

The Gleaner Oct. 2, 1984

Seaga, Mulroney discuss Grenada

OTTAWA (JIS):

Developments in the Caribbean subsequent to the liberation of Grenada in October last year formed the centre of discussions between Prime Minister Edward Seaga and the newly-elected Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, on Saturday.

Mr. Seaga, who was invited by Mr. Mulroney for the talks, is the first head of Government to visit the Canadian Prime Minister since his recent election. In 1981 Prime Minister Seaga was also the first head of Government to visit President Ronald Reagan after his inauguration.

The Jamaican Prime Minister emphasised that the dormancy of Cuba in the Caribbean region resulting from the defeat of Cuban interests in Grenada last year should not be mistaken as a reduction of Cuban designs on the Caribbean.

Cuba, he said, had shifted from a military solution, as in Grenada, to pursuing its interests through a political solution by infiltrating established political parties and seeking to gain control of the political system.

The way to deal with this threat, Mr. Seaga said, was for the Caribbean nations to strengthen their economies by structurally adjusting their economic systems to be less reliant on external assistance and better able to earn foreign exchange and provide more jobs to achieve the ambitions of the peoples of the Caribbean. Jamaica, he said, was leading the way in structural adjustment and at the last meeting of Caricom Heads of Government in Nassau in July, the decision was taken that the Caricom countries should proceed to structurally adjust their economies also.

The Canadian Prime Minister reaffirmed the strong interest of his government in the Caribbean which he hoped to maintain although Canada too would have to undertake serious economic adjustments consequent on the present difficult economic situation.

Prime Minister Seaga advised Mr. Mulroney of the growing tradition for an annual meeting of the Western Commonwealth countries (Canada and the Caricom nations) and asked the Canadian Prime Minister to support this arrangement. He extended an invitation to Mr. Mulroney to consider such a meeting in Jamaica.

The meeting between the two Prime Ministers was to have taken place on Friday at 4 p.m. but due to mechanical difficulties the Eastern Airlines flight on which Mr. Seaga travelled from Washington arrived too late. The meeting was, therefore, postponed to Saturday morning.

Mr. Mulroney was also presented with information material on the International Youth Conference and Festival of Arts by Parliamentary Secretary in the Office of the Prime Minister, Senator Babsy Grange, who accompanied Mr. Seaga. The Jamaican High Commissioner to Canada, Mr. Leslie Wilson, was also present at the meeting. The International Youth Conference and Arts Festival will have worldwide participation and will be hosted by Jamaica next April in celebration of the United Nation's International Youth Year.

The Prime Minister and Mrs. Seaga returned home Saturday afternoon.

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The Gleaner Oct 26, 1984

Ex U.S. AG sees no trial in Grenada until..

If any respect for justice existed, there could be no trial of the 19 charged for murder in Grenada in the foreseeable future, according to a former Democratic United States Attorney General, Mr. Ramsey Clark.

There had to be a legal mechanism for a trial, he said, but there was no law in the land, a situation which was fascinating for a lot of lawyers as the constitution had been suspended "permanently," giving way to the laws of the People's Revolutionary Government followed by two successive take-overs and the military invasion.

Mr. Clark, who was speaking at a press conference on Wednesday night, the eve of the anniversary of the US-led invasion of Grenada, said that the invading forces were holding on to a slender thread linked to the Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon.

"From whence comes the legal authority of this court or prosecution? By what authority and right U.S. military personnel interrogate and intimidate hundreds of citizens? By what process of law these judges

sit? From whence comes their power?" he asked.

Those questions had to be answered before the legal mechanism for a trial could be obtained, he added. Mr. Clark told reporters that he had not seen any evidence that the Revolutionary Military Council ordered executions; yet the world was led to believe that.

Mr. Clark said that the State should provide funds for the defence of the Grenada 19 in the same way as US\$400,000 was being paid for the services of the prosecution who had the facility of the military to extract evidence.

It was also possible to bring jurors to the island, he noted, adding: "If

you can bring Caribbean peacekeeping forces in, why can't you bring Caribbean truthseekers in?"

He described the accused as "overwhelmingly the victims of circumstances" and against whom a psychological warfare had been unleashed by the psychological warfare unit, prejudicing the minds of the community. They were told that Hudson Austin was a "Caribbean Idi Amin" and Bernard Coard was branded as a Stalinist, Leninist, he said.

"It is imperative that we insist that there be a fair trial so that the illegality that was the invasion does not end with victors' justice. The greatest question the Grenada invasion will raise is whether truth could

be crushed to the earth without hope of rising," the attorney-at-law said.

The students at the medical school who were out jogging a couple days following the invasion when he arrived, should raise a monument to truth, Mr. Clarke declared in response to a move to dedicate a monument to the American soldiers who died in Grenada during the invasion.

No international lawyer from any school had made an effort to defend the invasion, which he called a clear violation of the United Nations and Organisation of American States charters, fearing that the same finger which pushed the button for Grenada could also push the button to set off nuclear warheads that could destroy 408 centres of human population.

The poor people of Grenada had suffered more casualties than the United States suffered on all fronts in World War II, Mr. Clarke alleged to the press, stating that they had been pitted against high unemployment, foreign forces dominating their lives and no hope.

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THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1984

Grenadians mark first anniversary of invasion

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 25, (CANA)

Government officials, foreign diplomats and Grenadians today prayed for the future of this troubled Caribbean island and remembered Grenadian and American soldiers killed during the U.S.-led invasion a year ago.

The ecumenical service at the Roman Catholic Cathedral here was about the main event to mark what's commonly referred to here as "the rescue mission" as the Interim Government held no official ceremonies.

Most business houses in the capital were closed on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce but banks, schools and Government offices were open.

At the service organised by the Grenada Conference of Churches, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon led the 600 strong congregation in prayers

for the repose of the 19 American servicemen and 45 Grenadians killed in the invasion which removed a Marxist regime.

"Let us not for a moment forget those American servicemen who gave their lives that we may live," said Catholic priest Fr. Cyril Lamontagne. He also urged Grenadians to continue praying for their country as "I'm deeply convinced that we are not yet out of the woods."

The invasion followed a bloody coup by hardliners within the former leftist Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG). Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet loyalists, and about 100 others died in the upheaval.

Grenada is preparing to return to Parliamentary democracy following general elections on December 3. The Marxists were in power for four and a half years after a 1979 coup.

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ST. GEORGES, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1984

Gairy set for a comeback a year after the defeat of the PRG

ST. GEORGES, Oct 21(CANA-Reuter)

From a crumbling wooden villa with no telephone, Grenada's right-wing former Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy is working on a political comeback a year after the man who toppled him was ousted and killed.

The eccentric 62-year-old politician, who shot to world fame by calling for a United Nations investigation into flying saucers, returned from exile in California after U.S. forces led an invasion of Grenada on October 25 last year.

The military intervention occurred six days after leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who ousted Gairy in 1979, was killed in a coup staged by hardliners in his New Jewel Movement.

Since his return, Gairy has been grooming his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) for elections on December 3 which will return this tiny Caribbean island to democracy. Accused of corruption and human rights abuses during five years in power since independence, he is working quietly but assiduously to rebuild his traditional power base among poor peasant farmers.

With the left largely discredited by the bloody end to Bishop's 'peaceful revolution', and centrist groups only recently united in the new National Party (NPP), Gairy's chances in the poll look stronger than the U.S. and most Caribbean governments would like, diplomats said.

'The GULP is the only party with substance. The rest are synthetic,' Gairy says.

His flamboyant personality dominates the GULP, and his success in rural areas has convinced many local businessmen to give him discreet backing.

U.S. officials and neighbouring Caribbean leaders make little secret of their belief that a win by Gairy would undermine the prospects for a lasting return to democracy.

'It would put the clock back several years,' one resident diplomat told Reuters.

A strident anti-communist, Gairy has embarrassed Washington by calls for a permanent U.S. military presence on the island, and by his plans to name Grenada's controversial new Point Salines Airport after President Reagan who ordered the invasion.

Gairy also polarised opinions among the 100,000 population. Both the NNP and the leftist Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement have warned his return to power would pull the country apart.

'If Gairy does win, hell will break loose in all kinds of ways,' said NNP leader Herbert Blaize, a former chief minister under British colonial rule.

The NNP, which presents the main challenge to Gairy, was formed last August after the leaders of neighbouring St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Barbados secretly met the bickering centrist leaders to help them iron out differences.

It campaigns for a phased withdrawal of the 700 foreign troops -- 240 U.S. troops and a Caribbean Peacekeeping Force of 450 -- but still lacks a formal structure and election platform.

Politicians and diplomats think Gairy has 30 per cent of the electorate behind him but the NNP hopes that disgust with Gairy's strongman style will boost its own vote.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), founded last June by George Louison and Kendrick Radix, two former ministers in Bishop's government, is the only party campaigning for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops.

Bishop's New Jewel Movement still formally exists, but several of its leading members are in prison, facing the death penalty in a trial on charges of killing Bishop. A party spokesman said it would not be contesting the election.

Both the GULP and the NNP stress the need to encourage foreign investment. Diplomats and politicians say Gairy's plans to promote virtually uncontrolled offshore banking and horse racing could attract mafia-type rackets.

Whoever wins a majority in the 15-seat parliament, will have a rocky road ahead, officials admit. The economy is stalled because of low export prices for the key crops, nervous investors and poor infrastructure.

The three main crops, nutmeg, bananas and cocoa, also suffer from disease and declining acreage. Banana production has dropped from 14,000 to 6,000 tonnes over the past six years.

Unemployment, unofficially estimated at one third of the workforce, has reached potentially explosive levels, with frustration among youths that the invasion has not led to an immediate injection of hard cash and new jobs.

Since the invasion, Grenada has depended heavily on U.S. aid. More than 57 million dollars are earmarked for the 1984-85 financial year, 21 million for completion of the airport at Point Salines and the rest for roads, schools, housing and other infrastructure projects.

Officials hope the airport, which is virtually completed and will be able to handle large aircraft, will boost tourism. They caution that the island has not many hotel rooms, but despite this tourism has been picking up, with 120 cruise calls expected this year -- a big increase over last year.

The airport was a major point of friction between Washington and the bishop government. The Cubans who built most of it and fought U.S. troops on the construction site will not attend the inauguration.

The Grenadian dilemma

ONE HOPES that at their coming General Election the Grenadians will vote for a moderate and sensible government. I rather fear, though, that Gairy's party will win, in which case Gairy will probably be appointed Governor General. Gairy possesses in generous measure that mixture of con-man, demagogue, and obeahman which West Indian voters so often seem to find irresistible.

The question is, should Gairy's party win, what do the rest of us do? The short answer is, of course, precisely nothing. We have said that Grenada must be given the freedom to make its own choice. Well it has that freedom, and we must respect the choice, whatever it is.

There is, though, one qualification which will have to be considered. We say, for instance, that we are deeply concerned with parliamentary democracy and free institutions in this part of the world. What if Gairy's party is elected, and gets up to Gairy's old tricks of frustrating democracy by strong-arm tactics and fraud?

Our neighbours

Although we in Jamaica are sincere enough about parliamentary democracy, it is often overlooked that we seem to be quite happy tolerating dictatorships among our neighbours. Haiti, for example, has always been a dictatorship. In the Bahamas political democracy has never in practice flourished though the Bahamas are free enough; the main difference between the Bay Street Boys and Pindling's cohorts being that the Bay Street Boys were dishonest but efficient, while Pindling's government is dishonest and inefficient.

by
Morris
Cargill



In Guyana there is in effect a dictatorship much along the lines of Gairy's old regime in Grenada, before the revolution. There are, of course, differences. There is certainly less freedom in Guyana today. While Gairy justified his high-handedness on the grounds that he took his instructions from God, Forbes Burnham takes his instructions from rather less exotic sources.

Trinidad truly operates on the theory of a parliamentary democracy. Its main snag has been that ever since 1957 Trinidad has never had a chance to put the theory into practice, owing to the chronic absence of any Opposition capable of winning or holding power. For 27 years Trinidad has been a one-party state, not by design, but by its incapacity to be anything else.

There is little need to mention Cuba.

The point simply is that however much we may admire parliamentary democracy we have been putting up, and must continue to put up, with other countries in our region which do not.

In consequence, if Grenada freely votes to frustrate its own democracy, we shall just have to let it stew in its own juice.

But there is one important reservation. While generally speaking, West Indian home-grown dictatorships or one-party states are no menace to our security it is a very

different matter if Russia gets into the act.

Necessity to 'invade'

The necessity to 'invade' Grenada did not arise merely because a dictatorship was being imposed upon its people. It arose because, first, it was a Marxist dictatorship, about to take its orders from Russia, via Cuba. Secondly, with the extra aid of North Korea, Grenada was being turned into an armed camp to further Russian imperialism. The large majority of Grenadians did not want their regime and regarded the invasion as a liberation; but whether they did or not was to some degree beside the point, which was that yet another armed bastion of Russia could not be tolerated if the rest of us valued our safety.

This reservation must still exist for us. Should Gairy's party win, and should it impose upon Grenada some sort of corrupt one-party state along the lines of Guyana, we should clearly regret it, but we would have to leave it at that, if only on the grounds that a country gets the government it deserves.

On the other hand, should such a regime be once again overthrown by force by a new Marxist group beholden to Cuba and Russia, we would for the second time face the dilemma we faced before.

For this reason we must hope that the Grenadians have the wisdom to elect a stable moderate and reasonably honest regime, ruling with the people's consent. That would be our best guarantee that the Marxists would be prevented from getting up to their old tricks again.

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Oct. 28, 1984

Oct. 28, 1984

ROOM FOR ARGUMENT

How ripe is Ja. for Communist seduction?

By JANE PATMOS

Is Grenada a continuing threat to Caribbean stability? As everyone well knows, Communists never give up on a chosen objective. Among Communists, a rebuff or reverse is accepted as inevitable in the changing fortunes of human endeavour. So defeated Communists merely re-organise, often with bigger, better objectives and higher goals than the original.

By that theory, might not Grenada be superseded in Moscow's Caribbean plans by a prize of higher worth? That prize could be none other than Jamaica. This is the country whose population said a decisive "No, No to Cuban style socialism", in 1980 after years of courtship by Castro, Moscow's American match-maker.

Jamaica retains all the strategic value this island had in the centuries when England fortified Port Royal as the naval station that commanded the Atlantic Ocean. Today, Jamaica has importance as the opinion-maker, pace-setter among the Caribbean's mini-states.

How ripe now is Jamaica for Communist seduction? I simply don't know.

DEVICES

What, however, is known fact is that in recent months Jamaica's population has experienced bloody terror. Defenceless citizens and ambushed policemen have been brutally murdered without any known or suspected vendetta against the victims. The assailants vanished without trace.

Terrorising a civilian population to achieve demoralisation is a known Communist device. Who claims that the brutality of unexplained crimes here since mid-year bear explanation as crimes of passion vendetta, or crimes committed for extreme want?

Over in Grenada, Messrs George Louison and Kenrick Radix, two former ministers in the late Maurice Bishop's Moscow-backed government, are campaigning in Bishop's memory, to form the government after the December 3 general elections.

Grenada's cover, so far as Moscow is concerned, is blown. Grenada's 118,000 population of unskilled peasants with a thin layer of cultured persons living by agriculture and trade, are now entirely valueless in Moscow's hemispheric planning.

Moscow, if Grenada is at all remembered there, is perhaps amused to observe that the Commonwealth Caribbean and USA provide a peace-keeping force that make Grenada safe for leftist Luison and Radix to electioneer against former prime ministers, Eric Gairy and Herbert Blaize.

All of them Moscow no doubt sees as devices in the complicated tapestry of democracy. Isn't the greatest democratic device of them all, Grenada's Governor General Sir Paul Scoon?

He presides over an interim government while he himself, in naming that government, did so in the name of a monarch whose parliament, now that Grenada no longer constitutes a danger, had the gall to query USA intervention in Grenada!

Could Gilbert and Sullivan have

contrived more laughably?

NO COMEDY

No comedy, however, is in many USA citizens prevailing confusion about intervention in Grenada. That was a year ago when in response to the murder of self-styled Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several members of his Cabinet, the USA landed marines in Grenada. Their presence staunchly possible further blood-letting.

I am constantly astonished by Americans' sensitivity about the Grenada invasion. They're anxious to be re-assured the action isn't seen as bullying. I find this anxiety entirely pathetic. For whether or not Caribbean people love or don't love their continental neighbours, isn't the irrefutable fact that the USA, the main military power of the hemisphere, is morally bound (1) to protect her own borders and (2) the borders of neighbours, including Grenada?

Such plain logic notwithstanding, USA citizens self-questioning about Grenada persists to the extent that Grenada surfaced as a topic during the televised debate between President Reagan and Democratic challenger, Walter Mondale.

Surely all the Caribbean should thank God that President Reagan had the perception to intervene in Grenada. If not the USA, who would have moved? Not the UK which claiming the best, most experienced secret service in the world, evidently put Grenada in mothballs while Moscow colonised the nutmeg island.

The UK is at safe distance from Grenada so can afford neutral pious-

ness. Such luxury isn't for us who are in the midst of a deceptively tranquil water, the *mare nostrum* of the Americas. The shores of many small nations are washed by these waters and in all lands are identical frustrations. The young populations are impatient with living conditions. Where is hope for these people?

Two centuries ago, the Caribbean sought liberation of African slaves. Fifty or more years ago, the Caribbean cry was for liberation from colonial rule. Later arose demand for adult, universal suffrage.

What's the next goal?

WHAT SOLUTION?

After securing the fundamentals of freedom, national direction, the vote, Caribbean peoples who started late on the road to development, aren't accepting poverty as their ordained lot.

Out of this regionally pervading discontent Cuba struck into adventures that are wholly alien to the other Caribbean nations. If Cuba is indeed the missionary of communism, progress in the Caribbean is slow. Isn't this the great tribute to our colonisers' teachings of democracy? Fidelity to democracy also is victory for religious institutions planted here by the colonisers.

Challenge brought one year's of notoriety to Grenada.

This dot of an island will be a killing ground either for democracy, dictatorship or communism from the December polls. Won't Grenada's fame be further fanned by the proximity of general elections to the trial of 19 persons accused of murders which secure elections?

The Observer Oct 1, 1984
Oct 1, 1984

Where are the bodies of slain Grenadians?

ST. GEORGE'S, Sept 29 (AP):

Partisans and relatives of slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop today revived public discussion surrounding the whereabouts of Bishop's remains and those of collaborators who were killed along with their leader in October, 1983.

Indies Times, the publication of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, printed two documents in today's edition which raise anew the issue of whether or not Bishop's and the others' bodies were in fact found and identified in the days following the U.S.-led invasion of the island.

The newspaper printed the text of an affidavit, sworn before the deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, which gives an account of the location of the hastily-buried bodies. The name of the person swearing the affidavit, according to the newspaper, was "withheld for security reasons."

The account said that on October 26, 1983, this person was in the company of United States military forces headed by a major who said his name was John Wayne.

"I took the party to a site at camp Fedon at Calivigny, St. Georges, Grenada, where I showed them the pit where I saw the bodies referred to in my first affidavit being burnt," the statement says.

"We then took out the bodies from the pit," continues the text as published by **Indies Times**.

The statement said the bodies of Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Vincent Noel and Jacqueline Creft were recovered from the pit while the person making the statement was "in the company of the said United States military forces."

The bodies were not totally burnt and they were recognizable by their faces, the affidavit said.

"We recovered two other bodies," the statement says, "but these were just human bones."

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THIS WEEK marks the first anniversary of the fall of the Marxist-leaning People's Revolutionary Government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada. Caught off guard, the outside world watched with amazement as the extreme left of the PRG quickly put Bishop and some of his colleagues under house arrest.

The events moved rapidly with the forced release of Bishop and the subsequent massacre of many members of the government and an unknown number of Grenadians. Regional leaders frightened by events in the spice island called a hasty meeting and before long, out of fear for their own national security and with a determination to rid the English-speaking Caribbean of a Marxist dictatorship administered by power hungry military officers, called in the United States Army.

Jamaica, along with Barbados and members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), sought and obtained the assistance of an eager United States in launching an invasion of the island, toppling the short-lived military junta.

The reaction to the events of October 1983 have been varied, with nations taking positions according to their political interest. It is correct to say that the much feared break-up of the Caribbean Community over the invasion did not happen as in the first place a united CARICOM had never existed. In fact, the haggling over trade matters at times posed a more serious threat to whatever little remained of CARICOM as a regional trading bloc.

The immediate fear of the Communists entrenching themselves in Grenada and later using the island as a springboard for subversion in the rest of the island has been temporarily set back.

Grenada one year after the invasion

By VINCENT TULLOCH

Pressure

Yet, with the shape of events in that country, it is clear that the regional leaders who master-minded the invasion with the United States which was always waiting for an opportunity to move, are not at all happy with what is happening now.

Extensive pressure is being placed on Grenadians to elect in national elections early December, a moderate government in the name of the New National Party under the leadership of Herbert Blaize, a former Premier of the country.

Prime Minister Seaga, Adams and Charles must be extremely worried with the mood of the people showing a clear preference for Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party. It is already widely

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reported in the region that though Gairy will not lead his party, he will be playing a powerful role in government. Gaining much currency in the region is the manoeuvrings of Gairy, which according to the latest information from that country, indicates that he will be appointed Governor General after the triumph of GULP.

Jamaica, having participated in the invasion and maintaining a military presence there, must be interested in political developments there. The original plans to bring home the

troops in March of next year, seem doomed.

So, the question is what has been gained by those who have invaded, if as it appears Gairy will return to the helm of power, and will within a few years seek vengeance, returning the country to the arms of the Marxists who will have no choice but to kick him out again and with the support of a wide cross-section of the society.

Whatever the manoeuvrings, Grenada one year after the invasion remains a country with an uncertain future.

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Oct. 4, 1984

The Gleaner

MBPM wants 'true facts' concerning remains of Bishop and colleagues

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 3, (CANA)

A leftist political party, dedicated to the ideals of slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, has called on the authorities to state the "true facts" concerning the whereabouts of the remains of the late revolutionary leader and colleagues killed with him in last year's bloody coup.

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM), in a statement, also claimed the United States Government amongst others was withholding information on the matter.

Bishop, and three Cabinet Ministers were gunned down in the coup that climaxed fierce infighting between moderate and hardline factions of his ousted administration. A U.S. invasion followed.

The Party said it is calling on Caribbean Governments, and heads

of international organisations including the United Nations to assist "in this fundamental human rights matter so that the families of the deceased and our whole nation will have the chance to bury the remains of our heroes in keeping with our national tradition."

MBPM said it was in possession of a sworn affidavit by a person who said he led U.S. forces to a spot where he saw Bishop and his colleagues burned and buried shortly after they were killed. The Party said the remains were recovered from a pit in the Calivigny military camp, southern Grenada, by U.S. forces "on or about" October 26 last year.

The Grenada authorities have denied knowledge of where the bodies are.

Oct. 4, 1984

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The Gleaner Oct. 1, 1984

Commercial flights to Grenada to begin November

ST. GEORGE'S,
Sept. 28, (CANA)

Civil Aviation spokes-
man in Grenada's Inter-
im Government, Dr.
Patrick Emmanuel, said
today commercial flights
at the island's new inter-

national airport should
begin in the first week
of November, after the
official opening on Oc-
tober 28.

He however told a
news conference he did
not expect substantial

use by international air-
lines for the first year of
operations, mainly be-
cause of limited hotel
capacity which would
not make it convenient
or economical for tour
operators and airlines.

Oct. 1, 1984

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The Gleaner Oct. 24, 1984

British observer at Grenada trials said being deported

LONDON, Oct. 26 (AP):

A British lawyer sent to Grenada to observe the trial of defendants charged with murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven supporters, said Friday he was being deported.

Richard Allfrey told the British Broadcasting Corporation in a telephone interview from the Caribbean island that he was held for five hours at Grenada's immigration office without explanation, and finally ordered to leave the island by Saturday.

He said he was planning to watch the trial on behalf of the London-based committee for human rights in Grenada, headed by labour legislator Dame Judith Hart.

He said no reason had been given and there was no avenue for an appeal, but he believed the

Grenada government installed following the U.S. invasion of the island a year ago is "unhappy about international observers attending the trial."

Nineteen former government and army officials are on trial, including former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard.

British civil rights lawyer Lord Gifford issued a statement on behalf of Allfrey's committee claiming Grenadian authorities "are ruling Grenada like a tin pot dictatorship." The accused had been tortured to extract confessions and denied proper legal counsel, it claimed.

The committee urged the British government to make "a vigorous protest" over the expulsion.

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The Gleaner

Oct. 27, 1984

Oct 27, 1984

THE DAILY GLEANER

Ex Grenada Ambassador to OAS arrested in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, (CANA)

Former Grenada Ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS) Dessima Williams was arrested by immigration authorities last night and charged with being in the U.S. illegally, officials said today.

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 Peoples 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 naturalization 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 country jail, Virginia, on bond today.

It was not immediately clear when Williams would be arraigned — Neptune could not say when — or whether she had been warned previously about her immigration status.

Drew said it was unusual in this type of case to arrest someone after making a speech. Officials would first send a note to the person asking them to call, he added.

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The Gleaner Oct. 21, 1984

Media policy in place for Grenada polls

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 22, (CANA)

Grenadas Interim Government has worked out a media policy for state-owned "Radio Grenada" to pursue in an attempt to give full coverage to the activities of all parties contesting the December 3 general elections.

A spokesman for the Interim Government said the policy, which will be implemented from November 12 to December 1 was formulated by a Canadian media expert on loan to Grenada.

The official said the policy was looked at last Friday during a meeting between the head of the Interim Government Nicholas Brathwaite, and representatives of four political parties taking part in the elections.

The parties said to be involved in the discussions were the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), the New National Party (NNP), the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) and the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM).

The official said that during this 20-day coverage of the activities of the political parties the radio station would be giving the organisations a maximum of one hour free time and 80 minutes for their paid commercials.

Since last October's U.S.-led invasion, "Radio Grenada" has been virtually silent on the activities of the various political parties.

He also ruled out censorship of information and said the various political parties would be given a "great deal of freedom" in choosing the time of the day for their radio time.

On November 9, the official said, "Radio Grenada" would be introducing a major campaign news summary lasting for another 23 days in which

there would be highlights of the domestic and foreign policies being advocated by the parties.

Additionally, the leaders of all parties have already been invited to take part in a live two-hour debate on "Radio Grenada" on November 18 in which they would be questioned by a panel of five local, regional and international journalists.

The official quoted Mr Brathwaite as saying that the policy worked out was a breakthrough in the history of broadcasting in Grenada in the sense that it would provide the island with the most open and free elections campaign ever.

The policy was expected to be published shortly for public scrutiny in the official Government gazette, he added.

Just under 50,000 persons are eligible to vote in the elections, the first since 1976. They will return Grenada to constitutional rule after four-and-a-half years of left-wing administration.

In the 1976 elections the GULP won nine of the 15 seats. It was ousted three years later by the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in the first coup in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The Gleaner Oct 29, 1984

Grenada airport opens

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 28 (AP):

Grenadians inaugurated the Point Salines international airport today, celebrating with steel bands and prayers, the opening of the controversial airstrip initiated by Cubans and completed by the United States.

Thousands of people gathered at the southwestern tip of the tiny spice island to hear Governor General Sir Paul Scoon's official dedication of the new 9,500-foot airport, which will begin regular service before year's end.

The airport is expected to increase tourism and help revive the stagnant economy of Grenada, an island 13 miles wide and 21 miles long with a population of 100,000.

The Interim Government hopes that employment generated by tourism will put young people to work who otherwise might

be attracted by the leftist followers of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who are reorganizing politically and have pledged to return to power.

Among the dignitaries attending were members of the Interim Government appointed by Scoon after last year's October 25 invasion and Prime Minister Tom Adams of neighboring Barbados. Top U.S. aid officials from Washington and U.S. acting Ambassador Loren Lawrence represented the United States.

The Reagan administration focused world attention on the airport even before the invasion by claiming it was being built by Cuba as a military base for Cuban and Soviet jets. The administration argued that the size of the airport outstripped Grenada's

(Please turn to Page 2)

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ANER, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1984

Grenada airport

(Cont'd from Page 1)

legitimate tourism needs.

Although an international airport had been a dream of Grenadians for decades, it was leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop who got the Cubans to help build it. When Bishop was overthrown and executed by more radical elements within his ruling New Jewel Movement last year, the United States and seven Caribbean nations invaded the island and helped Scoon establish an Interim Government, which has set elections for December 3.

Some of the strongest resistance to the invading U.S. army rangers and U.S. marines came from Cuban soldiers and construction workers armed with automatic rifles at the partially completed airport. A total of 24 Cubans were killed during the fighting. Cuban officials claim that of the 730 Cubans on Grenada last year, only 40 were professional soldiers.

The Reagan administration was reluctant at first, but finally spent \$20 million of this year's \$45 million aid package to Grenada on completing the \$71 million airport.

It replaces Pearls airport, a 5,500-foot, unlighted runway on the other side of the island and an hour's drive from St. George's. Pearls was served by private charter planes and Liat (Leeward Islands Air Transport), a regional airline.

Initially, the international airport will be served by Liat and larger jetliners flown by BIWI (British West Indies), a Trinidad-based airline.

The island has one of the Caribbean's least developed tourist industries, for the last four years drawing an annual average of 24,000 stayover visitors, less than a single winter month's total for established Caribbean resort areas such as Barbados.

Advocates of the international airport point out that tourism may be relatively small, but it accounts for 40 percent of the country's annual foreign exchange earnings and is the best hope for escaping dependence on foreign aid. The United States, which is spending \$45 million here this year, wants to reduce that to \$15 million or less next year.

Critics say Grenada has little infrastructure to support more tourism. Heading into the winter tourist season, the island had only 460 first-class hotel rooms, not many more than the number of seats on one 747 jumbo jet.

About half of the hotel rooms are occupied by U.S. military and diplomatic personnel. In addition, the island is plagued by frequent power outages, water shortages and telephone failures.

The Gleaner
Oct. 25, 1984

THE DAILY GLEANER, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1984

Church services to mark Grenada's 'deliverance day'

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 24, (CANA)

The heads of christian churches here will commemorate the first anniversary of the U.S.-led military intervention tomorrow, as a "day of deliverance," a local church official said.

Father Cyril Lamontagne, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic Church, said the church leaders had met and decided there should be ecumenical services of thanksgiving to mark the occasion.

One of the services will be held in the Anglican Church in Grenville, the island's second town, and another at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in the capital, St. George's.

"It is most appropriate that Grenadians should thank God for his deliverance effected last October through our friends in the Caribbean and United States," Lamontagne said. "I feel sure these services

will be attended by all christians who are grateful for their deliverance."

Lamontagne said he was pleased with the move by the Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce to have all businesses closed tomorrow, since everyone will have the opportunity to attend the services.

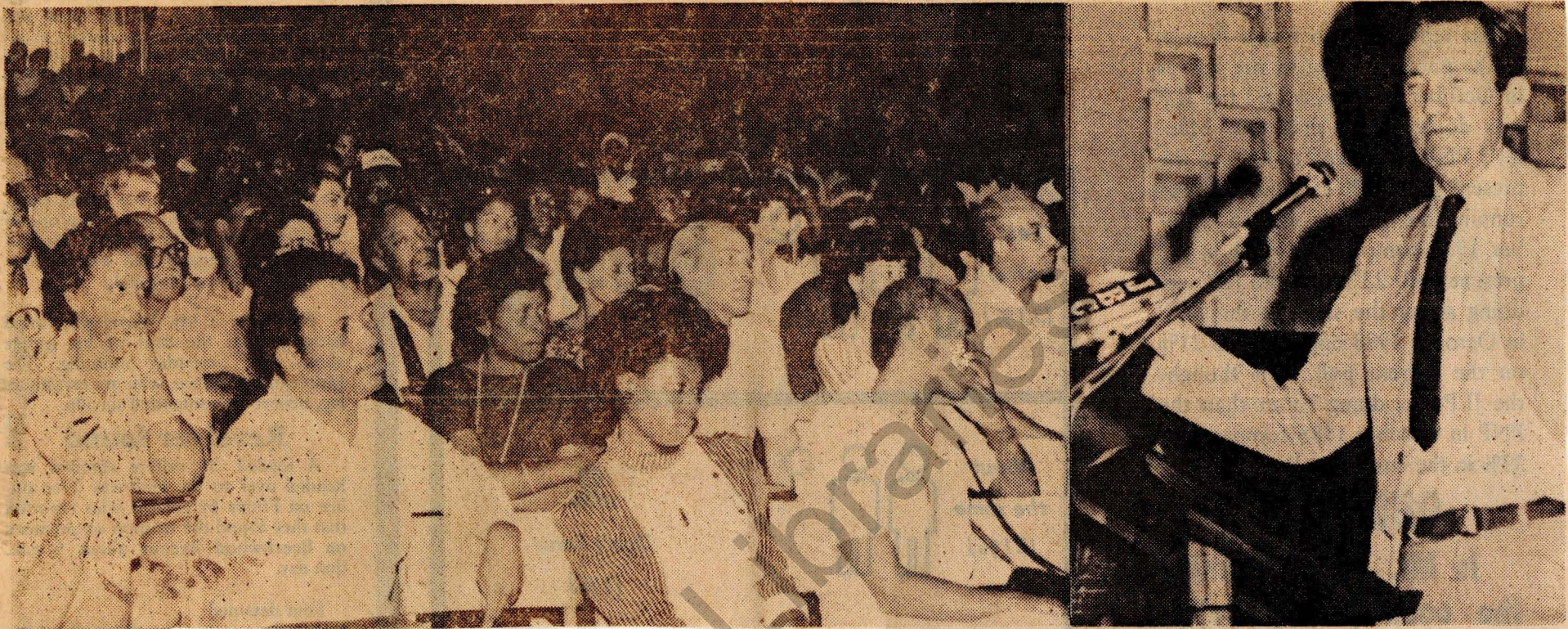
A joint U.S.-Caribbean invasion came six days after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and several others were killed in a coup which climaxed a bitter leadership struggle between moderate and hardliners for control of the Peoples Revolutionary Government.

Lamontagne said Grenadians will want to thank God for his intervention in their affairs and for the experience of discovering how he delivers his people at moments when, as mortals, they do not see a breakthrough in the darkness.

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The Gleaner Oct. 28, 1984

Oct. 28, 1984



GRENADA ANNIVERSARY RALLY: Mr. Ramsay Clark (right) a former Attorney-General of the United States, addressing a rally at the Assembly Hall of the University of the West Indies on Thursday night to mark the first anniversary of the United States-led invasion of Grenada. Mr. Clark, a Democrat, asked of the impending trial of 19 Grenadians on charges of murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues: "From whence comes the legal authority of this court or prosecution? By what authority and right U.S. military personnel interrogate and intimidate hundreds of citizens? By what process of law these judges sit? From whence comes their power?" He said that if any respect for justice existed, there could be no trial of the 19 in the foreseeable future.

GRENADA'S POINT SALINES AIRPORT

A lesson in political irony

By MARGARET MORRIS

GRENADA'S Advisory Council has announced October 28 for the opening of the Point Salines International Airport. Some Grenadians, principally Sir Eric Gairy, feel that this privilege should be reserved for an elected government and delayed till after the December elections. Accordingly his party GULP threatens a mammoth protest on the day of the opening.

The U.S. Embassy in Grenada supports the October opening — in order to stimulate early economic recovery — and is quoted as being puzzled as to why anyone should wish to delay it.

To every Grenadian, this airport is a dream come true and there is bound to be a scrimmage for every inch of political mileage associated with the opening.

The inception and completion of the project are a lesson in political irony. Point Salines International airport was THE project of Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government. In the last year of his regime all other projects, even routine maintenance of roads and utilities were starved of cash while all available funds funnelled into the airport. Did the PRG perceive Point Salines as tourism infrastructure or military staging post? Undoubtedly as both, though how the PRG expected to remain in bed with the Soviets AND tap the U.S. tourist market will always be a mystery.

It is ironic that this project has now been consummated by the U.S. Thanks to them, Point Salines will provide at long last, the 'open sesame' for development of Grenada's tourist industry. It will also provide, if needs be, a strategic air base for any friendly country and the U.S. will certainly qualify as such. The U.S. through U.S. AID allocated U.S.\$19 million for the airport. This sum was to complete the surfacing of the 9,000 foot runway, equip the control tower and supply safety facilities to bring Point Salines up to the standard required by the International Civil Aviation Organization. Presumably something was left to provide modest passenger facilities, but funds for completing the vast terminal — six large two-storey modules — have not been identified as yet. Canada through C.I.D.A. has chipped in with E.C.\$14.5 million for management services, navigational equipment, and some construction including a sewage plant. (Meanwhile, a large quantity of heavy equipment, gifts from Grenada's former Iron Curtain friends lies unused behind the terminal. Nobody can decide what to do with them.)

The original completion date was October 15 and construction appears to have been on schedule. Grenada is expecting a grand opening ceremony. The date of October 25, the first anniversary of the American intervention seemed appropriate to some. It has even been suggested that President Reagan himself may attend. As one U.S. newsman observed: "They are going to have this great opening with inaugural flights and bands and everything. Then everyone is going to have to get back in the planes and fly away because there is no place to stay."

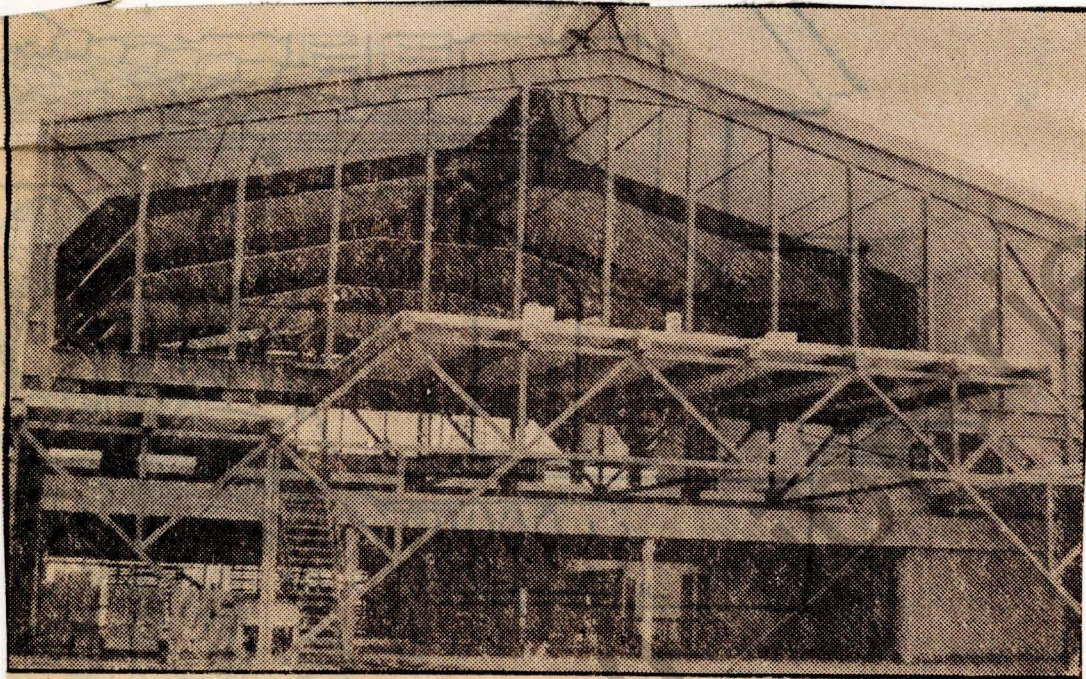
The Gleaner Oct. 23, 1984

● ***As one U.S. newsman observed: They are going to have this great opening with inaugural flights and bands and everything. Then everyone is going to have to get back in the planes and fly away because there is no place to stay.***

Meanwhile, Grenada remains a very popular and busy port of call for private yachts. Cruise ships, even during the Bishop regime were a reliable stand-by. Revenue from cruise ships in 1983 was \$3.3 million (E.C. dollars) and will increase. For the coming season 100 cruise ship calls are scheduled including the **Queen Elizabeth II**.

There is one area in which Grenada could prove

to be a real threat, competition-wise to tourism in Jamaica — in manners. The average Grenadian is courteous, generous, and outgoing. They do not bully foreigners into buying things, they do not hustle tourists for tips or hand-outs, they do not overcharge so there is no need to haggle. Will tourism "development" change all this?



FUNDS not yet indentified to complete the huge terminal at Point Salines which comprises six large two-storey steel structure modules like this.

The Gleaner Oct. 21, 1984

Classic problem

Oct. 21, 1984

It is true that Grenada is very short of accommodation just now, and that the scope of the airport is ludicrous in comparison to the size, and condition, of Grenada's present tourism plant. They can muster barely 500 rooms, of very uneven quality. At present the two largest hotels on Grand Anse beach are occupied by the American military. Another small luxury hotel has become the U.S. Embassy. Cottages and apartments are chock-a-block with visiting experts and U.S. AID personnel. Another hotel on Grand Anse beach has long been a campus of the offshore American medical school.

Caribbean

Presuming that all these tourist rooms become available for tourists once more, and presuming a 100% occupancy, then Grenada's tourism plant could be adequately serviced by just two wide-body flights per week. This is hardly enough to justify such a large expenditure. It is the classic problem: which would come first, the chicken or the egg, the tourism or the airport.

Visiting Grenada through Pearl's airport has always been expensive, uncomfortable, and unsafe. Without an international airport and international flights Grenada's tourism was doomed to remain static; but when, if ever, will it expand to justify a facility the size of Point Salines? Especially as tourism interests rate a GULP election win as inimical to tourism. ("If Uncle wins, forget tourism," one Caribbean tourism technocrat told this reporter.) It is estimated that the cost of running the new airport will be in the region of U.S.\$10 million annually. I asked an executive of U.S. AID if they were going to foot this bill too. His reply: "Certainly not."

The Interim Authority has had numerous inquiries from potential tourism investors but only one firm offer so far. Some of these investors complain that they can get no answers out of the bureaucrats. Others are waiting to see what transpires with the elections. Some advisors have suggested developing Grenada as an up-market luxury destination. To do this will require vast improvements to the existing infrastructure. Power, water, roads, and telephone services are erratic in the extreme. (However a new road is being cut from the airport to Grand Anse.)

Grenada's bureaucrats, businessmen, politicians, and advisors all seem to agree that tourism is the ~~island's most promising development option~~ *island's most promising development option*. However, there is little evidence of any awareness of the complexities of the modern tourist industry.

For example I heard one 'moderate' politician promising his audience a "social" tourist industry, and co-operatives that would finance the building of small hotels and guest houses, and speaking of the necessity to "teach the tourists to eat Grenada food."



BEHIND barb-wire and sandbags American military occupy Grenada's largest hotel, the former Holiday Inn on Grand Anse Beach.

Oct. 21, 1984

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The Gleaner 11 Oct. 1984

Magistrate raps amnesty *Oct. 11, 1984*

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 9, (CANA)

Grenadian Magistrate Lyle St. Paul has chided the authorities here over the manner in which implementation of an amnesty period for persons holding illegal arms and ammunition was effected recently.

St. Paul said the amnesty which expired August 17, and was announced over state-owned "Radio Grenada" failed to say that persons caught after the deadline would be given a defined jail sentence or fine but mentioned financial rewards for those turning in weapons.

The Magistrate was speaking in court against the backdrop of charges brought by the police in connection with the arrest of two men last week who were found in possession of two firearms and several rounds of ammunition.

In one case, an East German was refused bail after being charged with the illegal possession of a submachine gun and 67 rounds of ammunition. The other man was granted bail in the sum of \$1,500 (one E.C dollars ;37 cents U.S) for being in

Minister and Minister of External Affairs, involved in the
Whereas it has been the practice for the awarding
citizens of Jamaica to be recognized by the awarding
honours by Her Majesty the Queen to such citizens;
And whereas Jamaica having gained Independence
seek to accord recognition to those of her citizens who
linguished themselves in certain fields of endeavour by
of Jamaican Honours in certain categories to such citizens
Be it resolved that this Honourable House do appoint
Hon. H. L. Shearer
Hon. E. P. G. Seaga, Hon. Roy McNeil, Dr. Neville G.
N. W. Manley, Dr. Ivan Lloyd, Mr. A. U. Belinfante
the question of the Award of Honours in Jamaica and
recommendations to this Honourable House as it considers

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The Gleaner

Oct 15, 1984

Oct. 15, 1984

THE DAILY GLEANER, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1984

The Grenada invasion: One year later

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 15—American soldiers are still greeted effusively by most Grenadians one year after the U.S. invasion, but some **Yankee go home** graffiti have also been appearing.

Two G.I.'s have married Grenadian women. But there have been at least two fights between Americans and Grenadians, and a 13-year-old Grenadian was accidentally killed in August by a soldier cleaning his gun.

"We're still appreciated, but we're in the process of wearing out our welcome," said Jay Guild, a member of the army 57th medical unit on his fourth tour of duty since last October.

The true blue area dormitories from where the first American medical students were evacuated last year has been torn down, making way for Grenada's new airport. Some 430 students, down from the 631 here during the invasion, live in crowded quarters on the Grand Anse campus, next door to the Government-owned Grenada Beach Hotel that is headquarters for the remaining 270 U.S. military personnel.

A U.S. grant is being used to convert one of the battle sites, Fort Frederick, into a tourist attraction. Some Florida businessmen are interested in building a hotel at Butler House, the burned, bombed-out former offices of the late leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, whose execution on October 19 by radical soldiers in his own army triggered the invasion six days later.

The long-awaited international airport, mostly built by Cuba and completed by the United States, will open soon. That should boost Grenada's tourism industry, one of the least-developed in the Caribbean, by allowing direct connections from the U.S. mainland, Canada and Western Europe.

At least 120 cruise-ship calls have been scheduled, double last year's total, and yachters are seeking out the verdant island.

Attracted by tax holidays of up to 15 years plus Washington-offered incentives ranging from duty-free entry to insurance against civil unrest and expropriation by future Governments, dozens of American investors are putting together projects ranging from clothing factories to new beachfront hotels.

But for many Grenadians, such signs for hope are offset by bitter memories of the island's troubled past, and a fear that history could repeat itself.

Elections set for December 3 will pit as many as seven political parties, and the strongest one may be that of Sir Eric Gairy, whose excesses provoked the 1979 leftist coup that grew into last year's bloody takeover by

AP)

more-radical elements.

"We've been cursed. The Grenadian people have been wounded many times. We have to heal the wounds. The month of December will be make or break for this country," George Brizan told residents as he campaigned door-to-door recently.

"We have two roads to choose. One is the path to confrontation, victimization and vengeance. Tourism would disappear overnight. Investors would leave," Brizan said at each house and shanty along Grenada's green hills.

The 41-year-old educator is part of the New National Party, a moderate coalition counted upon by the United States and its Caribbean allies in the elections.

The latter years of rule by Gairy, the island's leader for most of three decades, were marked by corruption, calls for United Nations study of unidentified flying objects, a high living style ("the quintessence of excellence," he said), close ties with Chile's Pinochet dictatorship, and use of thugs to crack down on his leftist foes.

Gairy, who won seven of eight elections held here, ended his five-year exile in January and immediately began reorganizing his Grenada United Labour Party (GULP).

Gairy rarely ventures from a friend's large pink house here since being heckled in two earlier appearances. His followers come to him, to hear him speak and pray.

"He's not a god. He doesn't drug them. He's not obeah (witchcraft). But they sit down and study it and know they can survive better with him than anyone else. They know he is the one who woke us up and led us," explained Peter Lashley, 36, a union organizer who spent 3½ years in jail under Bishop.

Gairy blames his image mostly on 'communist propaganda.' He says, however, that he has learned from the past and will be more tolerant and forgiving.

Some Grenadians are skeptical.

"Gairy has revenge vibes," said Rudolph Augustine, 28, a taxi driver.

Business leaders warn Gairy's return would curtail tourism, investment and the generous foreign aid. U.S. officials here say many would-be investors have stopped short of actually beginning their projects, preferring to await the election outcome.

"I don't believe he can change so fundamentally as he says he has. I believe he would behave exactly as he did in the past, probably more draconian," said businessman Geoffrey Thompson. "It would create a fertile ground for the left to come

back a second time. Former Bishop Cabinet Minister Kendrick Radix predicted: "In a few weeks, there would be another revolution." Gairy's support is generally estimated at about one-fourth of the 48,000-strong electorate. It is a dedicated following that reveres Gairy for bringing organized labour, land reforms, and independence to Grenada.

A split of the remaining vote could return him.

In hopes of avoiding that, the Prime Ministers of neighboring St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados and St. Lucia met in August with moderate leaders. The New National Party emerged from the Grenada National Party, headed by 66-year-old Herbert Blaize who defeated Gairy in 1962; the youth-oriented National Democratic Party of Brizan, and the Grenada Democratic Movement, formed in exile last year.

The new party has the backing of Grenada's middle class and business community, but must lure some of the 40 percent of voters under age 30. Many supported Bishop, and appear disillusioned now.

Merle James, 27, giggled as Brizan earnestly described his plans. "That's politicians' talk," she said. "What they say and what they do always differ." Two-time Parliamentarian Winston Whyte is running at the head of his own new party; there are some popular independents such as deejay Robert 'Soca Boca' Grant, and at least four other parties.

Among them is the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, led by Radix and former Agriculture Minister George Louison.

It asks young Grenadians to keep Bishop's ideals alive, while blaming past problems on the more-radical faction led by Bernard Coard, awaiting trial here with 18 others on charges of murder and conspiracy in Bishop's execution.

Most Grenadians, according to surveys, and many political and business leaders wanted elections delayed to allow more time to recover from the traumatic events of last October. But restoring democracy was a U.S. reason given for last year's invasion, and the eight-man Interim Council appointed in its aftermath is comprised of bureaucrats from regional and international institutions who are

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anxious to return to their regular jobs.

The Council has said it doesn't have a mandate to make major policy decisions. It has moved to spur the private sector after 4½ years of socialist rule, but unemployment remains at one-third of the work force. The roads are slightly improved, but still pothole-riddled. The electrical and telephone service have improved, but again, there is much room for further improvement.

The Council will leave for its successors such decisions as when to let Cuba claim a damaged airliner left behind and whether to repay some \$1.5 million (U.S.) in loans from no-longer-friendly countries such as Libya and East Germany.

Meanwhile, British experts are building a 500-person Grenada police force, while 22 U.S. army experts are training an 80-man counter-insurgency unit.

U.S. officials want to get Grenada on firm financial and political footing, then return to a multilateral policy approach for the English-speaking Caribbean region. About \$45 million in U.S. funds will have been spent here by the end of this year, but it went quickly. Some \$20 million went to the airport and another \$10 million was used to meet Grenada Government payrolls and restore liquidity to the local banks.

U.S. aid will drop to about \$12 million next year, as officials are counting on tourism and investment to stabilize the economy. But they keep a worried eye on the heating political campaign.

Rocks were thrown at a recent Bishop party meeting. It's believed that thousands of Grenadians have hidden weapons away, and members of the 300-member multinational Caribbean peacekeeping force set up surprise late-night checkpoints to search for guns.

Radix isn't giving up on mobilizing the youth vote, but said many are recovering from "national mourning." Some in his group, he said, believe a Gairy victory is their best "solution" for returning to power.

At least one person here professes confidence. That's Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, Vice-Chancellor of the American Medical School established in 1977.

"We've survived Gairy, Bishop, Austin and the invasion," Bourne reflected. "We can survive whatever lies ahead."

The Pleaner

Oct 20 1984

C\$800,000 Canadian assistance to Grenadian Police

Oct 20 1984
Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Joe Clark, and the Solicitor General of Canada, Mr. Elmer MacKay, have announced that Canada will contribute equipment and training to the Royal Grenada Police Force.

The government's decision is in response to a direct appeal by the interim government of Grenada for assistance in restructuring the Police Force following last year's events in Grenada.

A news release

from the Canadian High Commission said Canadian assistance, to be undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), is valued at up to C\$800,000. It will be used primarily to install a telecommunica-

tions system in police stations on the island, the neighbouring Grenadian island of Carriacou and police vessels and vehicles. The assistance package also includes the provision of photographic equipment and related technical

assistance from members of the RCMP to enable the Royal Grenada Police Force to re-establish its Central Records Registry, the training of six middle-management police officers, and curriculum-planning assistance to the Caribbean Regional Police Training Centre in Barbados, which provides basic training for Police Forces of the Eastern Caribbean including that of Grenada.

Mr. Clarke noted that the maintenance of law and order by a

trained, disciplined and apolitical Constabulary was a necessary prerequisite for orderly economic and social development to take place, and would be essential to the success of the general elections in Grenada scheduled for December 3.

Mr. MacKay pointed out that Canadian support for the rebuilding of the Royal Grenada Police Force was being provided by the RCMP on a one-time minimum requirement basis and was intended to complement increased development efforts of Canada and other

Western countries in Grenada. Mr. MacKay added that, as the Minister responsible to Parliament for the RCMP, he was pleased that the forces internationally recognized capability was being put to use to help one of Canada's Commonwealth partners.

The Gleaner Oct 15 1984

Grenada 19 said defenceless

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 14, (CANA)

Nineteen leftist leaders were today 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 Queens 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." But he will not be appearing the situation.

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 weekend 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.

Tight security is expected for the trial, which will be held at a specially-built court near the Richmond Hill prison.

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.

"We must make an example of these traitors and betrayers of our people's majesty," he said.

The coup and subsequent invasion ended four-and-a-half years of rule by the NJM, and followed growing strains between Bishop and orthodox marxists in the Party.

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. The exact number of deaths has yet to be ascertained but Bishop and seven associates were killed inside the Fort.

An official of the Interim Government earlier this year said more than 110 died, but that investigations were continuing. Bishop's body was never recovered.

Another 45 Grenadians were said by U.S. officials to have died in the invasion which followed six days after Bishop's death, in response to a call from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

When charges were first brought against 20 former leaders of the PRG last February, crowds jeered and threatened the accused outside a St. George's courtroom.

Preliminary hearings did not begin until June, following repeated protests by the defence on constitutional issues, after which the detained went on a brief hunger strike to protest about conditions in Richmond Hill prison.

Magistrate Lyle St. Paul completed his preliminary inquiry in August, which found there was insufficient evidence against one of the accused, former army Major Ian St. Bernard.

The trial is taking place in the midst of campaigning for the December 3 general elections.

Three main parties are contesting the elections to return the Caribbean island to democracy.

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Grenadians urged to make good showing at polls

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 12, (CANA)

The head of Grenada's Interim Government Nicholas Brathwaite has urged all registered voters here to give the campaigning politicians a good listen and then turn out in large numbers in general elections scheduled for December 3.

"I think that every Grenadian who is registered to vote should listen to the programmes and the policies of the political parties and should arrive at a decision as to which party they are going to

support, and come elections day they should go out and cast their vote," he commented to CANA.

Those persons who still had doubts as to whether they should vote in the elections, the first since 1976, would be making a serious mistake if they did not, Brathwaite said.

An 85 per cent turnout on polling day would give the entire Interim Government "the greatest satisfaction we could wish for the effort which we have made on

behalf of our country during the past year," Brathwaite declared. Just under 50,000 persons have been registered to vote.

Four parties are expected to face the polls: the New National Party (NNP) with leader Herbert Blaize, the Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister, Eric Gairy, which won the last elections held in 1976, the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) and the Christian Democratic Labour Party (CDLP) of Winston Whyte.

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The Gleaner Oct. 21 1984

The Sunday Gleaner, October 21, 1984

More than a Grenadian tragedy

"At 4.15 a.m. this morning, the People's Revolutionary Army seized control of the army barracks at True Blue. The barracks were burned to the ground. After half-an-hour struggle, the forces of Gairy's army were completely defeated, and surrendered...

"The criminal dictator, Eric Gairy, apparently sensing that the end was near, yesterday fled the country, leaving orders for all opposition forces, including especially the people's leaders to be massacred..."

(NJM's broadcast statement over 'Radio Free Grenada' at 10:30 a.m. on March 13, 1979.)

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

The People's Revolutionary Armed Forces has as of 3.00p.m. today established a Revolutionary Military Council which will form the government of the country until normality is restored..."

(General Hudson Austin over 'Radio Free Grenada' on 10 p.m. October 19, 1983.)

IT WAS ON a date like this on a bright, sunny Wednesday morning when they came, by the thousands, and freed him from the house where he officially lived as their Prime Minister but where he was being held as a prisoner for a week ... uncertain of his future.

They carried him first shoulder high, to freedom. Never was there a scene like this in the history of the Spice Island of the Caribbean, not even, according to the historians, during the best days of such revolutionary and nationalist figures like Julien Fedon.

Panic and excitement filled the atmosphere... panic among those with the guns, the ones who had lied about the leadership qualities of this charismatic political figure who was then moving with the people to of all places Fort Rupert!

Little did he know that here, at this formidable garrison, where he sat as a prisoner of Gairy in a cell on the day of Grenada's independence, 10 years ago, he and some of his finest comrades were going to be executed — by other 'comrades'.

The Gleaner
Oct. 21, 1984

Two events to mark Grenada invasion

This Thursday is the anniversary of the United States-led invasion of Grenada, and both the Press Association of Jamaica and the Jamaica Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Grenada have functions planned here in remembrance of the event.

Mr. Ramsey Clarke, former Attorney General of the United States, and Mrs. Clarke will be visiting Jamaica from tomorrow for three days as guests of the Defence Committee.

Mr. Clarke, who had an active interest in Grenada prior to and since the death of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, will speak at a public lecture in the UWI Assembly Hall on Thursday at 7 p.m. on: "The Effects of the U.S. Invasion of Grenada on Political and Economic Freedoms in the Caribbean".

The other function is presentation of a video documentary entitled 'Grenada: Pretext for Invasion' by the PAJ at its headquarters, the Press Club, 10 Surbiton Road, Kingston 10, starting 8 p.m. Thursday.

Oct. 21, 1984

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Oct. 27, 1984

Elections supervisor fired, workers strike

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 26, (CANA)

About 40 employees at Grenada's Parliamentary elections office have gone on strike to protest the decision of Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to revoke the appointment of ailing lawyer Roy Chasteau as supervisor of elections six weeks before polling day.

Chasteau is just out of hospital after suffering a heart attack.

The employees put up nearly a dozen posters in front of their building supporting Chasteau and calling for Sir Paul to avoid any confrontation which could have serious implications for the December 3 elections.

"No Roy Chasteau no work", "Our loyalty stands. Roy Chasteau brand forever", "No supervisor no elections", and "Scoon is a bee and he stinging everybody", some of the placards said.

Other placards indicated that the employees are not prepared to work under Health Education Officer Alphonsus Redhead who was appointed by the Governor-General to replace Chasteau, who was sacked for health reasons.

A single policeman carrying a pistol is manning the gates leading into the elections building preventing civilians from entering the area.

Redhead who reported for work today is meeting with Sir Paul to discuss the workers demand for an immediate meeting with all staffers at the elections office to resolve the issue.

The new supervisor told CANA that he had been in contact with the Governor-General today on the issue and Sir Paul invited a three-man delegation from the office to meet him at Government House.

Sir Paul handed Chasteau a letter yesterday stating that because of his recent illness and because of the close proximity of the elections he had decided to revoke his appointment as supervisor of elections.

The elections are to return Grenada to constitutional rule after four-and-a-half years of left-wing revolution ended last October with a bloody coup and subsequent U.S.-led military intervention to restore order.

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The Gleaner Oct 23 1984

Hearing begins into challenge of Grenada court's legality ²³

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 23 (AP) defendants in the Maurice Bishop murder case. At the opening session this morning, defence attorney Clarence Hughes argued that the only court in Grenada with valid legal standing is the Grenada and Associated States Supreme Court.

October 19, 1983, slayings of Bishop and seven others are challenging the jurisdiction of the Grenada court to try them.

A hearing opened today in the High Court here into a challenge of the Court's jurisdiction filed on behalf of the 19

Hughes said the court established by the late Prime Minister's People's Revolutionary Government was illegal because it does not comply with the provisions of Grenada's constitution. The constitution was suspended by Bishop after the 1979 coup that overthrew the Government of then Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy.

Hughes argued that the length of time a rebel Government stays in power and the international recognition it receives have no bearing on that Government's legality or constitutionality in the local courts.

The 19 former Government and army officials charged with the

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Laughing, planning

The men who apparently felt that they understood Marxism-Leninism better than 'social democrats' of the then NJM — a view of themselves that led to their fatal misinterpretation of the mood and aspirations of the Grenadian masses turned out to be political ignoramuses.

They lacked the nimbleness of intellect to appreciate that in placing Bishop under 'house arrest', they were painting themselves into a corner, and by executing him they would be delivering their revolution into the hands of those who had long ago toyed with the idea of an invasion of the island.

This writer recalls how very comradely and peacefully Bishop lived with the very 'revolutionary comrades' who were to take up arms against him.

Call it the consequence of power hunger, the result of a well-conceived imperialist plot executed by the CIA. Dismiss it all as a tragic mix of political idiocy and treachery; of the political madness of men and women otherwise known for their charm, and capacity for hard work.

Whatever the conclusion Bishop was dead and so was the "big revolution in a small country", as the NJM top cadres loved to repeat.

Ronald Reagan, a politician of enormous power as head of the greatest military-industrial complex on earth but with a very simplistic notion of politics in this region was now in charge in this tiny Caribbean island.

"Early this morning", he declared in Washington on October 25, 1983, "forces from six Caribbean democracies and the United States began a landing, or landings, on the island of Grenada in the eastern Caribbean..."

We know the rest! Mr. Reagan's military personnel are still among what is called a "peace-keeping" force in Grenada. They will be there, long after the outcome of the current murder trials in St. George's and the general elections fixed for December 3.

We still do not know for sure the whereabouts of the remains of the bullet-riddled bodies of Bishop and his other executed comrades. One year after 'bloody Wednesday', Bishop's widow, Angela, and their two children will simply have to share the hope of Bishop's aging mother, Alimenta, and the relatives of other victims of October 19, that they may yet have the opportunity of burying the bones of these martyrs in the traditions that is peculiar to their religious faith and culture.

"Maurice wasn't just an ordinary leader" Angela Bishop reflected during a conversation about her love and life with the slain national hero of Grenada. "He was an extraordinary leader. The leadership position was thrust on him... Maurice was extremely selfless. I think this is the one thing about him that he has to be remembered for..."

The widows, the mothers, fathers and children of other October 19 martyrs undoubtedly have much to tell us of the fine qualities of all those killed at Fort Rupert.

Execution day at Fort Rupert was more than a Grenadian tragedy. There must be no such recurrence. And no more military invasion into any Caribbean land.

Whose orders?

The execution order had gone out, from men who had considered Maurice Bishop too poor a disciple of Marxism-Leninism to remain the symbol of the revolutionary process started on March 13, 1979.

Kill him, kill them all... these bourgeois democrats whose politics and life-styles were now, according to the men with the guns, posing a threat to the survival of the "Revolution".

Ironically, they were still shouting: "Forward ever, backward never", even as the acts of execution were being performed.

Why gave the orders? Who actually did the executing? We must await the outcome of the current court trials in St. George's.

In the tradition of British jurisprudence those facing murder charges must be presumed innocent until proven guilty. Those who believe in democracy must understand why all the accused are entitled to a fair trial, nothing less.

Fidel Castro, reacting to the Fort Rupert executions of October 19, had emotionally but correctly declared:

"No doctrine, no principle or proclaimed revolutionary position, and no internal division can justify atrocious events like the physical elimination of Bishop and the group of outstanding and worthy leaders..."

It was all over, both Bishop and the "reve", as Grenadians fondly referred to their social experiment under the PRG.

The radical uprising at the True Blue barracks that ended Eric Gairy's corrupt and repressive rule to usher in the NJM's proclaimed "new dawn" on March 13, 1979, climaxed with the gruesome tragedy, unprecedented in the anglophone Caribbean's modern political history at the

Oct. 25, 1984
fort named after Bishop's father, himself murder victim of the dark days of Gairyism.

And now Eric Gairy who, in the words of the NJM's March 13, 1979 broadcast, had "fled", was back in Grenada laughing and planning.

The Gleaner. Oct. 22, 1984

THE DAILY GLEANER, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1984

PAGE SEVEN

One year after the invasion is still controversial

ST. GEORGE'S, (AP):

The invasion of Grenada was a political plus for U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Caribbean leaders who participated, but those who opposed the invasion remain unconvinced it was justified.

Meanwhile, in the months since the invasion, there has been skepticism about the efficiency of the U.S. military's performance, which was highly praised by Washington in the immediate aftermath.

Those who criticized the military said nine of the 20 Americans killed died from accidents — helicopter crashes, drownings and "friendly fire" killed by errant American bullets.

Although initial Washington briefings — conducted with the U.S. news media barred from free access until the invasion's fifth day — called Grenada a heavily fortified Soviet-Cuban "Colony", the island actually had little modern weaponry to defend the some 730 Cubans and fewer than 2,000 Grenadian soldiers from nearly 6,000 invaders.

A follow-up Pentagon report in June, rebutting a critical study by a private group called the Military Re-

form Institute, praised the bravery and "combat initiatives" of the parachuting army rangers who were the invasion's first wave, but did say the army's secretive anti-terrorist "Delta Force" didn't complete its mission.

Reagan has touted the Grenada action as a foreign policy success. Democratic challenger Walter Mondale has steered away from criticizing the invasion, which was accepted by most Americans, according to opinion polls.

Of seven Caribbean nations which sought the U.S. invasion and sent troops to quell what they called a threat to regional stability, four called "snap elections," as allowed under the British Parliamentary systems followed by the former colonies. Three — Jamaica, Antigua and Barbuda and St. Kitts-Nevis — won smashing re-elections, while a fourth — St. Vincent and the Grenadines — lost to an opponent who also had favoured the invasion.

But the invasion was widely criticized internationally, including by U.S. friends in Western Europe and Latin America. And there are those in the Caribbean region who believe it could yet emerge as a negative issue.

"I think it could go the other way, now that we've had a year under the light of reason," said Errol Barrow, the opposition leader on Barbados, where Prime Minister Tom Adams was a key supporter.

Barrow, the island's leader in 1961-'76, pointed out that Barbados' sluggish economy has suffered because two major trading partners — Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana — have reduced trade with Barbados since the invasion, which they opposed.

Prime Minister George Chambers of Trinidad, an oil-producing nation that has the region's strongest economy, promoted regional economic and diplomatic embargoes against the radical army Junta that took power on Grenada after the October 19 execution of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop following a leftist power struggle on the tiny island.

Chambers felt betrayed because, he said, his government wasn't informed of the invasion by its Caribbean allies, Guyana, a leftist nation at odds with the United States, and Belize and the Bahamas, the two farthest-flung English-speaking Caribbean nations, also were opposed.

Barrow said reprisals against the Junta could have come on the regional level or the United Nations.

"I don't like the idea of the United States playing big brother for the region," said Barrow, whose government was pro-west.

The Reagan administration, defending the invasion, pointed to the widespread acceptance by the Grenadian population. A television network's poll in the month after the invasion indicated 90 percent support from the some 100,000 Grenadians.

But critics say the invasion relieved the Grenadians of a problem they would have solved themselves.

"It would have been only a matter of time before the Leninist aspirations of Coard (Bishop's more-radical Deputy, Bernard) and Austin (Gen. Hudson, head of the army Junta) were swept away by Grenadians themselves. The U.S. invasion robbed them of that opportunity," wrote Hugh O'Shaughnessy, a **London Observer** reporter who authored a book on the crisis.

"The people would have welcomed invaders from outer space after the takeover of the Coard fas-

cists," said Kendrick Radix, a Bishop Cabinet Minister and loyalist.

Radix said Bishop's successors had virtually no popular support.

"Guns are transitory. People are more powerful in the end," Radix said "When you (U.S.) had your bloody civil war, slaughtering millions of people, there was no foreign invasion. France had a civil war. England had a civil war. It's part of history a stage through which people reach maturity." U.S. officials have said the "Civil war" scenario is unrealistic because the Soviet Union and Cuba would have beefed up the radical Junta, rather than lose a Caribbean stronghold and the international airport that was largely Cuban-built.

Castro said his government had no relations with Coard or Austin and would have pulled out after completing the airport, which Cubans began building in November 1979. He charged those who overthrew Bishop — a close personal friend — with being "knowing or unknowing allies of imperialism," an important reason given for the invasion was the presence of 631 American medical students on the island.

The officials of the off-shore school initially opposed the invasion, then agreed.

Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, vice-Chancellor, said the school co-operated with Austin's Junta in hopes of ensuring the students' safety.

Bourne said while there was never any evident threat of an Iran-like hostage situation, there was likely to be "an intensification of resistance to (the Junta), a very difficult and very bloody event.

"Nobody really knew who was doing what. The situation was chaos — volatile and scary," he said.

Bourne acted as an intermediary between Austin and U.S. diplomats, and became convinced Austin wasn't capable of running the country and that the lack of command was dangerous. Austin, Coard and 17 other people currently face murder and conspiracy charges in the Bishop execution.

But he added that while the U.S. invaders evacuated all the students without an injury, there was ample opportunity for hostage-taking because students were divided on two campuses and many lived off-campus.

"We really have to thank the Cubans and the (Grenadian army) for not hurting any students or taking any hostages," Bourne said. "I think Mr. Reagan to some extent has them to thank for the political success of the mission.

Oct 7, 1984 The Aleaner

Editorials

Oct 8, 1984

THE GRENADIAN ELECTIONS

The Governor General of Grenada, Sir Paul Scoon, has announced that elections will be held in that country on Monday, December 3 this year.

The electoral list, which is not yet ready, will almost certainly be of some 50,000, that is 50 percent of the estimated population of 100,000.

Campaigning has been going on for sometime, and the elections will be between Sir Eric Gairy's, Grenada United Labour Party (GULP), the New National Party, a recently formed merger of three centrist parties headed by Mr. Herbert Blaize, 65-year-old attorney-at-law, who was Grenada's Premier in 1962 to 1967 as head of the Grenada National Party.

On the far left is the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, the inheritors of the New Jewel Movement which led the coup on March 13, 1979 and which came to grief in October 1983.

Another party will be the Christian Democratic Labour Party, headed by Mr. Winston Whyte who was elected to Parliament in 1976 as head of the United People's Party, but then was thrown into jail by

Mr. Bishop.

The campaign will be vigorous, we believe, though, from reports reaching us by objective observers, the people of Grenada are not too keen about holding elections this year.

Yet those who heeded the request of Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to take action to halt the spread of dangerous Marxism, following the killing of Maurice Bishop on October 19, were anxious to have democracy returned to Grenada by the ballot box.

We hope, as we have said in earlier editorials, that the people of Grenada will eschew the extremes and choose wisely for balanced and moderate development of their country. But whatever their choice, it is incumbent on countries outside of Grenada to respect the democratic choice of that country.

To enable that choice to be deemed democratic, every effort must be made by the interim government and by friendly governments of the Eastern Caribbean, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica in giving them every protection, every assistance to ensure free and fair elections.

Oct. 17, 1984 The Gleaner.

Oct. 17, 1984

Trial of 19 Grenadians postponed

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 16 (COMBINED WIRES)

The murder trial of 19 former government and military officials was postponed today, after one of the suspects, Phyllis Coard, collapsed in the courtroom.

Mrs. Coard, falling out of her chair, then told the judge she had been on a hunger strike for six weeks.

After a brief hearing Chief Justice Archibold Nedd adjourned the case until November. He said he would appoint a doctor to examine Mrs. Coard, and that she should also be examined by a doctor of her choice and a doctor of the prosecution's choice.

"I don't recognise the legality of this court," said Andy Mitchell, the first accused approached by the court.

"I would like to inform the court as to why I do not recognise this court," shouted former deputy prime minister Bernard Coard before Nedd told him that it was not the place to make speeches.

All the defendants made brief references to the position of the court and remained silent when asked whether they were innocent or guilty of the charges.

The Grenada Supreme Court trial, being held in a makeshift courtroom next to Richmond Hill Prison because of security reasons, follows an August 8 ruling by a magistrate that enough evidence was presented in a preliminary inquiry to send the case to trial.

The magistrate dismissed charges against one defendant. Those facing trial include ex-deputy prime minister Bernard Coard, his wife who was a vice-minister, and Army General Hudson Austin.

They are charged with murder and conspiracy in the October 19,

1983, executions of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three cabinet ministers and four other close supporters. The executions, following a power struggle in the leftist government, triggered a U.S. invasion six days later.

The trial's delay was already assured because no attorneys appeared to represent the defence. Delano Harrison, part of a seven-person team of Jamaican attorneys which represented the suspects in a preliminary inquiry, said the suspects had failed to raise money to pay their defence.

Nedd said he would seek to appoint the same seven Jamaican team for the trial. Under Grenada law, murder defendants unable to pay attorneys can then receive court-appointed representation that will be paid for by the court.

Mrs. Coard, who appeared when she entered the courtroom, subsequently fell out of her chair and to the floor. Her husband and others rushed to her side.

After a few minutes, she said to Nedd: "I have been on hunger strike for six weeks. I have not been allowed to see a doctor of my choice or my lawyer."

"If Mrs. Coard doesn't keep quiet, she will be dealt with, sick or not," Nedd warned. "I must say her voice doesn't sound like an ill person."

Oct. 16, 1984

The Gleaner

Biggest security operations ever as... Oct. 16, 1984

Grenada 19 goes on trial

ST. George's, Grenada, Oct. 15, Cana

Grenadian authorities today 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 tomorrow 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 tomorrow 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. Tomorrow, 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 peace-keeping 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 defense 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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Oct. 9, 1988

The Gleaner.

Gairy's party to present manifesto Thursday

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 8, (CANA)

The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of ex-Prime Minister Eric Gairy says it will present its manifesto for public

scrutiny on Thursday with general elections to return the island to elected government seven weeks away.

GULP, which formed the last elected Govern-

ment here before it was toppled in a 1979 left-wing coup by the New Jewel Movement (NJM) said that among the highlights of the manifesto would be the Party's desire, if elected, to have a permanent United States presence on the island.

The 33-year old Party in its official organ *The Grenadian Guardian* said a GULP government would aim at strengthening friendship with Britain and other traditional friends of Grenada, as well as pursue a foreign policy guided by British and American Western-type democracy.

The paper also said a GULP government would give priority to improvements in roads and bridges, electricity, telephone, water, government buildings and the sewer system, as well as institute an immediate inquiry in the Government-owned Grenada Electricity Services (GES).

GULP would, in addition, have an immediate investigation carried out into the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) launched by the NJM in 1982, it added.

According to the *Grenadian Guardian* the NIS investigation would be aimed at alleviating



Eric Gairy

"the hardships being experienced by contributors, and to present a fair and reasonable scheme acceptable to the people."

The paper said the manifesto would also outline an elected GULP government's policy on support for all private enterprises, re-introduction of the annual Easter water parade sports and cultural event abolished by the previous Government, and plans for free banking — similar to off-shore banking.

Sir Eric told CANA that the Party would hold a mini-convention today to present an unnamed candidate in place of barrister Herbert Squires in the urban constituency of St. George's North West for the December 3 elections.

He said GULP's full slate of 15 candidates could be released officially tomorrow. GULP won nine of the 15 seats in the last elections held in 1976.

Oct. 8, 1984

The Gleaner.

Grenadians urged to commemorate death of Bishop

Oct 8/84

ST. GEORGES, Oct. 7 (CANA)

of mourning.

The political party formed in memory of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has appealed to Grenadians to commemorate the anniversary of his death on October 19 as a day

The Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) urged countrymen to wear black or other colours of mourning as a mark of respect "for the fallen heroes of the people."

The appeal was contained in a front page article in the party's organ **Indies Times**.

Bishop, along with foreign minister Unison Whiteman, education minister Jacqueline Creft and housing minister

Norris Bain were killed at army headquarters during a military takeover by Bishop's opponents in his Peoples Revolutionary Government.

Government officials here estimate that at least 110 other people perished

in the bloody events.

A U.S.-led invasion swiftly toppled the military government six days later. The non-political interim government installed has set December 3 as the date for general elections to restore the island's parliamentary system of government. The mbpm is contesting the poll.

The **Indies Times** said one year has passed without Grenadians having a chance to mourn the loss of Bishop and the other.

It said "these fighters", who gave their lives for the freedom of Grenada had paid a debt which the nation

cannot repay.

"Our responsibility and our duty is to give them the highest honour and so we must make October 19 a truly heroes day," it said.

the paper repeated allegations that the interim government had covered up the whereabouts of the remains of bishop and his cabinet ministers. The government has already denied any knowledge of Bishop's body.

Among the activities being planned by the foundation to mark the day of mourning are a church service, a cultural show and a rally at the St George's market square.

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The Gleaner Oct. 10, 1984
Oct. 10, 1984

Trial of Grenada's 19 begins on Tuesday

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct 9 (CANA)

Grenada Chief Justice Archibald Nedd announced today that the trial of 19 former government and army officials for the murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop a year ago would begin next Tuesday.

Nedd's announcement came at a ceremony marking the commencement of the October Assizes of the High Court.

He said the accused, who are also arraigned for the murder of three members of Bishop's cabinet and four others, would be required to plead guilty or innocent when the case begins.

However legal sources here said the 19 are still unrepresented by counsel and would request a postponement to allow them to raise enough money to retain lawyers.

Among those charged are former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, ex-army commander Hudson Austin, and former cabinet minister Selwyn Strachan.

The charges stem from a military coup last October 19 by radical members of Bishop's Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG). Soldiers sprayed bullets at a crowd which had gathered at army headquarters hours after supporters freed Bishop from house arrest ordered by opponents in his government.

Government officials here say at least 110 people died in the incident.

Nedd said the trial would not be taking place in any of the two high court buildings in downtown St. George's because of a lack of adequate accommodation. A building near to the main prison, that housed the preliminary inquiry into the charges, would be used instead.

The prosecution retains the five-member team, led by former Trinidad and Tobago Attorney General Karl Hudson-Phillips, that appeared in the inquiry.

The others are Jamaican Queens Counsel Velma Hylton, attorneys Odel Adams and Doodnauth Singh of Guyana and Ulric Dougan of Trinidad and Tobago.

None of the Jamaican lawyers who represented the accused in the inquiry were present at today's court sitting.

One of them, Delano Harrison who made a court appearance in another case here yesterday told **CANA** he had not been retained by his two clients. He declined to comment on the situation regarding his colleagues.

The trial is taking place as Grenadians prepare for general elections on December 3 to restore the island's parliamentary system of government.

The interim-political government overseeing the vote was installed after the United States led an invasion to topple the post-Bishop military government after six days in power.

The Gleaner Oct. 12, 1984
Oct 12, 1984

GULP promises freedom of speech if elected

ST. GEORGE'S,
Oct. 11, (CANA)

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 yesterday 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.

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The Gleaner Oct. 9, 1984

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THE DAILY GLEANER

GULP plans big protest for airport opening

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 8, (CANA)

The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of former Prime Minister Eric Gairy plans a "mammoth demonstration" on October 28 to protest the official opening of the Point Salines International Airport, according to a letter sent by the Party to the interim administration here.

The letter to Nicholas Brathwaite, head of the Advisory Council which now rules Grenada, was signed by 24 GULP supporters and copied to United States Ambassador Loren Lawrence.

"We cannot see any justification whatever in your committee's decision to hurriedly open our international airport at Point Salines with most of its facilities unfinished," the letter said, adding: "We therefore hereby formally wish to inform you of our decision to mount a mammoth demonstration on October 28, the day announced for implementing your decision."

The airport, located on the southern tip of the island, was started by the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) with Cuban assistance which ended with last October's U.S.-led invasion to topple a leftwing military junta that had overthrown the PRG. Since then, the United States has provided the majority of funds for its completion.

U.S. Embassy officials here have supported the Council's decision to go ahead with the opening despite suggestions, mainly from GULP, that the ceremony should be performed by an elected

government. General elections, the first since 1976, are due here on December 3.

"We fail to understand why any group would oppose opening up this important facility as soon as is practical to do so," the officials said.

The officials said the U.S. felt the new airport would stimulate activity in several import sectors of the Grenadian economy and would further support the efforts of the Interim Government to revitalise the economy as a key element of the democratic future of Grenada.

Asked whether the U.S. Embassy had anything to do with the selection of the date for the ceremony or the naming of the facility, one official told CANA: "We had nothing to do with the particular date chosen, and we didn't talk to them either about the naming of the airport."

The Gleaner Oct. 16, 1984

Oct. 16, 1984

Kenrick Radix heads MBPM candidate list

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Oct. 15, CANA

Party leader Kenrick Radix was among five candidates named today by the Left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement to contest Grenada's December 3 general elections.

The party had previously named Einstein Louison, brother of agriculture minister in the ousted People's Revolutionary Government George to run in the country's first general elections since the PRG seized power from the Eric Gairy Administration in a coup five years ago.

Radix will run in St. George's South East, one of 15 constituencies.

George Louison, jailed by a military junta during political unrest that preceded the October 25 U.S.-led invasion, will run in the ST. Mark's constituency and former Ambassador to the Eastern Caribbean economist George Bullen, an ex-executive secretary of the Caribbean Investment Corporation, will contest the seat for ST. George's, the capital.

Carlton Bernard, a physical education trainer, was named for the ST. Andrew's south west constituency. Small businessman Lyle Bullen will run for the Carriacou seat.

The movement, which comprises colleagues of executed former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, said it would announce its other candidates shortly.

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The Gleaner Oct. 19, 1984

Humphrey to appeal extradition order

ST. GEORGE'S,
Oct. 18, (CANA)

Trade union leader Chester Humphrey says he will appeal against a Magistrate's ruling yesterday that he be extradited to the United States to face gun smuggling charges.

Magistrate Jerome Forde upheld an American request that Humphrey, arrested in the U.S. in 1979 along with James Wardally, a Grenada-born naturalised American, return to stand trial on charges of smuggling large quantities of weapons to Grenada.

Humphrey and Wardally escaped to Grenada while on bail and played active roles in the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Wardally has not been seen here for some time.

In giving his decision, Forde said he found that the offences involved are covered by an extradition treaty between the two countries.

He ordered that the trade unionist be kept in custody pending his re-

moval from the U.S.

Humphrey criticised the Magistrate's decision saying "nowhere in the Magistrate's summary of the (U.S) deposition before him did he use the word alleged. Those depositions were taken as the absolute truth."

His lawyer Robert Forde said, "in essence, it is a political decision."

Legal sources said that if Humphrey is not returned to the U.S. within two months, the extradition proceedings will be void.

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Grenadian dilemma

Oct. 19, 1984

The statement at the trial in Grenada of the 19 accused of the murder of and conspiracy to murder the late Maurice Bishop, that some of them did not recognise the constitutionality of the court trying them, is more than a vain gesture. For there are those who will uphold the view of the accused that the court, which is a court under the laws of Mr. Bishop, cannot be said to be constitutional. It is a paradox that it is Mr. Bishop's dictatorially announced law and court which Mr. Coard and others do not now recognise. Bishop did in effect suspend the constitution which existed up to March 13, 1979; and there are some who believe that on assumption of power in November last year, the interim council should have suspended all the Bishop laws and should have returned the country to the constitution which it enjoyed before Bishop took over by a coup.

It may be, therefore, that when the trial proceeds, it will turn not so much on their guilt or otherwise in respect of the murder and the conspiracy to murder Bishop, but on whether they can be constitutionally tried in a court set up by their own former Prime Minister and dictator, Maurice Bishop. It would be an interesting irony of history, if they should be freed because of their non-recognition of a court which they helped to set up, in the view of some, illegally.

Opinions on this Page, except for those in the Editorials above, do not necessarily reflect the views of the GLEANER

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The Gleaner Oct, 19, 1984

Full-strength police force expected by mid '85

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 18, (CANA)

Grenada's police force should be up to full numerical strength by the middle of next year, a British official said.

John Kelly, resident British diplomat here, said there are currently 450 members in the force and the full complement of 650 should be reached by mid-1985.

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The *Gleaner* Oct 19, 1984
Oct. 19, 1984.

De-bugging the Grenada trial

By Alister Hughes
ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 18, (CANA)
For journalists trying to bear

filing deadlines they're a must,
but for the people handling safety
arrangements for the murder

trial of 19 ex-Government and
army officials wrist watches are
just another security threat.

Journalists covering the trial of
the leftists, which opened last Tues-
day and has been postponed until
November 1, have been forced to
abandon watches and electronic
equipment.

Security for this high court trial,
resulting from a 1983 "palace coup"
in which a Prime Minister and other
government leaders were killed, is
probably the tightest ever laid on
for a legal battle, with people trying
to reach the special court-house
having to go through at least three
security check points.

Normally, the high court meets
in the Parliament building, in the
middle of a built-up area in St.
George's, the Grenada capital.

But for security reasons the trial
of the 19 accused of murdering
former Prime Minister Bishop and
others is being held outside St.
George's in a building near the
Richmond Hill prisons.

The first check point you meet is
half a mile from the courthouse. I
showed my little green identification
card issued by the Grenada Govern-
ment Information Service and was
allowed to drive on.

Two hundred yards beyond was
another check point and there I was
told I would have to walk.

Before moving on, however, I
dealt with a policeman in a small
roadside booth who had a big book
in his lap. He looked at my I.D.
card, entered my name and address
in the book and waved me on.

At the third check point there
was a large sign: "The following

items are prohibited (a) cameras, (b)
tape recorders, (c) watches and (d)
all electronic equipment."

I was not carrying a camera, tape
recorder or any electronic equip-
ment. I know these things cannot be
taken into court. I had with me my
house and car keys, note book, pen,
watch and a small mail order cata-
logue I wanted to glance through if
there were any delays in court.

Nobody at this check point said
anything about the watch. A po-
liceman in another little roadside
booth with a big book in his lap
looked at my I.D. card and took
down my name and address.

That was the curtain raiser on
the final big check.

In a small room a few yards from
the court-house, people who had
queued to observe the trial were
being "de-watched."

When my turn came, I did not
wait to be asked: I whipped off my
10 dollar watch and presented it to
the policeman, who gave me a rec-
eipt and wrote my name and address
in a big book.

After I had been given the usual
electronic frisking, I started to leave,
"watch-less" but with a catalogue to
while away the time until the hear-
ing started.

Then I was jolted. "May we have
that catalogue please, sir," a po-
liceman said. It wasn't a request. It
was a demand.

The catalogue went into a plastic
bag with my watch.

It took me a while to figure out
why anyone would consider my
catalogue a security threat. That
catalogue from the American com-
pany Radio Shack is full of electron-
ic equipment.

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Today is anniversary of Bishop's death

ST. GEORGE'S, Oct. 18, (CANA)

Tomorrow marks one year since Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet colleagues and more than 100 others were killed in a bloody military coup triggering the U.S.-led invasion six days later.

The slayings at army headquarters at

Fort Rupert was sparked off by a bitter leadership feud between Bishop, and his Marxist hardline deputy Bernard Coard for control of the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which formed the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The first anniversary of the coup is being marked with a memorial church service and rally by supporters and

former close political colleagues of the late Prime Minister.

The new left-wing Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (MBPM) of former Government Ministers Kenrick Radix and George Louison are also calling on Grenadians to wear black arm bands or clothes of mourning to mark the occasion.

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