

America between 1979 and 1982 had been \$125 million, the US had provided over \$1 billion. And the inability of the EEC to counterbalance the US economically was starkly underlined two days after the Conference, when the US signed a \$60 million contract to aid repairs to Costa Rican roads. Ironically, the sum was the same as the figure recommended by Pisani's officials - a doubling of present EEC aid which they had been unable to agree.

The economic clauses of the final communiqué are also very vague. It states that for the encouragement of trade "the generalized system of preferences could be an adequate instrument to encourage the expansion of trade and industrialization in these countries." To encourage investment in the region, the ministers contented themselves with affirming that the promotion and protection of European investments were in the two regions' mutual interest. There are no precise explanations of how either could be achieved.

As for the cooperation agreement that the Central American countries have been asking for a long time, this would be discussed in meetings between Central American ambassadors to the EEC in Brussels. There is no calendar set out for the meetings and in any case they will be "determined by circumstances" according to the communiqué. Some Central American diplomats expressed the hope that a Cooperation agreement could be signed as soon as mid 1985. But even EEC officials admit that such an agreement would have little substance without financial provisions. And the EEC proved amply at San Jose that there was not much money to be had from Europe.

It is difficult to drum up much enthusiasm for the final outcome of the economic discussions with its lack of financial commitments and vague statements. The only thing that can be said is that although they did not give much, the EEC countries did not bow to US pressure over aid to Nicaragua and thereby expressed a certain strength. The United States was ruffled that the inclusion of Nicaragua gave that country a certain amount of legitimacy. But the EEC view is that Nicaragua would otherwise be pushed further in the hands of the Soviets and Cubans.

What has concretely been achieved apart from a raising of morale in Central America? Precious little. The fact that little has changed and that the situation is as explosive as before indicates that Europe's "visit" does not amount to a "presence".

The peace initiatives have hardly progressed and the US proved with its aid to Costa Rica that it will always return to its back yard.

As one European diplomat described it, the San Jose Conference was little more than a brief firework display which momentarily lights up the surroundings in a sudden and elaborate burst of light before falling, extinguished to the ground.

If this is not to be the case the success of the San Jose Conference will depend on a continued follow up and an implementation of the proposals. Without that, the only success will be that the Europeans were in San Jose at all. The question is "will the political impetus of their visit last till after the money they pledged runs out?".

THE MAURICE BISHOP FOUNDATION: CONTINUING GRENADA'S REVOLUTION

This Foundation has been established to honour and preserve the memory of the late Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, Maurice Bishop, and of the ministers of government, trade union leaders, workers and students murdered on 19 October 1983.

The horrible events of 19 October led to the collapse of the Grenada Revolution. Under the leadership of Maurice Bishop, the Revolution had given new hope and dignity to Grenada and brought many benefits to the Grenadian people.

The Foundation is a legal body established under the laws of Grenada as a non-profit organisation. Its main objectives are:

- to collect funds for building a physical monument in honour of the martyrs;
- to build and operate a centre which will collect and distribute materials about the life and work of each of the martyrs. These materials will include books, photos, pamphlets, films, video cassettes, tapes, slides and a monthly newsletter. The centre will also research the life and work of other heroes and martyrs of the Grenadian people's history;
- to set up a fund to help needy persons who lost breadwinners in October, as well as those who have had to pay for medical attention or were in other ways severely affected by the events of that period;
- to establish a scholarship fund for providing scholarships named after the martyrs to secondary schools, technical and university institutions;
- to urge that important places in Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique are named after the martyrs;
- to do everything to find the remains of Maurice Bishop and all the martyrs and to make sure that they are buried with dignity.

HOW WILL THE FOUNDATION FUNCTION?

Committees will be established in each parish of Grenada to carry out the work of the Foundation. Parish committees will organise seminars, panel discussions, film shows and fund-raising activities in the parishes. The Foundation will open two branch offices, one in Carriacou and the other in Grenville.

The Grenada Revolution had broad support in many countries, regionally and internationally. Many have expressed support for the Foundation. As a result, branches of the Foundation will be established in countries of

the Caribbean, North America, Europe and other parts of the world. This would permit those who wish to carry out activities on behalf of the Foundation in their own countries to do so. Each overseas branch will have its own trustees. These trustees will, however, be responsible to the board of trustees at headquarters, Grenada.

The Foundation intends to raise its monies through fund-raising, gifts and donations from the public as well as well-wishers. In addition, the Foundation will seek funds from international organisations, non-governmental organisations and other foundations which support its objectives.

The directors of the Foundation wish to appeal to all those who read this to make a direct contribution to:

Maurice Bishop and 19 October 1983 Martyrs Foundation, PO Box 167, Grenville Street, St. George's, Grenada.

. Pensamiento propio, boletín de información y análisis publicado por el Instituto de Investigaciones económicas y sociales (IDIES) dedica un número especial (N°17) a Grenada, A un año de la invasión con artículos sobre "lecciones para la cuenca", "Partido versus Masas" y "Fuimos amigos" (Apartado C-16, Managua, Nicaragua).

. A. Paine, P. Sutton and T. Thorndike, Grenada, Revolution and Invasion (London: Croom Helm, 1984), 233pp. This book presents an in-depth survey of the background to the American invasion of Grenada. It looks at the origins of the revolution in Grenada and its achievements, at American policy towards the Caribbean, at the growing Cuban role in the region and at the response of the Commonwealth Caribbean countries. It considers in detail the internal struggle for power in Grenada which led up to the death of Maurice Bishop, the US invasion and international reactions to the invasion. It concludes by examining Grenada's future and the impact of the whole affair upon Caribbean politics.

FEMMES, COMMUNICATIONS, DEVELOPPEMENT

UN SÉMINAIRE DE L'AFARD À DAKAR

Du 1er au 10 octobre 1984, l'Association des femmes africaines pour la recherche sur le développement (AFARD) accueillait à Dakar une trentaine de femmes journalistes et sociologues venues de la plupart des pays de l'Afrique francophone. Cette rencontre/séminaire de formation/sensibilisation avait pour objectif, d'une part, de contribuer aux préparatifs pour la Conférence mondiale de la décennie de la femme (Nairobi, septembre) et, d'autre part, de mettre sur pied une association des communicatrices africaines.

La rencontre a bien répondu à ses deux objectifs, nous dit Andras Biro, de Mexico, qui, représentant la FIPAD, a activement participé à l'animation du séminaire:

. Une "socialisation" des problèmes spécifiques de la femme en Afrique, nourrie des expériences et des réflexions des participantes, transforma la rencontre en un véritable atelier de formation tant pour celles-ci que pour les organisatrices.

. La femme africaine dans l'emploi, la santé, l'éducation et la communication sociale, autant de thèmes abordés autour du concept-clé d'alternative. La recherche de solutions endogènes, fondée sur le vécu de chacune des femmes présentes, nourrit un riche dialogue, surtout dans les groupes de travail où il fut possible d'entrer dans la substance de chacun des thèmes. Les recommandations qui en résultèrent quant à la façon dont les media devraient s'occuper de cette actrice émergente à la visibilité, la femme africaine, y gagnèrent leur caractère concret.

. On s'aperçut, une fois de plus, que le regard féminin porté sur la réalité présente cette caractéristique de donner au détail (souvent plus essentiel que le 'tout') sa place légitime. Le quotidien, dans lequel se mesure en définitive le développement (ou son absence), traversa débats et discussions de la manière la plus naturelle - la plus créatrice.

. Il devint, par exemple, évident pour chacune des participantes que ce n'est ni la première pilote, ni la première garagiste qui doit faire la "une". Mais si les media africains entendent véritablement appliquer le "nouvel ordre de l'information", l'actrice centrale des nouvelles (etc.) doit être la femme tout court, qu'il ne s'agit pas de reléguer aux pages féminines et autres émissions spéciales. Si la paysanne africaine produit et vend, si la femme africaine travaille dans l'artisanat, enseigne ou soigne tout en étant ou n'étant pas épouse ou mère, si la femme africaine existe, sa voix doit être entendue. Pour cela, il faut l'interpeller. Cela donna lieu à la "résolution" la plus importante du séminaire, et c'est dans cet esprit que les journalistes prépareront Nairobi.

L'avant dernier jour du séminaire, l'Association des professionnelles africaines de la communication (APAC) était créée. Elle s'attachera à promouvoir la constitution de groupes nationaux de recherche et d'échange et à présenter une image des femmes africaines reflétant leur participation au développement.