned to the Caribbean last August on a holiday in Barbados but he was deported by the authorities. No reason was given.

Gairy said he had decided not to participate in the elections "on my own volition and without push or pressure."

The latter years of his rule were marked by persistent allegations of corruption and repression and the Bishop Government had said they wanted to try him

# Interim government to raise question of visa with T&T

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- CHAIRMAN of Grenada's recently installed interim government, Nicholas Brathwaite, has announced plans by the new authorities to send a delegation to Trinidad and Tobago for talks with Government leaders there.

Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) discussions between the two governments are going ahead on the proposed meeting, expected to take place within the next two weeks.

Brathwaite said the Grenada delegation would be raising the possibility of Port of Spain lifting its requirement that Grena-

dians wishing to travel to the country obtain visas first.

The visa requirement was imposed by the George Chambers Government in a protest against the short-lived military junta which seized power in an October 19 coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others were killed.

A U.S.-led invasion later toppled the junta, but Trinidad and Tobago, which did not back the invasion, maintained the visa requirement.

Trinidad and Tobago, which is located 90 miles south of here, is Grenada's largest trad-

ing partner in the English-speaking Caribbean Community (Caricom) of which the two countries are members.

According to Brathwaite, the question of the visa requirement was important because for "various reasons" Grenadians must travel to Trinidad. The relationship between the two countries has always been close, he added.

# U.S. troopers are flying out

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- About 1 000 paratroopers from the United States crack 82nd Airborne Division will leave here for home tomorrow, spokesman Major Douglas Frey told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) today.

The 7 a.m. pullout will leave 1 200 American forces on the island - military police and support troops, Frey reported. By Christmas the number will be down to about 300, comprising what Frey said would be the "U.S. military support element - Grenada."

# Bernard Coard intoxicated by political theory, says Fidel Castro

(THIS YEAR, 1984, Cuba will celebrate the 25th anniversary of its revolution. As celebrations began in the Caribbean's largest island nation, Patricia J. Sethi, United Nation's bureau chief for American magazine "Newsweek," went there and did an exclusive, three-hour interview with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, now 57. Castro spoke at length about Cuba's relations with the United States, the recent events in Grenada, tensions in the Caribbean, Cuba's global ties, and the Cuban revolution. The following is the full text of that interview.)

SETHI: Will relations between Cuba and the United States ever move to a more normal plane? Some observers insist that you are too revolutionary to be acceptable.

CASTRO: Present relations between Cuba and the United States are so irrational, so absurd, that I feel obliged to have a certain "historical" confidence that they just have to move toward a more normal plane.

But the time has come for U.S. rulers to understand that the Latin America they regarded for long decades as their "natural backyard"—where they imposed and overthrew governments, where they gave orders and where U.S. ambassadors made decisions that should have been made by the presidents of the republics—no longer exists. It is high time for the United States to understand that socialism is a firm reality in a considerable part of the world, that it cannot be eliminated, neither through war nor through economic or military pressure.

In the coming years, and possibly before the year 2000, Cuba will not be the only Latin American country to have chosen socialism as a system of government, even though others may not follow the erroneously called "Cuban model"—which in no way do we intend to universalise. There will also be non-socialist governments determined to prevent the transnationals' economic domination. The United States will have to adjust to all these things, whether it likes it or not.

This is a historical fact that has nothing to do with my being the head of the Cuban government, since it was bound to happen, sooner or later, even if I had never been born. My rejection of the U.S. imperialist structure—a rejection that is shared today by dozens of millions in Latin America—poses very little threat to the stability of the capitalist system in the United States.

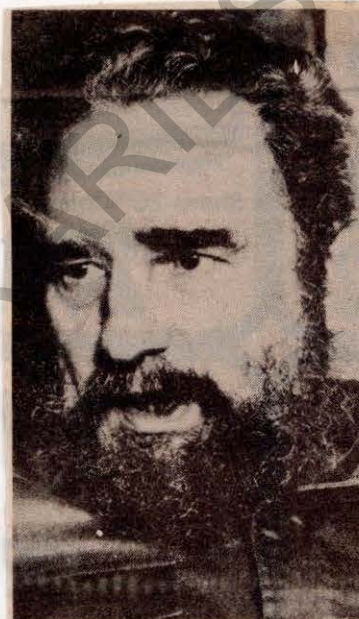
I would like that capitalist system to disappear and be replaced by a more rational and humane system with which Latin America could better communicate, but I can assure the U.S. people that I have no intention of encouraging a socialist revolution—which I consider very distant—in the United States and which, when its time comes, will have to be led by men from the ranks of the working class and people of the United States.

SETHI: Is any form of dialogue out of the question with the Reagan administration?  
CASTRO: An ideological or philosophical reconciliation be-

tween the present U.S. administration and ourselves—and even possible alternatives with that administration in the next few years—is out of the question. But the fact that we in Cuba keep on being socialists, and that the United States will keep on being the most important centre of world capitalism should not mean that there might not be major areas in which both countries and governments could work constructively.

Right now, if the Reagan administration would give up its ideological obsession and heed the call of the Contadora group and seriously decide to sponsor a negotiated solution for the problems presently afflicting Central America, it would be possible for Cuba and the United States to establish, together with other countries of the region, the basis for peace and the democratic structural changes that Central America needs so urgently.

We have never rejected a dialogue with the Reagan administration. But as long as Mr. Reagan keeps on thinking that what is happening in Central America is the result of malevolent orchestrations by the Soviet



●Cuba's durable leader: A quarter century at the helm

Union and Cuba, and fails to realise that social upheavals have been present in Central America for 50 years—at a time when the Soviet revolution was fighting to survive and the Cuban revolution did not even exist—there is no hope for dialogue.

SETHI: President Reagan argues consistently that it is your goal to export revolution and communism throughout the hemisphere.

CASTRO: I do not believe that revolution is an exportable item. I am not hiding that revolutionaries in countries where, as in the case of Somoza's Nicaragua, all democratic action and all possibility of protest other than armed struggle was ruled out by brutal terror.

It is too well-known that it was not only Cuba that helped in the struggle against Somoza, and that other governments also cooperated—even when no mention is made of them.

I am neither hiding the fact that when a large group of Latin American countries, under the inspiration and guidance of

Washington, not only tried to isolate Cuba politically, but economically blockaded it and helped sponsor counter-revolutionary actions (sabotage, armed infiltration and assassination attempts) to try to defeat the revolution, we responded, in a move of legitimate defence, by helping all those who, during those years, wanted to fight such governments. We were not the ones to start subversion, it was they.

Actually, we can neither export revolution nor can the United States prevent it.

Reagan is cunningly using this argument to frighten the U.S. people, by fanning a primitive anti-communism. These arguments enable Reagan to conduct a policy of overt intervention such as the one brutally carried out against Grenada, a tiny island with a population of 100,000 people.

SETHI: What exactly was going on in Grenada? The Reagan administration recently released what they term a "warm bag of evidence" to suggest that (a) Cuba was training and organizing armed forces and security forces in Grenada, (b) building up ground-based communications networks linked with the Soviet Sputnik Satellite System (c) constructing a large airport capable of receiving Soviet-made transport aircraft supplied to the Cuban armed forces, (d) storing large quantities of Soviet-made arms and equipment for Cuban use, (e) placing in position an air-defence system to protect Grenada against precisely the operation that the U.S. undertook there last October.

CASTRO: The events in Grenada showed that the (Grenadian military) forces that were being organized were proportionate to the size of a small island that was constantly threatened with invasion from Miami by counter-revolutionary elements protected by the CIA and against which the United States has also made threats, insinuating that it could use other countries in the Caribbean for the invasion.

What the visitors (to the Reagan administration's "exhibit of arms") saw was a limited amount of modern weapons, the same which Grenada had full right as a sovereign country, and numerous old-fashioned and useless arms.

Regarding the airport, after the invasion it was proved that the Grenadians had wanted to build it long before the Bishop government. It was also proved that technical aspects were under the supervision of a well-known British company, whose representative clearly confirmed that there was no element whatsoever that could be regarded as a military installation.

As for the argument that Bishop was storing "Soviet-made weapons for Cuban use" we have our weapons here for the purpose of defending our country against a possible invasion. It would be absurd to possess 3,000 or 4,000 automatic weapons for us in Grenada. It is true that we had set out to assist Grenadians in establishing a communications base, but everybody knows that there are numerous similar communication bases in the Caribbean and Latin America.

# OUR OPINION

## Let's hope Gairy sticks to his word

IT WAS WRONG, from the start, for anybody to suggest that former Grenadian Prime Minister Eric Gairy should be debarred from contesting any election that will follow the U.S.-led invasion of that island and the fall from power of the regime that had originally deposed Gairy by force of arms in 1979.

But it was right for people who had Grenada's best interests at heart to discourage and even appeal to Gairy to refrain from returning to political life in Grenada, given the unhappy experiences that his quixotic rule eventually unleashed on that island and the certain possibility that his return to political life would again stir bitter rivalries.

That Gairy should now declare openly that he will not be contesting elections, whenever they are to be held, in Grenada must therefore come as a relief. Let us hope he sticks to his word.

He has said his decision was "on my own volition and without push or pressure", though it is difficult to believe that wiser counsel did not in fact reach Gairy, making it clear to him that his role in any future government in Grenada would be unhealthy, if not disastrous.

But let us give Gairy the benefit of the doubt, and in so doing, let us commend his decision as an unselfish one, one that in fact places the interests of Grenada's future above his own.

What is yet unclear, however, is exactly what role Gairy does intend to play in Grenada in the immediate future. He has not discounted the possibility of his returning to Grenada. In fact, he has announced that his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) will be contesting all 15 Parliamentary seats and that he expects a "glorious landslide" in the elections.

If Gairy does stay faithful to his word not to contest, it seems likely that he will nevertheless seek to be the main influence behind GULP's campaign in the election. That, in itself, must be a worrisome factor. No one can deny that Gairy does have support among some Grenadians. But his past history has been so unruly, one wonders

whether his very presence in Grenada during an election campaign, far less his appearance on public platforms, will not in fact generate emotions of the worst kind.

For the question yet to be answered in Grenada is whether the New Jewel Movement (NJM) of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has entirely lost the support it originally had at the time of the 1979 coup. NJM leaders (those who managed to survive the butchery in St George's on October 19) have been keeping a very low profile since the U.S.-led invasion, and not surprisingly,

The emotions generated in Grenada by the murder of Bishop and those of his Cabinet colleagues executed with him were such that the NJM itself, given the chance, could hardly muster a crowd of two dozen people. Bishop's death also triggered a wave of popular sentiment against the repressive nature of his regime. People who were previously afraid of talking their minds have felt nothing but relief that the regime has been routed.

The intense debate provoked by the invasion itself has to a large extent been purely academic. Grenadians, as a whole, would have welcomed men from the moon as invaders once Coard, Austin and their gang took control. People who feel they are under the gun cannot and seldom do afford the luxury of pros and cons. Perhaps in the long run, Grenadians will think again. Already there are some signs of resentment against not only the American but the Caribbean troop presence on the island.

But the critical problem of Grenada today is how does that shattered State reconstruct a peaceful society after the tragic events that have shaken Grenadians, and the West Indian people, to the core. The nightmarish quality of life in Grenada under both Gairy and Bishop has had a devastating impact on the people. The last thing they need right now is any return to the divisive, and brutal, politics of a previous era.

Whether he believes it or not, Eric Gairy has been a major contributor to the problem. Nor is he now part of the solution.

THE GRENADIAN scenario is taking on a bizarre but not totally unexpected twist.



SOLOMON

Eric Gairy, who has been pussy-footing around the Caribbean corridors just prior to the American invasion, seems intent on plunging his country into another dark age.

A short while ago he piously asserted, even invoking the name of God, that he was not going to contest the up-coming general elections in Grenada. Such blasphemy from Gairy should surprise no one acquainted with his record, which means practically everyone in the Caribbean, the U.S. State Department, the CIA and the White House. His fantastic mixing of religion, the occult and UFO's is unique in the English-speaking Caribbean and would be unusual even in Haiti.

However, leaving aside this aspect of his character, it is a common ploy for politicians of a certain calibre to make public pronouncements denying any interest in political office, only to declare with equal fervour at a later date that, in response to overwhelming public clamour, they feel compelled to sacrifice themselves once more in the national interest.

Gairy, with his U.S. connections and backing, understands this only too well, so that it was no surprise to learn of his intention to return to Grenada and the carnival welcome he received proves only too clearly that Grenadians, like so many other Caribbean peoples, suffer from short memories. If the Grenada United Labour Party should win the elections without Gairy as a candidate, he will most assuredly aim for the post of governor-general.

# Grenadians may pay for having short memories

If the interim administration in Grenada had been doing its homework, it would have collected such a criminal dossier on Eric Gairy that he would not have dared show his nose in that unfortunate island without facing instant arrest on charges ranging from corruption to murder.

The situation really is not very amusing and those who loudly hailed the U.S. invasion as a godsend must be having some anxious second thoughts. Even those who helped to precipitate it are now showing some signs of discomfort. Seaga of Jamaica declared early enough that they did not overthrow Hudson and Coard in order to bring back Gairy.

Compton of St Lucia is expressing similar sentiments and is disturbed at the possibility of a Grenada United Labour Party victory at the polls. Tom Adams denied Gairy intransit facilities, which is in strange contrast to his more accommodating attitude a few weeks ago.

Eugenia Charles has said nothing so far on this issue, but she made it abundantly clear in previous press interviews that she is first and foremost a pragmatist. I doubt whether she would care very much if Gairy comes to power again, so long as he does not threaten to invade Dominica.

The pity about all this is that these immature politicians of ours who were in

such a hurry to prance on the international stage a few weeks ago, did not have the common sense — or perhaps the experience — to realise how they were being patently manipulated by the puppet-master in the White House.

If Prime Minister George Chambers were a wicked man, he would now be quietly chuckling to himself. Only those who want to be fooled will accept that the U.S. invasion of Grenada was mounted on the invitation of Paul Scoon, even with the support of Seaga and the OECS leaders. One U.S. diplomat gave the game away when he asserted that the invasion had been planned weeks before the actual date — a slip of the tongue which may have caused him some embarrassment.

The simple fact is that from the time Bishop ousted Gairy and established his Marxist regime, Ronald "Star Wars" Reagan has been planning his overthrow and only awaited a suitable opportunity. Hudson and Coard handed it to him on a platter and Tom Adams and Eugenia wrapped up the gift. The international public is not going to be deceived by any poll taken in Grenada after the invasion. People in such a situation would have welcomed relief from the devil himself. Payment would come later.

It is no accident either that Gairy found

asylum in the United States and was able to move in and out without let or hindrance for four years. Nor was it a coincidence that he was snooping around the Caribbean shortly before the invasion and was allowed to stay in Barbados until his presence began to embarrass Tom Adams. Had he stayed much longer he would most definitely have been identified with the invasion plans.

Those who will suffer most as the result of all this will, of course, be the people of Grenada. A Gairy regime, even with the Ton-ton Macoute, would receive as much support from Uncle Sam as any of the other corrupt regimes that country has sponsored over the years, including brutal right-wing regimes in Latin America.

As far as the Caribbean is concerned, Jamaica, Barbados and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States have handed over their independence to the United States of America and for all the aid they will receive in the future they will be nothing more than client states of Big Brother in the North.

As for Grenada, if they once more accept the Gairy yoke they will regret it for generations to come. There will never again be a Maurice Bishop, leftist or not, to stage another coup to get rid of him. Uncle Sam will see to that.

By MICHAEL MANLEY

KINGSTON — The re-appearance of Eric Gairy in Grenada comes as no surprise to many analysts of Caribbean politics.



MANLEY

True, it can be argued that there could be no legal basis for his exclusion. On the other hand, the thing goes deeper than that.

Many of us do not forget that Gairy arrived in Barbados in unexplained circumstances shortly before the Grenada tragedy. Then came the tragedy itself, followed by the invasion.

Here we must pause to look at political motivation before we attempt to consider the implications of Gairy's return. I do not doubt, indeed have never doubted, the sincere fears and concerns which prompted leaders in the Eastern Caribbean to act as they did.

However, I do not for one instance believe that the Jamaican and U.S. Governments were responding to the same agenda. These two countries had one objective: to exploit and manipulate the tragedy for their own absolute ruthless and explicit political ends.

Their objective was and is quite simply to wipe out the kind of progressive policies that Bishop represented. Their target was the faction which had removed him as Prime Minister. The emotional framework for their adventure was the state of genuine and entirely understandable terror which had been induced in the Grenadian people by the traumatic events culminating in bishop's death.

# Gairy's return must be viewed with suspicion

The fact that Grenadians had died in the shooting at Fort Rupert is not likely to have had the slightest influence on an administration that has no hesitation in giving support to the brutal regime of Guatemala which has killed thousands of people in recent years.

The present Jamaican Government has never been noted for its commitment to Caribbean solidarity but has used communist-smear techniques against its political opponents from the days of the leadership of national hero, Norman Washington Manley.

Some of us may, therefore, be forgiven for looking with the greatest suspicion upon Gairy's presence in Grenada. It is true that Seaga said, while announcing the invasion of Grenada, that the Jamaican Government did not want Gairy back in the island. In fact, he once described Gairy as a tyrant but then, shortly before, Mr Seaga had told the country that we passed an IMF test when it subsequently transpired that we had failed. Indeed, we had failed it so badly that four months later we still have not been able to negotiate a new

agreement with that international body.

While willing to concede that there could be a legal argument for permitting Gairy's return, I have no hesitation in saying that his return looks suspicious and adds to the cynicism with which many observers view U.S. participation in the island. It may well be that the Jamaican and U.S. Governments continue to pursue a different agenda to that being followed in the Eastern Caribbean.

It would not surprise me if they both hoped that Gairy, with heavy but discreet support from the U.S. would control whoever wins the elections which are promised for later this year. The motive behind such a move would, of course, be to ensure that the leadership which remains loyal to Bishop could not re-group and emerge as winners.

Of course, nobody can prove any of this. In the meantime, the proof of the pudding will be in the eating. I hope and trust that Eastern Caribbean leadership will remember the squalid tyrant which Gairy was. I hope they will remember the Mongoose Gang. I hope they will remember the

blatant corruption of Gairy's government.

I hope they will remember how Bishop's father was killed and Bishop himself imprisoned. I hope they will remember the fine work that Bishop did in land reform, literacy, agricultural production, education and housing. If they remember all that, and I trust that they will, they will treat Gairy with undisguised contempt and leave him isolated like a piece of flotsam drifting on the tide of Caribbean history.

As far as the U.S. and Jamaica are concerned, I can only say that we will continue to keep a sharp eye on both governments in Grenada in the immediate future. We will not do so because we are under any illusion that our vigilance will effect their policies. We will do so because we know their motivation and intend to continue to expose their actions to help ensure the maintenance of that old political truth: you can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time.

# Money pledges for Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Chairman of Grenada's interim government Nicholas Brathwaite said last night financial pledges had been received that would ensure completion of the Point

Salines International Airport.

Brathwaite returned here after a two week overseas trip, the first since he was appointed to head the caretaker administration last December. The main pur-

pose of the twin was to present the island's case for aid to an International Donors Conference in Washington.

As a result of discussions at the world bank-sponsored meeting, "Grenada received pledg-

es for the completion of their airport project," Brathwaite told (CANA).

He said the estimated cost for the remaining work to be done is \$24 million U.S. Within the next few weeks, an-

nouncements will be made by those countries that had agreed to help fund the project.

Work on the airport halted after U.S. troops invaded Grenada last October following the murder of Prime Min-

ister Maurice Bishop in a military takeover by a more radical faction of his leftist New Jewel Movement.

The invasion resulted in Cuban workers building the airport being ousted from the island.

Brathwaite said the interim government had voted \$200,000 E.C. for work at Point Salines which would allow aircraft of the regional airline to land there.

He could not say when this would begin.

But a spokesman for the government had said last month it was hoped that lighting to facilitate

night landings would be put in place to allow the commercial use of Point Salines by mid-December — the start of the winter tourist season.

The island's only other airport at Pearls, 18 miles from here, cannot accommodate landings at night, or full-sized jet planes.

Bishop's regime had estimated the cost of the Point Salines International Airport at \$71 million U.S. with Cuba providing \$33.6 million in labour and equipment.

Point Salines is five miles from the capital, St George's.

# Merger talks have broken down so far

ST GEORGES, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Talks between the Grenada National Party (GNP) and the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) on a possible merger for forthcoming general elections here have broken down, informed political sources said.

They said the GNP executive has ordered party leader, ex-premier Herbert Blaize, to refrain from any further discussions with the GDM.

They said the decision of the GNP, Grenada's oldest political party, was influenced by an influential faction which felt the fledgling GDM, led by university law lecturer Dr Francis Alexis, has "little credibility" in the country.

The GNP executive asked at the same time that "marriage" talks be pursued with another new group, the National Democratic Party (NDP), to reach some arrangement in time for

the poll expected in the latter half of the year.

The sources reported some progress in discussions yesterday with the two sides agreeing that should there be a merger with the new group most likely taking the name of National Party or the New National Party.

GDM leader, Francis Alexis, said earlier this month agreement on a merger with the Gnp was likely to be reached by the end of this month.

The elections will return Grenada to constitutional elected rule after a four and a half year revolutionary experiment that ended with a U.S.-led invasion of the island last October after a radical faction of the left-wing government ousted and assassinated Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half of his Cabinet.

The last elections were held in 1976, but the elected government of Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy was ousted in a 1979 leftist coup.

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March 10, 1984.

# More than 100 died on October 19, says senior G'da official

March 10, 84

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Friday, (CANAL) -- More than 100 Grenadians died when soldiers opened fire last October 19 on supporters of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who also perished in the army coup, a senior Grenada Government official said today.

Thelma Phillips, Chief Social and Community Development Officer also cast doubt on official U.S. figures of 45 Grenadian dead during the subsequent multi-national invasion that toppled the shortlived military government. the figure may be higher, he said.

The coup, by a radical faction in Bishop's leftist New Jewel

Movement, followed a leadership feud with moderates.

Phillips said inquiries were continuing throughout the island in the hope of arriving at the exact number of dead. She gave the first authoritative figures on the massacre - the military government had only admitted to 16 dead, including Bishop and three Cabinet members.

Regarding the local casualty figure for the invasion, Phillips said, "I feel there is still some doubt about the number of Grenadians who died during the invasion."

A senior U.S. military figure had said 71 Grenadians died, but he later retracted.



ERIC GAIRY



MAURICE BISHOP

THREE MONTHS ago, the entire Caribbean was just beginning to recover from the state of shock created by the tragic events which had been taking place in Grenada. Three months ago, all attention was focusing on that island which had been going through the darkest hours it had known since the times of slavery. For the Grenadian people, the nightmare had been horrible.

During three weeks, events followed each other at an extraordinary pace: On 13 October, Prime Minister Bishop is placed under house arrest. During the five following days, the country is living in tension. On the morning of October 19, following the res-

ignation of four Cabinet members and the detention of two of their colleagues. The people in revolt go to the streets, the crowd frees Maurice Bishop, disarms the soldiers and captures the fort located in the centre of the capital. There are

# Why was Bishop assassinated?



WALTER RODNEY

approximately 20,000 people in the streets. The Grenadian nation made its choice.

But opponents to

A MAURICE BISHOP International Centre has been established in the little French island of Marie-Galante next to Guadeloupe. At the inauguration in February, several Caribbean political persons presented papers at a colloquium on the theme "Why Was Maurice Bishop Assassinated?" which have been sent to the EXPRESS by M. Jean Girard, mayor of Marie-Galante, whose own presentation appears here.

Maurice Bishop, supported by the army, were ready for the worse. They send three armoured vehicles to regain control of Fort Rupert. The soldiers are shooting at the crowd. Several others are killed or injured when jumping over the high walls of the

fort. Bishop and some of his colleagues are captured, and cold bloodedly executed.

Immediately to contain the popular revolt, the military orders a day and night curfew. For four days, the Grenadians are imprisoned in their own houses. At the



**BERNARD  
COARD**

announcement of these events, all major political figures in Caribbean, such as Jamaica's former Prime Minister Michael Manley, violently condemn these brutal acts. All Caribbean Governments, including that of Cuba, express their outrage and their disgust.

Everyone at the time wonders what the immediate future would be for the betrayed Grenadian people. The answer to this question arrives in the early hours of Tuesday October 25, when American rangers, backed by a token force from eight Caribbean countries, invade Grenada.

During this crisis, we have heard a lot about Grenada. The medias have told us about Cuban soldiers, about Bernard Coard and about Hudson Austin. We have heard the sounds of war and the rumours of plots.

But today, three months later, we should not forget. Indeed we must draw the lessons of these events. We must understand as much as possible the factors responsible for this tragedy. We must also draw the lessons from the experiments made in Grenada during the time of Maurice Bishop.

Unfortunately, colonialism has divided us so much, here in the Caribbean, that we, in Marie Galante, in Guadeloupe, know very little of what is happening in the neighbouring countries. In Maurice Bishop's own words:

"These people who do not understand anything about our history and our past, these people who came down to the Caribbean...and took our region and chopped it up like a loaf of bread;... these people now want to turn around and tell us, who are basically one people...; that we must begin to hate each other, that we must begin to fight each other so that they can better exploit us."

Bishop was right. We do not know Grenada well, we do not understand Grenada well, but Grenada is close to us. It is close to us because, as Guadeloupe, as Antigua, as Martinique, it is in the Caribbean. We have a common history. For more than a century, from 1650-1763, Grenada was a French colony. Up to today, especially in the small island of Carriacou a fair number of Grenadians still speak the same creole language as ours.

**Like us, Grenada has known slavery. Like us, Grenada has known the resistance and the humiliation, the struggles**

and the colonial exploitation.

To understand what has happened in Grenada we must reflect on the country's recent history.

In the 1950's, the British colonies in the Caribbean were well advanced on the way to political autonomy. But the economic and social system that prevailed at the time in Grenada has not evolved much, and it remains dominated by a plantocracy which controls all means of production, in a predominantly agricultural economy.

That system was in crisis, and this crisis culminates in 1951, when important labour disputes are taking place. At the head of the movement is a man, Eric Gairy, who in 1953, forms the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP). Closely linked to the trade union movement, this party bears the hopes of the workers. Gairy is elected head of the government in 1951. In 1957 he loses his mandate in favour of the Grenada National Party (GNP) headed by Herbert Blaize.

In 1961, Gairy's GULP regains power. It is then that is revealed the true nature of a man and a party who, immediately after the 1951 strikes, had begun to betray the interests of the working people and to serve those of the plantocracy and the bour-

In 1962, Gairy forms his renowned "Mongoose Gang" in the image of Haiti's "Tontons Macoutes." The dictatorship has taken roots in Grenada.

Towards the end of the 1960's, the Caribbean is giving a new shape to its contestation of the colonial and neo-colonial status, with the emergence of what is known as the Black Power Movement. Key in this movement is one of the greatest figures of the modern Caribbean, the Guyanese intellectual Walter Rodney, who was assassinated in 1979.

In 1967, Rodney is in Jamaica, where he gives a series of lectures at the UWI campus in Mona. For the entire English-speaking Caribbean, this is a turning point, with the emergence of a new political approach which takes into account all social and economic aspects of colonial and neo-colonial domination, and threatens the status quo maintained with the complicity of most of the traditional political and labour movements.

This movement involves the entire Caribbean, and especially Grenada, where demonstrations are organised in early 1970 to express solidarity with Trinidad's National Joint Action Committee (NJAC). Progressively, the movement gets structured in a particularly interesting way, since the emphasis is not placed so much on the formation of political parties but rather in the politicisation of peasants and workers around concrete questions of development and fight against the dictatorship.

In 1972, in Grenada, two groups are created: the Movement for the Assemblies of the People (MAP) and the Student Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation (JEWEL), which are struggling for an alternative to corruption, oppression and neo-colonial domination. The main leaders of these groups are Maurice Bishop, Kenrick Radix and

**SEE PAGE 25**

# The Bishop assassination

FROM PAGE 24

nison Whiteman.

The following year these two movements merge to form the New Jewel Movement (NJM). From 1973 to 1979, the NJM will be at the vanguard of the struggle against dictatorship. It will also be the target and the victim of Gairy's and his gang's repressive action.

On 18 November, 1973, for example, the NJM leadership, meeting in the town of Grenville, was savagely beaten up by Gairy's men. Injured, tortured, they are

thrown in jail. On 21 January, 1974 Rupert Bishop, Maurice's father, is assassinated by the Mongoose Gang.

During these years Gairy's dictatorship, which has developed privileged relations with the American Mafia and Pinochet's regime in Chile, assassinates, jails and victimizes the opposition led by the NJM and its leaders Bishop, Whiteman, Louison, Radix and the others.

In March 1979 Gairy is about to leave for the United Nations in New York to give an address on the problem that con-

cerns him most: flying saucers. But on his departure, Eric Gairy has left instructions: the NJM leaders shall be eliminated. In a few hours Bishop and his comrades, informed of the dictator's intentions, get themselves organised. On the morning of March 13, 1983, thanks to a perfect organisation and the spontaneous support of the Grenadian people, Gairy's regime is wiped out with a minimum of violence.

*(To be continued)*

RuPress

March 14 1984

# Bishop struggled for Caribbean unity

THE BASIS of this system had already been set, on the principle of an effective decentralisation of power. Numerous areas had been expressed, which included the formation of village councils and parish councils. These councils could then have elected their representatives to a national assembly. Also present in the national assembly would have been the delegates of the mass organisation and the trade unions. The government would therefore have been the assembly's executive council.

These guidelines had been submitted to a constitutional commission appointed by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). At the time of the crisis, the commission was working on a draft constitution which would have given Grenada, and indeed the entire Caribbean, an alternative to the imported models experimented upon now in this part of the world.

In such a system the political party could well have disappeared. With all these structures of participation, with the decentralisation of power, the party as such could have well become useless.

On the other side, some of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) leaders were still proving the transformation of their movement into a 'classical' Marxist-Leninist party, whose action would be based on the principle of democratic centralism.

We therefore clearly understand the differences existing between these two conceptions of democracy.

In the field of the economy, we find similar differences of opinion, centered principally around the issue of the role of the state. On many occasions, the PRG had expressed the need to rest the economy on three different sectors, which would complement each other. The private sector, the nationalised sector and the co-operatives. But it seems that some differences had progressively emerged within the PRG on the question of the role of the state and the importance that should be given to the nationalised sector.

When reading some of the official documents published by the Ministry of Finance in Grenada for the preparation of the two most recent national budgets, we are forced to note the difficulties with which the nationalised sector, established along the lines of a classic socialist model, was faced (Grenada Fishing Company, Grenada Farms Corporation, etc.).

To summarise, we can say that the leadership could have been divided over the interpretation of these relative failures. On the one hand, the Finance Minister Bernard Coard and numerous members of the party would have explained these difficulties by the weakness of this sector. In short, the solution would have been found by speeding up the process of nationalisation and reinforcing state control over the means of production.

On the other hand, even if it was still unprecise, it seems that the Prime Minister and many colleagues were be-

LIBRARIES

A Maurice Bishop International Centre has been established in the little French island of Marie Galante near Guadeloupe. At the inauguration in February several Caribbean political persons presented papers at a colloquium on the theme "Why Was Maurice Bishop Assassinated?" which have been sent to the EXPRESS by M. Jean Girard, Mayor of Marie-Galante, the fourth and final part of whose presentation appears here.

gining to seriously question the model and its adaptation to the Grenadian reality. If there was a failure of the classical models, it was probably necessary to reflect and to attempt, here again, something new and original.

There is finally a third question which

may have been a catalyst to these divisions, that of non-alignment. Maurice Bishop had expressed his determination to fight for a meaningful non-alignment and solidarity among peoples in the Third World, and he was sincere.

This justified the effort deployed by the Gre-

nadian Government to keep its place within the regional organisations (CARICOM, OECS, OAS, UWI) and to contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of such structures. This policy was not necessarily accepted by the entire Grenadian leadership.

If these differences are real, it seems to me that it is indispensable to analyse them and to draw useful lessons from them. Indeed, these questions appear to be the centre of the issue that we are debating, or should be debating, here in Marie Galante, in Guadeloupe, and in the entire Caribbean.

But I feel that there is already a fundamental

lesson we should draw from these tragedies.

Indeed, I am frightened to read in the minutes of the NJM's general meeting of 25 September 1983 and to find in the mouth of one of Bishop's critics these worrying words:

"The masses have their own conception and their own perception that may not be necessarily like ours who study the science."

In the same document I find the blindness of dogmatism which transforms reality in the name of scientific approach. I find the intolerance which eliminates common sense in the name of a so-called "ideological level". And,

under a new disguise, the same old contempt of the people, its knowledge and its emotions, its talents and its profound aspirations.

The spirit of Maurice Bishop, the spirit that was to be murdered on October 19, is the spirit of respect for the people. It is the idea of a real democracy where the people is an actor and a decision-maker. It is the conviction that it is here with the people and by the people, and not in any imported models, that we can find a way to progress, dignity, freedom and democracy.

It is this flame that we must continue to hold high, to put an end to useless and ravaging di-

visions, to make this Caribbean, through solidarity and mutual understanding, a zone of peace, and to allow the genius of our people to determine by himself the shapes of its future and the way to there.

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# Law-making, and 'the evil that men do'

## Dr RAMESH DEOSARAN

**THE REAL** power of a legal system depends on the degree to which the public believes that the system is just.



The legal system comes into effective operation from police action, across the courts, down to imprisonment of the accused. And at each stage, all necessary care must be taken to ensure that there is an uncompromising display of fairness, especially to the accused. At times, however, the majesty of the law is embarrassed by political circumstances and limitations of the law itself. Two situations will be used for illustration.

Two Sundays ago I discussed the political circumstances now surrounding Grenada's legal system and the implications for People's Law No. 46. This law I have also described as one of the most severe pieces of legislation ever put out by a Caribbean government. Not only did it reduce the burden of proof on the police, not only did it diminish the role of the jury, but it placed some heavy restrictions on the press.

Of course the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) argued that these measures were necessary in the name of "national security," an excuse that is sometimes more convenient than necessary. In citing one particular trial under People's Law No. 46, I noted the death sentences passed on four persons for causing the death of three girls by a bomb explosion in 1980. The prosecution charged that this bomb was designed to kill but missed both Prime Minister Maurice Bishop (since deceased) and his deputy Bernard Coard.

How would the interim government in Grenada treat these people condemned under the PRG law? Would the death sentences stand, or would there be a retrial, and if so,

under what law? These were the questions I asked two weeks ago. The official reaction from Grenada was swift. I was told that the four sentenced persons have all been pardoned by Grenada's Governor General, Paul Scoon. They are now free in Grenada. There will be no retrial.

I also understand, however, that People's Law No. 46 is not yet dead. This is the very law under which Bernard Coard and the others accused of murder will be tried. Furthermore, this trial is due to start this Wednesday (April 4). The trial will not be held in the court at St George's.

"The crowds and commotion we expect could produce security problems if we hold the trial in the courts," the official explained. Where then would this trial be held? Up on Richmond Hill. Why? Control and security are better assured there, he said. Why is "security" such an important problem now? He replied: "We know that some people in Grenada are anxious to take the law into their own hands and are prepared to shoot down Coard and the others on sight."

What assurance is there that such a revolutionary action would not take place at Richmond Hill? He replied: "We are having very tight security arrangements and keeping a sharp look-out for all possibilities."

So there it is. One, People's Law No. 46 is bringing to trial its very creators, this time for killing its chief creator. This, in an ironical sense, is "equality before the law." Two, the law that the PRG made is still held to be "legitimate" by the interim governing council, at least as far as the trial of Coard and his associates are concerned. And this is as far as we could now go on this specific matter.

There is a larger message in all this for law-makers. Laws must not be made for today alone. Laws, especially those affecting the basic freedoms of the population, must be arrived at through restraint and a clear vision and understanding of democratic government. Laws on the press, laws on freedom



MAURICE BISHOP

of speech, laws on political dissent, these laws must not be products of emotional responses or for the mere purpose of serving narrow political interests.

It may look far-fetched today, but a law-maker never knows when that same law may turn against him (or her), and then from the other end of the process, he may suddenly realise the perversity he himself has created. In politics, the evil that men do also lives after them. The laws of natural justice must go far beyond today's political interests. And sadly enough, our politicians seem not to understand this.

Apart from political bias, the legal system is also affected by the limitations of the trial process itself. In the first place, the criminal court is there not to provide truth as much as to ensure fairness. A trial is essentially a

reconstruction of past events. As such, a trial is about both men and rules. It is therefore about both law and psychology. It is therefore fallible but only after all available steps are taken to ensure that it is not so.

Two of the great authorities on the British legal system, Pollock and Maitland, firmly reminded us that "the judges sit in court not in order that they may discover the truth," but that they may ensure fairness. In a 1978 Privy Council ruling on a local case, Lord Diplock added: "The fundamental human right is not to a legal system that is infallible, but to one that is fair."

In the criminal trial process, fairness also means that both sides are allowed to present their respective sides as fully and as legally as possible. But such presentation, such fairness, is linked to the availability of resources. And it is indeed distressing to see the imbalances which exist in these resources on one side as against the other side.

These considerations ought to temper the legislative appetite of law-makers and, as well, invoke the function of mercy and discretion in the judicial process. There are times when justice cannot afford to be blind. Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "This is a court of law, young man, not a court of justice." The implications are obvious.

For the past few weeks, the American legal system has been going through a rather humbling experience. A young black man, Lenell Geter, was jailed for 16 months after a Texas court found him guilty of robbery. Four witnesses agreed that he was the robber. Today, it has been clearly established that Geter was not the robber.

He has been freed with all the necessary apologies and judicial introspection. This has not been the first time that an innocent man has been convicted in law and by law. It isn't that the American legal system is worse than any other. In fact, it is because it is so open that such errors are uncovered. Unfortunately the same cannot be said for all jurisdictions.

April 1, 1984

EXPRESS

EXPRESS

April 18, 1984

Express

April 18 1984

# October 25 opening for Grenada airport

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Tuesday (CANA) — The U.S. and Grenada governments plan to open the Point Salines International Airport on October 25, the anniversary of the American-led invasion of the Caribbean island.

A statement from the U.S. Embassy here said that by then, it is hoped that the airport can be brought up to international standards for both day and night operations.

The statement said however that several ancillary facilities not essential to basic airport functioning will be completed sometime after the October opening.

Construction work on the airport halted during the invasion when Cuban workforce on the site was expelled, is expected to resume on July 1, the embassy said. The U.S. is providing \$19 million U.S. for the project.

More than 100 representatives of about 50 American construction firms are due in Grenada today to inspect the airport with a view to bidding for contracts to complete it.

The contractors will spend one day here inspecting in particular the runway, terminal buildings and other related facilities.

"Any proposals they submit are due by May 9, 1984."

Express

April 20 1984

offices.

## Radix: Unemployment up by 300 % in G'da

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, CANA - Unemployment in Grenada has increased by more than 300 per cent since last October's U.S.-led, Caribbean supported invasion of the island, according to the country's former Industrialisation Minister, Kenrick Radix.

Both economic and social conditions in the island had worsened since the political upheavals, Radix told newsmen.

The ex-minister arrived here to attend a recently concluded Latin American and Caribbean peace conference on behalf of a foundation named after slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Bishop and three other former government ministers were among those gunned down by the army when it staged a coup last October 19. The junta replacing Bishop's Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) was quickly unseated by invading forces.

"The social and economic situation in my country has worsened since the infamous United States led-invasion last October," Radix said.

"In fact, since the invasion unemployment has more than trebled, and the figure is now about 40 per cent, compared to 12.4 per cent during the days of the Maurice Bishop government," he continued.

The former Cabinet minister supported the view that the Caribbean should be regarded as a zone of peace, which was endorsed by delegates at the conference.

"Fact is very different from the ideal, and the region is now a hotbed of tension caused by the United States military aggression," Radix said.

"The United States-led military invasion of Grenada and the pressures exerted in Nicaragua and El Salvador are clear examples of U.S. imperialism intervention in the region."

Express

April 20. 1984

# Gairy supporters demand return of printing equipment

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday, (CANA) -- About 50 supporters of former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) yesterday picketed the office of the government-owned West Indian Publishing Company here, demanding the return of GULP printing equipment they said was seized by the former left-wing administration.

The GULP supporters comprising mainly elderly people, said the party's equipment was inside the government publishing house, and accused the interim regime of condoning the use of the machinery by opponents."

After the 1979 ouster of Gairy by the Maurice Bishop-led New Jewel Movement (NJM), properties belonging to the ex-prime minister and some of his colleagues were confiscated by the Peoples Revolutionary Government.

The government publishing house is now used by two weekly newspapers here, the "Grenadian Voice," edited by Leslie Pierre, and "Crucial Times" edited by Muslim Keith Aird.

"The members of our party, who are very peaceful and law abiding, are being provoked by this unjust action. We are demanding the return of our printing equipment for our own use now," said one of several pamphlets distributed during the picket.



**GAIRY**

EXPRESS

May 4, 1984

# Grenada gets \$50 million to finish airport

ST GEORGES, Wednesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Grenada and the United States have signed an agreement under which Washington is making (TT) \$50 million available to the government here to facilitate completion of the island's new international airport.

State-run Radio Grenada said the money is part of a (TT) \$137-million aid allocation to Grenada for fiscal year 1984.

The radio station said (TT) \$45 million would be used to finish construction work, and (TT) \$5 million is to compensate two contractors who suffered losses on the project when U.S. forces landed here last October to restore order following a military coup.

The companies mentioned were Plessey Airports Limited of Britain, which was installing the navigational equipment, and the Finnish firm Metex, which was en-

gaged to wire the airport.

The agreement was signed yesterday between the head of the interim government here Nicholas Brathwaite, U.S. ambassador to Grenada Loren Lawrence, and James Habron, the local representative of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The radio quoted Brathwaite as expressing thanks to the United States for the gift, since the airport was a project aimed at bringing Grenadians closer together.

Ambassador Lawrence spoke of Washington's faith in Grenada and said the U.S. believed the money was a demonstration of its commitment to the island's economic future, both in tourism and other endeavours.

"The United States stands ready to assist Grenada in the hard task of providing a better life for all its citizens," he added.

May 4, 1984

Express

EXPRESS *MAN* 27. 1984

# Two set free in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, Saturday, (CANA) — Two more persons who were detained in Grenada shortly after the U.S.-led military intervention on the island last October were today released from custody.

Velma Hylton, the acting Director of Public Prosecutions gave the names of the released men as Remy Noel, a former soldier of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) and Chester Humphrey, a trade union leader.

Both men had filed habeas corpus writs against the Prisons Commissioner in a Grenadian High Court challenging the detention orders served on them. Their cases were still to be heard.

Six days ago, another four detainees — Fabian Outram, William St Louis, Gordon Raeburn and Alistair George were released from detention at the top security Richond Hill Prisons.

Express

June 3, 1984

EXPRESS

June 3, 1984

# Former Grenada diplomat to run for elections

ST GEORGE'S, Saturday, (CANA)—The former Grenada High Commissioner to Britain, Fennis Augustine today announced his intention to run as an independent candidate in the next general elections expected to be held in November.

His announcement came against the backdrop of his denial yesterday of reports that he was a member of the newly formed Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement launched by two close colleagues of the late Grenadian Prime Minister.

Augustine, a lawyer, said he is opposed to the naming of the party after Bishop who was killed during last October's bloody military coup sparked off by a bitter leadership struggle within the then ruling New Jewel Movement.

The former Grenadian diplomat says he believes however that there is room in Grenada for a left of centre "patriotic party."

He told CANA that within the next two weeks he would disclose whether he would be running as an independent candidate in the elections.

Augustine said it was almost certain he would be contesting the seat in the (northern) constituency of St Mark's but the decision would be

## CARIBBEAN

taken after he sounds out a number of people in the area.

Augustine, who was appointed to London by Bishop, was among dip-

lomats dismissed by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon after the U.S.-led military intervention that toppled the military rulers.

UWI LIBRARIES

# Elections supervisor threatens to quit

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- Grenada's Supervisor of the Elections Roy Chasteau has threatened to resign over the government's recent removal from his office of a woman staffer considered by the authorities to be a security risk.

"The only thing that would stop me from resigning is if my staff comes back and my office is constituted as it was on June 15," Chasteau told CANA.

This was the day on which the Governor-General revoked the month-old appointment of Guyana-born Ronica Alfred-Moore. Government sources had said all 42 electoral office staffers went on strike last

Tuesday to protest her removal.

Chasteau said a three-hour meeting he had with Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon last night failed to resolve a dispute relating to the removal of Alfred-Moore, one of three assistant supervisors. She used to be secretary to ex-Industrialisation Minister Kendrick Radix under the leftist government deposed in a coup here last October.

Radix is behind one of the parties due to contest what will be Grenada's first general elections since 1976.

Alfred-Moore has been transferred by the public service commission to another government ministry.

EXPRESS

JUNE 25 1984

# Radix protests deportation of his wife by Grenada Govt

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- Former Industrialisation Minister Kenrick Radix has said that Grenadian immigration had prevented his wife from entering the country with him.

Radix told CANA that his wife, a close aide of former deposed Prime Minister Minister Bishop who was previously deported from Grenada two months ago before their marriage on June 6, was yesterday put on flights for Barbados then Guyana.

Radix, a government minister under Bishop's deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), said he had already consulted his lawyers and would

be taking legal action on Monday to uphold his constitutional right to live here with his wife.

He also said he would be laying a charge of assault and battery against a Grenadian policeman who cuffed him in the face at the airport after he refused to comply with a request to leave the area, while protesting the decision to refuse his wife entry to Grenada.

Radix, who is also lawyer, said no official reasons were given by the Grenadian immigration authorities for deporting his wife, who had worked as a protocol officer with the PRG.

Government officials could not be reached for comment on the airport incident but well-placed sources said Mrs Radix, who was first asked to leave the country shortly after the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention, is regarded as a security threat.

Radix also reported that she was detained here briefly by Grenadian police and American military men and taken to the island's main police station in the capital to meet with the Commissioner of Police, Barbadian Mervyn Holder.

EXPRESS

July 12, 1984

Express

July 12 1984

# Former AG to lead Gairy's GULP in general elections

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Wednesday, (CANA) -- Former Attorney General Herbert Squires will lead Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) into general elections expected later this year, party sources said.

The GULP won Grenada's last elections in 1976 but was ousted in March 1979 by the opposition New Jewel Movement.

A further coup last October brought a military government to power and provoked a U.S.-led invasion. The non-political interim administration installed after the military intervention has promised a vote by the end of 1984.

The sources said the appointment of Squires, a lawyer will soon be announced. Sir Eric, the island's last constitutional Prime Minister, has decided not to contest the election.

Meanwhile posters supporting two prospective candidates of the GULP have begun appearing.

The candidates are named as Michael Donelan, a leading artist and Erleen Adams, described as a senior female law enforcement officer.

The posters said Donelan would contest the St George's South-East Constituency which was won in the last elections by NJM Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who was killed during last October's coup.

Adams is listed to run in the constituency of St George's South which was last held by the controversial Gairy.

Both posters refer to the GULP as "The only real party in Grenada" and that "Uncle Gairy" says that a vote for his party which is traditionally strong in the rural areas is a vote "for a better Grenada."

"Vote GULP for a better Grenada. The world respects Sir Eric Gairy as the only real leader in Grenada. All others are communist -- they helped to bring about the sad and sorrowful conditions we experienced for four-and-a-half years," the poster

Express

July 16. 1984.

July 16. 1984

# Judge dismisses motion to stop murder inquiry

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) -- Chief Justice Archibald Nedd has dismissed a defence motion aimed at delaying a preliminary inquiry into murder charges against 20 former government and army officials charged with the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Nedd deemed the application for writs of mandamus and prohibition on behalf of former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis as "an attempt to stop the wheels of justice from turning."

The writs were intended to get the Chief Justice to order presiding magistrate at the inquiry Lyle St Paul to refer several constitutional questions raised by the Coards' lawyers to the high court.

Paul ruled last month against sending the matter to a higher court. The inquiry is continuing.

Among the questions raised is whether the two Coards and the other 18 officials charged with the execution of Bishop and seven others during last October's military coup have been charged under constitutional law or those passed by the Bishop's deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Others involved the existence of the Grenada constitution order in full or in part, as well as the legality of the ordinances passed by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon after the U.S.-led military intervention that toppled the military government last October.

In their writs filed before the Chief Justice, the lawyers also raised queries relating to the nature and extent of the jurisdiction of the magistrate to conduct a preliminary inquiry into the murder charges.

In his near one hour judgement, Nedd sided with state lawyers who described the writs as merely hypothetic and academic.

According to the chief justice the writs amounted to nothing more than an abuse of the court.

The preliminary inquiry will determine whether evidence exists to try the defendants.

Among the other officials charged with the Coards are former army commander, General Hudson Austin, one time Mobilisation Minister Sewlyn Strachan, Major Leon Cornwall, the former ambassador to Cuba, and trade unionist John Vent...

REVIEW

# First Grenada books agree invasion was unnecessary

By JEREMY TAYLOR

THE FIRST two British books on last year's crisis in Grenada come to very much the same conclusion. That the New Jewel Movement had long before been hijacked by Bernard Coard's faction of doctrinaire Marxist-Leninists — "a small gang of ideological zealots for Leninism", as one of the two books puts it. That the American invasion, nevertheless, was both illegal and unnecessary. Together, they would make a nice birthday present for Mr George Chambers come October.

The first of the two volumes *Grenada: Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath* (Sphere Books) is by Hugh O'Shaughnessy, a London-based writer on Latin American affairs for *The Observer* and other newspapers. He managed to reach Grenada by boat from Union Island just before the invasion, and watched the Americans take St George's.

The other book *Grenada: Whose Freedom?* is a joint effort by several writers, tightly edited and published by the Latin America bureau, a London research centre.

O'Shaughnessy's book is the more popular in style, and includes a good deal of narrative about what he saw, along with his analysis; the Latin America bureau is more like a well-researched briefing paper, owing a good deal to two representatives who were in Grenada during the week of the invasion.

Perhaps the most valuable thing about these books is the way they begin to uncover what happened to the New Jewel Movement between its foundation in 1973, as a radical but nationalistic resistance to Gairy, and its demise in 1983, by which time it had become a rigid vanguard party mesmerised by Bernard Coard.

O'Shaughnessy argues that Coard's return to Grenada in 1976 was a turning point for the NJM, as was its decision to limit its full membership — by March 1, had only 45 members. He argues that the NJM fought the 1976 elections only with reluctance and after fierce debate, and Coard was only persuaded to run at all by being offered a virtually safe seat.

The Latin America Bureau delves into Marxist theory, a subject with which no serious Caribbean journalist seems to be familiar, to explain the concept of "socialist orientation"

which Coard was applying.

Applied by the U.S.S.R. to Third World regimes from the 1950s, "the theory holds that a direct transition to socialism is not possible in

under-developed countries and, as a consequence, a pre-socialist stage .... must be gone through before a genuine socialist transformation can take place. This pre-socialist phase is designated the 'national democratic, anti-imperialist, socialist-oriented' stage of the revolution".

These two books only scratch the surface of the NJM story during those 10 years, a period which the Caribbean needs to understand in far greater detail.

Both books conclude that the American invasion was illegal. They argue that Sir Paul Scoon's "invitation" post-dated the event, and that his enthusiasm

for military action dated from the time when he was a guest aboard a U.S. warship after being "liberated".

The OECS invitation, both books insist, was strictly illegal under the terms of the OECS charter, since any action of that sort clearly requires unanimous agreement by all OECS members, including Grenada. That may seem like nit-picking, but the fact remains that there seems to have been no legal basis whatever for military action last October 25.

Both books also consider that the invasion was unnecessary, and made sense only in terms of U.S. domestic politics and President Reagan's cold-war obsession. After the murder of Bishop, O'Shaughnessy argues, the Revolutionary Military Council had absolutely no popular support, it had been coldly denied help or even encouragement by the 'Cubans'; a U.S. fleet was sailing towards Grenada, and a blockade was about to be introduced by Caricom which would cut off communications and supplies, including oil.

Under those circumstances, O'Shaughnessy argues, Hudson Austin's RMC could not have lasted more than a few days, and Grenada and the Caribbean would have been able to solve their own problems without playing into the hands of U.S. geo-political interests.

There, of course, argument sinks into the swamps of speculation (would it have worked? at what price?), but it is

a crucial argument nonetheless. Otherwise both books cover much the same

ground. They are good on Grenadian history, and both show clearly how Caribbean and Brit-

ish tolerance of Gairy provided the launching-pad for the 1979 revolution and how U.S. and

Caribbean intolerance of Bishop forced the revolution into the very attitudes they denounced, encouraging paranoia, undemocratic policies and militarisation.

Both are scrupulously fair in recording the social and economic achievements of the revolution as well as its

political blunders and brutalities.

Both are sympathetic to the Grenadian feelings that welcomed military intervention, and sharply critical of Caribbean leaders who were better placed to assess the deeper political implications.



BERNARD COARD

Express

July 21 1989

# Gairy's return to power a victory for the left?

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Friday, (CANA) --U.S. officials, dismayed about the prospect of a return to power of Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), are putting pressure on three centre-right political parties to form an electoral alliance, according to political and diplomatic sources here.

A U.S. diplomat who declined to be named said the feeling ...is that a return to power of Gairy and his party would play into the hands of the left and could well see the '79 thing happening all over again."

A March 1979 coup by the leftist New Jewel Movement (NJM) sent Gairy, whose rule was regarded as repressive and dictatorial, into exile for nearly five years. A military takeover of the NJM government by a radical faction provoked a U.S.-led invasion of the island last October, paving the way for Gairy's return last January.

The GULP won the last elections here in 1976 and would be among the favoured parties for the next vote, promised by the interim non-political administration before the end of the year. Sir Eric himself will not run but says he expects to be a major force in the new government.

The American official said no formal policy had as yet been drawn up, but indicated there could be an assessment of U.S. aid to Grenada should the ULP win.

The Americans, the sources say, are working feverishly to bring about a coalition of the so-called moderate parties.

THE CARIBBEAN

Express

July 25, 1984

# Gairy mounts his campaign

By Davan Maharaj

HERE are now more church services at the home of former Grenadian Prime Minister, Sir Eric Gairy, than at his next door neighbour's — the Berean Bible Church. With elections expected before the end of the year, three of the nine political parties are now occupied in talks aimed at forming a coalition, and while platform appearances have been few, Gairy has mounted a subtle election campaign with his church services "and added refreshments" at his home, known as Albany.

The big red house which is situated on Lucas Street, St George's, is perched over the capital and is a stone's throw from Government House, occupied by Governor General Paul Scoon. Reports in Grenada indicate Gairy does not venture out of Albany often, since he was given a fierce reception in his first public appearance after his return.

And five years after losing power, the ex-prime minister remains a cautious figure. A news team including EX-PRESS photographer Sookdeo Baney and CANA representative, Rudi Williams, who were in Grenada to cover BWIA's inaugural flight

## Church services and 'added refreshments'

to Pearls Airport, attempted to interview Gairy on his chances in the upcoming elections.

However, Stephen Peters, one of the five young men who were around Gairy's home, said it was not his policy to see journalists at such short notice. On a request, Peters returned to the house with the press to ask Gairy whether he would be willing to speak to the newsmen. He returned to the gate, wrote down the addresses of the hotels at which we were staying, and said

that Sir Eric was unable to see us.

When told that the team would be leaving later in the afternoon, Peters said: "Usually, Sir Eric would send us with the car to pick up journalists after an appointment is made. But he has to keep his schedule."

As the newsmen were waiting on their bus back to the capital, a truck pulled up alongside the house and some men began to offload several stacks of chairs. A Grenadian later said that

those were for Gairy's church services. "If you wait long enough, you may see people bringing vegetables and goods." Grenadians give Gairy "more than a fair chance" of winning the elections. A Gairy victory, they say, may be possible if Hubert Blaize's Grenada National Party (GNP), George Brizan's National Democratic Party (NDP) and the Grenada Democratic Movement of Francis Alexis, do not move to form the Team for National Unity (TNU).

# Gairy would be the death of democracy

IN A RECENT conversation at the offices of the *Express* with a leading member of one of the contending parties for the forthcoming Grenada elections, he remarked that it was entirely possible, given the divisive effect of there being a number of centrist parties, that Eric Gairy's GULP would win a majority.

Observing our consternation he insisted: "But that's democracy."

In a narrow sense, perhaps, he was right, but if it turns out that that benighted tyrant and his party *does* win, it will only be because the other contending parties do not see it as their responsibility to come together to initiate a strong democracy in a country that has never had it in the full meaning of the term.

After all, Gairy, who certainly never adhered to democratic principles was in charge of Grenada since the British left (forget the interregnum of the Blaize period) and the New Jew-

## OUR OPINION

el people who deposed him never subscribed to those principles either,

Amazingly, then, the most democratic period enjoyed by that country is at this time when the holding government, the Advisory Council, is running things with a relatively light hand, party newspapers abound and the Council itself is so eager to give up power to the people's elected representatives, that they are hastening an election that many Grenadians, suspicious as they are of all politicians, frankly do not want.

That suspicion could only have increased in view of what appears to be a congenital inability on the part of the centre parties to unite and give Grenadians the organisation to defeat Gairy and the GULP and put forward a slate containing the brightest and best among them to lead

Grenadians through the most decisive period of their history.

It is not enough, therefore, for these parties to leave things as they are and go to the polls knowing full well that they may be handing the elections on a platter to Gairy and blandly say to themselves "well, that's democracy."

Democracy, after all is not an abstraction but a living thing that is as strong or as weak as men make it and the real democrats in Grenada must know that their first duty is to stop Gairy because one thing is certain— if Gairy's people do, in fact, take power, democracy will receive a further, perhaps fatal setback.

Whatever his prattle about the learning experience that his time out of office has been for him, the truth is that he is going to use power to feather his own nest, to tyrannise his enemies

and to take revenge on all those who contributed to his downfall, once they are still alive.

In all this he is not going to put forward a single creative idea on how to get the Grenada economy moving again, how he is going to find jobs for his young people, how he is going to meaningfully distribute the centres of power in a new Grenadian constitution and all the other things that a democratic prime minister must have at the top of his agenda.

And Grenadians know all this, out of their experience of the man. That is why he sits tight in his house, afraid to venture out and campaign, knowing, as he does, that he would be howled down as he was the first time he tried it.

And to think that this man has even a ghost of a chance of winning! And to think that he has a better than even chance because the parties who oppose him cannot find it among themselves to band together to stop him!



## SIGNS OF THE TIMES

THE picture of former Grenada Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy (deposed by a coup in 1979), the books and other articles in the case are part of an exhibit put together by the ill-fated People's Revolutionary Government, which, in its turn, crumbled in the face of the U.S.-led invasion in October last year after a power struggle in the PRG ended in the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Cabinet. Gairy is now quietly rallying his Grenada United Labour Party for the elections for which the interim government is currently paving the way.

# Louison gives evidence at preliminary inquiry



LOUISON

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Friday, (CANA) -- Former Agriculture Minister in the deposed Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada, George Louison has given evidence in a preliminary inquiry into murder charges brought against 20 of his former colleagues.

The charges against the 20 including ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis arose out of the October 19 army slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others.

Louison who is one of the few surviving ministers in the PRG spent just under three hours in the witness box yesterday.

The ex-minister was not met with the heckling and jeering which was extended to him by most of the 20 when he was brought into the court one month ago on a subpoena to give evidence before Magistrate Lyle St Paul.

Under Grenadian Law, journalists are barred from reporting on evidence given at this stage.

The former Agriculture Minister spoke at length of a number of key party meetings held before the killing of Bishop and the others.

Louison who has consistently called for the most severe punishment to be meted out to those responsible for the number of Bishop is now involved in a new political movement named after the late Prime Minister.

Since the inquiry started at the end of last month, some fifteen witnesses have been called by the prosecution to give evidence against the former military and political leaders.

Prosecution sources told cana that at the end of the inquiry the magistrate would rule whether sufficient evidence has been provided for a case to be made out against the 20 in front of a high court judge and jury.

# PLAYING WITH THE TAIL OF A SLEEPING TIGER

BY GREGORY SHAW



MAURICE BISHOP

THE GRENADA crisis has already generated reams of print — both journalistic outpourings and academic analysis. In due course book-length studies were bound to appear, and in the cutthroat world of the publication sweepstakes it was merely a question of who would make it to the printers first.

Hugh O'Shaughnessy, Latin American correspondent for the *Observer* and the *Financial Times* has apparently pipped the rest of the field with his *Grenada — Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath* published in hardcovers by Hamish Hamilton, and in paperback by Sphere Books of London.

O'Shaughnessy's book is typical of the instant analysis which these days follows hot on the heels of any major media event. In this case, numerous typographical errors (in the paperback edition) and solecisms attest to the haste of the publication.

For example, "The corporal recounted with great pride...that the PRA and Cubans has succeeded...", manages the rare feat of combining two grammatical errors in one auxiliary verb.

One can understand, and perhaps forgive, the temptation to cash in on the crisis, but what is less pardonable is the number of glib judgments and hasty generalisations with which the work is strewn. Too often in his discussion O'Shaughnessy substitutes easy bias for hard, incisive analysis supported by evidence.

It is not that the work doesn't have its merits. The chapters on the historical background, for instance, combine the essential journalistic virtue of being both informative and concise.

One notes with interest the account of a critical turning point in Grenada's history when Herbert Blaize's offer of unitary statehood was spurned by the Trinidad Government of the early sixties, a lost opportunity which ultimately paved the way for the resurgence of Gairism and the whole sad train of events that culminated in the October putsch.

Also absorbing is the account of the process by which the New Jewel Movement (NJM) was transformed from an ostensibly democratic movement into that obnoxious political animal, a Leninist Vanguard Party, in which an ideologically committed elite arrogates to itself the function of leadership and control of the *revolution*.

The shift began in 1973/74 when Maurice Bishop's urban based Movement for the Assemblies of the People (MAP) began to take over the ideological direction of the Party from the original rural based Jewel (Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation). This tendency was strengthened by the advent of Coard in 1976.

Original founders of the Jewel movement were suspicious of what they perceived as "the shift in the political centre of gravity of the party from the countryside to the town of St George's and the subsequent undervaluing of the contribution of the country people in a movement which...was becoming too dependent on the intellectuals who, like Bishop, had come to the NJM through the MAP."

Subsequent events proved their suspicions to be well founded.

O'Shaughnessy is on good ground when, in the final paragraphs of his book, he suggests that the principal lessons of the Grenada tragedy had to do with the dangers of "vanguardism" and "democratic centralism."

Exotic doctrines which enshrined the primacy of the Party, rejected popular accountability, and abandoned the legitimising process of free and fair elections inevitably lead to a situation where the Central Committee lost touch with the people and the reality of what the Grenadian people wanted.

Of course, what O'Shaughnessy fails to mention is that such a development is almost implicit in the manner in which Bishop and Company seized power in the first place. As O'Shaughnessy indicates, no one has ever demonstrated convincingly that Gairy's Government was illegitimate, or that the last Grenadian elections, in which the NJM participated, were rigged.

From this perspective the Grenada story is a salutary lesson to all those of us who, in our impatience with Gairy's excesses, rejoiced at his overthrow.

O'Shaughnessy reproduces a telling quote from the pastoral letter of the Catholic Bishops of the Antilles issued in Dominica in 1982:

***Violence inexorably engenders new forms of oppression and bondage, which usually turn out to be more serious than the ones from which the people are allegedly being liberated. But, most importantly, violence is an attack on life, which depends on the Creator alone. We must also stress that when an ideology appeals to violence, it thereby admits its own weakness and inadequacy.***

But, incredibly, O'Shaughnessy quotes this text as an admonition to the Catholic Church itself for its support of the invasion. And this is the central problem of the book — it basically seeks, irrespective of evidence, and in the face of innumerable contradictions, to fashion an indictment against the U.S.



# GRENADA

## Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath

### HUGH O'SHAUGHNESSY

Sphere Books  
with

### THE OBSERVER

and Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) invasion of Grenada. O'Shaughnessey has an obsession with "U.S. hegemony," a buzz phrase which crops up with monotonous regularity. The obsession frequently causes the writer to trip over himself in the effort to cast the Americans, Eugenia Charles, et al, in the role of the 'heavies.'

The pervasive bias sometimes results in garbled nonsense: "From the point of view of domestic Grenadian politics and of the state of government in the Commonwealth Caribbean things could hardly have been more favourable to Washington's strategies;" or strange formulations that defy logic: "Grenadian efforts to control and supervise the flow of information on the island were unmythical in comparison to those being made by the administration in Washington to portray Grenada as first and foremost a potential base for Cuban and Soviet geological and military operations in the Caribbean and Latin America."

The last sentence begins by talking of censorship, then slides into a discussion of propaganda in a kind of conceptual leap which is typical of the fallaciousness and generally woolly argumentation of the book.

One emphasises *wooliness* because, rather than the cunning of an apologist who deliberately sets out to mislead and confuse, O'Shaughnessey betrays the knee-jerk responses that one associates with a certain effete, wishy-washy kind of liberalism, a ghostly parody of the virile ideals that once powered Atlantic civilisation.

In the face of overwhelming popular support for the invasion, both in the wider region and within Grenada itself, O'Shaughnessey persists in exhaustive and largely irrelevant discussions about the legality and constitutional niceties

of the operation. He maintains that "By acting illegally and by doing a job that would sooner or later have been done by the Grenadian people themselves Ronald Reagan was weakening respect for international law and building up a store of resentment in the region against the U.S."

Apart from the fact that it flies in the face of the evidence, the statement is fairly representative in its naivete, and its complete innocence of realpolitik.

O'Shaughnessey's account is almost invariably apologetic when discussing the Bishop regime. For example, it effectively justifies the political prisoners and the detention of people without trial on the grounds that, "...the legal system in Grenada, as elsewhere in the Commonwealth Caribbean, was labouring under very great strains."

Cuban claims and Cuban points of view are scrupulously represented. Washington's fears that a regime that supported the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in the United Nations might provide a Russian base in Grenada are belittled or labelled as "paranoia."

O'Shaughnessey's analysis of the Russian role in the whole affair leaves more questions than answers. But, interestingly, he reports that the Russians were infuriated with the Cubans over their stand on the Fort Rupert massacre, which leads O'Shaughnessey to believe that "Moscow regarded Coard as *their man* and thus above criticism, whatever he did."

There is also an area of ambivalence on the question of the Trinidad and Tobago Primer Minister's foreknowledge of the invasion. O'Shaughnessey seems to suggest that Chambers was successfully hoodwinked by his Caricom colleagues.

If he was, he was possibly the only person in the region who didn't know that an invasion was imminent. It is interesting in this context to reproduce the frantic communique of Radio Free Grenada issued on Sunday evening, two days before the invasion:

Sunday Express

July 29, 1984

P.18.

Member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, along with Barbados and Jamaica, this afternoon took a decision to send military forces to invade Grenada and to call on foreign forces also to invade our country. The decision was opposed by Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, the Bahamas and Belize.

However, some islands have already sent armed forces to Barbados as a jumping off point for this invasion of Grenada and units from Jamaica and Antigua are on their way to join them. At this time a warship is only seven and a half miles from Grenada, well inside our territorial waters. An invasion of our country is expected tonight.

Even if Chambers and the Trinidad and Tobago Government wanted to turn a blind eye and a deaf ear to events, it should have been perfectly clear to everyone else what was going on. Finally, O'Shaughnessey claims that the invasion "gave legitimacy to anti-U.S. forces in the Caribbean whose cause would otherwise have found little favour among politically easy-going West Indians." This conclusion is palpably wide of the mark. The reality, of course, is that the left was totally discomfited by the shambles of the Grenada evolution; the fellow travellers and the intelligentsia were thrown into confusion and disarray.

Having become accustomed to the self-doubt and introspection of the U.S. in the post Vietnam years, the mimic men of the Caribbean left had been weakening the tiger's tail with playful abandon, exciting itself with fantasies of evolution. Confronted by a newly awakened beast, it was totally abashed, and the dilettantes of revolution have been in full and confused retreat ever since.

Express August 8, 1984

# Grenadians are 'glad for the rest from PRG'

By RUDI WILLIAMS

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, (CANA) — Grenadians cautiously recovering from traumatic events that hit their country just over nine months ago are largely taking a positive approach to expected general elections despite their ousted former prime minister being credited with a chance to return to power.

American forces backed up by the majority of Caribbean community (Caricom) states invaded the Spice Isle last October to topple a five-day-old military junta which had snatched power from leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody counter-coup.

Citizens of the normally peaceful, holiday island found themselves plunged into a state of terror overnight as they learned of the death of their prime minister, three Cabinet members

and more than 100 persons following the counter-coup.

A 'shoot-on-sight' curfew coupled with a gnawing uncertainty of what would happen next only helped aggravate the onslaught of violence that had scared their psyche. The huge sigh of relief at the American-led take-over was inevitable. But Grenadians are yet to fully adjust to their new situation.

All we're looking for at the moment is a sense of security, said one businessman to this correspondent on a recent short visit to the island. Meanwhile the emergence of nine political parties preparing for elections has not helped rebuild the sense of lost security.

As Grenadians pick up the pieces of their shattered pat under the watchful eyes of American and Caribbean peace keeping soldiers, the figure of the man who's blamed for starting it all hovers ominously.



MAURICE BISHOP

Eric Matthew Gairy's rule of the island from 1971 to 1979 was highlighted by reports in the later stages of brutality in keeping with the behaviour of an eccentric tyrant.

When Gairy was deposed in a bloodless coup by the leftist New Jewel Movement in March 1979, there were no protests over the removal of a Caribbean leader who was generally regarded as

## ...but election talk and threat of Eric Gairy returning to power disturbs their peace

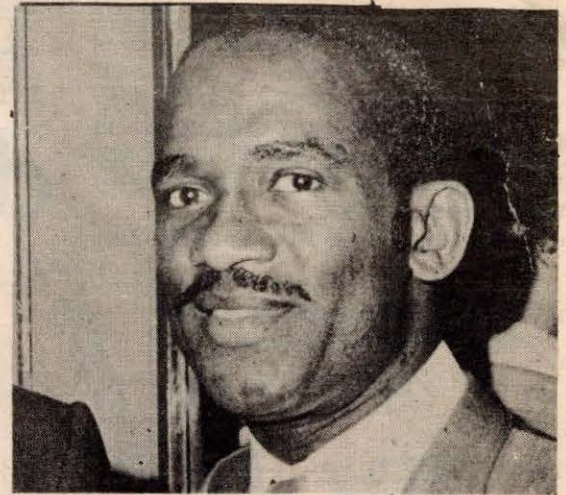
an embarrassment to the region.

Gairy did a lot of bad things in Grenada, said one former prison official. Yet the proliferation of political parties has raised cause for concern that Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) could squeeze through to victory amid a split of votes.

One hotelier observed that Gairy's party was quietly meeting its people and regrouping forces for an election thrust.

He pointed out that once you're a Gairyite, you're always a Gairyite", and drew attention to the large numbers gathering at Gairy's residence (called 'Albany') in St George's on Sunday evenings, ostensibly for church services.

It looks as if Gairy could be in the running", said one visiting lawyer. One businessman reacted more emotionally. It would be an "insult" to all those countries that had supported the Amer-



ican-led intervention, he said.

"The whole world will turn its back on Grenada if they allow Gairy to come back" he stated. Meanwhile one bus driver warns that if his bus is seen parked near to Gairy's house "nobody will travel with me again".

Despite the uncertainty in general and the concern over the possibility that Gairy could get back into the driver's seat, some people are looking positively towards the elections.

"We are looking forward to the elections", said a former parliamentarian, "it's our first opportunity for a long time to have a democratically elected government. This will do well for a sense of stability". When asked

for an opinion on Gairy's chances, the ex-parliamentarian replied: "anything is possible in politics".

Of the nine parties, Grenadians seem generally looking with hope at the merger talks efforts by three moderate units — the National Democratic Party, the Grenada National Party, and the Grenada Democratic Movement — to build the team of national unity — which they feel could win. If this team could hold together, Grenadians fear that Gairy could emerge as a winner with a minority.

On the other hand businessmen are talking about proposals for stepping up industry in the island as if they are super-confident of the fu-

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EXPRESS

August 8, 1984

# Grenadians are still not ready for elections

From Page 40

ture. Tourist board officials spoke of plans to build more hotels and joint-venture industries in the formative stages to create jobs and put Grenada back on the road to economic recovery.

Events of October had a "very negative effect" on the tourism trade in the country, said one official. He however noted that things have now stabilised" and an increase in tourist traffic is expected with the starting up of flights to the island by Trinidad and Tobago's state-owned airline, BWIA, International last week.

Officials also pointed out that notwithstanding the negative effects of last October, one positive point was that "the world now knows about Grenada".

Meanwhile, a potentially troublesome situation appears to exist with the youths who had fully absorbed Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) and all its promises for a glorious society, but now probably feel a sense of betrayal by the revelations of October.

A document released by the United States government state department says that arms and

documents found by the invading forces in Grenada included "thousands of infantry weapons with millions of rounds of ammunition" together with notes and other evidence of "a concerted attempt to transform Grenada into an instrument for Cuban and Soviet objectives".

"Maurice was the shepherd of the misguided flock" said one young man bitterly. Later in the conversation he admits that he was among those persons who broke into Bishop's house to free him from house arrest.

One youth reflected the feeling of many when he said he saw Bishop as the victim of a communist monster he could not tame.

Some people are however not so warm toward the memory of Bishop who appeared to have been well loved as an individual. He had to die for us to find out what was really going on", said one lady working in the bar of a hotel.

One foreign born businessman said that life was good under the Bishop government "if you had nothing".

He spoke of restrictions being placed on freedom of speech from fear of being reported to higher authorities and

attempts by the PRG to acquire private property owner's buildings at undervalued prices.

According to this businessman, Bishop learned the lesson that once you ride the communist tiger, you cannot jump off. "There can be no bending of the rules once you join that movement", he said.

Yet the business community seems intent on bringing back the youths into the mainstream of life in Grenada. As one businessman pointed out, the setting up of industries was an attempt to create jobs for people where unemployment is about 25 per cent.

According to this businessman, there is no "bitterness" towards youths for their alignment with Bishop. The main focus is to get the country on the road to prosperity.

One islander looked at the events philosophically by pointing out that Grenada had to go through the experience "to teach the other (Caribbean) islands a lesson".

But despite the positive talk of elections and the prospects of having become much more mature from the experiences of Gairy, Bishop and now the interim ad-

ministration, many Grenadians still seem as if they are not just ready for an election battle.

"We've just escaped from the (PRG) system. We're glad for the rest", said one young man. "We're as if we're on vacation. Many of us wish there'd be no elections right now so we can put ourselves back together and truly build the country again".

# Grenada murders—one freed 19 TO GO ON TRIAL

Aug. 9, 1984

Express

ST GEORGE'S, Wednesday, (CANA) — Nineteen of the 20 former Grenada Government and army officials accused of murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others in last October's military coup, will stand trial at the next sitting of the High Court in October.

Magistrate Lyle St Paul today handed down the ruling following the conclusion of a six-week preliminary inquiry into the charges, arising out of the slaying of Bishop, three ministers, and four political colleagues.

For what he said was insufficient evidence, St Paul freed ex-Army Major Ian St Bernard. Those to be tried include ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, former Army Commander Hudson Austin and former Mobilisation Minister, Selwyn Strachan.

Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government collapsed under the impact of an ideological rift between moderate and radical factions in the New Jewel Movement, the political which formed the one-party state since 1979, when former Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, was ousted in a coup.

United States-led forces landed on Grenada on October 25, six days after Bishop was killed by soldiers in a melee when Austin head-

ed a 16-man Revolutionary Military Council which took control here and imposed martial law, including a 24-hour curfew. After about a week of fighting, the invading forces crushed the revolutionary army, detained and then expelled a number of Cubans involved in the defence of Grenada and established a Caribbean peace-keeping force to restore and maintain order on the island.

The other defendants are Major Leon Cornwall, the former Ambassador to Cuba, ex-junior ministers Colville "Kamau" Mc Barnette and Dave Bartholomew, trade unionist John Ventour, and soldiers Liam James, Ewart Layne, Andy Mitchell, Vincent Joseph, Cosmos Richardson, Lester Redhead, Callistus Bernard, Christopher Stroude, Fabian Gabriel, Cecil Prime and Raeburn Nelson.

Coard's wife, Phyllis, told the magistrate that at the trial "every effort would be made to call witnesses who would display an integrity which the majority of witnesses called, and this inquiry entirely, failed to exhibit."

Mrs Coard, a former junior minister, was referring to the witnesses called by the prosecution to give evidence in the inquiry which concluded last week after some six weeks.

Strachan said he

would reserve whatever comments he wants to make "for a higher level" while Layne, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the disbanded People's Revolutionary Army, said he wanted to reserve his opinion for the Magistrate's Court itself.

Coard and the other 18 were led away amidst waving from their relatives.

Major Ian St Bernard was freed of the murder charge by St Paul who ruled that there was not sufficient evidence to commit him to stand trial at the assizes.

Shortly after St Paul's disclosure that St Bernard was freed of the murder charge, acting Director of Public Pros-

ecutions, Velma Hylton, told the court there was another charge — of conspiracy to commit murder — against the ex-soldier under a 1980 terrorism prevention law.

This controversial law, passed by the PRG of which St Bernard was a member, is still valid because it is on the statute books of Grenada, Hylton said.

Leader of the five-man prosecution team, former Trinidad and Tobago Attorney-General Karl Hudson-Phillips, expressed reservations about the law and told the magistrate he had no objections to bail being granted to the accused on the conspiracy charge.

# Uncertainty over '84 Grenada polls

By Davan Maharaj

THERE is no surety now that general elections in Grenada will be held this year, according to Grenada Advisory Council Chairman, Nicholas Braithwaite.

And this feeling was conveyed to the Trinidad and Tobago Government by Braithwaite during a seven-hour meeting with External Affairs Minister, Dr. Basil Ince, earlier this year. According to a written report of the meeting, Braithwaite made the disclosure after Ince asked about the "overall political situation" in Grenada.

The Advisory Council chairman said that there was no evidence in the mood of the Grenadian people for early elections. "The council continued to stress, however, that elections will be held this year, but by June an evaluation will have to be made whether elections could really be held in 1984. If the council felt that the country was not ready for elections in 1984, elections will be deferred," the report of the meeting stated.

Braithwaite also disclosed that there was "no clear indication of support by the people for political parties at the present time although traditional parties, Grenada National Party (led by Hubert Blaize) and Grenada United Labour Party (led by Eric Gairy), appeared to be resurfacing. The operative consideration in Grenada

at the moment was security and reconstruction," he added.

Last month, Advisory Council member, Dr. Patrick Emmanuel told the EXPRESS that the interim administration had already posted up voters' lists throughout the country and was "making way for free and fair elections." But Emmanuel said he could not comment on the exact date of the elections.

During the same meeting, Braithwaite also told Ince about Grenada's "grim" economic situation, saying that there was a serious cash flow, even to meet salaries of personnel. He also disclosed the contents of a recent meeting held between the interim administration and an International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provided an option of a one-year standby credit arrangement.

Grenada may not accept the IMF option since the arrangement posed problems. "Because of the \$8.9 million (U.S.) credit offered, the IMF would retain \$6.7 million as repayment for previous loans while imposing at the same time pre-conditions which the country could not meet in its present condition," he added.

Grenada needs approximately \$11 million as counterpart funds for its infrastructural projects and the recent mission to Grenada has recommended that Trinidad and Tobago advance the funds in order for that country to receive aid.

EXPRESS Aug. 9 1984

LIBRARIES

# Former AG to lead GULP

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Wednesday (CANA) — Former Attorney General Herbert Squires will lead Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) into general elections expected later this year, party sources said.

The GULP won Grenada's last elections in 1976 but was ousted in March 1979 by the opposition New Jewel Movement.

A further coup last October brought a military Government to power and provoked a U.S.-led invasion. The non-political interim administration installed after the military intervention has promised a vote

by the end of 1984.

The sources said the appointment of Squires, a lawyer will soon be announced. Sir Eric, the island's last constitutional Prime Minister, has decided not to contest the election.

Meanwhile posters supporting two prospective candidates of the GULP have begun appearing.

The candidates are named as Michael Donelan, a leading artist and Erleen Adams, described as a senior female law enforcement officer.

The posters said Donelan would contest the St. George's

South-East constituency which was won in the last elections by NJM Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who was killed during last October's coup.

Adams is listed to run in the constituency of St. George's South which was last held by the controversial Gairy.

Both posters refer to the GULP as "the only real party in Grenada" and that "Uncle Gairy says that a vote for his party which is traditionally strong in the rural areas is a vote for a better Grenada."

"Vote GULP for a better Grenada. The world respects Sir Eric Gairy as the only real

leader in Grenada. All others are Communist — they helped to bring about the sad and sorrowful conditions we experienced for four-and-a-half years," the poster relating to Donelan said.

Party sources said two former parliamentarians — Oliver Raeburn and Oswald Forsyth, along with newcomers Edel Thomas, former labour commissioner Franklyn Philbert, and Dr. Denis Radix, have already been approved by the GULP to run for seats in the 15 constituencies.

The GULP won nine of the seats in the last elections.

Express

August 9, 1984

# Coard: I am innocent

ST GEORGE'S, Wednesday, (CANA) — Former Grenada Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard told a magistrate's court here today that he was innocent of murder charges brought against him in connection with last October's bloody army coup.

Coard was responding to queries from Magistrate Lyle St Paul on whether he had anything to tell the court after he and 18 other former military and government officials were committed to

stand trial at the next sitting of the High Court.

The charges, examined by a preliminary inquiry presided over by St Paul, arose out of the October 19 slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and four others at army headquarters during a military coup.

"I am innocent of these charges, and I reserve my defence," the bearded Coard said from the docks of the specially built court.

Express  
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# Charge dropped another laid against accused

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Tuesday, (CANA) --Former soldier Ian St. Bernard had a second charge related to the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop dropped today but prosecutors immediately laid a further charge in connection with last October's military coup.

St. Bernard, an ex-Commissioner of Police, was on August 8 freed for lack of evidence of the murder of Bishop.

Director of Public Prosecutions Velma Hylton told a magistrate's court today that a charge against St. Bernard of conspiracy to commit murder under a controversial 1980 Anti-Terrorism Law would be withdrawn.

Hylton said the one-time army major has now been charged with others she did not name with preparing by the show of armed forces to procure an "alteration" in the Government of this Caribbean island last October.

She was referring to the bloody overthrow of the leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) by a radical faction. Bishop and more than 100 others were killed.

St. Bernard was a member of the 12-man ruling junta headed by ex-Army Commander General Hudson Austin that ruled Grenada for six days before a U.S.-led invasion toppled the military government.

He was subsequently charged along with 19 others for the murder of Bishop and seven others but was freed by Magistrate Lyle St. Paul after a preliminary inquiry. On whether the new charge would succeed, St. Paul today cast doubt. He indicated he did not wish to preside over a new inquiry due to start on October 1.

The magistrate said although he did not have time to study the charge he felt that the prosecution would definitely come up with the same evidence presented at the previous inquiry.

"I cannot now see the difference between that charge and the conspiracy charge. I believe in justice. I would die for justice," St. Paul said.

Hylton told the court she could not indicate whether the police would withdraw conspiracy to murder charges also laid against nine others.

These are ex-Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Board, his wife Phyllis, former Mobilisation Minister Melwyn Strachan, ex-junior ministers Dave Bartholomew and Colville Mc Barnette, Major Leon Cornwall, the former Ambassador to Cuba, Lieutenant-Colonels Jam James and Ewart Layne, and Austin.

They along with ten other soldiers of the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) have already been committed to stand trial for the murder of Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and four others at the October sitting of the high court.

The charges carries a maximum penalty of 15

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# Playing into the hands of Gairy?

ST GEORGE'S, Sunday, (CANA) — An executive member of the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), Dr Keith Mitchell, has brushed aside claims here that chaos and confusion in the ranks of moderate political parties were playing into the hands of the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

"I personally do not see this apparent stalemate of discussions among the moderates resulting in any movement of support for the Grenada United Labour Party," he said.

Talks aimed at forming a coalition among three moderate groups to contest the next election broke down last week with the National Democratic Party (NDP) refusing to contest seats in only four of the fifteen constituencies here. The NDP is asking for five

constituencies. Dr Mitchell, who is campaigning for

a seat in St George's North West, there is growing hostility towards Gairy with large sections of the population blaming him for the present plight of the country, and the rise to power of the leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Dr Mitchell also stated that he had picked up "the distinct feeling" that Grenadians were crying out for the leadership of former Chief Minister Herbert Blaize to unite the country with a mixed team of moderates.

This is not being heard clearly by certain people within both the Grenada National Party (GNP) of Blaize and the National Democratic Party (NDP), he added.

"I have a definite feeling that any serious team that's put together whether it is among three parties or two, and there is good candidates within that team, that group would be seen as the healing source within the country," he said.

# Campaign in Grenada to recover the remains of late Maurice Bishop

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) --An organisation committed to keeping alive the memory of Maurice Bishop, Grenada's murdered leftwing Prime Minister, has embarked on a campaign to recover the late leader's remains and those of others killed with him in a military coup almost a year ago.

The "Maurice Bishop and October 19 Martyrs Foundation" says it has "reliable information" that the remains were discovered, and has indicated that the authorities know of their whereabouts.

It has written Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon asking that the remains be handed over to relatives for a "respectful and honourable burial." A letter was also sent to U.S. Ambassador Loren Lawrence urging him to provide whatever information he has on the bodies.

The latest issue of "Indies Times", the foundation's weekly newspaper which has published the text of both letters, also said the foundation was planning to circulate a petition within the next few weeks to press for the return of the remains.

The bodies of Bishop and seven senior govern-

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ment officials, killed last October 19 at a height of a feud between moderates and hardliners within the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), were never accounted for by the military junta which seized power from Bishop.

But the foundation, in the letter to the Governor-General, said it had reliable information that the remains were recovered from a pit in Caligny, a PRG military installation, following a U.S.-led invasion that ousted the military regime.

"We call upon you to hand over the remains of the deceased to their families. We undertake to assist in anyway we can," the foundation told Sir Paul.

Those killed with Bishop included Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, Housing Minister Norris Bain, and Trade Unionists Vincent Noel and Fitzroy Bain.

Their deaths culminated a bitter struggle between Bishop and his hardline Deputy Prime Minister, Bernard Coard, for leadership of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) and the government. Coard along with 18 others are

to go on trial shortly for the murders.

The letter to ambassador Lawrence said the foundation was requesting his help in view of the fact that the U.S. Government was at present assisting relatives of American servicemen killed in the Vietnam War 10 years ago to recover their remains.

"Indies Times" said the petition was also to press for the naming of a new international airport, under construction here, after Bishop.

## 'No move to block Gairy's GULP'

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Sunday, (CANA) --The leader of one of four Grenadian moderate parties expected to be merged shortly into the New National Party (NNP) today denied that the aim of the merger was to prevent Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) from winning forthcoming general elections.

Dr Francis Alexis, who heads the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM), was reacting to reports that the NNP was being put together mainly with this objective in mind.

"We do not perceive ourselves as having to pose a threat to anybody else. We come together in a positive way to foster national unity and peace in the country," he told CANA.

# Gairy: Merger would not last



GAIRY

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Tuesday, (CANA) -- Former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy has belittled a proposed merger of four centrist parties to oppose his right-wing Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) in forthcoming general elections.

In his first public comment on the tentative agreement to form the new national party, Gairy said it would not last.

Nine days ago the leaders of the Grenada National Party (GNP), the National Democratic Party (NDP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) and the newly formed Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) met on Union Island in the Grenadines and agreed to form the new party.

The meeting was attended by the Prime Ministers of Barbados, St Lucia and St Vincent and the

Grenadines.

"If by their own (the four party leaders) could not form a coalition, how could they govern a people....Gairy told CANA.

He saw the merger as aimed at preventing the GULP from winning the elections planned for later this year.

Gairy said his party which formed the last elected government here until it was toppled by a leftwing coup in 1979 was confident of emerging victorious at the polls.

"The fact that other prime ministers from other countries had to come to put them together does indicate beyond a shadow of a doubt that these people are very weak. I know by this act we are going to get some more votes.

"My perception is that if they should stick together, we are going to get some ore votes than we would have gotten if they had operated singularly and individually," he added.

Gairy also charged that not only the people of the three Caribbean states were wondering whether their leaders were more interested in the internal affairs of Grenada but also Grenadians themselves.

"Grenadians are also thinking that if we have to get help from other prime ministers to tell us for whom to vote something is wrong," he said.

According to Gairy if the moderates were to win the elections the Caricom leaders would have to come down to Grenada to keep them together and doubted whether they would have the time to do so.

He also dismissed suggestions that the United States which led invasion of Grenada last October 25 was behind the merger.

The GULP, he said is the only party here to have called publicly for a permanent American presence on the island.

Additionally, he said the U.S have issued a policy statement favouring the holding of free and fairy elections in Grenada.

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**THE CARIBBEAN**

# Testing time for Grenada

**ST GEORGES, Grenada, Tuesday, (CANA) --**A senior tourism official says the cruise ship season opening tomorrow will determine whether Grenada's image abroad has recovered from the bloody political events of nearly a year ago.

Cruise Ship Administrator Gertrude Protain said in a radio address last night that officials were expecting 120 calls from luxury liners including several making their maiden visits.

Protain recalled that the October 1983 events which included a U.S.-led invasion to oust a bloody military coup had virtually brought the 1983-84 winter cruise ship season to a standstill.

Before the October events unfolded only three calls took place. Several cruise liners then cancelled their scheduled visits to Grenada opting for other nearby islands.

The luxury cruising yacht the Mandelay of the Wind Jammer Cruise Line is expected to be the first to visit tomorrow with 100 passengers.

Protain called on Grenadians to ensure that the season is successful because of the fact that the entire world is still focusing on Grenada with imminent general elections and the soon to be opened international airport at Point Salines.

"This cruise season is, therefore, a testing period for us in that all the other lines would be watching with interest, inquiring among each other as to the success of their visits to Grenada," she said.

"...it is essential that reports about Grenada be good in order to encourage other lines to follow suit and include Grenada on their 1985-86 itinerary," she added.

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# Inquiry into charges against former PRG officials begins

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ST. GEORGE'S, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — Grenadian Magistrate Jerome Forde has begun an inquiry into torture-related charges brought against four former officials of the People's Revolutionary Government which was deposed last October.

The four are former Commissioner of Prisons Justin Roberts, ex-army lieutenant-Colonel Liam James, Victor Husbands, the General Secretary of the Grenada Peace Council, and trade unionist John Ventour.

Roberts, Husbands and James have been charged by the police with causing grievous harm and Ventour with causing harm to a number of persons held as political prisoners by the PRG during its 1979-83 rule.

At yesterday's court sitting, the only witness called by the defence was Roland Budhlall, a former political detainee.

Budhlall, along with two brothers and two sisters were sentenced in 1982 to be hanged in connection with a bomb blast at a government building two years earlier in which three persons were killed.

The five, who appealed against the sentence, were given a reprieve by Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon after last October's U.S.-led invasion.

The magistrate agreed to a request to have preliminary inquiry hearings adjourned until November 16 because some of the accused would be engaged during the High Court sitting.

The High Court sitting is continuing on Tuesday.

James and Ventour are also charged with 17 other former military and political officials in the murder and kidnapping of PRG Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others in a bloody

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## THE CARIBBEAN

# CDLP 'booted' out of merger in Grenada

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Thursday, (CANA) -- The Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) has been kicked out of a proposed merger of four centrist Grenadian parties, Herbert Blaize, the man chosen to head the new party said today.

Blaize said the CDLP leader, Winston Whyte had failed to honour an undertaking to disassociate himself and the party from a report in the "New Grenadian," a newspaper supportive of the CDLP, that Blaize and former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy had held discussions on a possible alliance between their parties -- the Grenada National Party and the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) - for forthcoming elections.

Blaize said this was "an essential precondition" for CDLP being a part of the proposed New National Party (NNP) which will now involve Blaize's GNP, George Brizan's National Democratic Party (NDP), and Dr Francis Alexis' Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM). The four leaders of the parties had approved the NNP in principle at a meeting on Union Island on August 26.

Blaize said the GNP, NDP, and GDM took a decision at a meeting yesterday to go ahead with the setting up of a 12-member steering committee to draft a constitution and programme for the new party without Whyte.

"We passed a resolution stating that since Whyte has not fulfilled the essential precondition agreed to, we will proceed without his CDLP," Blaize said.

Whyte could not be reached for comment.

# Hughes: Caution about Americans

**THERE** was "no way" by which the people of Grenada, without the help of outside forces, would have been able to rid themselves of the Military Council.

(That same council had taken power last September, executed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his associates, and placed the country under a 24-hour curfew).

This was the firm view of Alister Hughes, Grenada's best-known journalist, in reply to a question, when he addressed a recent London meeting organised by the West India Committee.

The talk was entitled "Grenada: its future," and the audience consisted mainly of diplomats, journalists and business

people.

Hughes said that any unaided attempt to overthrow the regime would have resulted in "many killings, and I don't think I would have survived that."

What gave that statement added interest was that the audience included Hugh O'Shaughnessy, who, in his recently published book, "Grenada: Revolution, Invasion and Aftermath," had contended that the ousting of the regime "would sooner or later have been done by the Grenadian people themselves."

But if Hughes's voice, as he gave that reply, became somewhat emotionally-edged, this was the only time that it did, in a performance that earned great admiration,

## Dateline: London

### BY HUGH LYNCH

not least because of the lack of vindictiveness displayed by someone who could have been more than excused for being bitter after all that he had suffered in his courageous, fireless and conscientious campaigning to restore his country to the path of constitutional democracy.

And although he had, as could be expected, some nice things to say about the Americans, he didn't hesitate to issue warnings on the harm that their unbridled influence could bring to the people of Grenada.

He said that there was in the country at the moment no USA combat troops — only 150 of their military police and about 450 "support personnel" from Grenada's fellow-Caribbean island-states.

"In Grenada," he continued, "we have no feeling of occupation. We have friends who have come to assist." Indeed, the friendship between the people and the troops serving there was, he said, so good that, at Christmas-time, many islanders, at the prompting of the churches, cooked extra food and



●ALISTER HUGHES

offered hospitality to the soldiers.

Hughes also told of an opinion poll whose findings indicated that 86 per cent of the Grenada

population thought that the Americans and others were "justified in coming in," with only three per cent thinking that action unjustified.

Most people now in fact thought that there should be "no withdrawal of Caribbean troops until we have a force of our own."

However, it was at this stage that Hughes gave his first warning on undue American influence. It had obviously perturbed him when, in January, the Americans had given "a Mars bar chocolate" to every child on the island. They had also given away shoes and note books.

Hughes was sure that it was all done "with the best of intentions." All the same, it wasn't something that could be

expected to impress upon the Grenada people that they had a responsibility to help themselves.

Hughes said that for the first few months after the intervention, the people had been "apolitical" and that they were still, even now, in no hurry to have an election.

But from January 21, the day that Eric Gairy (deposed in the 1979 coup) returned to the island, there was again some show of political activity. On that day, remnants of the New Jewel Movement (that is, survivors of those who had remained loyal to Maurice Bishop) launched what was called the Maurice Bishop Foundation, "which ev-

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## Hughes: Caution about Americans

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everyone recognised as a ploy."

To a questioner, he said that what had happened over the past four and a half years (under the People's Revolutionary Government) "cannot just be wiped out."

But he felt that although the New Jewel Movement (which had formed the PRG) had been "political in a left-wing sense," some of the things it did could also be done "in a right-wing sense."

The "agro-industries" (the canning of mangoes and the like), introduced by the NJM, had a fu-

ture, he assured listeners.

Tourism was another industry whose prospects he considered hopeful.

And its development, he said, should bring about "no danger of skyscrapers," since, by the law of the land, roofs must not be above the level of coconut trees."

Where Hughes clearly saw some danger was in the holding of a too-early election in Grenada.

He was nevertheless confident that, whatever government got elected, the country would have a future, provided that government showed a proper awareness of the dangers posed by too close a USA connection.



●MAURICE BISHOP

# Call to shelve Grenada polls

**KINGSTOWN, St. Vincent, Monday, (CANA) —** Saying that Grenadians were still confused as a result of last October's bloody political upheaval, a Grenadian political party leader is urging the island's interim government to shelve plans for holding elections later this year.

Roy Robertson, leader of the Patriotic Builders Organisation (PBO), said his group had suggested to the interim

government that it first hold a referendum to find out when Grenadians want the poll held.

"There is a great air of uncertainty in Grenada," he said in an interview with the "Vincentian" newspaper here. The PBO plans to contest the poll.

The disturbances, which prompted a U.S.-led invasion, arose out of a factional rift within the leftist People's Revolutionary Government that culminated in the slaying of moderate cab-

inet members, including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Robertson said he personally did not think the poll should be held before next June.

The election will re-establish Grenada's parliamentary democratic system, which gave way to a Marxist revolution launched through a 1979 leftist coup.

Robertson, a former teacher turned businessman, called on the interim government to effect necessary amendments to the Grenada Constitution to provide for "the restoration and survival of democracy."

The interim government, set up in the aftermath of the U.S. invasion, was evading this, he said.

The amendments the PBO has in mind would put constraints on the prime minister and the elected government. No details were given.

Robertson also called for a new government structure in Grenada that would eradicate what he called the weaknesses of the Westminster system.

He believes proportional representation might be a more democratic method of choosing a Parliament than the first past the post procedure used at present.

The centre-right PBO, which plans to field candidates in all 15 constituencies in the poll, stands for economic stability and domestic tranquility for Grenada, Robertson said.

"Reformation not revolution" was needed in



●CHARLES

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# No place for the radicals in Grenada

THE present quarrel between the two factions of the defunct New Jewel Movement would be hilarious were it not for the tragedy that lies in its background. Had we not the confidence that we do in the Grenadian people, we might have said for the tragedy that it portends.

But the truth is that neither the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) nor the New Jewel Movement (NJM) has the slightest chance in the elections to be held in December and the present squabbling between the two groups is all sound and fury signifying nothing.

Or is it? What is disturbingly evident is that the radicals have decided not to roll over and play dead, no matter the number of dead on their hands, and are once again vying, in their twin guises, for a place in the Grenadian political sun.

The gall of these idiot ideologues. Imagine the MBPM gravely saying that it had made errors and was willing to face any criticism, as if that bland

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statement was enough to forgive them all their sins, not the least of which, on the basis of the minutes of their own meetings, was the way they allowed the communist pantheon — Marx, Lenin and the rest — to make prisoners of their minds.

After that, of course, the road was all downhill, ending with the execution of their Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, and his colleagues — and if that in itself was not bad enough, there are increasing reports that the executions were committed with a savagery and brutality that makes us wonder what manner of Caribbean men were these.

Now these "Coardites," apparently hoping that the Courts will rule in favour of their lord and master and his own cohorts, are laying the groundwork for what they hopefully perceive to be a new dispensation beginning with a policy statement that, as

usual, bears no relation to the past or present wishes of the Grenadian people.

As for the New Jewel Movement, they stand equally condemned. The minutes of the same meetings show them to be no different in mind-set from their erstwhile colleagues (and now sworn enemies)

The whole thing, if the left would only face it, was a lie from start to finish — witness the Movement's frantic appeals to Cuba for some wizard to come show them how to cook the books so that they could delude international lending agencies into believing that they had turned around the Grenadian economy.

Pity the Grenadian people because strutting about the stage is the man who helped to destroy the economy in the first place, even if you concede that Grenada has the built-in problems of poor small states everywhere.

That man, of course, is Eric Gairy, whom people argue is a favourite to win the coming election.

For him to do so, as we have argued before, the majority of the electorate would have to abdicate their responsibilities and not vote — considering the harsh lessons learnt by Grenadians over the last few years, we hesitate to think that they would not do everything in their power to choose leaders that they deserve.

Their leaders have not served them well in the past, whether it was the peasant-leader with the charismatic common touch or the bearded university graduate: the people have been led along different garden paths. Now the time has come for them to choose again. Between now and then, however, the campaign will be on the road. They will have to listen to the plans of the contending parties and our advice to them is to turn a deaf ear to the renegade right and the lunatic left and look for salvation somewhere down the centre.

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## Grenada 'document'

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Thursday, (CANA-Reuter) —

The Grenada Government's financial problems as well and the smallness and political immaturity of the working class saved the small Caribbean island from an early conversion to a full-fledged Marxist-Leninist state, according to a document released here by the United States.

The document, running to 12 pages, is listed by the U.S. State Department as a reprinted secret speech ex-Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop gave to key members of his New Jewel Movement (NJM) two years ago.

Documents previously released by the State Department showed hard liners in Bishop's party were concerned about the slow transition.

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# NNP confirms constitution

ST GEORGE'S, Thursday, (CANA-Reuter) — Grenada's newest political group, the centrist New National Party (NNP) has ratified its constitution which advocates public accountability and integrity of government officials and parliamentary democracy.

The 13-page document says the party is opposed to communism, dictatorship, totalitarian rule and all forms of racism and apartheid.

It rejects the use of violence or force to settle disputes or achieve political ambitions and advocates dialogue and consultation.

The constitution says that people who spend public funds should give full account of their use. Elected representatives and government ministers should declare their assets before taking office and annually while on the job, it says.

It commits the NNP to a process of recall of

parliamentary representatives by their constituents "at any time for delinquency or unsatisfactory representation."

The party says among its aims and objectives is the building and fostering of "a truly parliamentary and democratic society" based on equality of opportunity, respect for the rule of law and free and fair elections based on "one person: one vote" in accordance with universal adult suffrage.

The NNP is a merger of three parties — the Grenada National Party (GNP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) and the National Democratic Party (NDP).

It has already announced candidates to contest all 15 constituencies in general elections set for December 3.

The party will be led by GNP leader, Herbert Blaize, a barrister



HERBERT BLAIZE leader on NNP

Express

Sat Oct 1984

# JURORS' LIST INCREASED

## Grenada prepares for most sensational trial

ST GEORGE'S, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — The interim government has increased the number of people who can be put on the jurors list as Grenada prepares for what is expected to be the island's most sensational trial.

According to the official Gazette, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has amended the jury ordinance to allow "not less than 30 nor more than 60 persons" to serve as jurors for high court sittings, previously 20 people had to be on the list.

Legal sources told CANA the change reflects the legal department's expectation of challenges to jurors in the trial of 19 former military and government officials for the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others last October.

The case, which will be tried before a jury of 12, is down for hearing when the October assizes begin on Tuesday.

Among those charged for the murders in a military coup are Bishop's deputy Bernard Coard, former army commander Hudson Austin and ex-cabinet Minister Selwyn Strachan.

The military government that took over was swiftly overthrown in a U.S.-led invasion.

The trial is taking place as Grenadians prepare for general elections on December 3 to restore the island's parliamentary system of government.

Under the law governing jurors here, it is stated that where persons are jointly charged that in no case shall the number of preemptory challenges exceed eight. The defence can cite convictions of imprisonment for hard labour exceeding one year and the juror not being on the list, among other grounds.

"Every challenge shall be tried by the judge, and there shall be no appeal from his decision," the law says.



**MAURICE BISHOP ... former Prime Minister of Grenada**

EXPRESS

Oct. 10, 1984

TUESDAY OCTOBER 16, 1984

# GRENADA TRIAL STARTS TODAY

## Authorities mount rigid security

ST GEORGE'S, Monday, (CANA-Reuter) — Grenadian authorities were mounting one of the biggest security operations ever seen here as 19 army and political leaders of the former leftist administration prepared to go on trial for the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop in a bloody military coup a year ago.

"I think one can expect very rigid security in place for the trial," a spokesman for the Ministry of Information and National Security told CANA.

The 19 accused included senior army officers and top government officials, among them ex-deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, whose wrangle with Bishop for the leadership of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) led to the disturbances.

The government spokesman said that from midnight, the area around the Richmond Hill Prison, the venue for the High Court trial, will be a no-flying zone for aircraft. No traffic will be allowed on the road near the prison, he added.

The security operation will involve members of the Grenada Police Force and the Caribbean peacekeeping force which, along with American troops, invaded Grenada six days after the execution of Bishop, three Cabinet ministers, and several others.

Legal sources have indicated that the accused, who face a mandatory death sentence if convicted, will attempt to have the case adjourned tomorrow or allow them more time to raise money to pay for legal representation.

Jamaican attorney Howard Hamilton, who led the defence team during the preliminary hearing into the charges, said over the weekend he could not assume responsibility for a trial of this magnitude as he was not in a position to assure the other lawyers that they will be paid.

Under Grenadian law, the presiding judge has the option to either grant an adjournment or assign lawyers to represent the accused.

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# GULP promises freedom if returned to power

ST GEORGE'S, Thursday, (CANAL-Reuters) — Former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), whose previous period in power was marked by allegations of repression, says it will guarantee fundamental rights and freedoms, including freedom of speech, if returned to power at the December 3 general elections.

The party's manifesto said a GULP government would need the armed forces of the United States, which led in the ouster of a left-wing junta almost a year ago, to help in the defence of the island.

"We shall continue to negotiate a permanent American presence," the Labour Party said.

A coalition of three centrist parties, the New National Party (NNP), has also pledged to retain the U.S. military for several years to ensure the island security.

The 20-page manifesto, put out by the GULP, which formed the last democratically-elected government in Grenada until its downfall in a 1979 left-wing coup includes highlights

on foreign policy matters, infrastructure development and expansion of various sectors of the economy.

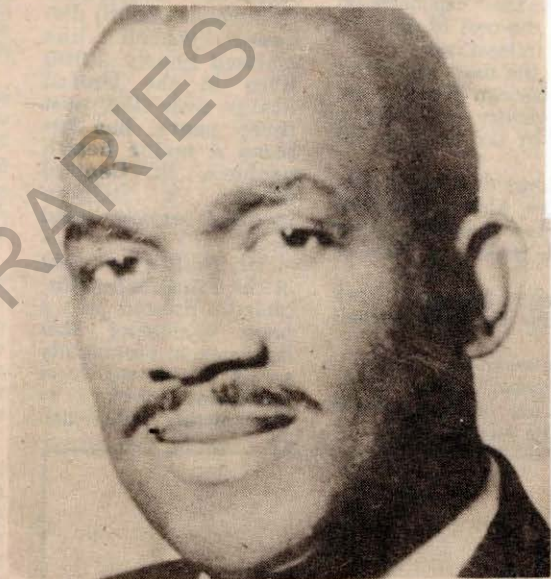
The manifesto of the 34-year-old party promises to be committed to absolutely no victimisation or revenge but at the same time says no new subversive activities will be tolerated.

It said that if elected the GULP, would guarantee fundamental rights and freedom including freedom of speech and religious worship and for all cults including Rastafarians.

"We would recognise the Rastafarians as a cult. We will assist them in bringing out their talents in trade and industry, agriculture and sports," the manifesto said.

The GULP was toppled by the left-leaning New Jewel Movement (NJM) on March 13, 1979.

## THE CARIBBEAN



*Former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy leader of Grenada's United Labour Party (GULP)*

# Defence team not properly instructed

## Murder accused without legal counsel

ST GEORGE'S, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — Nineteen leftist leaders were apparently without legal representation as they prepare to go on trial Tuesday charged with the murder of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others in last year's bloody coup.

Howard Hamilton, the lawyer who lead a seven-member all-Jamaican defence team at the preliminary inquiry into the case told CANA by telephone from his home that he had not been "properly instructed."

"I cannot assume responsibility in a trial of this magnitude without being in a position to assure the counsel associated with me that their fees are assured," said Hamilton, a Queen's Counsel.

He said that a member of the inquiry defence team, Delano Harrison, who is here, will be in court Tuesday

to explain the situation "out of courtesy."

Legal sources here last week said that the 19 accused will ask the court for more time to raise money to hire lawyers. A shadow was also cast over the when counsel for the 19 filed a motion challenging the validity of the High Court in a move that could delay the start of the trial. The motion asks that costs be met by the State.

The trial will recall one of the most dramatic episodes in the island's history.

Among the accused, who headed the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), are former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, and General Hudson Austin who held power briefly before the U.S.-led invasion on October 25.

pected for the trial, which will be held at a specially-built court near the Richmond Hill Prison and is due to begin on Tuesday.

Kendrick Radix, a former member of Bishop's New Jewel Movement (NJM), earlier this year called for the death penalty for those convicted of the former Prime Minister's murder.

Bishop was placed under house arrests on October 14 but five days

later was freed by a crowd of several thousand, accompanied by the late Education Minister Jacqueline Creft, Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman and Housing Minister Norris Bain, he marched up to Fort Rupert overlooking St George's Harbour.

While Bishop was apparently attempting to negotiate with the military leaders, an armoured vehicle drew up and began firing into the crowd.

# Grenada documents give interesting details

WASHINGTON, Sunday, (CANA-Reuters) — Documents captured by U.S. troops in Grenada last year provide "an incredible insight" into what happens to a country when it enters the Soviet empire," according to a scholar who edited them for publication by the State and Defence Departments.

Those who study the papers "will find a remarkable consistency, a single-minded dedication to the New Jewel Movement's (NJM) objective of creating, over time, a Communist society on the Soviet model," says Michael Ledeen of Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

The 800-page "Grenada documents: an overview and selection," was culled from 35,000 pounds of Bishop Government treaties, orders, cables and minutes, and from personal diaries and bank documents. Copies are being sent to governments elsewhere in the hemisphere. The total collection will be available to the public in a few weeks at the National Archives.

A variety of the documents deal with Bishop's working relations with the Soviet Union and Cuba, NJM efforts to lure opponents and gain support from non-Communist international organisations such as the Socialist International, close surveillance of Grenadian church leaders

enemy from the start, plans to export their revolution to Suriname, and "massive Soviet assistance" in indoctrinating a new generation of Grenadians.

Ledeen and his associate, U.S. Information Agency official Herbert Romerstein, found notes promising deliveries of arms and ammunitions — including 10,000 rifles and more than 11.5 million rounds of 7.62 mm ammunition — from the Soviets, Cubans, North Koreans, and Czechs.

## THE CARIBBEAN

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Express

Oct. 19. 1984.

# Grenada one year after: You can't get away from Gairy

*THE EXPRESS today begins a series in which it takes a look at the "Isle of Spice" one year following the October 19 coup which claimed the lives of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet ministers. A team, which included EXPRESS News Editor ANDY JOHNSON, AL GILKES, News Editor of the Barbados NATION, and PAM GIRTON, City Editor of the Bloomburg Press Enterprise of Pennsylvania, USA (who is on an exchange programme with the NATION), recently spent four days in Grenada to have a look at it all.*

**SCHOOL CHILDREN** still line Grenada's rutted by-ways waiting for the bus to take

them to classes. Pregnant women chatter along the streets of St George's, packages under their arms. Reggae, calypso and American rock and roll still blare from the bars and shops on the tightly knit streets.

But talk to any Grenadian and few will say who they will vote for in the first election since 1977. For beneath the surface of life as usual on the isle of spice is a fluttering heart, a pervading sense of fear and a kind of hopeless desperation about what will happen to Grenada after the December 3 election.

They fear there is no escape from Sir Eric Gairy, the man who first took office in 1951 as chief minister and in the next 28 years managed to take the country into independence but ran it as a dictator.

**(TURN TO BACK PAGE)**

# Grenada — one year after

(FROM PAGE ONE)

If Gairy wins the election, the people feel he will seek revenge on any and every one who kept him from power following the 1979 coup.

And if he loses, they also say, he won't take it sitting down and Grenadians will face a whole new set of problems.

For now, most Grenadians feel the American and Caribbean peacekeepers stand at their shoulders insuring their peace of mind. They cannot conceive of what might happen if those forces move out and they are again left on their own.

One year ago today, revolutionary Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three members of his Cabinet and an unknown number of Grenadian civilians were gunned down, touching off a six-day reign of terror. A military council imposed a shoot-on-sight curfew that kept Grenadians locked inside their homes in fear.

On October 25, four and a half years under Bishop and six days under People's Revolutionary Army commander Hudson Austin ended abruptly. Grenadians of all persuasions felt an overwhelming sense of relief.

That was the day American and Caribbean forces stormed the beaches and parachuted in on a mission to restore stability and law and order.

Today, however, Grenadians are not certain about that longed for stability, and the necessary return to the rule of law in a democratic society is not a foregone conclusion.

"Whatever happens in this place, the civil war will come," a St George's market vendor said this week.

"We are still picking up weapons about the place and if we can find them, then the people out there can, too," said Lt. Col. Nestor Ogilvie, commander of the Caribbean Peacekeeping Forces.

Ogilvie's views were reflective of Grenadians from all walks of life, taxi drivers to hotel workers, sidewalk vendors in St George's to proprietors and businessmen in the capital.

Whatever comfort Grenadians feel comes from the presence of the foreign military forces in Grenada — The Americans and Caribbean states.

Meanwhile Grenadians' attention is focussed on the prison and courtroom at Richmond Hill. They hope for the sure and swift disposition of the 17 orchestrators of the October 19 palace coup. They include General Austin, former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis.

Apart from the political nightmare, Grenadians are faced with the practical problems of the economy, described by chairman of the interim commission, Nicholas Brathwaite, as "grim."

An estimated 25 per cent of those able to work have no jobs, while the wheels of government are kept greased with millions of foreign dollars, the largest share from the United States.

Crippled by the lack of contracts to sell their nutmeg abroad, Grenadians are finding that one of their primary money-making exports has been taken over by Indonesia, who supplies the world market at cheaper prices.

Earnings for bananas in Grenada's major market, Britain, have been severely affected by the serious decline of the

British pound.

On the other hand, tourism is 10 per cent higher than last year. Part of that is due to an influx of international advisors, diplomats, bureaucrats and technocrats.

The rest they attribute to curiosity seekers.

Interim chairman Brathwaite says tourism will be a good, quick fix to the economy. In the next two years there will be 1,600 more beds, he said.

Business in St George's has been flourishing, unlike other sectors of the economy, due mainly to the hundreds of thousands of dollars paid out monthly to the 300-odd Grenadians putting finishing touches on the new Point Saline International Airport.

The airport was started with Cuban workers and was taken over by American advisors and Grenadian workers after the intervention last year.

Meanwhile, any hope that Grenadians will remain free and safe rests in the hands of its newly trained police force. Now 280 strong, with an ultimate goal of 650, the police are receiving help from their Barbados Police Commissioner, the British Government and the Americans.

The Americans' task is to train a skilled counter-insurgency unit of around 125 men whose job it will be to snuff out insurrection. They will also receive special instruction in perimeter guarding, drugs and firearms control.

One year after their blood bath, Grenada is again at the crossroads. Which route the country will take will not be known until the night of December 3. In the meantime, life goes on as usual, but only on the surface.

# GRENADA'S TRAGIC ANNIVERSARY

●BELOW and FAR RIGHT: Soldiers, guns and checkpoints are part of life in Grenada one year after. RIGHT: Karl Hudson-Phillips (dressed for court), chief prosecutor in the trial of 19 persons, including former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife, Phyllis, for the murder of Bishop and some of his key Cabinet colleagues. Hudson-Phillips was being interviewed by the BBC in Grenada last week. BELOW CENTRE: Cuba's official newspaper, 'Granma' devoted a whole page to the memory of Bishop.



Oct 21, 1984



Oct 21, 1984

P. B. 31

# For Maurice Bishop

When I was born a veil was on my eyes,  
 and I saw visions.  
 When my grandmother died three times they  
 crossed  
 me over her raised coffin  
 under the breadfruit tree, like a pagoda,  
 pyramiding.  
 La Grenade, illustrious, though poor,  
 she was descended from Fedon.  
 I hear the gravel grating as we walked  
 to see her pirogue part the waves of earth.

I was a child searching for shells and almonds,  
 picking wild grapes from vines,  
 burying myself in sand, leaving the head a  
 sphinx, pondering the sea's riddle.  
 Schooners were anchored at the pier,  
 loading bananas. On the horizon  
 the sails of ships were distant diamond tips  
 cutting huge panes of glass.

That azure scene was shattered by the plot  
 to kill the leader — rivalry for power.  
 Slaughter, curfew and terror gave pretext  
 for the U.S. invasion long since planned.  
 The airport at Pt Salines was struck  
 by air and sea. Marines, troopers were shot  
 by Cuban and Grenadian patriots,  
 defending years of work,  
 symbol of revolution and hope.

I will not add to grief  
 or burst the gall to increase bitterness  
 or choke the gulping mouth with tongue of  
 love.  
 The dam is burst; no condolence can baulk the  
 sorrowful flow.

From a shallow dump for grave  
 the invader's guns scraped the charr'd bones,  
 burnt to erase the mutilating fears  
 of fascist execution  
 yet the shells riveted in stone  
 inscribe the treacherous episode in steel;

Maurice is dead, Night falls,  
 and all the foliage red on the hill  
 blush for the last before the terrible dark.  
 Machine gun fire sprayed the splendid crop —  
 Jackie and Unison and the two Bains,  
 Bullen of the militia, and all the beautiful

who sprang the wall in anger  
 when they heard what Coard and Strachan had  
 done.

O what a sovereign act on people's part rushing  
 like rivers excavating stone  
 where washer-women beat and bleach the  
 clothes.

The banks were inundated with the flood,  
 and these who countered scampered in its path.

Suddenly came the tanks, booming their rock-  
 ets,  
 bursting some craniums like calabashes  
 and then the sound of anguish.  
 Many leapt to their deaths  
 like the resistance natives of Sauteurs.

Be witness to the fact,  
 you doubting Thomas  
 whose ostracism helped inflict  
 the wound that mangles the New Jewel,  
 and will live to stain your reputation.  
 The masses freed Maurice, from house arrest,  
 and lifted him in triumph to the Fort  
 named after his own father who fell there  
 victim of Gairy's murder.

Caesar or Czar, Rome or Bysantium,  
 whether in St Domingue, Cuba, Guyana,  
 the imperialist eagle's mission is the same:  
 to swoop on fledgling nations, and patrol.

The ideologue Coard, nicknamed Suslov,  
 who threw Lenin at Maurice, shouting 'read'  
 must know conflict breeds chaos.  
 Dionysius cannot dance  
 when discord jars the Appolonian strings.  
 Take tension from the bow.  
 Let it caress the arrow  
 with lyric sound reverberating vigour and  
 delight.

And you, my friend,  
 who saw his lightening at the dome  
 or heard him thundering at Sea-Moon  
 knows what promethean fire burned our  
 hearts,  
 Throughout the storm that night we braced  
 each other,  
 drenched with salt sweat like foam dripping  
 from rock after the swell's climax.

Oct. 21, 1954

BY ANDY JOHNSON

THE VENEZUELAN Embassy had called — Kenrick Bernard Radix's secretary told him — and they wanted to know the list of candidates for the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement who will contest the December 3 elections on this troubled island.

"Tell them we will get back in touch with them, thanks very much, and send us a million dollars for the campaign. A million bolivars or something, but the bolivars have

no value these days," he replied, probably only half facetiously.

Radix, 44, a former Attorney General and later Minister of Industrial Development in the defunct People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), had just concluded an interview on the grounds of his office on Lucas Street, St George's, with a German television crew.

And, while we spoke, he was attending to myriad other little incidentals having to do with his once again thriving legal practice and the political campaign.

"You are from the EXPRESS?" he asked rhetorically. "The EXPRESS who treated us so badly during those four and a half years. What it is you want to talk about now. How come nobody is talking about human rights in Grenada anymore?"

Asked whether there were still questions of the violation of human rights in Grenada one year after the US-led invasion of the Spice Island, in the wake of the murderous disintegration of the PRG, Radix said:

"Enormously. But you be the journalist. Ask me the questions and I will answer them," refraining to talk in generalities even about what he suggested as a denial of "the right to work" for which he blamed the U.S. and the island's Interim Administration.

Giving the impression of an immensely harried man, a man with too much on his mind, Radix chain-smoked his

way through the hour or so that we spoke.

"The NJM (New Jewel Movement) the political entity which turned into the PRG and ran Grenada with a Marxist-Leninist leaning for four and a half years — is dead. You need to understand that first of all.

"The MBPM is a successor party," he told the Germans, and made the point again to me: "We are endeavouring to continue all the successful programmes which the NJM carried out, which were so popular with the people.

"But the free enterprise system has been restored in Grenada, which means that after 300 years we are again at the pre-capitalist stage.

"There is 45 per cent unemployment in Grenada. Sixty percent of the women in the country are out of work. We have seen the introduction of cocaine and prostitution in the island. This country never had the 'Jean and Dinah' experience but it is here now."

This reference is to a popular calypso composed by the Mighty Sparrow, Grenadian born, depicting one aspect of the influence of American men and money in Trinidad in the heyday of the Chaguaramas Base.

He said the PRG had brought unemployment down to 12 per cent, from a peak of 49 per cent at the time of the March 1979 coup which toppled the Eric Gairy government.

"There has been a

systematic dismantling of all the capital projects in the country, save and except the airport (the controversial Pt Salines International Airport is about to be officially opened.)

"It was part of the centrepiece of the bitter feud between the Reagan Administration and the PRG from the day the US President moved into the White House."

Radix said a modern brick factory known as the Sanding Plant, which was being readied to provide blocks for the construction of 500 homes annually at the time of the disturbances last year, has been closed down under the interim administration.

He named a couple of what he described as major roads projects which were also abandoned by the interim administration, among these the Eastern Main Road project, linking the capital St George's to the Parish of St Andrew's.

The same was true, he said, of the Western Main Road project, which was about to come on stream in March this year.

There was also what he said was "the massive feeder roads programme which was to have linked the numerous agricultural districts on this predominantly rural and agricultural island with the main business and commercial centres.

The PRG-NJM had boasted of these projects and programmes, touting them as the cog around which the Grenadian economy was going to

turn, the economic drive which would accompany the political ideology of a centralised state.

"This economy is so tiny that unless the state becomes the heart and engine of the thing, and really push people to expand production in new areas, nothing would really get done. There is no real entrepreneurial class in Grenada, except the comprador business sector, people involved in buying and selling," Radix said.

This is a view which is very much corroborated by 42-year-old Dr Patrick Emmanuel, the Grenadian economist and political scientist who is serving as the island's interim Cabinet member responsible for education and labour.

Emmanuel, a close confidant of Bishop's, was teaching at the Institute of Social and Economic Research at the Cave Hill (Barbados) Campus of the University of the West Indies (UWI) when the crisis in his homeland broke, followed by the invasion, and he accepted the offer to return and serve in the interim administration.

He had spent six months as a senior official of the PRG in late 1980 to mid 1981, but returned to his professorship at Cave Hill because, he said, there were always problems, even before, between himself and Bernard Coard, the PRG's Deputy Prime Minister, who led the faction which eventually

ousted Bishop from power last year.

Emmanuel was reluctant to talk about the differences between himself and Coard, saying it was not time yet for him to do that. In his office at the Ministry of Education on Young Street St George's, he spoke however, of the fact that he was "personally sceptical" about any heavy injections of American private capital into the Grenadian economy while wondering aloud about the role the private sector was going to play in the country after the elections.

Concurring with Radix, therefore, he said that "the question" in Grenada at the moment, as it was indeed with many other mini economies, was the question posed by Reaganomics: whether in these small economies the private sector would move in to take charge of the industries which they want divested.

"It is not natural to assume that the private sector would buy what the government is selling" Emmanuel said, adding that there is no history of dynamism among the private sector in Grenada.

In fact, he said there are two private sectors waiting in the wings to pounce on the island, albeit from the way they see their chances of making money rather than what may be in the general best interests of the island's development.

He said that in a society such as Grenada the canning and processing of agro-industrial products was taken to be a natural thing, given the island's richness in these resources and products.

"But the private sector has never done that," alluding to the point such industries of necessity were entered into by the government.

Talking about the suspension of such industries in the year of the interim administration, Emmanuel touched

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on what is a matter of crucial importance in understanding the dynamics of what went on in Grenada in the last year and before that.

"The economy was in a desperate situation. It would have collapsed in any case. It is not true to say that what has happened here since October last year was a direct consequence of the invasion or the interim administration" he said.

"I don't know what would have happened here if the crisis had not occurred".

At this point he made some off-the-record comments which substantiated earlier views expressed about the Grenada tragedy, suggesting that it was a social and economic desperation which led the political polarisation in the NJM-PRG.

And, as with so many Grenadians who were talking this past week, Emmanuel suggested that much of the past year has been spent looking at what it is that brought the island to the point of collapse in October last year and in making the still more desperate efforts it took to keep it barely afloat up to this point.

He was not sure of what were the figures on unemployment at present, since he said the interim administration had no system for such computations. He was sure, however, that unemployment had risen in the last year.

For one thing, the People's Revolutionary Army was disbanded — exact figures on the size of the army are troublesome, but it was estimated at 5,000 at one point — but this has been offset somewhat by the reorganisation of the island's police force which had been decimated under the PRG.

He said the airport project had been winding down in October last year and as such the reduction in jobs there was not substantial and not a result of the turn of events.

When it is opened on October 26, however, Emmanuel said, it will employ at least three times as many people as

are currently employed at Pearl's Airport on the other side of the island.

"And there is going to be, naturally, a lot of spin-off activity around the airport" he said.

But the crux of the matter, according to Emmanuel, is that by October 1983, the capital projects in which the PRG was involved "had become a severe strain on the public treasury, and something would have had to be done at that point."

He said the island's financial and economic situation was "indeed critical" at the time of the government's demise, and resources would have had to be found from somewhere.

"The system they used to come up with the statistics they quoted, the figures for GDP, that was absurd and no fourth year economics student should be allowed to get away with that," Emmanuel said.

"This question about a five percent real growth in the economy, that was so much nonsense" he said, adding that at present the administration is forecasting a deficit budget for the current year.

In September 1983 Decima Williams, Grenada's then Ambassador to the Organisation of American States, was telling reporters at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' meeting in Port of Spain about the country's impressive economic performance, as put forward earlier in the year by Coard.

"It has been a care and maintenance operation" he said, speaking of the overall role of the interim administration in the last year.

Other well placed Grenadian public servants have confirmed that the overwhelming portion of financial resources open to the administration has been utilised to keep the public service working — to pay salaries and procure supplies in various areas.

But Emmanuel disclosed that there is the serious need for a review of salaries in the public service and to keep out waste in this sector of

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# Politics

They say you fled the terror  
you ran away from the Emergency,  
Like Somerset the celebrated slave  
you claimed your master's birthright to be free  
in Mansfield's country.

But I know better:

you sought our amnesty  
and to alert the world of our detention.

This then is my contention:

We are too old in struggle to succumb  
to the seductions of the temptress power  
whose art, let me repeat one decade later,  
makes friends oppose one another.

Look at the roll of honour  
the glory does not reflect the power  
absent are names of those who struggle much  
more than the stalwarts mentioned in de-  
spatches

Let me recall some names lest we forget  
Ruthven Baptiste, Massiah, Emmet Haynes.  
They have not spoken much, or written  
but on the sidewalk could be seen  
travelling our pamphlets in the face of pressure.

And rather bleed, trampled upon like poui  
by hooves of centaurs claiming to be men  
can blossom in the stifling air of greed,  
with sickening smell of filth,  
with headless worms wriggling in the slime  
for a brief option to surmount the top;  
who cannot see beyond the poisonous pit  
of human waste that we call politics.

## The people behind the scenes

A SPECIAL article one year after the executions of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and other leading government figures, is the result of a team effort between the Trinidad PRESS and the Barbados NATION. The team comprised Press News Editor ANDY JOHNSON, AL GILKES, News Editor of the Nation and PAM GIRTON, City Editor of the Harrisburg Press Enterprise of Pennsylvania, USA (who is on an exchange programme with the Nation). SYL LOWHAR, who interviewed Bishop personally, contributed two poems.



●ANDY JOHNSON



●PAM GIRTON



●AL GILKES





Oct. 24. 1984

# Reagan administration favours Blaise to win Grenada election

By PAM GIRTON  
Special to the EXPRESS

*This is one of the articles prepared by a team of journalists from the EXPRESS and the Barbados NATION that went to Grenada to assess the situation a year after the assassination of Maurice Bishop and his ministers and at the beginning of the trial of those accused for his execution as well as of democratic elections.*

ST GEORGE'S — A highly-placed American official in Grenada says American investors are just waiting for Dec. 3, to pour tons of dollars into the island and put Grenadians back to work, restoring their national pride.

"But if Gairy's government wins (the elections)," he warned, "all bets are off."

While the U.S. military, advisors, bureaucrats, diplomats and technocrats swarm over the island doing the job of refurbishing its badly faltering infrastructure, they will say nothing of politics officially

Unofficially, however, it is clear that the Reagan administration favours the election of Herbert Blaise. But the Americans say they do not manipulate the electoral process and have no intention of taking a hand in such affairs.

"We will stay here as long as it takes to see Grenada has a proper system and a proper police force. When the duly elected government comes and tells us to leave, we'll leave," said the official who, like most American government officials in Grenada, refuses to have his name printed.

The military — about 100 military policemen from the U.S. Army and 150 engineers and advisors, has kept a very low profile in Grenada this past year since Maurice Bishop was assassinated and the men accused of his murder jailed in Richmond Hill Prison.

Army helicopters fly over the island daily. There are five stationed

on Grenada and Army jeeps are often seen zipping through the rutted, hilly streets of the laid-back hamlet. There are three Army outposts, among them one at Port Saline airport, and one military complex set up at Grenada Beach Hotel outside the city.

The word is that the



**HERBERT BLAIZE**

hastily organised American Embassy will be closed and Grenadian affairs handled at the Barbados Embassy once the country is stabilised and elections held. But this official says the American Embassy will remain in St George's and the government even now

has its eye on five sites to build a permanent one. The current Embassy is in a private house rented to the government.

"Blaise will win," the official said. "We want him to win. We'll support him."

But, he added, the election may be very close between Blaise and Sir Eric Gairy.

He laughed, saying the Americans have now made Grenada "safe for capitalism." That remark prefaced his information that 25 U.S. investors have plans to build hotels and industries on Grenada. "But they will do nothing until after the elections," he warned.

One such American investor already at work in Grenada is Bill Ingle, who three months ago opened a toy-making factory on the island. Attempts to reach Ingle were unsuccessful, but the U.S. official said Ingle has found the Grenadian labour market talented and appreciates the lower labour costs of producing toys.

# Challenge to judicial system

By Andy Johnson

WHEN the 19 accused persons challenged the constitutionality and legality of the judicial system in Grenada last week, it seemed absurd, but then so it is with much of what we know to be the law and the legal system.

Some men had seized power in the country and immediately or shortly thereafter, set about establishing their own legal and para-constitutional system, suspending the existing constitution in the process and running the country very much as they wanted to for four and a half years.

Now some of these same men, among the top echelon to boot, are on trial for murders resulting from the split in the ruling clique and they are turning around arrogantly and defiantly and telling their own established Chief Justice that the court he sat in for five years now and tried cases, convicted people and sent them to jail, is unconstitutional and illegal.

"It is the same court that was established in April, 1979, Chief Justice Archibald Nedd told the defendants in the Maurice Bishop murder trial in a courtroom on the compounds of the Richmond Hill prison last week. Indeed, he was right. He was preparing to hear a constitutional motion challenging the legality of his court, set for today, as a prelude to getting on with this trial.

"What is interesting is that they somehow decided they had to keep the Governor General, because they must have thought that they needed some constitutional link, and what a thing that turned out to be, "St George's lawyer Mike Andrews commented last week.

He was referring to the role Sir Paul

## The people behind the reports

THIS special article, one year after the executions of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and other leading government figures, is the result of a team effort between the Trinidad EXPRESS and the Barbados NATION. The team comprised EXPRESS News Editor ANDY JOHNSON, AL GILKES, News Editor of the NATION and PAM GIRTON, City Editor of the Bloomsburg Press-Enterprise in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, USA (who is on an exchange programme with the NATION).

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Scoon played in purportedly asking for assistance from outside when the country was locked down and under the gun for six days after the October 19 killings.

And even without the intervention by U.S. and Caribbean forces, Sir Paul would have been the conduit through which Caribbean leaders had agreed to seek to negotiate with the Revolutionary Military Council to relinquish the power they assumed in the wake of the execution.

The PRG is no longer in power and the entire set of proclamations, known as the People's Laws, under which it governed, is now in question. But the interim administration, a kind of quasi-legal caretaker administration, is carrying on, sometimes not knowing when to use the People's Laws and when to revert to the constitutionally appointed statutes which obtained at the time of the PRG's coming in 1979.

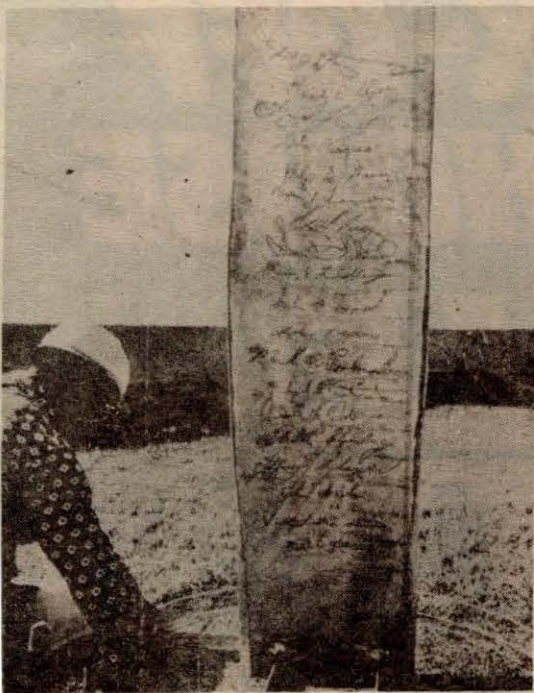
"It was legal masturbation taking place here during the time of the PRG," Andrews, 42, continued, explaining that for

lawyers in Grenada it had become a matter of simply going through the motions and collecting fees, "because for much of the time the people still believed in the authority of the courts."

The suspension of the constitution saw also the dumping of the all-important Writ of Habeas Corpus, the isolation of Grenada from the West Indies Associated States Court of Appeal, the whittling away of the powers of the police and the system of public prosecutions in the country.

Most lawyers found themselves "with their hands tied behind their backs," Andrews said, recalling that on numerous occasions going to court was a mere formality under the PRG, especially when their advocacy was directed against some or other action of the government.

People's Law No 4 of 1979, is the proclamation, signed by then Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, which established the present Supreme Court and Court of Appeal in Grenada, and Judge Nedd has been CJ all this time. What the current constitutional challenge seeks to do is to say that that "law was null and void and therefore the court was null and void."



A GRENADIAN worker finishes the base of a bronze monument, erected at St George's School of Medicine campus. The memorial, inscribed with the names of the 19 U.S. servicemen killed in the 1984 invasion, will be unveiled later this week. (UPI Radiophoto).

## In memory of 19 servicemen

THE campus of St George's University School of Medicine will be the scene of a ceremony commemorating the 19 United States servicemen who died during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October.

It was the presence of U.S. citizens on the campus which prompted U.S. President Ronald Reagan to authorise the invasion during unrest on the island which resulted in the deaths of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and a number of his supporters.

According to a release from the school, the dead servicemen will be accorded full military tribute on Monday, October 29, at 4 p.m. The ceremony will be attended by U.S. civilians and members of the armed forces along with members of the multi-national Caribbean peace-keeping force and Grenadian officials.

Sculptor Ken Clark carved a bronze monument inscribed with the signatures of the dead servicemen. The work was commissioned by the School and the Parents Network.

## Doctors hand in medical reports on Phyllis Coard

ST GEORGE'S, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Three doctors given the task of preparing separate reports on the medical attention of Phyllis Coard, one of 19 former Grenada Government and military officials charged with murder, were to hand in their findings to Chief Justice Archibald Nedd.

The Chief Justice ordered the medical investigation after Mrs Coard fell in court last Tuesday, apparently from the effects of a six-week hunger strike, protesting the "in-

humane conditions" at the Richmond Hill Prisons.

Legal sources told CANA that a top Jamaican doctor, John Figaro, was selected by the family of Mrs Coard to prepare the report on their behalf.

The other two doctors were said to be Dr Allan Budhlall for the Director of Public Prosecutions, and Dr Stein Friday on behalf of the High Court.

The findings of the three are expected to be made public on November 1, when the High Court resumes hearing into the charges brought against the 19.

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# Business places close in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, Tuesday, (CANA-Reuter) — Grenada's interim government says it won't stage any special ceremonies to mark the first anniversary of the invasion of the island by U.S. and Caribbean troops but the Chamber of Commerce and Industry plans to close all businesses Thursday as a mark of respect.

"We believe that if any group wants to show its appreciation in a spontaneous way, it is better than if

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the government should enter and organise things," said head of the advisory council, Nicholas Brathwaite.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the leading private sector body here, has called on its members to observe October 25, now called Liberation Day, by closing their places of business thus giving their employees time to seriously and soberly reflect.

"In recognising this day, let us be also mindful of the events of Wednesday, October 19, 1983 when an untold number of innocent citizens lost their lives in the barbarous and shameful events which took place at Fort Rupert," the chamber said in a statement.

It added: "October 25 therefore is a day in which we need to soberly reflect upon and give thanks to Almighty God for the opportunity given us to regain, preserve and strengthen our traditional freedoms."



IN THE foreground the evidence of military aircraft landings still lingers on, as a BWIA plane rests calmly on the tarmac at the controversial Pt Saline airport in Grenada yesterday, one year after U.S. planes and paratroopers landed there as part of a blitz which snuffed out the revolution in the spice island. The national airline undertook a caretaker flight, as it were, in preparation for Sunday's formal opening of the airport. Beewee is also expected to be the first commercial airline to touch down at Pt Saline on Sunday. (Photo by Chief Photographer, Carl Newallo, who was among newsmen on the special flight yesterday).

## Grenada: TT invited to airport's opening

GRENADE's chief information officer, Jerry Romain, yesterday categorically refuted reports that his country's interim government had not invited Trinidad and Tobago to the formal opening of the Point Saline International Airport.

Speaking to the EXPRESS San Fernando desk by telephone from St George's, Romain said: "The reports being circulated are absolutely untrue. Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister, George Chambers, had been invited to attend the opening of the airport along with the heads of all Caricom countries. Obviously somebody is spreading these false reports for reasons best known to themselves."

Romain said that in addition to heads of Caricom governments, invitations were issued to heads of government from outside the region as well as airlines operating out of Grenada.

Romain said that up to "five minutes ago" yesterday, Trinidad and Tobago had not yet responded to the invitation. He said, however, that Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados had indicated his acceptance of the invitation. He said that Dominica and Jamaica will be represented as well. Invitations were extended to the United States, Britain, Canada and other Commonwealth countries.

Said Romain: "It would have been a grave omission if we did not invite Trinidad and Tobago. We cannot ever forget that Trinidad and Tobago had always been our traditional friend and, indeed, the home of thousands of our people. And we will certainly want Trinidad and Tobago to be with us as we celebrate the opening of this new airport."

The controversial airport would be known simply as the Point Saline International Airport and would be formally opened by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon at 2.45 p.m. on Sunday. Romain said that at 10 a.m. on Sunday an aeroplane carrying a large banner with the slogan "Building a New Grenada" will fly for two hours around the island state as part of the opening ceremony.

**Grenada one year after — Page 23**

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# Reagan gets political mileage out of Grenada anniversary

WASHINGTON, Thursday, (CANA-Reuter) — President Reagan has used the anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Grenada to celebrate the end of “self-doubt and national confusion” while noting that Democrat Walter Mondale is initially opposed to the action.

Reagan got political mileage out of a White House ceremony, reminding voters of his decision to send in troops to rescue American students and liberate the Caribbean island from a radical Marxist regime.

The administration regards the Grenada action as

a major foreign policy success, and polls have shown a majority of the public approved of it.

Mondale has not made the invasion an issue as he pursues his faltering campaign for the November presidential election around the country.

Instead, Mondale has frequently attacked Reagan's “negligence” in Lebanon where 241 servicemen died in the suicide bombing of the U.S. marine barracks in Beirut only two days before the Grenada action.

Campaigning in Ohio before returning to Washington, Reagan scoffed at Mondale's change of mind over the Grenada action.

“It took him 11 months to decide that rescuing our sons and daughters in Grenada was a good thing,” he said.

At the White House ceremony, Reagan told some 80 medical students whose “rescue” was the rationale for the Grenada action that he believed history would show it marked a turnaround in “a period of self-doubt and national confusion” in the United States.

# God and the U.S. are on my side — Gairy

*This interview with former Grenada Prime Minister Eric Gairy was written by one of the team of journalists from the EXPRESS and the Barbados Nation who recently visited Grenada to assess conditions one year after the assassination of Maurice Bishop. Gairy's GULP party is again contesting the country's leadership.*

By PAM  
GIRTON

"ASK ME all the bad questions first", said Eric Gairy from his pink, red-roofed dominion in the lush hills overlooking St George's.

The deposed prime minister of Grenada referred to the episodes from his past that caused the majority of the Grenadian people, and the world, to view the scrawny 62-year-old as a madman and dictator whose need for absolute power corrupted him.

"All lies," Sir Eric pronounced the Mongoose Gang, his dabbling in witchcraft, his interest in unidentified flying objects, and his alleged inhumanities, his disdain for the other leaders of the neighbouring Caribbean islands.

He says he has no wish to incur the wrath of those leaders, but he is clearly a man with more political savvy, basic intelligence and innate leadership ability.

"I began overshadow-

ing the other leaders," he says of the origins of Maurice Bishop's movement to overthrow him. "And then Bishop was properly accommodated by the other island media without question."

Once Bishop used the media as a tool to spread his lies, Sir Eric said, he began asking super power countries to help him stop Bishop from taking Grenada for the Kremlin.

"The British laughed at me. They all ignored me."

"Of the Mongoose Gang, a group of secret police who allegedly took orders from Gairy, the former prime minister says they were just a gang of five delinquent boys whose job for the World Health Organisation was to club down rabid mongoose on the island.

"Find me a mongoose secret policeman ....

"Find me the home in which he lived ...

"Find me the grave in which he is buried ..."

Sir Eric intoned refuting he gave orders of violence for violent men to carry out. Those words very nearly mimic Gairy's view of the man who overthrew him in March of 1979, Maurice Bishop.

"If I didn't know how a man lived, then tell me how he died and I will then know that man. Bishop died a horrible death".

Sir Eric says that God has ordained that he should be the next ruler of Grenada and that is why God so many times protected him from the guns of Bishop's revolutionists and hired assassins. He said they had followed him everywhere and levelled guns at him more than once.

"But they could never pull the trigger. Those who tried to take away my life, I walk six feet higher than them today." A contingent of Grenadian boys stand on the porch of Sir Eric's home to keep reporters at bay. He says he sleeps soundly, without fear on his back each night. Most days Sir Eric's porch is littered with the old, the young who wait patiently for his guidance and counsel. Denying he has become a recluse in his own country, Sir Eric says he has had no need to leave the confines of the pink house, because the people continually trek to him.

Sir Eric's living room holds only a couch and massive long tables where a printing machine churns out pages and pages of Sir Eric's "Manifesto". Last Thursday 9,000 copies were distributed throughout Grenada.

Though he is not run-

SEE page 47

# Bishop used the media as a tool to spread lies — Gairy

FROM page 45

ing as a candidate, he as named the candidates who are running under his Grenada United Labour Party. Asked what his title might be if his party wins the Dec. election, he scoffed at suggestions of premiere, prime minister or king.

"It doesn't really matter. I selected the 15 candidates. "I may have no title. I may just sit comfortably and run the government. Well, it's my government," he said with confidence.

It's a government Sir Eric believes the Americans are solidly behind. He said they have told him as much.

He said he felt the need for American presence in Grenada 20 years ago but only now has the United States appreciated Grenada's strategic location

He believes himself to be a visionary, a man ahead of his time, a man on a God-willed mission, and while he may stop short of using the word "prophet" to describe himself, it is not a word which he takes strong



The anti-Gairy graffiti was spotted in Grenada last week by EXPRESS photographer Carl Newallo.

exception. He says his party is stronger than it was in 1972, but he is not specific about the party's pre-election campaign. The people of Grenada have now had a bitter taste of Communism. "Those left on the fence after that, will be jumping to my side".

He predicts an over-

whelming victory for his party in the elections because God has ruled that Sir Eric Gairy win.

"Our motto is God in all things ... truth only and discipline always."

The other candidates in the election are dismissed with a flagrant, sweeping wave of his hand. "They are all remnants of the Communist

tree, all branches".

He says that all the good things that have happened in the Caribbean are, at least in part due to him.

"History," Sir Eric Gairy proclaims, his bright yellow shirt matching his bright yellow socks," has proven me right."

# Free and fair elections

By AL GILKES

THERE will hardly be any chance for politicians to shout fraud when the December 3 general elections are held in Grenada.

Up to the time such an exercise was last held in 1977 under the Eric Gairy regime such accusations were commonplace because of the adhoc manner in which both registration of voters and the actual elections were handled.

One woman recalled: "In those days there was no electoral office. When elections time came, the work would be placed in the hands of one or another government department which would send out people with exercise books to register voters.

"What made this system corrupt was that there was no personal registration. I could register for you and you for me and there was no way to determine which names on the register were living, dead or fabricated.

"They pinned the list on the door of the polling station. When a voter arrived he announced his name, someone looked to see if that name was on the list and if it appeared, he was allowed to cast his vote without any question about true identity."

Today that's all

## The people behind the reports

THESE special articles, one year after the executions of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, and other leading government figures, are the result of a team effort between the Trinidad EXPRESS and the Barbados NATION. The team comprised EXPRESS News Editor ANDY JOHNSON, AL GILKES, News Editor of the NATION and PAM GIRTON, City Editor of the Bloomsburg Press-Enterprise in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, USA (who is on an exchange programme with the NATION).

changed. When the 47,848 Grenadians now registered, representing about 85 per cent of those eligible, turn up at their respective polling stations to exercise this civic duty for the first time since the 1979 coup, they will be doing so also for the first time with an organised system geared to guarantee free and fair elections by eliminating double voting and such attempts at fraud.

The system was set up mainly with the assistance of the Barbados Electoral Office and other help from Dominica, St Vincent and Jamaica.

It introduces again for the first time personal registration, the use of identification cards and ballot ink. It also brings to the island its first full-fledged electoral office set up by Barbados's Chief Electoral Officer Dennis Smith.

This office is headed

by Roy Chasteau who has two assistants in Sheridan Archibald and Carol Jerome and a staff of 35. During the period of registration an additional 266 persons were employed for that purpose.

Set up in January on Woolwich Street, St George's, this department also had assistance from other Barbadians in setting its wheels in motion. Errol Chase saw after the legal matters, Andrew Jones supervised most of the registration period, and Merton Cummings worked with setting up the laminating and other equipment for the production of ID cards.

Among the other assistance from outside Grenada were two photographers from Jamaica, who trained 133 Grenadians who were scattered throughout the country to take photographs for the ID cards.

Jerome, whose duties include public relations recalled that during the first few weeks of registration response was very poor and staff began to wonder if the exercise would end in failure.

However, after extensive publicity by way of radio, newspapers and pamphlets, Grenadians started responding "in a terrific manner" and this continued right up to the August 31 closing date.

She denied reports that few young people had come forward to be registered. She however, admitted that many people, of all ages, had tried to do so after the closing date by which time it was too late.

During the past two weeks the office has been busy distributing the ID cards by hand at some 15 centres and as polling day approaches, staff is gearing for an intensive training programme in the correct procedures of voting and conducting the polls.

Grenada and its charge of Carriacou, have been divided into 133 polling division. These include 70 in the rural districts and 11 on the neighbouring island.

However, Jerome noted, in order to eliminate any congestions on December 30, a decision has been taken to subdivide any division in which more than 300 voters are registered.

**GRENADA ONE YEAR AFTER...**

**SUPPORT**  
 THE  
**NEW NATIONAL PARTY**  
 ( NNP )  
**THE UNITY PARTY**  
 LEAD BY  
**HERBERT BLAIZE**  
 FOR  
**PEACE**  
**JOBS**  
 AND  
**STABILITY**

ONE of the posters in Grenada urging the populace to support a political party in the elections set for December 3.

Each polling station will not only be provided with a voters list but with polling division cards as well. These are identical to the ID cards with photograph, name, date of birth and so on.

Jerome said when a voter enters the station, his ID will be matched against the polling division card and only when the clerk is satisfied the two are the same, will the person be allowed to cast the ballot.

Ballot ink will be used on the fingers after the

vote has been cast to identify the person as having already done so, in case there is any attempt at double voting.

As a backup safeguard, Grenadians will also have to expose their fingers to infra lamps before they are allowed to vote. These are intended to pick up any traces of the ballot ink if it has been washed or scrubbed off.

Jerome would not commit herself to labelling the entire process

fool-proof but said they were satisfied it would make it very difficult for anyone to make the elections other than free and fair.

When polling ends at 6 p.m., on December 3, votes will be counted immediately at each division and the tally relayed by telephone for broadcast.

Predicted Jerome confidently: "By 9 p.m. Grenadians should know who will form their next government."

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Express

Oct. 27, 1984

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# 'A savage American attack'

ST GEORGE'S, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — The lone leftwing political party contesting the December 3 general elections in Grenada used the first anniversary of the U.S.-led invasion of the Caribbean island to condemn those who took part in the act.

Kendrick Radix of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) described the invasion to topple a Marxist junta that had seized power in a bloody coup killing prime minister Maurice Bishop and several others as a "savage American attack."

He was addressing about 50 people attend-

ing a graveside ceremony here to pay respect to 13 soldiers of the now disbanded People's revolutionary Army (PRA) killed in combat against the U.S. troops.

Radix who served as Industrialisation Minister in Bishop's People's Revolutionary Govern-

ment (PRG) said that if the late Prime Minister had not died in such a brutal manner the American troops would have met another Vietnam on their arrival because the

men, women and children of Grenada "would have resisted the enemy."

The ex-PRG minister also lashed out at Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon and "his American advisors" accusing them of trying to hide the spot where Bishop and three Cabinet colleagues killed in the coup were allegedly buried. Bishop's body has never been found.

# The campus returns to normal

By PAM GIRTON

THE Grand Anse campus of St George's University School of Medicine in Grenada is like any college campus in America.

There are cases of beer stacked high along a wall, there are tee-shirts drying on clotheslines in the breeze and there are students cracking the books in their dorm rooms.

But one year ago, St George's students witnessed a turn of events collegians never see in their entire academic career.

They saw paratroopers dropping from the sky around their campus. They saw American helicopters shot down in flames over the sea outside their patio doors. And they felt the eyes of the world on their overseas campus in a troubled land.

The school's vice-chancellor, Dr Geoffrey H. Bourne, considers it a miracle the 650 students were evacuated by their American military countrymen without a scratch.

It was that concern — that lives would be lost — that kept Dr Bourne from sending alarmist telexes to Chancellor Charles Modica, who was in the United States on school business when the Maurice Bishop Government exploded in a blast of rifle fire.

One year after the coup, Dr Bourne recalled the events of last October from his office. Outside, the constant rumbling of army helicopters can be heard over the chatter of students between classes or dining in the open-air cafeteria.

One of those students, Tim Winkler, evacuated during the Grenadian siege. He said he never believed he would watch helicopters fall from the sky into the sea.

These days, however, last year's tumultuous events seem a century removed as the students pursue their studies to become doctors.

Dr Bourne said the school is now, and has always been, non-political. Whatever government is elected, school officials will be able to live harmoniously alongside.

"If it's Sir Eric Gairy, we've gotten along with him before," Dr Bourne said the school was formed during Gairy's tenure as Prime Minister of Grenada.

He said during the four-day "shoot-on-sight" curfew under the People's Revolutionary Army, General Hudson Austin was in constant contact with Bourne and his wife, Maria Golarz-De-Bourne, a teacher of histology at the school.

Dr Bourne said it was his wife who persuaded General Austin to lift the curfew after four days because people could not go to the grocery store and she told the general his country was starving.

Dr Bourne said life on the St George's campus is much improved after the American intervention last year.

Express

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Oct 27, 1984

# Former Grenada Ambassador to OAS arrested in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Friday, (CANA-Reuter) — Former Grenada Ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) Dessima Williams was arrested by immigration authorities and charged with being in the U.S. illegally, officials said.

The arrest, on the first anniversary of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, took place shortly after Miss Williams spoke at a conference at Howard University on the Caribbean and Central America.

She remained in the U.S. after the overthrow of the leftist Maurice Bishop Government last October, and was a strong critic of the invasion which followed the military coup by his opponents in the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The U.S. administration did not recognise the PRG and refused accreditation to Williams as Ambassador to Washington.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalisation Service spokesman Robert Neptune told CANA that officials had been looking for Williams for six months. The u.s. government he said, had withdrawn her diplomatic accreditation last October.

Neptune denied any significance in her arrest on the anniversary of the invasion. "It was the first time we could get her," he said.

Dr Johnetta Cole, a spokeswoman for the Grenada Foundation, which Williams founded in New York after the political crisis in her homeland, accused the

authorities of harassing the former diplomat. She said the action was a response to the Foundation's success in presenting to Americans an alternative to Washington's view of the invasion as a rescue mission.

Dave Drew, attorney for Williams who is charged for being in the U.S. "without legal status", told CANA that he expected to get her out of the Fairfax County Jail, Virginia, on bond.

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Express

Oct. 28

1984.

## CARIBBEAN

# Day for candidates

ST GEORGES, Saturday, (CANA) — Nomination day for Grenada's December 3 general elections will be November 14, the state run Radio Grenada announced tonight.

The radio said that Governor General Sir Paul Scoon had earlier today issued the necessary writs.

At least four political parties are expected to vie for the 15 parliamentary seats at stake in what will be the islands first general election since the leftwing coup of 1979 toppled the last democratically chosen administration.

elections were last held here in 1976.

Express Oct 28, 1984

# Grenada bars U.K. lawyer

BY ALISTER HUGHES

Oct 28  
1984

ST GEORGES, Grenada, Saturday, (CANA) — Grenada today revoked the entry permit of a British-based attorney who said he came here to observe the controversial trial of 19 former government and army officials charged with murder arising out of last October's bloody leftwing coup.

Richard Allfrey, sent here by the London-based Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Grenada, showed newsmen a document he said was handed him by the Immigration Department cutting short his "holiday" visit here.

The Chief Immigration Officer told Allfrey that on "the basis of information received," the British lawyer, originally permitted to stay here until November 7, would have to leave today.

No reason was given and immigration officials were unavailable for comment.

Allfrey said he met and had discussions with relatives of some of the accused, who include former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and ex-army chief Hudson Austin, and wondered whether this had offended officialdom.

"I know that I have done nothing to offend the law or to undermine the government of the country, or behaved improperly in any way," he said, "and to be treated in this arbitrary and capricious way is something I regard as a very serious development in Grenada."

The attorney is from the same British law firm as Lord Anthony Gifford, who came here earlier this year hoping to represent some of the murder accused, but was thwarted by the rules governing the legal profession in Caribbean Community (Caricom) countries.

Express Mon. Dec. 29. 1984

EXPRESS

Mon. Dec 29. 1984

# MBPM BOYCOTTS NEW AIRPORT'S OPENING

## lists five reasons for its decision

By GEORGE'S, Sunday, (CANA-Reuter) — Supporters of Grenada's ousted People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) have turned down "a late invitation" from the interim government and will boycott the official opening later of the island's New Point Salines International Airport, according to the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The MBPM groups PRG supporters loyal to the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who was killed by hardliners within his marxist administration after a military coup a year ago.

The \$70 million (U.S.) airport, built with massive Cuban assistance, was the major project of Grenada's marxist revolution which came to end when American and Caribbean troops intervened after the bloody coup.

The MBPM, formed earlier this year by two ex-PRG cabinet ministers, listed five reasons for its decision, including what it said was the "stubborn refusal" by the interim administration to name the airport after Bishop and because Cuba has not been invited to the opening ceremony.

"No honest Grenadian could participate in any ceremony for the international airport where the toxic work of the Cuban internationalists will go unrecognised," the MBPM said in a statement.

The MBPM said it was also boycotting the opening ceremony because of the "double talk" and hypocrisy of the United States on the issue.

The party, which claims that the authorities know the whereabouts of the remains of Bishop and other Cabinet ministers killed with him, said its fifth reason for the boycott was the failure of the interim government to hand over the remains to relatives. The interim government has denied it knows where

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SIGHTS that tourists will see daily only in Grenada peace-keeping force, spotted by EXPRESS photographer  
acode this truckload of members of the Caribbean Carl Norrell's report

Oct. 30, 1984

P.13.

# Tourists will witness history in Grenada

By PAM GIRTON

*This is one of a series of articles examining Grenada a year after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his ministers were assassinated and a U.S.-led force invaded the island. Team members were from the Barbados Nation and the EXPRESS.*

IT IS morbid curiosity about the maladies of the politically-troubled Spice Isle that is bringing more and more tourists to Grenada this year.

Edward Frederick, public relations officer for the Ministry of Tourism in Grenada, has a smile on his face and a song in his heart when he talks about Grenada a year after the bloody coup that toppled the leftist government of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

"Property under Bishop's regime was cheap," he said, "but the minute the first bullet was fired, property values started climbing and if we get a stable government in December, they'll only keep going up.

"Everybody in the Caribbean can offer sun, sea and sand," he explained, "but in Grenada, we can offer history".

He pointed to the former government offices of Maurice Bishop, an imposing white federal-style building, now only a bombed-out shell gutted in the intervention last October.

Frederick says he has an "agreement in principle" to turn Bishop's former seat of power into a luxury hotel of 250 rooms. He says he saw the architect's plans but were the name of the new hotel was written, the paper was covered. Frederick has no idea what hotel name Bishop's office might bear.

The firm which holds the lease is Asset Appraisal Centre, Farmingdale, N.Y. A man named Richard Brown is listed as consultant. Frederick expects work to begin in January or February.

He also says there are plans on the drawing board to build new hotels in Grenada and many of the existing hotels have expansion plans. Tourism in Grenada is up 10 per cent over last year and while he says American visit are up 76 per cent, he admits most of them are bureaucrats, advisors, diplomats and co-operative builders assigned to Grenada to help reshape the country.

To Frederick it doesn't matter if Grenada's bitter past is the stuff which fuels a tourist infusion.

"Everybody knows about Grenada. Everybody knows where it is, good or bad, and that's a green light for them to come here."

Plans are to see the island's 600 rooms be increased to a ceiling of about 600 rooms. Frederick explains the island does not want to attract 10 tourists at \$100 US a day, it would rather have 100 tourists spending \$10 a day. He said the government will place bold restrictions on new hotels so that none are built higher than the tree tops. "That's how bent we are on attracting the top-of-the-line tourist.

He said Windjammer-Barefoot Cruise Yacht lines plans to base one of its boats in Grenada. They will fly people to Grenada, and from there, sail to other islands. He said the papers are to be signed at the end of the month and the boat will be docking sometime in January.

Of course, he feels the new international airport at Point Saline will play a big role, in tourism but, not in the way people expect at first.

He said the airlines will concentrate not on bringing tourists to Grenada, since the island is not yet in a position to accommodate throngs of tourists, but instead sell tickets to the 400,000 Grenadians abroad who want to return to their homeland.

EX PRESS

Nov. 2, 1984

# Grenada trial set for November 20

by ANDY JOHNSON

**ST GEORGE'S:** Phyllis Coard had to be brought in court on a stretcher and it is reported that the other 18 defendants in the Maurice Bishop murder trial were ordered into court when hearing into the multiple murder charges involving the death of Grenadian Prime Minister Bishop and several other people resumed here yesterday.

The case, involving 19 former high ranking political and military officers of the defunct People's Revolutionary Government, entered its second day in the specially arranged courtroom of the Grenada Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Archibald Nedd, 5, postponed the hearing after 45 minutes to November 20. The EX-PRESS was reliably informed that

most of the defendants were refusing to leave their cells at Richmond Hill Prison and had to be ordered to do so yesterday morning.

Mrs Coard, wife of co-accused Bernard Coard, deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance in the PRG, was brought into the courtroom on the compound of the prison on a stretcher.

The three medical reports by Dr F. Figuera, Dr Steven Friday (a consulting surgeon) and Dr Anthony Bhudlal (consultant medical specialist in Grenada) were submitted to the court yesterday. The contents of the report were not officially disclosed.

She told the court from the stretcher yesterday that she had gone on the hunger strike because she was being denied the privilege of seeing her friends and that she

had not been able to consult with her husband about the couple's two children, who are believed to be with her family in Jamaica.

Judge Nedd, who has been Chief Justice in Grenada since early 1979, told Mrs Coard that she was charged with a very serious offence and that while she was presumed innocent until proven guilty, she was not being held in a social club.

The Coards and 17 other persons have been charged with the murders of Bishop, and 10 other people during a massacre at the then Fort Rupert, now re-named Fort George, at the height of a political crisis in the PRG on October 19, 1983.

Guyanese lawyer, Clarence Hughes, is now arguing a constitutional motion on behalf of the defendants before Judge Nedd

challenging the court's legal and constitutional status. The basis of the motion is that the legal and judicial system in Grenada, which was set up by the PRG, was now null and void because that government is now dissolved.

The judge is supposed to give his ruling on this matter on November 14 as a prelude to resuming hearing in the trial six days later.

The 19 accused, Andy Mitchell, Vincent Joseph, Calistus Bernard, Cosmos Richardson, Lester Redhead, Christopher Stroude, Fabien Kenny Gabriel, Hudson Austin, Bernard and Phyllis Coard, Liam James, Leon Cornwall, John Anthony Ventour, Dave Bartholomew, C.E. Layne, Colville McBarnett, Cecil Prime and Raeburn Nelson, were not represented by counsel yesterday.

Express Sunday Nov. 4, 1984

# The Maurice Bishop I knew



●CASTRO



●BISHOP

BY SYL LOWHAR

**IN 1972 I PAID my way to the Agricultural Economic conference in Grenada.**

Although the New World group had disintegrated in the Caribbean, starting with Trinidad, it still featured at such forums leading lights such as Allister McIntyre, Lloyd Best, Norman Girvan, George Beckford and Clive Thomas.

It was a period of intellectual activity and intense political ferment. The Black Power movement led by the National Joint Action Committee (NJAC) had just shaken the foundations of the society in Trinidad and Tobago, and threatened the rest of the region with very powerful tremors.

That was the first time I met Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues. He had not long returned from England where he had read for a degree in Law and qualified as a barrister. He attended all the sessions of the conference and was a very keen participant.

impressive with their presentation. They were silenced by someone who made them believe that he had gained a different impression of the Cuban economy, from discussions which he had with their Prime Minister.

The extraordinary respect that is paid to Commandante Castro can readily be understood. It was a disingenuous gimmick.

Best and I addressed a core group which was later to become a part of the New Jewel Movement (NJM). Maurice was present. Ironically, we were expected to provide prescriptions for political change in the island.

I was still fresh from serving a 50-day term in prison on Nelson Island where the Grenadian national hero, Uriah Butler, had spent so many years on similar allegations.

In a trial which lasted some three days behind heavily guarded closed doors at the convention centre at Chaguaramas, and presided over by Lionel Seemungal as head of the Review Tribunal, I had to answer charges of "inciting to burn and to loot, and plotting the assassination of Ministers."

I had also won my release curiously enough on June 19 — Butler Day.

The meeting in Grenada consisted of people who would normally be described as middle class elements. It was clear that Gairy had ruled the island with a bloody iron fist and the murderous Mongoose Gang.

He would summon businessmen and demand financial contributions to the state. He would misappropriate and confiscate property. The dictator even claimed the right to summon wives and daughters at his pleasure.

No employer would harbour his enemies; no umpire would lift his finger against him on the field of sport. It was not unusual to see members of an audience vying with one another to start the ovation since "He who first cheers will be long remembered."

The venue for this conference was a great house at the summit of a beautifully landscaped hill which had a commanding view of Point Saline.

Never have I seen earth so black, fertile and volcanic, depicting, as it were, the character of the people. That es-

tate was to be taken over by the NJM as the site for the international airport project.

*All in compassion ends, so differently From what the heart arranged: As well as if a manor of thy friends*

(WALCOTT)

Maurice put me up at his father's house that night. He and his family lived in an adjoining annexe. I had breakfast with them. We maintained good rapport ever since. I could not envisage the ill-fate that was to befall himself and his father at the hands of assassins.

The smallness of the island and its slender economic base rendered it more hopeless in the grip of the dictator. That in the short span of nine

years Maurice and the NJM were able to break the stranglehold must go down as one of the most revolutionary acts in the region's history.

Gairy was defeated by force of arms on March 13, 1979. He had fled the country the night before, leaving instructions to massacre the NJM leadership.

It was not until November '82 that I visited Grenada under the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG). I was invited to the Second Conference of Intellectual Workers hosted there but organised by the Regional Committee for the Cultural Sovereignty of Latin America and the Caribbean.

The founder is Gabriel Marquez, the Co-

lombian writer and Nobel Prize Winner for Literature: the regional co-ordinator was George Lamming. The first Conference was hosted by Casa de Las Americas, the great Cuban House of Culture in Havana.

Once again we were on a voyage of discovery of the New World. A rich cargo of papers was sent by Rholher, C.Y. Thomas and others who were absent; real treasures were delivered by Trevor Farrel, Beckford, Kambon.

The discussion was rich in insight and variety: Eintou on womanhood, Gordon Lewis on Westminster, Millette and Hector on Socialism, Ricky Singh on the Press, Hart on the constitution, Carter and

Fernandez on Poetry.

I remember intervening at one point to warn that if we persisted in being doctrinaire about class the logic would mean that many of the leaders of the revolution would be disqualified.

The observation proved prophetic. One year later the Marxist-Leninist hardliners in the vanguard Party had murdered some of the finest political personalities of a generation, destroyed a revolution, and the hope for the entire region.

Notwithstanding the gathering of brilliance, Bishop's opening address remains one of the highlights of the Conference, U.S. President Ronald

Reagan's Santa Fe Document outlines a strategy for bringing Caribbean intellectuals over to his side. I quote:

*The war is for the minds of mankind. Ideological politics will prevail.... Education is the medium by which culture retain, pass on and even pioneer their past. Thus, whoever controls the educational system determined the past... how it is viewed.... as well as the future...*

*A campaign to capture the intellectual elite through the media or radio, television, books, articles*

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# The Maurice Bishop I knew

●FROM Page 19

*and pamphlets, fellowships and prizes must be initiated, for consideration and recognition are what most intellectuals crave, and such a programme would attract me."*

Now hear Maurice Bishop:

*There is a man who will fight in any army, anywhere, at any time. He demands a certain price for his skills, and asks no further questions. He is called mercenary. The intellectual may also be a mercenary; that is a man whose relation to his work is determined entirely by his personal interests in the promotion of a*

*career.*

*In this respect, the historian, the economist, the writer may be no different from the type of soldier we have just mentioned. A revolutionary struggle has the duty to help rescue men and women from this fate.*

*All of you here are intellectual workers who have had to wrestle with this problem, since capitalism surrounds you with markets which are always ready to buy and hire your skills, and at a price poor nations cannot pay. It is to your credit that you have remained where you belong.*

But if that statement was powerful it was

nothing compared with the performance at Seamount to mark the 9th anniversary of Bloody Sunday when Bishop, Whiteman, Strachan and others were brutally beaten by Gairy's Mon-goose Gang and Police.

In a remote savannah outside of Grenville sitting on the platform where I could fell his very breath I heard an analysis of the American revolution that was a masterpiece of scholarship and oratory.

For more than two hours the overwhelming crowd stood petrified at his familiarity with the details of the dilemmas with which that country was faced at that time. Bar Castro and Manley he had no equal in the Caribbean.

# The Grenada elections

# POLL GIVES COALITION CLEAR WIN

By Andy Johnson,  
News Editor

A RECENTLY concluded opinion poll on the upcoming elections in Grenada is indicating a majority victory for the New National Party, a coalition of three former political parties which is headed by former Grenadian premier, Herbert Blaize.

The EXPRESS found out in St George's last week that the poll, which was concluded late last week, indicated that the NNP would gain a clear and comfortable majority in the elections, scheduled to take place December 3.

It was disclosed that with the final conclusions still to be drawn, information based on a number of ample areas canvassed by the pollsters was sufficient to point to an NNP victory in the first parliamentary elections to take place in the Spice Island since 1976.

Ousted former Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, won that election with an overwhelming majority, but was overthrown in a left-wing coup three years later as he fled the country. Grenada was ruled under left-wing revolutionary policies between March 9, 1979, and October 25, 1983, when a six-day-old revolutionary Military Council was routed from power by a U.S.-led invasion of the country. The MC had seized power in the wake of a bloody collapse of the People's Revolutionary Government — shattered on October 19, 1983, when its political leader, Maurice Bishop, and several of his ministers



● BLAIZE

and top trade unionists loyal to him, were killed. Bishop had been held under house arrest for six days and was freed by a large crowd of Grenadian school children and workers only hours before he was to be assassinated.

It was disclosed last week that researchers connected with the opinion poll had been expecting a high preference among Grenadians for Gairy, who returned to the island earlier this year, from exile in the U.S. His party, the Grenada United Labour Party, is contesting the upcoming elections, but Gairy himself has been debarred from being a candidate.

Prior to the merger of

the Grenada Democratic Movement, the National Democratic Party and Blaize's own Grenada National Party, it was widely held inside Grenada that the GULP commanded the most solid support among Grenadians who were prepared to return to the polls whenever an election was called. The merger of the parties was seen, in fact, as an attempt to diffuse the pro-Gairy sentiments among Grenadians but even in the early days after the coalition, rumours of infighting and fierce political jockeying among individual party aspirants threatened to thwart this effort.

In the last month, however, a growing number of Grenadian citizens have been openly avowing the NNP, with George Brizan, leader of the NDP faction, and Francis Alexis of the GDM faction canvassing the country heavily.

Brizan is a 41-year-old former educator while Alexis left a teaching job at the University of the West Indies in Barbados to return home to contest the elections. The GDM had waged a relentless campaign against the rule and policies of the PRG from several centres outside the country, including New York, Toronto, London and Port of Spain. The NDP, a party of professionals and technocrats, was launched in St George's in mid-June this year, while Blaize's GNP remained but dormant during the four and a half years of PRG rule in Grenada.

Official results of the poll are expected to be released shortly.

# Grenadian people on the right track

## OUR OPINION

"They will have to listen to the plans of the contending parties and our advice to them is to turn a deaf ear to the renegade right and the lunatic left and look for salvation somewhere down the centre."

Such was our recommendation to the Grenadian electorate in our editorial published on September 27 and the first results of a poll done recently in that troubled country seems to indicate that, as we suspected, Grenadians are not as stupid as some people would have us think.

Whatever the so-called charisma of Eric Gairy, his return to power, even as it gives him political life, would spell the death of any hope Grenada might have had for any reasonable future and, almost certainly the physical deaths of more Grenadians as well.

Grenadians, we told ourselves, must surely have been aware of this and that is why we never bought the popular supposition that "Uncle Eric," in his new amiable guise would call out to his flock and they would gather,

willingly, around their former shepherd.

That is only possible if there is no alternative and that, too, is why we have been urging the contending centre parties to get their act together lest, by omission, they hand the election to Gairy and his diehard supporters among the older folk.

They constitute a minority to be sure, but with ongoing reports that disaffected youths were planning to stay away from the polls, there was at least the possibility that Eric Gairy might have scraped home.

It is because of this horrendous possibility that some Caribbean leaders met with members of the four centrist parties on Union Island in a bid to persuade them to sink their differences for the good of their country and it is to their credit that the merger only became really sealed after that meeting.

These leaders were criticised by some who raised the old bo-

gey of interference as if the fact that Grenada is having an election at all is not due to those leaders who dared to interfere when it became a matter of life and death.

Moreover, with all the Grenadian cards still very much up in the air, who could blame them for seeking, not by force or arms but by power of argument, to tilt the balance away from Gairy's goons to a party of level-headed men.

It is not, however, all over bar the voting. Granted, the New National Party (NNP) has been criss-crossing the country and must have made some kind of an impact on the people, particularly the youths, to have made such a showing in the polls.

But they will have to make assurance doubly sure by presenting a programme that will have some chance of lifting Grenada out of the mire, one, that at the same time, incidentally, does not see Grenada's future forever

tied to United States aid since that way could lie a true loss of sovereignty.

Moreover, there still remain in the country ideological extremists who are not above mayhem and murder in a bid to get their way and, seeing how the wind is blowing, one of their priorities just might be to delay or even stop the December 3 elections.

That must not happen and, in fact, for its part, the Interim Government, would cap their tenure by overseeing the elections as scheduled. They have done a magnificent job against terrible odds. The government that succeeds them will be in a no less precarious position. But, if things end as they seem to be shaping, they will have the distinct advantage of knowing that they constitute an elected, representative government and, more than that, one that has been elected by a people who, at a time of momentous decision, showed extreme good sense by rejecting both the other political extremes.

## MBPM assists Dominica flood victims

ST GEORGE'S, Tuesday, (CANA) — Grenada's Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, the political party of supporters of the slain leftist Prime Minister, says it has made available \$500 (E.C.) to assist flood victims in Dominica, regretting it could not send more because of a depressed economy in the wake of the October 1983 invasion in which Roseau played a key role.

In a cable to Prime Minister Eugenia Charles — the second in as many weeks — the movement said it deeply regretted the massive destruction and hardship caused to people of Dominica by the rains.

"We would have wished to contribute a larger sum but

cannot do so because of the depressed economic situation imposed on our nation in the wake of last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada," the cable said.

Last week, the movement had cabled Charles criticising her for expressing a desire to see moderates win the December 3 general elections, deeming it interference in the island's domestic affairs and accusing her of causing "untold suffering to our people..."

Prime Minister Charles as the then chairman of the seven-nation Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) played a key role in securing United States military assistance to put down a leftwing junta that had seized power killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

# Ruling today on Grenada motion

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Tuesday (AP) — Grenada's Chief Justice, Archibald Nedd, will tomorrow rule on a motion challenging the constitutionality of the Supreme Court empanelled to try 19 former military and political leaders charged with the October 19, 1983, murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 10 others.

The motion, filed by Guyanese barrister Clarence Hughes, on behalf of former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, seeks to have the Chief Justice declare that the law passed by Bishop's people's Revolutionary Government (PRG) shortly after it seized power in 1979, establishing the Supreme Court, is now dead.

Hughes argued that the country returned to constitutional rule following the U.S.-led invasion on October 25 to put down the military junta that had seized power six days earlier.

He submitted that the constitution has no provision for a Grenada Supreme Court and the PRG's action in creating such a body removed judicial power from the West Indies Associated States court, which the island previously shared with several other Eastern Caribbean states — all former

British colonies.

However, former Trinidad and Tobago Attorney General, Karl Hudson Phillips, appearing on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, submitted that all of the provisions of the constitution, suspended by the PRG when it took power, have not yet been brought back into force.

Last Friday, Sir Paul Scoon signed an order restoring several more provisions, but left others untouched. Those dealt with relate to the protection of persons detained under emergency laws, the position of the Governor General, Parliament, the executive finance, the public service and citizenship, among others.

But, Sections 39, 104 and 105, which refer to the court's order and appeals to her majesty-in-council, remain suspended.

Hudson-Phillips said what the Governor General was doing was to bring step-by-step logic to the re-introduction of the constitution and he has not yet taken the final step in that chain.

The trial of the 19 defendants accused of murdering Bishop is down to resume on Monday.

Express

Nov. 14. 1984

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Nov. 15, 1984

Nov. 15, 84

# Ruling on the Grenada motion set for Monday

ST GEORGE'S, Wednesday, (CANA) — Grenada's Chief Justice, Archibald Nedd, who was expected to rule yesterday on a motion challenging the constitutionality of the Grenada Supreme Court, will **rule on Monday**, officials said.

Officials said the Chief Justice had not completed the judgment on the motion brought by Guyanese lawyer Clarence Hughes on behalf of former deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, charged along with 18 others with the killing in October last year of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 10 others.

The motion seeks to have the law passed by Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government setting up the Supreme Court, after he had suspended the constitution, declared dead, following what Hughes argued was

the return of the island to constitutional rule last year.

Hughes said that since the U.S.-led invasion a year ago to put down the military junta that had toppled Bishop, the constitution had come back into force and as such the only legally constituted court would be the West Indies Associated States Supreme Court.

Meantime, legal sources say the Chief Justice has sent letters to the seven-member Jamaican team of lawyers who represented the accused at the preliminary inquiry, formally assigning them to the case.

The sources said the letters had been despatched about a week ago, but no replies have been received. The accused are unrepresented and the Chief Justice has the power to assign lawyers to accused for certain types of offence



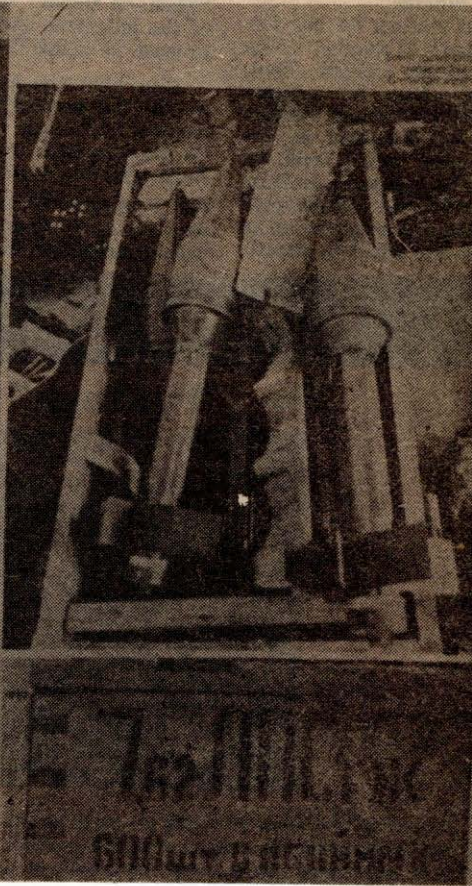
● BERNARD

REPUBLIC OF THE WEST INDIES  
NOV 15 1984

Express

Nov. 16, 1984

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1984



ABOVE: PAGE 15 of the document — Grenada: Background and Facts — from where the *Informer* picture was taken. Here it is described as “Soviet rocket-propelled grenades which were found in a Grenada warehouse.”

BELOW: THE front page of the *Tobago Informer*, with the article and the picture captioned “Part of the arms cache already in Tobago.”

# CUBAN ARMS STORY A HOAX

THE picture published in the Tobago *Informer* newspaper purporting to be part of an arms cache smuggled into Tobago, was the exact picture carried in a booklet published in Washington D.C., USA, shortly after the military intervention by the United States into Grenada last October.

"Part of the arms cache already in Tobago," is the caption that identified the picture used to support an article headlined "Cuban Vessel in King's Bay." The article charged that a cache of arms had been landed at the bay last July.

It read: "The arrival of this vessel had a direct linkage to the policy adopted by certain Caribbean socialists in conjunction with Libya that Tobago was the other country to be taken over after Grenada.

It suggested that the arms were to be used to protect the island from any possible invasion in the event that the DAC were to win the upcoming House of Assembly elections.

"Both constituencies of the PNM in Tobago passed a resolution to protect the coastline from anyone who may want to invade the island," the article

article was the exact picture carried in a document entitled "Grenada: Background and Facts," which was published by the United States Information Agency in Washington and circulated shortly after that country's military intervention in Grenada in October, 1983.

The original picture was carried on page 15 of the document and indicated that the arms were "Soviet rocket-propelled grenades" found in a Grenadian warehouse.

"They seem to be exact," Deputy Director at the American Embassy, Ms Caura Reuss, said yesterday, when asked to comment on the pictures. She said the document was a public document which was widely circulated.

National Security Minister John Donaldson rushed into the Cabinet meeting at Whitehall shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when an EXPRESS reporter attempted to buttonhole him on the issue. And according to his secretary, he was not at his office throughout the afternoon. Several efforts to reach him earlier this week proved futile. (See story and picture on page 3).

The picture used to support the

(Turn to Back Page)

Express

Nov. 16, 1984.

# ARMS STORY A HOAX

(FROM PAGE ONE)

The reporter was subsequently told by security officers at Whitehall that he could not remain on the premises.

Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of National Security, Leo Seebaran, in declining to comment on the issue when contacted yesterday, said: "A matter like this would be handled by the Commissioner of Police. I read about it in the newspapers, but noth-

ing official has come to me."

Acting Police Commissioner, Clive Sealey, has refused to speak on the issue.

At Wednesday's special meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee of the Tobago House of Assembly, THA chairman A.N.R. Robinson was mandated to write to the President and the Commissioner of Police complaining about the article and calling for appropriate action.

Nov. 16, 1984



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EXPLORERS

Nov. 16, 1984

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# Requiem for a revolution

**BY LENNOX GRANT**

*We have aged  
without having  
come of age.*

**OTTAWA:** Some two score, mainly Caribbean, people got together at the local "Y" on a recent evening, to mark the first anniversary of the assassination of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The spirit of Bishop, if it lives (as forlornly his followers maintain) declined to visit with us that evening.

It would have been an unwelcome guest.

We had come to the Y for a conference on "development communication" in the Commonwealth Caribbean. To the assembled media people, academics in communications, and other "practitioners" in both development and communications, an apparition by the Ghost of Revolution Past would have been decidedly disconcerting.

One year after October 1983 the idea of Caribbean revolution is the stuff of ghost stories; the history of the Grenada revolution is a fast-dimming memory of a time like wayward youth, a time of which we are just a little ashamed.

I say "we" to claim the Grenada revolution (March 1979-October 1983) on behalf of a generation of Caribbean people from whom the label "young" has all but come unstuck. In the one year since the death of Bishop, we have all aged about 10. But that revolution, while it lasted, was our finest expression in our finest years.

The "we" I speak of are more than just those NJM militants who on March 13, 1979 stormed the barracks of Gairy's army, captured his radio station and proclaimed a people's revolution. The armed propaganda of Bishop and the NJM resonated throughout a Caribbean constituency that by then existed in substantial enclaves in North America and elsewhere.

The Grenada revolution was instantly internationalised: it belonged to a Caribbean that was more than the sum of its island-parts. It belonged to people who needed the idea of a liberated Caribbean as they needed a flag.

For us exiles, cherishing memories and harbouring images of a Caribbean independent and proud, the Grenada revolution was precious.

"We are in nobody's backyard" declared Maurice Bishop, and that bespoke a rejection of the Caribbean's historical role as somebody's convenience or happy hunting ground, "the cockpit of Europe" as Eric Williams once put it.

Bishop was speakin' though he might not have

known it, for us exiles who need to believe we have come from someplace more prepossessing than somebody's backyard.

In this Maurice Bishop spoke for a constituency far wider than Grenada. And Grenada became the platform on which vicariously we stood to treat as equals with the mighty powers of the world.

Grenada and its revolution were irresistible: we needed it. And it needed us. It turned out, then, that many found in the revolution the source of more than psychic satisfaction. There were jobs to be had, dazzlingly desirable jobs that would instantly turn their holders from nonentities into near-celebrities.

In Toronto Jim Emmanuel left his old job at Granada TV to become Grenada's Ambassador to the UN.

Emmanuel would later become Grenada's High Commissioner to Canada and, later, permanent secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs in St George's.

From Toronto, too, Ian Francis came, leaving a position as head of an impoverished black community service agency, to Ottawa as a high-level diplomatic posting in the Grenada High Commission. Francis too later worked in St George's as Protocol Officer in the Ministry of External Affairs.

And there were scores of others whose personal lives were directly touched by the demand of the

revolution for people it could trust enough to place in high office in St George's and in its embassies.

For us, then, the Bishop revolution was more than an appearance of rhetorical gestures on a distant stage.

And then, suddenly, it happened. Early in the afternoon of October 19, 1983, the Grenada revolution committed hari-kari. As the Grenada events shot into the attention of an uncomprehending world, we were all spattered by the mess.

Powerless to do anything as we saw Grenada taken away from us and treated as a pawn in the game of superpower rivalry, we wished it would all simply go away.

"God bless America!" sang Grenadians who not so long before had joined in the ritual denunciations of "Yankee imperialism" that formed the day-to-day language of the revolutionary regime. In Ottawa Ian Francis, the former diplomat and intimate of Maurice Bishop, went to the media to give his own blessing of the American invasion to throttle what was left of Grenadian independence.

Seven months later in St Georges, Jim Emmanuel, having survived in his position of permanent secretary, could not bring himself even to concede that the Americans had invaded Grenada. It was a "rescue" mission, he insisted, now echoing the language of Ronald Reagan as once he had echoed the language of Maurice Bishop.

The faithlessness and the folly which marked the attitudes of so many Caribbean people to the events in Grenada of October 1983 have provoked more pain than any other episode in our times. Eventually, as Grenada moved off the front pages to find its place in recent history as the island where Ronald Reagan made an easy killing, we were able to forget about it.

So it seems now almost perverse to remember Grenada. In the conference at the Y (organised by Ian Francis in a new role as a development "practitioner") nobody was disagreeable enough to call attention to the anniversary of such painful history.

We want to forget and we want to forgive — if that means wishing away the past and seeking security in a renewed assumption of such traditional Caribbean postures as dependence and mendicancy. We embrace "development" and shun anything suggesting the possibility of "revolution" or "liberation" in the Caribbean.

More than just a vocabulary has changed. A sense of possibility is what has been eroded. Politics, not just as an avocation but as a vehicle for change, has been abandoned. We are scared of any politics that sets as its goal the widening of the scope for autonomous Caribbean self-direction. Instead, the Caribbean is resigned to being a destination of foreign aid ("development cooperation" being the current euphemism) and Caribbean energies are devoted exclusively to attracting such aid.

We have aged without really having come of age.

The conference at the Y seemed to reflect something of the mood in the post-Grenada period suggests that we have learnt nothing. Grenada told us what we already knew: that we cannot hope successfully to confront imperialism militarily, economically or politically.

Maybe we will learn, next time round, next generation maybe, how to outwit imperialism. The record shows, sadly, that the revered Maurice Bishop had nothing to teach us on this one. May he rest in peace.

~~Release~~ Nov. 18. 1974



●GRENADA .....after the revolution

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1984

●50 CENTS

# Blaize heads new Govt in Grenada



**HILLSBOROUGH, Carriacou:** New National Party leader, Herbert Blaize, pauses after casting his vote in his constituency of Carriacou early yesterday. Grenadians were voting for a new government for the first time in eight years. (UPI Radiophoto.)

**HERBERT BLAIZE's** recently formed New National Party was tonight headed for certain victory in today's general elections to return Grenada to parliamentary government after five years of revolutionary rule. The NNP, a coalition of three centrist parties, had captured all seven of the seats declared five hours after the polls closed and was leading in another four. Fifteen seats are at stake.

The Grenada United Labour Party, led by former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy, which had earlier been reported to be leading in four constituencies, appeared to be heading for a grim defeat, while the Christian Democratic Labour Party and the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement were far behind in every constituency.

In winning his seat in the Carriacou constituency, the 66-year-old Blaize, a former Chief Minister, polled one of the heaviest majorities, beating the GULP candidate, Hyacinth Clyne by more than 1,500 votes. But the first clear winner was fellow lawyer Felix Alexander who beat former minister

## ST. GEORGE'S, Monday, (CANA)

George Louison of the MBPM.

Polling was heavy for the first seven hours of the day as Grenadians voted for first time since the coup of 1979 when the New Jewel Movement, led by Maurice Bishop, seized power and established the government of the People's Revolutionary Government.

The heavy turnout slowed after midday, but picked up in the late afternoon as employers released workers to cast their ballots.

Results at 10 p.m. were: St. Patrick East: Tillman Thomas (NNP) 933; Winston Frederick (GULP) 790; John Cato (MBPM) 67; Winston Whyte (CDLP) 13. St. Patrick West: Kenny

Lalsingh (NNP) 1,440; Oliver Raeburn (GULP) 910; Samuel Thomas (MBPM) 71.

Carriacou: Herbert Blaize (NNP) 1662; Hyacinth Clyne (GULP) 119; Lyle Bullen (MBPM) 147; Winston Fleary (Ind) 51.

St. Marks: Felix Alexander (NNP) 908; Mitchell James (GULP) 744; George Louison (MBPM) 139.

St. Andrew South West: Ben Jones (NNP) 2,035; Winnifred Strachan (GULP) 1,154; Carlton Bernard (MBPM) 187; Cyril Hopkin (Ind) 47.

St. George's North West: Keith Mitchell (NNP) 1,368; Jimmy J. Lewis (GULP) 955; Dunbar Byam (MBPM) 53.

St. George's North East: George Brizan (NNP) 2,146; Albert Forsyth (GULP) 824; Kennetha Thompson (MBPM) 101; Denis C. Joseph (CDLP) 31.

