

University of Miami discussion on media role in Grenada struggle

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in Grenada. The theme of the Miami conference will be "Intercultural Communication on Latin America and the Caribbean."

Dr. Deosaran's paper will also examine the Grenada crisis against the background of the struggles between the and the Jamaica National Party and between wean media at Burnham's Peo tional Congress

AGE TWELVE

METAL WORKERS AGAINST GRENADA INVASION

GRENADA, October 26:

The International Metalworkers Federation which has affiliates in several Caribbean countries has strongly condemned the United States' invasion of Grenada.

In a statement from the Geneva headquarters of the 14 million-strong Federation, the IMF General Secretary, Herman Rebhan, said: "The U.S. invasion is a flagrant violation of the Charter of the Organisation of American States and an affront to interna-

tional law and order. The territorial integrity of independent sovereign states must be respected and military invasions must be condemned. We cannot condemn the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and accept the American invasion of Grenada. A very dangerous precedent has been set. The invasion shows that the Reagan Administration has now lost all sense of proportion and judgement in its foreign policy decisions. The sooner it is replaced

Invasion legal

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

I refer to the article "The Grenadian invasion was illegal" by Herbie Arthur (6-11-83). Respectfully, I disagree, and quote the same extract from the United Nations Charter, which says:

"No state shall..... tolerate.... the violent overthrow of the regime of another." Whatever else it is, the invasion appears to me to be legal.

I am, etc.,
MR. N. W.
HALLCHURCH
C/O ICA,
1B Goodwood Terrace
Kingston 10
November 6, 1983

Grenada and U.K.

THE EDITOR, Sir:- In the aftermath of the Grenada conflict one of the issues in my opinion is the question of the Queen as Head of State of Grenada, Jamaica et al.

In an interview with leading politicians in London broadcast on November 27, midday news on R.J.R., they were very firm in their convictions that Sir Paul Scoon had no right to ask for help from Grenada's neighbours, nor anybody for that matter, unless first consulting the Queen or the Government in place in Grenada at the time. I think this view is insidiously ridiculous considering what was opposed to be the Government at the time there; otherwise I can only assume that these politicians had no thought for the blacks of Grenada as they had for the whites of the Falklands. Should Sir Paul have gone to General Hudson et al? The state that the island was in could be considered an emergency; these politicians wanted Sir Paul to have consulted them in England first before requesting help? He would certainly have played into the hands of the Butchers of St. Georges.

In the case of Grenada the British acted like the Levite and the Priest in the Bible while the Americans acted the part of the good Samaritan; In fact they acted worse than the Priest and the Levite in that they are cussing off the good Samaritan.

I am etc.,
LEON LIVINGSTON
Cross Keys P.O.
Manchester
November 3, 1983

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Dec 1

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Grenada

THE EDITOR Sir:

The recent development in Grenada has made it incumbent on me to inform the public of a very important point that has been over-looked by many, yet it is pivotal in the debate of the invasion.

The point Sir is that law was made to serve man, that is, to enhance his well-being and not man to serve law. I believe in the importance of law, for without it I would not like to think what the world would be as a result of the many scoundrels in it.

However, law should be seen for what it is; a means to an end (man's good) and not an end in itself. It, therefore, implies that when a man-made law enacted to serve man is deemed to be detrimental to the well-being of society, if obeyed in a given situation, it should be violated in the light of wisdom or else law becomes an end and man is sacrificed in the interest of law. In such case law is deemed as more important than human beings which is a dangerous error.

In the context of the foregoing argument, the violation, if it is indeed a violation, of the international law principle of non-intervention by sending foreign troops into Grenada, in the light of the situation, has made God shout Amen in approval. Those who oppose it in the name of law are unwittingly trying to use the law to destroy the very thing for which the law was enacted, the good of man.

I want it to be clear that I am not talking about

Invasion

THE EDITOR Sir:

I have read most, but, alas, not all, of what has been written in your esteemed newspaper on the Grenadian issue and I should like a clarification.

Did external forces invade Grenada for territorial or self aggrandishment? If so then "it" was an "invasion" Or did Sir Paul Scoon, Grenada's Governor-General, invite external forces to rescue his fellow countrymen? If so "it" was a "rescue operation".

I am etc.,
SEMANTICA,
Kingston,
November 13, 1983.

God's timeless moral laws, but rather relative practical laws which were made with practical purposes in view, the laws which govern society.

Therefore, let us put law in its proper place and

see it as a means to benefit man and when it does not, it is irrelevant.

I am etc.,
SEATON WILSON
(PASTOR),

Falmouth P.O.
November 15, 1983.

OPINIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1983

Grenada awaits new dawn

GUARDIAN, Trinidad Nov. 6:

With the deepest regret our Guardian Newspapers must faithfully record the facts: We told the world that nothing good would have come of the Bishop era in Grenada.

We do not rejoice at Mr. Maurice Bishop's tragic and dastardly end. The impetuosity of his youth, the adulation of the mob, the surging feel of power racing through his head, through his veins, the compulsive personal satisfaction pervading his persona as he wine and dined with the powerful Russian Government and its satellites, all were responsible for his eventual assassination.

Mr. Bishop, to his own fatal disadvantage, chose to follow the path of doom, denigrating the efforts of people like ourselves who spent the years of his glory warning him, pleading with him, daring him to chose the path of the rule of law and of parliamentary democracy.

His defiant sneer was "Westminster democracy is dead in Grenada," uttered here just mere three months before his unforseen death.

Communist heel

Now Westminster democracy is being seeded in Grenada following the shambles and insane slaughter evoked by Mr. Bishop and Mr. Coard as each tried to out-puppet the other.

Each passing day shows how right we were, how unwittingly prescient we were, when from March 14, 1979 we warned that Mr. Bishop would not be

able to keep his promises to the people of Grenada.

By the time he died, Mr. Bishop could see clearly that he could not do so even if he had by then had undergone a change of heart and neither could his arch-rival Mr. Coard, for the waves of Communist overlords were coming in fast and furiously, bringing with them the tools of modern war, estimated to be worth in the end some \$90 million at least.

Early in this sad era we began to point out that Grenada was a threat to the security of all of us.

We saw the coup, popular as it was in some circles, as a real and present danger, a most dangerous precedent.

While we utterly deplored the principles and practices of Eric Gairy, the constitutional Prime Minister and premier Buffoon of Grenada, we chided the new JEWEL Movement for its failure to bring democracy to Grenada.

Within weeks, it was clear that if Gairy had been bad, Bishop would be worse and then finally the army would be the worst of all.

Our warnings were totally ignored, perhaps equally within Grenada as in Trinidad and Tobago and in the rest of the region. Self-appointed so called leftist leaders of thought in the Caribbean, some in high and influential roles, regarded our words as "editorial hyperbole" and financial Fascism or elite disregard of the wishes of the people. They sought refuse in nonsensical ploys like political pluralism and people's democracy.

While they debated the issue the Cubans, the Russians, the North Koreans, and the East Germans were busy turning Grenada into one of the world's best little military arsenals.

In Grenada's future there were not only a potential military airstrip, but missile pads and all the other works, ready to deal out death across a wide arc with Trinidad and Tobago as the plum prize.

The Cubans, as befits the role of a true satellite, provided the soldier/worker type of technician and bade them "die for the revolution." They did.

In so doing they proved to the hilt the case made by the American President that the Cubans were building not a tourist airport, but a military airport.

The nauseating killing of Mr. Bishop, his ministers and scores of defenceless men, women and children during the last scarlet month or so, has amply justified beyond any sophistry of legal argument and self-interested international geopoliticians, the intervention of the United States and the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States in the affairs of Grenada.

There was no other clear practical choice.

The recent past has been traumatic, and yet it contained intriguing high drama. Clearly the rift between Mr. Bishop and Mr. Coard could have been the result of divine intervention. God, as we say, put a hand and by enabling the two men to disagree set the stage for a new beginning of freedom for the peo-

ple of Grenada. Help in achieving this came from the courage and decisiveness of the OECS.

Unworthy role

In this high drama Trinidad and Tobago has played a most unworthy role, and in this regard we demand that Prime Minister George Chambers clear the name of this country. We insist that he stop hiding behind the "not informed" excuse and reveal the full details of the cause of the "misunderstanding" between Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados and this country's High Commissioner to that country, Mr. Basil Pitt.

The Majority of the people of Grenada and indeed Trinidad and Tobago and all over CARICOM welcomed the intervention. The UN General Assembly vote condemning it, has strengthened if anything the resolve of Caribbean people to support with greater fervour the rescue mission. The signs of relief around the Caribbean today is enough justification.

For about 15 years — 10 under Gairy and nearly five under Bishop — the people of Grenada have hungered for self-expression, free from the dreaded fists and batons of mongoose thugs, partisan police, Communist trained militia.

The wounds of mind and body that such an era have inflicted are deep and may in some cases be lasting. Lives have been shattered on many sides, families rent through political differences.

But hope lies eternal in the human heart and Grenada now awaits a new dawn.

Foreigners hold key posts in Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, December 2, (CANA):

Grenada has announced the temporary appointment of a number of foreigners to top posts in the island's prisons and police services, as the island moves to rebuild its security services following weeks of strife here.

Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police in Barbados Mervyn Holder has replaced Grenadian Pat McLeish as Police Commissioner, the state-owned Spice Isle Radio announced.

It said that Acting Assistant Commissioner of Police in St. Lucia George Rock was taking

over as Deputy Police Commissioner here.

The post of Commissioner of Prisons which became vacant when the man holding the post, Justin Roberts, was picked up and detained in the aftermath of the U.S. military operation will be held by Lionel Maloney, Acting Chief Officer of the Barbados Prisons Service.

Randolph York, the Assistant Superintendent of Prisons in St. Lucia has been appointed Grenada's Deputy Commissioner of Prisons.

The radio said the appointments would be for one year in the first instance and were made through "the kind cooperation of the Barbados and St. Lucian Governments."

Nicholas Brathwaite, acting chairman of the nine-man Interim Government set up here to return the country to normality following a bloody October 19 Army coup and subsequent U.S.-led military intervention said that McLeish, who is a controversial figure, was not fired from the job but sent on leave.

His replacement came less than 48 hours

after a mysterious leaflet appeared on the streets of St. George's calling on the new authorities to get rid of McLeish because of his close ties with the previous administration.

Leftist Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed along with three of his Ministerial colleagues and several civilians in the October 19 coup.

Bishop himself had come to power in a 1979 revolution that saw the ousting of the Eric Gairy regime.

Window on the world

Grenadian invasion and Soviet expansion

by Vincent Tulloch

The dust on the United States-led invasion of Grenada has more or less settled, at least on the surface and for the time being analysts will spend sometime trying to find out what exactly went on in that country and how involved were external powers.

In the case of the Soviet Union, the Kremlin will try to see what went wrong in their master plan, though it is unlikely that many tears will be shed for whatever went wrong. My opinion is that the Soviet leaders will argue that if they had succeeded in their plan, that would have been a feather in their cap but since they have failed, not much

had been lost. So it's business as usual.

In the West there will be two schools counting their cost. The Cubans must certainly be very concerned over the fact that they have been used in an experiment in which they are now left carrying the blame with years of carefully cultivated friendship in the English-speaking Caribbean shattered.

The United States for its part must be painstakingly assessing their finds

and realising that they barely made it on time to stop what was obviously a serious attempt by the Russians to strike a blow at the heart of western defence through a country which at a mere glance would be dismissed as insignificant in the global power struggle.

Let us look at some of the factors involved and see how the Russian attempt to beat the West on its own turf nearly succeeded.

Take a look at the areas of communist inspired infiltration in the region. At the extreme south of the Caribbean Basin is Grenada, move northerly just a few miles off the United States mainland and the Soviet satellite Cuba, sit comfortably there. Then move to the Central American region and there sit Nicaragua just a few miles

from the strategically important Panama Canal. And if you continue in the direction to Grenada to complete the triangle you will find Suriname some miles to the south.

What's the connection?

So you probably say, so what is the connection of this triangle? A lot, if one cares to look for it.

Let us flash our mind back to the Geneva talks on the reduction of intermediate range nuclear weapons which the Soviets walked out of with the arrival of some Pershing Missiles in Britain and components for cruise missiles in Italy. The Soviet Union has over the years threatened to bring intermediate range nuclear weapons within reach of the United States mainland

if the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) went ahead with its plan to base them in Europe.

This is where the recent tragedy in Grenada fits in. The Soviet Union like any other major power, but even more so because of its system of government decided that time was apparently running out in terms of its global plan and the role Grenada had to play.

There is no doubt that Grenada was destined to play a significant role in the global strategy of the Soviet Union. The finds of the American-led invasion forces attest to that. The airport at Point Salines which was being built by the Cubans was budgeted for US\$75million. Of that amount the European Community and other international funding agencies would provide about US\$15 million at the most. The remainder would be Cuba's responsibility. Cuba does not have that type of money when she is subsidised by several million

dollars a day by the Soviet Union. So the funding would have come from the Soviet Union via Cuba.

Desperately needed

It remains a fact that the airport is desperately needed by the Grenadians for tourism etc. and Prime Minister Bishop probably thought that it remained specifically for that. But when it became clear that it would be needed for other purposes the Soviet Union demanded that Bishop be put aside to speed up events. The airport fits exactly into the standard requirement of all Warsaw Pact military airports according to knowledgeable military sources.

It is also known that the Soviet Union had intentions to build a naval base in Grenada and with the satellite tracking station which was to be erected everything would be in place for submarine-

(Contd. on 15A)

Grenadian invasion

(Contd. from 11A)

based inter-mediate range missiles to be off the United States.

The global programme would fit in since under the agreement with the U.S. following the nuclear confrontation with Cuba in the Sixties, that state has been ruled out as a base for nuclear weapons.

The Soviet triangle in place would thus ensure that a presence in Grenada would in the time of war effectively cut off U.S. oil supplies from Venezuela and restrict severely the movement of supply for reinforcements to western

Europe through the Panama Canal.

It is estimated that conventional war in Europe could be fought for about a month by the Europeans but that reinforcements would be needed after that. Most supplies would pass through the Panama Canal from the U.S. west coast. A Soviet presence in Nicaragua would certainly interrupt such supply.

So the invasion of Grenada, though controversial, may have come in the nick of time to stop a bold challenge to western democracy by the Soviet Union.

Cleane Dec. 4, 1983

Cleaner Dec. 4, 1983

THE GRENADA AFTERMATH

by E.M. Richards of Kingstown, St. Vincent
in a letter to the Editor.

If they are not careful, Caribbean leaders could soon again encounter another episode far more distasteful than the Grenada fiasco. The unbelieving Thomases are always slow to forearm themselves to combat certain problems resulting in being too late for them to take action.

When Maurice Bishop and a handful of gunmen overthrew the lawfully elected Government of Sir Eric Gairy in the coup of 1979, journalistic prophesies, if heeded, could have saved the bloody Wednesday's onslaught. Between 1979 and 1981, three prophetic Articles written by me entitled, "The Grenada Situation, Grenada In Isolation and Grenada Prepares for War". They were published in

almost every Caribbean newspaper.

Our regional leaders ignored all recommendations and allowed the seed of the revolution to germinate and to spread in the rest of the region like an epidemic and strengthening those whose ambition was to overthrow Governments by force. Bomba and his gang in Union Island tried a similar stunt but failed because of Barbados's quick response to St. Vincent's S.O.S. St. Lucia and Dominica were spared all because of the presence of strong antidote of Leadership in those countries. Jamaica escaped all because of the saving grace of the U.S. dollars and the dynamic and indeterminable strength of Seaga.

Too late, too late shall be the cry, but as it is better late than never, when Grenadians cried for help from being massacred by the Hitlers of the era, our OECS leaders joined by Jamaica, Barbados and the Christian and humanitarian forces of the United States were bound to response. Maurice Bishop and his disciples were already crucified while hundreds of his followers were slain. Had these

forces struck earlier Bishop might have been rescued and Grenada would have rejoiced. While Grenadians are glad to be free again to enjoy a democratic way of life they all mourn the loss of a leader who was sufficiently flexible to understand the mood and aspirations of his people. It was only after his death that we knew that Bishop was such a man not willing to sell the sovereignty of his country.

Condemnation

We of the OECS were appalled at the condemnation levied at the combined forces that rescued not only Grenadian but the rest of the Caribbean from the military might of a Super-Power which was using Grenada to propagate an ideology which is totally unwanted and unsuited to our Caribbean way of life. He who feels it knows it. Ninety five percent of all Caribbean peoples favour the rescue mission and while we excuse a bankrupt Guyana for opposing the mission, we are still trying to diagnose what intimidated Trinidad into doing likewise. Has Chambers forgotten the Chagaramus attempted take-over? I'm sure the memory still lingers on.

Regardless of who may condemn the mis-

sion, President Reagan, Edward Seaga, Tom Adams and the OECS leaders though late with the mission must be complimented for a good job well done. And high praise must be given to our regional young soldiers who risked their lives in the Grenada conflict.

What lessons have we therefore learnt from the Grenada experience? Firstly: Now that we have just been decolonised, we must be cautious not to receive aid from countries whose sole aim is to re-colonise us.

Secondly: We are now fully convinced that ideological pluralism in the Caribbean is total rubbish, unworkable and its tolerance should never be encouraged amongst trading partners in the region.

Thirdly: Trading with any country in the region that sells manpower and deals in the exportation of any ideology foreign to our way of life, and in conflict with our religious belief, is a threat to the National Security of the region and should therefore be avoided.

Fourthly: The Agricultural and petit-industrial economies of our mini-states cannot maintain the stockpiling of sophisticated weapons of war.

Fifthly: That the unification of our regional militia should be given top priority.

Finally: We have truly learnt who are our friends in times of need.

Commonwealth in Gre

We are glad that wiser counsels appeared to have prevailed at the Commonwealth Summit in New Delhi despite the adamant stand by Mr. Forbes Burnham - not surprisingly - and by Mr. Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe - most surprisingly - that the invasion by the OECS countries led by US troops and supported by Jamaican and Barbadian troops, should be condemned.

The Commonwealth leaders were able to work out a compromise which avoided condemnation and recrimination which in the words of Mrs. Thatcher was simply looking back in anger, and instead concentrated on the question of reconstruction of democracy in Grenada. Hence the communique referred to the unease of Commonwealth leaders about the invasion, but stressed that the emphasis should be on reconstruction, not recrimination.

We are glad that Forbes Burnham of Grenada that the Commonwealth if he could do it was the Chief General, played such a getting the co-leaders.

We believe in diplomacy of Shearer, Jamaica Minister, must as was the adv Eugenia Charles of the OECS sion to call up dos and Jamaica invade Grenada put it, to rescue bloody Marxist making.

people from a dictatorship in the

Commonwealth in Grenada

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We are glad to hear from Mr. Forbes Burnham, the great opponent of his colleagues' action in Grenada that he is able to live with the Commonwealth agreement (as if he could do otherwise,) and that it was the Commonwealth Secretary General, Mr. Ramphal who played such an important part in getting the compromise among the leaders.

We believe ourselves that the diplomacy of the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Jamaica's Deputy Prime Minister, must have played a part as was the advocacy of Dominica's Eugenia Charles, the leader indeed of the OECS group in their decision to call upon the USA, Barbados and Jamaica, to help them to invade Grenada in order, as they put it, to rescue the people from a bloody Marxist dictatorship in the making.

CBI beneficiaries — Grenada likely to join list

Grenada is likely to become a beneficiary of the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) and it is anticipated that it will be on the next list of designated countries.

The "Spice Island" had been excluded from the CBI because of its left-wing Government but with the murder of its Prime Minister, imposition of military rule and subsequent invasion by U.S.-led forces, the way now seems clear for its participation.

The first group of 11 beneficiaries under this trade preferential legislation which was signed into law on August 5 by United States President Ronald Reagan, was announced on November 30. There are 27 potential beneficiaries.

Grenada's likelihood of becoming a beneficiary was disclosed by Mr. Robert Warne, Deputy Chief of Mission at the United States Embassy, in an address at the Kingston Jaycees Awards and Installation Ceremony

(Cont'd on Page 2)

CBI beneficiaries

(Cont'd from page 1)

held at the Courtleigh Hotel on Friday night.

Mr. Warne, who was speaking of the need for the Jaycees to become aware of the opportunities and challenges offered under the CBI legislation, said that the CBI could make a great impact on the Caribbean. Many of the English-Speaking Caribbean countries were eligible to participate and Grenada recently indicated interest in becoming a beneficiary, he said. Grenada had applied to receive benefits and he thought the country would be so designated. "I hope Grenada will be on the next list", Mr Warne said.

He said the prompt response of many of the qualifying countries demonstrated the interest and enthusiasm for the Initiative and this allowed President Reagan to grant early on beneficiary status to many interested regional countries. Meeting the time target, he said, also reflected the high priority which the United States government had placed on implementing the programme. He added that they were committed to making it a success and hoped it would quickly increase exports to the United States.

"The goal is to help promote strong and dynamic economies in the Caribbean basin. We are convinced that expanded investment and trade will increase the productive capacity. Diversification and expansion of exports, I believe, is essential to meeting the growing demand for foreign exchange in many basin countries, particularly Jamaica. The CBI aims to facilitate the primary economic objective of most of the Caribbean countries ... in the long run the aim is to eliminate dependency on foreign aid and to enable the countries to pay their own way out of debt", the Deputy Chief of Mission stated.

Range of activities

He pointed out that the CBI referred to a range of activities and not just the free trade and convention and tax incentives legislated a few months ago. Many of those programmes were already un-

derway and were having significant impact in the region. These included increased economic aid to the region which had doubled over the past two years from U.S.\$400 to U.S.\$800 million. He also noted USAID assistance to the Jaycees in their economic project.

Turning to Jamaica's trade relations with the United States, Mr. Warne said the United States had now become Jamaica's most important trading partner and about 32 per cent of Jamaica's total exports went to the U.S. while 36 per cent of imports originated from the States.

Referring to Jamaica's response to the Initiative and the CBI's relation to the recently announced Agro 21 to revive Jamaica's agricultural sector, Mr. Warne said that over U.S.\$1 million had been made available, mostly in technical assistance, to this programme. The United States Government was providing technical assistance and local currency funding and they expected that in many instances U.S. investors would be the source of technology, capital and marketing expertise needed to make Agro 21 work.

He said that to make a meaningful contribution to Jamaica's economic growth, a joint effort was required. Work must be started in identifying the products, developing and generating the resources to develop competitive prod-

ucts. Some products already had substantial capacity to take advantage of the CBI but in many cases the Jamaican firms would have to develop new products and invest in new capacity, he stated.

He spoke of additional staff in the appointment of a Department of Commerce trade specialist to assist the businessmen wishing to export to the United States and in January a senior business executive would be added to assist with investment promotion as part of the Presidential Executive Exchange Programme. He would be giving financial and planning services to interested Jamaican businessmen.

Mr. Warne expressed hope that the International Executive Service Corps would establish a country director in Jamaica to help meet the growing demand for technical assistance from retired business executives. These executives were ready to help transfer their knowledge of the U.S. market and techniques to Jamaican firms interested in penetrating the market. A number of such technical projects were underway and 15 more requests had been made by business groups here. Mr. Warne said he hoped these would be established in another month.

The Deputy Chief of Mission said that, working together, both countries could strive to ensure that the CBI ushered in a new era of sustained growth of Jamaica's exports and tourism and in the process they hoped to see a further strengthening of the friendly relations of the peoples.

He commended the Jaycees on their achievements and urged them to continue to contribute to the growth of leadership in the country and to the welfare of the community.

Cleaner Dec. 4, 1983

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN GRENADA REORGANIZING

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, UISCA:

The Trade Union Movement in Grenada is regrouping along independent, democratic lines after attempts by the Government of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop to infiltrate organized labour, compromise its independence, and politicize its membership.

"I would like to see the labour unions develop as before, free from political interference and looking out for the interests of their members," said Eric Pierre, General Secretary of the Grenada Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union for 22-years. "Forget about party politics, we must deal with broader economic issues that affect our members and the populace as a whole."

Assistance in this reform of the Grenadian Union Movement is coming from the American Institute for Free Labour Development (ALFLD).

The Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union was the most steadfast and the most successful of the eight Grenadian Unions in opposing the attempts of the Bishop Government to gain influence over the labour movement and its approximately 9,000 members.

According to Pierre, the Taxi Drivers' Union and the Public Servants' Union also were fairly successful in resisting such Government pressure.

Need 'education'

In the five other unions, however — teachers, commercial and industrial workers, agricultural workers, bank and general workers, and technical and allied workers — the Bishop Government did instal its sympathizers as union heads. The Trade Union Council, the general governing board of Grenadian Labour Movement, also was infiltrated.

But even in these five unions, Pierre said, the membership never really supported this radicalization.

"Workers here are not yet politically educated," he explained. "If some workers tried to question the government, they were threatened and called counter-revolutionaires."

Although a relatively liberal labour code theoretically existed in Grenada during Bishop's rule, in reality the government reserved the right to declare any strike a political act and take retaliatory action against the union involved.

"Our membership saw that the government wanted to destroy the union," said Stanley Roberts, assistant secretary general of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union. "The rank and file in our union are not quick to accept ideological suggestions put to them," he said in explanation of his union's resistance.

Bishop's government tried in a number of ways to exert pressure upon the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union.

Imprisoned

Roberts was jailed from July 1981 to December 1982. He was released after Bishop was criticized at a Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) meeting for imprisoning labour union leaders.

One month after his release, however, Roberts was reimprisoned and held in preventive detention. Charged with such accusations as agitating workers and being a C.I.A. agent, he remained a political prisoner until the landing of U.S. and Caribbean troops in Grenada last month.

Other leaders of the Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union were also imprisoned or went into exile.



By —
**Sir Paul Scoon,
Governor
General of
Grenada in
an
interview
with the
Sunday
Express of
Trinidad**

Sir Paul, at what point did you form the view that you would have to seek assistance from outside?

A. On Sunday 23rd. in the evening.

Q. What led you to decide that?

A. Because of the deteriorating situation... what I thought to be the deteriorating situation of the Military Council..

Q. Up to that point what had been your relationship with the Military Council?

A. My relationship was always very good. They came to me soon after they assumed power and told me what their plans were. They kept me in the picture as to what they were doing. As to whether or not I approved of the things they wanted to do is a different matter. I do not wish to comment on that.

Diplomatic movement

Q. So that it was after the Prime Minister had been killed that you then took this position.

A. Oh, from the time that the Prime Minister was killed people were ringing me, writing me and sending messages saying, 'Mr. Governor General, you have to do something. We are depending on you. You are the only man left now. What are you doing about it.' People were so shocked and people obviously did not relish the thought of having military people in control and from that time they were saying to me, 'please do something about it.' So the period between the 19th and the intervention by the Caribbean and US Forces was a very difficult period for me. Very, very difficult period for me.

Q. Whom did you contact to seek that assistance?

A. There was a lot of diplomatic movement between my house and several other people. That I do not wish to comment on but eventually we had to make a formal request to the OECS.

Contacting the Queen

Q. Was there some problem about the fact that you did not contact Her Majesty's Government? Being the Queen's representative in Grenada do you regard your action in going to the OECS and the possibilities that arose from that to be in any way in conflict with your appointment?

A. They don't conflict at all. Her Majesty has many governments. You see lots of people don't understand the constitutional position of Grenada. The Queen is the head of Grenada and the British Government can't dictate to the Government of Grenada what to do nor can the British Government give any orders

WHY I SOUGHT HELP FROM OUTSIDE

to the Governor General of Grenada. The Queen is the Queen of Grenada as distinct from the Queen of Britain as distinct from the Queen of Canada, or Australia as the case may be. I think people missed that point all the time. I don't understand all this about the British Government. I had no thought at all of contacting the British Government on this matter. We had to act closely with the OECS. We are part of the OECS. And they were the ones mounting the initiative in the first case.

Q. Were you aware at the time that you contacted the OECS that this would probably mean that they would invite the Americans in?

A. Oh yes. I was aware of that.

Q. And you had no reservation about this?

A. No. Not really. No. I felt that all along that the OECS Forces or even the whole Caribbean area, with all the forces put together couldn't quell any sort of rebellion here because I knew, although I didn't know the exact amount, and was horrified that we had so much arms and ammunition in this country. I knew that we were well stocked with arms and ammunition.

Q. And how do you feel today in the light of events that have since taken place?

A. Well, I feel that this was the right thing. I know there has been lots of theoretical talk about the pros and cons of what has happened but I think Grenadian people wanted it and since they wanted it, I think that perhaps the right thing was done.

No quarrel with Trinidad

Q. Do you have any doubt that the people of Grenada did in fact want such intervention?

A. I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that the people of Grenada wanted this. This they felt was the only way.

Q. Did you feel let down by Trinidad and Tobago's position?

A. Oh no. I have no quarrel with Trinidad and Tobago at all. As I said before, a Government has a right to take whatever action it wants to take and because Trinidad and Tobago did not support the business of intervention, it does not mean that Trinidad and Tobago can't be friendly with Grenada. In fact I hope that we are great friends. I look forward to strengthening the bonds of unity which are very natural and very close and I am confident that in due course the Trinidadian and Tobago Government will want to help Grenada as they have always done.

Q. You have today announced the appointment of an interim commission which you hope to be headed by Allister McIntyre. This I take it is subject to confirmation from his employers. Do you feel reasonably confident that that would be forthcoming?

A. Well, I sincerely hope so.

Interim government

Q. How do you envisage the Interim Government performing in relation to your own office?

A. They would act in the way that Ministers who have acted under the electoral system. And they would advise me just as Cabinet would advise. Except that perhaps during the interim period I would be more involved. Under the electoral system the Government advises the Governor General and he virtually has to do what the government says. But I think in my case it will be necessary sometimes to do more things in my own deliberate judgment.

Q. You will in fact be responsible for the day-to-day operation on their advice as distinct from their being responsible. Is that correct?

A. I think one can look at it that way. Yes. But it doesn't mean, of course, that they don't have leeway. They can do the running of the Ministries just like any Minister would do in the system such as you know. And they would direct policy. They would take certain

decisions. But there will be many more matters that they will have to discuss with me before final action is taken.

Q. Will these be spelt out in clearly defined terms of reference so that they will know the terms of reference of their authority?

A. No, No, No, I don't intend to do that at all. In fact I am very conscious of the fact that I am the Queen's representative and so my job is more or less just a ceremonial one. No, I don't act that way. I don't want to act as a politician at all. I think the people who have been invited to form the Government are people I can understand. We all talk the same kind of language. I don't foresee any conflict at all and they would be quite free to act as if they were Ministers.

Total menace

Q. Sir Paul, how much longer do you think the Americans are likely to remain in Grenada?

A. Well, I can't say for sure but if things continue as they are going, we hope to get out all the Cubans for they are a menace. I must say there are some other people from the Caribbean region who were a total menace to the peace and security of our country.

Q. You mean during these recent disturbances?

A. From Guyana. I mean this is widely known. This is no secret. So this is the kind of thing we have to contend with. So there are still these people. We have to look at them very carefully. But as you will see for yourself, peace and order has been restored very rapidly and the Grenadian people are anxious to get on with their way of life and I think within a very short time, within days of even next week or week after, we are constantly reviewing the situation, I have a briefing every morning and then I would say that the Americans will not remain here a day longer than is necessary.

Q. Would you like to see Trinidad and Tobago involved in the Peace Keeping Force which will obviously have to replace the Americans when they leave?

A. Well, on the Peace Keeping Force issue, I would definitely have to take counsel. This has to be a collective thing. I'll have to consult the OECS on that. For this is a joint endeavour.

Elections

Q. When are you hoping to have elections in Grenada?

A. Elections must definitely be held within the coming year.

Q. 1984?

A. 1984. Yes. Some people are of the view that 6 months is too short a period but I want to do this as rapidly as possible, for I don't want to be in a position of where we are carrying on an interim Government very long. Once the stage is set then we are going to supervise an election which we hope to do very quickly. We then appoint a Boundaries Commission and have the registration which we haven't had for years. The party activity will begin then I think we should have elections. I wouldn't hazard a guess. I have within my breast the kind of month that is a possibility but I wouldn't like to say yet for certain whether this month or that month.

Q. In the final analysis it will be up to you to call that on the advice of the...

A.yes.

Q. Did you feel yourself in danger at any stage during the recent past?

A. Well of course. Yes. I was in this house and had to be moved out at the earliest possible time. But in my position you know I am a great believer in God. I pray a lot. And I am not really afraid of danger.

Thank you very much, Sir Paul.

L.A. Corner

Many tasks ahead for Grenada

By Ben F. Meyer

Washington, November 6:

The gunfire has ended in Grenada but it now faces a formidable task of changing its government from Marxist-dominated to a free democracy.

One troubling aspect, of course, is the likelihood that Cuban, Soviet and other communist nations have left behind disciplined, highly-trained local and foreign experts in subversion. For them, democracy is bad news.

One helpful circumstance is that Grenada is a small nation (population 110,000) and that the vast majority, who want representative government, often know those who don't.

Other items about Grenada:

There were many indications (from U.S. military men and others) that U.S. intelligence on Grenada was extremely thin. And in Washington there was talk the Defense Department had no contingency plans for invasion.

The highest-ranking Cuban reported killed in Grenada was Carlos Diaz, chief of the Cuban Communist Party's America Department, a top-rank spy agency. He was Chargé d'affaires in Jamaica.

Rep. Tom Foley (Democrat-State of Washington) headed a 14-man House mission to Grenada. He said if people in some countries liked to shout "Yankees go home!" in Grenada he heard many appeals for Americans to stay on as long as possible.

Correspondents reported some people expressed hope Grenada could acquire status similar to Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory.

Six Caribbean nations which asked the United States to invade were especially vocal in urging no quick pull-out of all U.S. troops. They said the policemen and soldiers they sent to Grenada were neither trained nor equipped to fight subversion.

One of the surprises of Grenada was the presence there of military or other personnel from communist countries as distant as North Korea, Bulgaria and a few other nations.

Another surprise was the vast store of ammunition, rifles, mortars and other war material.

Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, says diplomats of many nations voting for that UN resolution criticising the U.S. invasion of Grenada privately expressed the thought it was a good idea.

Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica, one of the six cooperating nations, said one way to avoid unrest in Grenada would be to provide development projects creating new jobs. Trouble would be almost certain if several thousand men in army and militia units were demobilized and had nothing to do, he explained.

What the U.S. Congressmen saw on their trip to Grenada changed the minds of some who had criticized the U.S. invasion. Among them were Democrats Michael Barnes of Maryland and Bill Alexander of Arkansas, who now say they feel the operation was necessary.

President Reagan allocated \$15 million in aid to Grenada and U.S. officials are arriving in St. Georges by the dozens to help in the complicated tasks of building a new regime, in so far as outsiders can do so. U.S. activities are centered in the Ross Point Inn, a beach hotel now protected by barbed-wire and paratroopers.

The protective arrangements are a reminder of events in Lebanon.

How the Grenadians will sort out helpful elements among friends and appointees of executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop is no easy chore. He and some of his followers were regarded fondly by the citizenry, even if they disliked their Marxist tinge.

Alister Hughes describes how he was detained and later released

Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes, who was jailed by the short-lived military junta in St. Georges, has been the focus of attention of the approximately 400 international and Caribbean journalists assembled in Barbados to cover developments in Grenada.

Shortly after his arrival in Barbados by a U.S. transport plane on Friday night, Hughes recounted the events of October 19, when ex-Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was released from house arrest by jubilant supporters, when Bishop was killed as the army took over, subsequently rounding up a number of people, including Hughes.

Here is Hughes' story as told to CANA and associated Press (AP), two news agencies for which he reports.

I should start on the morning of October 19, when the crowd rescued (deposed Prime Minister) Maurice Bishop from house arrest.

I noticed from my home some demonstrations around town. I investigated and found that (Foreign Minister) Unison Whiteman was leading them. We had no public address system, but the crowd was about 500 people and growing.

He went to the market

about 2,000 people who gathered there. He announced they were going to Bishop's official residence on the east side of St. George's to rescue Bishop.

Let's say this was mid-morning.

The crowd went up the hill. About halfway up there, I decided there was going to be a confrontation. I am not the hero type, and I was not going any further so I went down to my home.

I got some binoculars out and saw that the crowd was streaming up into that area on two roads that went sort of around where Maurice Bishop was. I couldn't find out what was happening, so with a fluttering stomach, I took the car and headed up that way.

There were some rounds of rifle fire. I was told it was over the crowd's head.

I guess at that time there must have been 4,000 or 5,000 people stretching down Lucan Street where I was. I didn't know what was happening up there. The firing had ceased. Then they were coming back from Bishop's home with the chant: "We get we leader". And they were coming down very jubilant, and then Maurice Bishop appeared in the middle.

I hear reports he was found in a small room.

a little drawn, a little pale, not his smiling, usual self.

But he didn't seem to be weak or disabled in any way. He was dressed in a marino, vest and short pants. I was able to work myself next to him and said to him, "Tell me something, anything."

And he said, "The masses..."

He was put on a truck and I moved down the street to Market Square where I understood he was going to address them. We waited in the square but he never came. We heard all sorts of reports that he was tired and resting, that he had gone to the hospital for medical checkup, but it would appear he had gone up to Fort Rupert.

There were two loud explosions. Now this sounded to me like one of these rocket launchers. I emphasise that the first sound was these two loud explosions. They were about a quarter mile away.

The crowd at the market square got very apprehensive. People started running off into the side streets to try to get away. I went over to the Esplanade, which is a little bit closer to the fort.

About an hour later, I saw a woman with a bullet wound in her left shoulder. A little while later I interviewed a very young girl who was hysterical. She spoke about people being killed and a lot of

two loud explosions extremely crucial is that night Hudson Austin, the head of the military council that had taken charge, said the army had driven up to the fort after Maurice Bishop had armed the crowd and that the crowd had opened fire on the army, and that they (the army) retaliated to protect their lives after the crowd had killed two soldiers.

Those two loud explosions seemed to tell me that it was the rocket on those launchers that started what happened up there that day. It was not that the crowd had opened fire. I have it from eyewitness accounts that they opened on the crowd without any warning.

I don't know how many people were killed, but some people were killed because they attempted to get down in panic and fell down the 50-foot drop. Even into the next day they were finding bodies down below.

I don't really know why Bishop went to Fort Rupert. Perhaps it was because some of his Cabinet Ministers were being held there and he wanted to take them with him to Market Square.

At night, we heard Austin on the radio talking about his troops being attacked up there. My wife Cynthia and I were at home. About a quarter to 12, there was a knock at

door. I walked around for a while. I sat down for a while, and then I lay down for a while on the floor.

They brought me a very thick blanket and later a two-inch foam mattress. It's difficult without a watch, but I went in with nothing because I knew that they take everything from you there. Two or three hours afterward, they put me back in the goat pen. I was the 12th and it was extremely congested.

One of them was Cletus St. Paul, Bishop's chief security guard. He had no handcuffs but he was dressed very nattily in a blue track suit.

He seemed very cheerful. He was saying that he understood why he was arrested. He said Maurice Bishop was really doing the wrong thing, and that he (St. Paul) had not been party to this rumour it was said that Bishop had spread, about Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis wanting to kill Bishop.

Cletus said it was another security guard who spread the rumour. He painted a rather black picture of Maurice as a budding dictator. It appeared to me and others there that Cletus had been sent in there to sell this story to us.

I spent a few more hours in "the goat pen" then a man called Thomas, a prison official, came and said, "This is too con-

that something was starting to happen. There were army soldiers about the prison.

We heard a roar over head and there were great shouts from the soldiers. We get two Migs" Between Tuesday and Wednesday it's difficult for me without a watch, there was bombing and shooting at planes, and through little peepholes we were able to see a couple of helicopters. There were explosions. There was gunfire, there was anti-aircraft fire. We were bewildered.

The prison official Thomas, came in Wednesday and told us he had spent the night trying to calm the women prisoners. And when he came up the morning, he found the prison doors locked and the guards gone from the men's area.

We heard that when the attack was on, the convicts, not the political detainees, broke out of the cells and men were in the yard. We heard shouts of "Don't shoot, don't shoot," and we learned later that one man was killed.

That was on Tuesday. All of the prisoners had been returned to their cells on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, when they found the guards had gone, there was another breaking out. Some of the convicts came to us and told us they didn't advise

GLEANER, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1983

Grenadians collect US\$130,000

Compensation made for damage to property

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

The United States has to date paid out an estimated US\$130,000 to Grenadians whose property was damaged in non-combat activity associated with the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention, the U.S. Army Claims Office here said today.

Army officers said they had processed 135 claims by persons for compensa-

tion for damage done by the U.S. military to their vehicles, homes and other personal property.

"We've denied several claims because they were combat-related and ineligible (for compensation) under U.S. law," Captain John Hinton told CANA.

The largest single amount paid out was US\$4,999. About six persons received this amount and it was mainly to compensate damage done to vehicles appropriated by

the U.S. military, the officers said.

Any person found submitting a false claim can be prosecuted under Grenadian law, they added.

Meanwhile, the authorities reported that two more persons were today added to the missing list pushing the total up to 26.

Bureau spokesman Joseph Dubois, said the 26 excluded eight Grenadians known to have died with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop at Fort Rupert during the October 19 military coup.

"All are presumed dead," he said.

The list includes 10 members of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army, three children, one woman, and four mental patients, Dubois said.

The precise number of Grenadians killed during the military coup and the subsequent U.S.-led intervention is unknown. The authorities are urging citizens who have missing relatives or friends to report the information to the Missing Persons Bureau.

Grenada and the CCC

THE EDITOR, Sir:- I congratulate Mr Charles Peter on his letter appearing on the Editorial page of today's *Gleaner* (November 22).

The Caribbean Council of Churches seems Communist tainted with respect to the voices of those who speak for the CCC particularly as I am fully aware that the propaganda of worldwide Communism permeated churches, schools, universities and the work place since 57 or more years ago.

During my indoctrination in the UK 50 years ago apart from my radical associates the only good I hear about Russia and Communism came from the lips of a Christian clergyman who was childishly innocent and was incapable of seeing wrong in anyone, not even the most brutal savages who dispensed all the horrors of Communism. I refer to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Ulet Johnson — the Red Dean — as he was popularly called. A good, innocent, pure-hearted Englishman.

Many people do not realize the degree to which Communist propaganda has been spreading throughout the entire world. However, my forecast to the historians is that the Grenada explosion of communist barbarity marks the start of the fall of the Communism. Call it socialism (or any ism) is barbaric, inhuman and the greatest evil of all time. I feel confident that little Grenada is the little child which will lead the civilised world.

I am, etc.,
R.A. PEAT

Highgate P.O.
St. Mary
November 22, 1983

Dec 6

News from Grenada

- Diplomats return,
- Compensation paid,
- Commonwealth hit

The following news items from the *Grenadian Voice* of December 3, 1983 are of interest.

Grenadian diplomats abroad have all returned to Grenada to report to Sir Paul Scoon except for Marxist Richard Jacobs in Moscow and Miss Decema Williams in Washington. Those who reported to Sir Paul Scoon have resumed their postings.

They include Leon Cornwall, Havana; Augustine, U.K.; Mario Bullen, Brussels; Matthew Williams, Caracas; Paulwell Taylor, United Nations, New York and Osberth Benjamin, Ottawa.

Compensation for damage

The U.S. Military Forces have paid out US\$115,000 to 113 Grenadians as compensation for non-combat damage to property in the invasion which began on October 25. According to the US, thousands of claim for compensation have been received but only 250 had been approved. Highest payouts of \$10,000 East Caribbean dollars went to a Grenadian whose car had been damaged.

Grenada and the Summit

The *Grenadian Voice* in its editorial of December 3 has attacked the Commonwealth Heads of Government assembled in New

Delhi for what the *Voice* said was a decision "that the American Forces in the island must be replaced by a Commonwealth force."

The newspaper said

"who gave them the right to make that decision or even to discuss the matter except in an academic way". The *Grenadian Voice* went on to refer to

Maurice Bishop and his tyrannical regime that was embraced by the Commonwealth; then asked why it was that at the meeting in Melbourne in 1981, the Commonwealth Heads of Government did not decide that the Cuban troops in Grenada should be replaced by a Commonwealth mission to help form a constitution.

stand readily to respond to requests for assistance. What we do need is help to rebuild our ruined country and economy and to deprogramme our many sons and daughters who were misguided and misled."

BUT THE COMMONWEALTH Heads of Governments did not decide, as the *Voice* said. They expressed the wish to help with peace-keepers if so requested by the Interim Government.

The editorial ended by saying "what we do welcome is the decision of the Heads of Government to

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Grenada's interim govt. to complete new airport

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Dec. 6 (CANA)

Grenada's new caretaker government has decided to press on with the construction of the island's controversial half finished Point Salines International Airport, an official statement said today.

"(The advisory) Council gave careful consideration to the matter of the completion of the airport project and firmly decided that in the interest of the economic development of Grenada, the project must be completed", it said. Completion of which would give Grenada large jet capability and night landing facilities for the first time is considered vital to developing tourism here.

The 71 million dollar (US) airport, was being built with substantial Cuban assistance up to last October 19, when the army here overthrew the government, executed the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues and triggered a U.S.-Caribbean military intervention here.

U.S. officials said this week it would take between

10 million and 15 million dollars (US) to complete the project but it was unclear if they would help finance it.

Today's statement came less than 24 hours after the interim government ended a crucial three-day meeting during which it discussed its programme for running Grenada until general elections are held next year.

The government also agreed to set up a tripartite team to assess damage done to airport installations during the military action. The team will comprise representatives of the U.S. and Grenada governments, and Plessey Airports limited, a British firm which had a major contract for equipment installation at the terminal.

The airport was the centre of controversy between the Reagan Administration and the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG).

Cuba had injected massive aid into the project and Washington had charged that it would be used as a staging post for communist military exploits in Africa.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:

During the past two months some very unfortunate things happened in Grenada showing the very precarious situation which exists in the Caribbean. Gairy's history is more than replayed in Bishop who paid with his life. The seriousness of the situation cannot be overstated as until the matter is reversed no one in the Caribbean can count on seeing the next Christmas or his next birthday.

We are all accustomed to saying "that each thing must be considered on its own merit" but it is more true to say in this matter that the whole issue is all part of the same Chinese puzzle. You can't match it out with one part missing.

We in Jamaica can safely say that the two major political parties have agreed that Jamaica on the whole does not want Communism. The difference however is, while the J.L.P. is hoping and planning that the day of accep-

tance will never come the PNP on the other hand is hoping and planning for the day that Jamaica will accept and embrace Communism. As a first step the P.N.P. is embracing socialism and we must remember that there are two kinds of socialism the one from Western Europe and the one from Eastern Europe. This brand from the East is adopted by Cuba and being courted by Jamaica. This brand does not allow for co-existence. Cuba is exporting this brand. Grenada got its full share, so Bishop and his deputy could not co-exist so long as there was a difference in opinions. Bishop paid with his life, a natural consequence.

I have no doubt that the build up in arms in Grenada would have been known to many in Jamaica.

I am etc.,
J.H.D. PARCHMENT
Watchwell P.A.
November 9, 1983

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:

Grenada, a small island of the Caribbean with a history of economic hardship and political oppression is once again in the limelight, with her second revolution in the past ten years.

The Intervention of U.S. and Caribbean forces into the internal affairs of the country has drawn world wide condemnation, with very few supporting the U.S. led forces. The decision whether to support or not to support this invasion must be based on the effect it had on the Grenadian people. They are the ones who are most concerned and it is their right and well being that are of utmost importance than any international rule or anything else for that matter. From all reports coming out of Grenada, the theme is that the people are now happy and looking forward to a fresh opportunity to rebuild a new nation free from po-

litica! upheavals and oppression.

Regarded by many Grenadians as a "rescue mission". I fail to understand why it is being denounced by so many. The Jamaican society is directing its support with its own political interest at heart. It appears that those favouring the intervention are of J.L.P. influence and those not supporting are of P.N.P. influence and from the different political ideologies that are involved the trend of the support can be explained. This is very unfortunate as we are blinding ourselves to any good that has come out of this invasion.

To the member countries of the U.N. and all those who condemn this intervention, I say stop forgetting the priorities in this issue and let the Grenadians decide the good or bad of the invasion.

I am etc.,
LLOYD JOLLY
Sav-la-mar
Westmoreland
November 16, 1983

THE DAILY GLEANER, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1983

Grenada to finish work on airport

By Alister Hughes
(Gleaner Grenada Correspondent)

St. Georges, December 8.

The Advisory Council of Grenada has received a report on the state of the work at the site of the Pointe Salines International Airport and has come to the decision that, in the interest of the island's economic development, the project must be completed.

"In this connection", a press release from the council said, "it was agreed that steps be taken immediately to

procure the necessary funds."

With reference to construction materials, a survey team is to be established to determine the cost and extent of damage done during the landing of U.S. and Caribbean forces in October.

This team will comprise representatives of the United States and Grenadian Governments, and Plessey Airport Limited, the main contractor to the airport project.

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Editorials

GRENADIAN DILEMMA

After the successful invasion by US forces with the support of Jamaica and Barbados and with police support from the OECS countries, the question is: how will Grenadian democracy develop? From reports reaching us, it appears that the people of Grenada do not wish the US troops and the Caribbean troops to leave too quickly.

Indeed, despite the views of many far from the scene who would wish the troops to leave at once; some of the people it seems do not wish to have elections for a long time as their bitter experiences under Gairy and under the Bishop dictatorship, and then the murder of Bishop — who has become a saint personally, though some members of his government were hated — have led many people in Grenada to declare that they want no elections which would allow any Grenadians to run the country entirely by themselves.

In other words, the feeling is that if there was a referendum now as to whether Grenada wished to remain independent, or to become an associated state of the UK or the USA the result would be overwhelmingly in favour of associated status.

But we hope that this will not

ensue. For we believe that the Grenadians, in concert with their colleagues in the Windward Islands and the Leeward Islands, can become a viable entity; but we stress in concert. For it would appear to us from this distance that it's very difficult for small states of 100,000 population to be independent and be viable at the same time. The moment cries out for closer relationship in perhaps some sort of federation. The OECS is the first move. Let us hope that what has happened in Grenada can now hasten the movement from being a closer association to being a Federation of the Leewards and Windwards which can speak with one strong voice instead of six smaller voices.

As far as Grenada itself is concerned at the moment, we should hope that CARICOM leaders could meet soon to discuss in what ways CARICOM, that is the more developed countries and the lesser developed countries, can help Grenada in finding its way out of its present difficulties. For it is not right that Grenada should now have to depend upon handouts from the USA however generous and well intentioned these might be. Grenada is, after all, a Caribbean responsibility.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

While our Marxist friends and their sympathisers are condemning our Prime Minister, the Hon. Edward Seaga, and the President of the United States, for having taken positive action in the Grenada arms build-up, every freedom loving person will laud their action.

What Mr. Seaga has done will never be forgotten by not only the Grenadians but just as much as we here in Jamaica for saving us from the evils of Communism, for had it not been quickly suppressed we would soon be under the Communists' enslavement just as Cuba, Poland, or the other countries unfortunate enough to have fallen into the Russians subtle and deceptive powers.

What is most frightening is that we have in our midst Jamaicans who have been practising the Marxist ideology for such a long time, have been indoctrinating our people and especially the youth, who use our institutions of learning in which to spread their evil ideologies and now have become so brazen with it that they publicly denounce our Prime Minister and the U.S. President for interfering in their plans for creating another Cuba in the Caribbean.

What these wolves in

sheep clothing do not realise is that one day they too must face the nemesis that the Bishops and others who betray their country and their people will inevitably face and should be saying "But for the Grace of God this could be me".

Many of us here in this country must make up our minds to die for the cause of freedom from Communist domination to which other countries have fallen and are now enslaved without hope of shaking off its shackles.

There are forces within our society who will use their honey-tongues and rhetoric to hypnotise the weak minded, but we must resist their efforts to enslave us.

Let us give God thanks for the Prime Minister who unselfishly put his own life on the line to save his country and his people by jumping into the arena and fighting to the death to preserve us from another form of slavery. Threats of repercussion by these forces must not be ignored, however, and we can look forward to even more sinister and inexplorable behaviour in the future with no holds barred.

I am, etc.,

LEO A. SULLIVAN
P.O. Box 172
Liguanea
November 17, 1983

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

Seeing that most of the talk on the Grenadian Invasion has eased, I would like to make a very important point to those of us who missed the message. I was puzzled at the talks from various angles which were denouncing the invasion and terming it as being 'a treacherous act,' while the Grenadians were rejoicing because this act was a desideratum of the Grenadians. Whether there was a wrong or right in the whole issue, is not really important, the important thing was the Grenadians were happy.

I was made aware of a prophecy, that was brought to the church during the Invasion Period, this stated that Jamaica would be invaded, if the people do not turn to the Lord. This particular prophecy even stated a specific date. I am not here to persuade any one into believing this or not believing, but here I leave something for you to chew on. The prophet, it was said, spoke when divinely inspired. View this openly and not in a slough of despondency.

I am, etc.,

MARIE MCKOY-BROWN
Duhaney Park
Kingston 20

Scoon's rebuke sends Grenada's AG packing

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada Dec 7 (CANA)

British constitutional legal expert Anthony Rushford walked out of his job as legal advisor to the new Grenada Government in a huff after being told by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon to scale down his frequent unauthorised press conferences, well placed diplomatic sources said today.

Sir Paul met with Rushford last weekend and voiced his displeasure over press briefings the Briton was giving to regional and international journalists without first seeking the permission of the Grenadian authorities, the sources said.

An angry Rushford, who was also an ex-officio member of the care-taker government and the is-

land's new Attorney General, approached the British High Commission Office here on Monday morning and announced he wanted to leave the country for Antigua.

Diplomatic sources said Rushford told the British officials he wanted a hotel room booked in Antigua for himself and his wife.

Asked by the High Commission officials when he was coming back to Grenada, Rushford whose services were made available to the government by the London-based Commonwealth Secretariat, replied that he was not too sure. He said he had not informed Sir Paul about his decision to leave Grenada.

Rushford told newsmen

here Monday he had resigned his job because of differences with Sir Paul. But a spokesman for the

Grenada head of state later said no letter of resignation had been received from the British lawyer.

Cancelled

ST GEORGE'S, Dec. 7, (CANA):

Today's planned public demonstration in support of October's U.S.-led invasion and the island's Interim Government, has been cancelled because officials feared future counter-demonstrations, a Caribbean military official said.

Major John Prescod said the organisers, a group of businessmen, had agreed to cancel the demonstration through the capital, St George's on the advice of the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force.

Prescod said the force and Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon had previously agreed to the public show of support for the intervention of the U.S. and Caribbean Forces. But there was a change of decision for security reasons.

"We feel at this time that demonstrations should not be encouraged because the air is still tense and could in fact set a precedent for gatherings of large demonstrations which would not be favourable to us in all instances.

"What I'm saying is that tomorrow it may be the PRA (People's Revolutionary Army), the New Jewel Movement (NJM) or

In his comments to the press Rushford accused the Governor General of doing "very little to bring about the restoration of constitutional civil government", following the recent strife here.

Grenada is slowly returning to normal after an army coup here October 19, that saw the execution of the Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop and several of his colleagues and the subsequent invasion of the island by American-led forces to put down the military junta.

Rushford was in St Vincent Monday but declined to give details of the dif-

ferences that led to his hurried departure from Grenada after being in the job for just under a month.

He said then he would probably spend a few days in St Vincent before moving on, but did not say when he would return to Britain.

The Briton who helped to draft Grenada's 1973 Constitution, as well as those of the independent-member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), was last month contracted by the Commonwealth Secretariat in London under the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Corporation (CFTC), to advise Sir Paul Scoon on constitutional matters in Grenada following the October 25 intervention.

Steamer Dec. 9, 1993

Grenada rescue

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

I am most surprised at the wave of condemnation for the rescue of Grenada by America and some of the Caribbean Islands and most surprising of all, are British Prime Minister and the United Nations. History has a way of repeating itself, and if these people continue in the same view, Russia will certainly enslave the world at some future date.

It was the same America that went to the aid of England in the First World War, 1914 to 1918. After which the League of Nations was forced to stop all future wars. It was this same League of Nations with their "hand-off policy" that stood aside and allowed Hitler, to almost conquer the world in the Second World War 1939 to 1945, and here again it was America to the rescue. After this war the United Nation was forced to stop all future wars and here again we all having a repetition of the "hands off policy".

Russia wants the Caribbean Basin so as to bottle up the only country that stands between her and world domination and according to the U.N. chanted she is certainly going to have it.

I am, etc.,
ASTOLL J. MOSLEY
2 Newleigh Road
Mandeville
November 14, 1983

Forces aided in search for arms

ST GEORGE'S, Dec
(CANA):

Upwards of US\$5,000 has been paid out by the United States military forces in Grenada to locate information leading to the recovery of hidden arms and ammunition here, a senior American official said today.

U.S. Major Douglas Frey said quite a number of arms and a lot of ammunition had been recovered since the Americans started the reward scheme just over a week ago, with a view to recovering weapons still in illegal hands since the October 19 military coup and subsequent invasion by U.S. and Caribbean Forces to put down the short-lived Army junta.

Major Frey listed among the weapons picked up through the scheme 2 AK-47 rifles, 13 hand grenades, 4 small sub machine guns and 2,574 rounds of ammunition for the AK-47 automatic rifle, three SK M52 rifles, 3 PM pistols, two MARK2 pistols, two .72 american-made guns as well as sixteen .38 pistol rounds.

Two radios previously used by the now disbanded People's Revolutionary Army (PRA) were also recovered.

The U.S. military spokesman said the arms and ammunition would most likely be shipped to the United States.

Grenada to free 12

ST GEORGE'S, December 8, (CANA):

Twelve detainees, including five former members of the disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA), are earmarked for release from Grenada's top security Richmond Hill Prison within the next 36 hours, high level security sources said tonight.

The sources told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) all that was left to be done was for the release orders to be signed by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"None of the big names are included

in the 12," the sources said in reference to Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife and members of the short-lived junta that seized power in October 19 coup in which Minister Maurice Bishop was assassinated.

The authorities said a persons have been detained security forces in the aftermath of the October 25 U.S.-led military operation that ousted the 16-member PRA.

The sources declined to name those expected to be released later tonight or tomorrow.

Grenada Radio

ST GEORGE'S, Dec 8,
(CANA):

The state-run Radio Grenada is expected to resume full broadcasting operations tomorrow using a 20 kilowatt transmitter on two frequencies, the Advisory Council has said.

The Council said a 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily schedule will be introduced shortly, using 990 kilohertz and 535 kilohertz frequencies, and the station is to be managed by BBC-trained Grenadian Broadcaster, Norbert 'Bunny' Fletcher. Dec 9

Kirton on co-operation stance and action in Grenada issue

Caribbean co-operation and economic development in the region were reviewed in the light of the recent developments in Grenada when the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, met with the Rev. Allan Kirton, General Secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) on Wednesday morning at the Ministry.

Mr. Shearer and the Rev. Mr. Kirton reviewed the events leading up to the action by Caribbean and U.S. forces in Grenada. Both sides expressed their hopes for early restoration of normalcy in the island.

Mr. Shearer referred to the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in New Delhi which ended last week, at which the leaders had unanimously agreed that "the emphasis should now be on reconstruction, not recrimination."

The Rev. Mr. Kirton outlined to the Deputy Prime Minister action being taken by the C.C.C. in sending relief supplies and explanatory delegations to Grenada to assist in the reconstruction process and training programmes and community projects throughout the Caribbean as part of the Churches' development thrust.

On the subject of development in the region as a whole, Mr. Shearer said he saw the need for greater investment, productivity and diversification of products of the region for increased exports, earnings and employment.

Grenada to free 12

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The sources told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA) all that was left to be done was for the release orders to be signed by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

"None of the big names are included

in the 12," the sources said, apparently in reference to Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, his wife Phyllis, and members of the short-lived military junta that seized power in the bloody October 19 coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was assassinated.

The authorities said a total of 47 persons have been detained by the security forces in the aftermath of the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention that ousted the 16-man junta.

The sources declined to give the names of those expected to be released later tonight or tomorrow.

Inside Fort Rupert: debris of a revolution

by Domenick Dipasquale
(USIA staff correspondent)

ST. GEORGES, GRENADA — Looking out from the ramparts of Fort Rupert, the 18th-century Fort perched on a hillside above this capital, the scene is peaceful and life appears to be returning to normal. The only signs of war are the military helicopters crossing the island, the pres-

ence of U.S. and Caribbean troops patrolling the streets, and the occasional explosions and columns of smoke rising from Calivigny Point as captured munitions are detonated.

Shifting views and looking inside Fort Rupert, however, the atmosphere of tranquility vanishes. There are instead graphic images of the revolution and bloodshed that convulsed this small Caribbean island

state a month ago.

Amidst the debris of battle lies evidence of just how far down the totalitarian path of leftist revolution former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was leading his nation.

It was at Fort Rupert where the bitter factional fighting in Grenada's ruling New Jewel Movement between Bishop and his Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard erupted in its bloody climax October 19, with a death toll unparalleled in the English-speaking Caribbean states.

On that day Bishop and the crowd of supporters

who had freed him from five days of house arrest marched to Fort Rupert, headquarters of Grenada's Peoples' Revolutionary Army (PRA). Then, with no warning, PRA troops loyal to Coard arrived and opened fire on the large number of Grenadians present.

There is still no firm count of the number of Grenadians killed. By some

estimates the figure exceeds 200. Bishop and several cabinet ministers and other officials of his government were later executed just outside the walls of the fort.

Revolutionary images

Inside Fort Rupert's interior courtyard, images of

revolution — an Ak-47 rifle and a portrait of Che Guevara — are painted on the wall.

A bullethole sits squarely in the middle of Che's left eye. It is one of scores of bulletholes that pockmark the walls. On October 19 the PRA troops opened fire on the unarmed civilian crowd in the yard with, among other things, the machine gun of

an armored personnel carrier. The weapon is of sufficient caliber to be able to shoot aircrafts out of the sky.

"Towards higher discipline in the PRA," reads one slogan painted in red on the courtyard walls.

The firepower used that day was powerful enough to blow off parts of the roof on one barrack

(Cont'd on Page A13)

Kiddie's Christmas
party?

Fort Rupert

(Cont'd from Page A11)

adjoining the courtyard, leaving only the exposed rafters.

Inside the courtyard and barracks are piles of rubble, burnt debris, discarded uniforms, twisted sheets of roofing, and the occasional spent bullet cartridge.

Marxist literature, books, and pamphlets — are strewn about everywhere in the officers' and enlisted men's quarters.

"From the chief of the political section of the armed forces on the qualities, requirements, and functions of the political agitators of the units and small units," leads off one piece of material.

"The political agitator is a very important bond of the troops...being for them an important transmitter of the orientation of the party state and chief," it continues.

Other items in the trove of Marxist literature include a copy of the Cuban armed forces magazine **Verde Olivo**, postcards from Russia, a collection of Fidel Castro's speeches, and a notebook with hand-written notes on protection against nuclear, bi-

ological, and chemical warfare. In the event of nuclear attack, the notetaker recorded, soldiers in the field should dig deep trenches as soon as possible.

Death to imperialism: death to counterrevolution: read slogans painted inside the officers' barracks.

On top of the Fort near the courtyard is a six-by-ten-metre enclosure with walls three metres high. Nearby are the ramparts from which some Grenadians fell or jumped 20 metres to the ground below to escape the gunfire of October 19.

A canopy of rusted bar-

bed wire completely covers the enclosure. From 1980 to 1982, as many as 40 political prisoners were detained in this space at one time.

"Free those in bondage like us now," a painted message inside the enclosure pleads as a counterpoint to the revolutionary graffiti scribbled elsewhere.

Off the one side of the enclosure, five black wrought-iron cannons from the 1800s point out to sea. But the real threat to the people of Grenada did not come from that direction or from the outside. It came from within Fort Rupert.

How seven journalists got to Grenada

A first-person account by Don Bohning, Miami Herald's Latin America editor who landed in Grenada with six other journalists on October 25, shortly after U.S. forces invaded the Eastern Caribbean nation. Bohning, who has headed the Herald's Latin coverage since 1967, and the others arrived at the island via a fishing boat which they rented. This is an excerpted version of his eyewitness report reprinted from the Miami Herald.

Nov. 5, 1983

For seven of us, all journalists, the attempt to get to Grenada began Monday, (Oct. 24). No reporters had been allowed on the island since Oct. 14, even before the army shot to death Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

We flew to Union. Is-

land off Carriacou and then persuaded a beer-bellied fisherman, Captain Alfred, to sail us to St. George's.

He was highly reluctant, particularly as we monitored radio reports on the invasion that had been launched just hours before.

A radio station set up by the Americans in Grenada told people that they were being liberated. An announcer instructed everyone to stay indoors and lock up the guns distributed by the Grenadian army to children.

In Spanish, an announcer warned the hundreds of Cubans in Grenada to stay indoors and told them the invasion was no concern of theirs.

As we neared the concrete dock in St. George's, a picturesque little town that climbs into the lush green hills, all appeared calm —despite warplanes and ships in the distance. The only evidence of war was a gaping hole in the red roof of Fort Rupert, the army headquarters on a hill on the far side of the harbour.

We docked at 12:30 p.m. Tuesday, (Oct. 25), — Ed Cody of the **Washington Post**, Bernard Diederich of **Time** magazine, **Time** photographer Claude Urraca, **Newsday** correspondent Morris Thompson, and British journalists Greg Chamberlain and Hugh O'Shaughnessy.

I was the last off the boat. I was throwing out the baggage and the typewriters when a plane buzzed overhead and Captain Alfred, terrified, shouted, "Get off, Get off!"

I ruined my calculator and tape recorder when I jumped into the waist-deep water. The captain got his \$40 per passenger before he fled.

An immigration officer and two soldiers, toting Soviet-made AK47 assault rifles, greeted us. We walked to the fire station, hard by the waterfront and at the foot of Richmond Hill. Atop was the Grenadian army's Fort Frederick — and the local insane asylum, the "Crazy House."

Suddenly, all hell broke loose.

At least four A7 Corsair fighter-bombers, a variety of helicopter gunships and a C130 armed with a high-

speed Gatling gun, opened fire on the fort above us, drawing considerable anti-aircraft fire from the ground.

The **Washington Post** man, a veteran of Beirut, checked the firehouse roof. He wanted to make sure no one was shooting at the planes from there and drawing return fire.

As we scurried around the East German-made firetrucks, we saw smoke billowing about 200 yards away. One of the firemen said he thought it was a warehouse on fire. Later we learned it was a downed U.S. helicopter. A second chopper landed and carried off the co-pilot. The pilot was dead.

Loose detention

Although we were under a sort of a loose detention for six hours, we persuaded the soldiers to escort us to the local cable and wireless office about four blocks away.

When our party got there, they found the place closed. Obliging, the soldiers kicked in a plywood panel over a window. But the telex lines were dead. They summoned a pretty telephone operator, but her switchboard was blacked out, too.

The firemen made one run that afternoon to put out a blaze at Butler House, an old hotel converted into the prime minister's offices. They were too late. Apparently tracers from the Gatling guns had set it afire. It burned to the ground.

That night, Army Cpl. Alister George led us to the darkened St. James hotel. The inkeeper, Pearl Patterson, graciously served us a dinner of cheese, crackers, bananas, cake and warm beer.

During the night we heard a lot of shelling from ships offshore. We could see the incoming — and the outgoing retorts from Fort Frederick.

In the morning, Wednesday, the neighborhood kids told us the Marines had landed overnight at Queens Park and soccer field on the north side of town.

They were right.

A Grenadian civilian guided us over. There were a lot of instant civilians that morning. Our guide might have been one of them. "Oh! You got rid of your uniform," someone said to him.

On the Queen's Park green we found 500 Marines, two tanks, two or three armored personnel carriers and a red-lettered sign from the Grenadian government: "This is where your tax money goes."

Lt. Col. Ray Smith, commander of the 22nd Marine Amphibious Unit, spoke of his turnaround at sea on the way to Beirut a couple of nights before.

Smith said the "vast majority" of the Grenadians he had talked to "either feared or hated the Communist Party members."

He got three of us — the daily newspapermen — on a chopper to the USS Guam, the flagship of the

U.S. task force. We wanted to use its radio facilities to file our stories.

The Navy gave us sloppy joes, shoestring fries, iced tea — and a constant escort. They apparently didn't want us asking questions about the wounded Cubans in the ship's hospital or anything else.

Navy Cmdr. Tony Hilton, public affairs officer for the Second Fleet, was courteous but unhelpful. The Guam's communicating gear was too jammed to handle any press files, he said.

It was clear that our presence in St. George's was unexpected.

"Are you CIA?" one sailor asked us.

Vice Adm. Joseph Metcalf III, commander of the fleet informed us, in effect, that we had thrown a monkey wrench into the works and screwed up the operation. I guess they just didn't want to mess with journalists.

Trip cancelled

Although we had never once asked to be evacuated out of St. George's the Pentagon reported that we had. In fact, as we waited aboard a helicopter for a flight back to St. George's, the Navy abruptly cancelled the trip.

Adm. Metcalf told us we couldn't go because it was a "dangerous and high-risk area." He said: "I have cabled the Pentagon to see if I can talk to you guys."

So there was no way we could get back to St. George's Wednesday night (Oct. 26). The Navy provided us with bunks — and a guard, more or less. Sailors took turns watching over us.

On Thursday morning, Adm. Metcalf offered us the chance to join a Marine assault force. Its mission: the Richmond Hill jail, supposedly the last redoubt of Grenadian and Cuban troops.

"It might be a risky situation," the admiral warned. We choppered back to Queens Park, arriving at 11 a.m. There, we rejoined the other journalists.

Diederich, the man from *Time*, told us the assault wasn't necessary.

The previous night, Diederich and two other journalists had walked up to the jail, found its doors wide open and a lot of prisoners too scared to leave.

He "liberated" 10 or so "political prisoners" — not the murderers and the thieves. He told the others that they should stay there for their own safety.

Among those freed were **Alister Hughes**, the island's lone independent journalist. Hughes is a correspondent for half a dozen news organizations including the **Miami Herald**. The army arrested him the week before.

Diederich drove Hughes home to his wife, Cynthia, for an emotional reunion. Closing a door, he said, "Just let us have a moment alone."

Also leaving the prison were former attorney general LLOYD Noel and businessman Lesley Pierre — both arrested July 11, 1981 for trying to start an independent newspaper. With them was Tillman Thomas, a human rights lawyer. He had been in jail for almost four years.

stood on the Point Salines that Cuban workers didn't quite finish. Eastern Bloc construction equipment lay strewn about the tarmac alongside U.S. planes and the machines of war.

Editor & Publisher

Gleaner Dec. 11, 1983

Our Brothers' Keepers

THE EDITOR, Sir:— I wish to make comment on your editorial as appeared in your Sunday Gleaner dated 13th November, 1983 under the caption, "The Church and Grenada".

The editorial was very thought-provoking for which I was delighted. As it read same, it brought to mind the "parable" given by our Lord Jesus Christ in answer to the question — "And who is my neighbour?" (St. Luke 10:29)

It is said that the man who asked this question wanted to justify himself, and the answer given was intended not only to absolve him of his irresponsibility but also to show up the hypocrisy of religious persons.

In answer to the man, Jesus told the story of a man who was journeying from Jerusalem to Jericho, who as he went, fell among thieves who stripped him of his raiment, wounded him and left him to die. Left in such a condition, by chance, a priest passed by where he was, but who on seeing him, walked on the other side. In like manner a Levite passed by and looked at him, but he also passed by on the other side. But a certain Samaritan as he journeyed CAME WHERE HE WAS and when he saw him, he had compassion on him, and went to him, bound up his wounds, pouring on oil and wine, set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him.

Now we know that the Jews had no dealings with the Samaritans (St. John 4: 9), yet we find that this Samaritan seeing a Jew in need would deliberately go to his assistance.

Your editorial referred to the church as "established church". I can only say that such were established by Man and as such they attend to things from a human standpoint.

We can see them in light of the 'parable' as the modern or religious priests and Levites who would rather pass their Grenada neighbours on the other side rather than stretch a little finger to help them. They seem to take sides with the blood-thirsty KILLERS, rather than to see the plight of the people who were told that if they dare to go on the streets they would be shot to death. Is this the 'gospel' that they believe and preach? Are they defenders of the 'fate' as handed down by the socialists/communists? God have mercy on the members of their congregations, and on Jamaicans on a whole. Thanks be to God for those who would dare to stand alone regardless of those nations who disagree with them and go to the aid of a little neighbouring state in need, whose action the people of Grenada could praise, as they praise the God of heaven for their deliverance by the Eastern Caribbean States with Barbados and Jamaica.

Here in Jamaica we should give thanks to God for our own Prime Minister who was moved with compassion for the people of Grenada and went to their assistance, not fearing the grenades.

I should only hope that the saints of God in Jamaica, the holy ones called out of the world's system, may see the importance of taking heed to the call of God which says, "Come out from among them, and touch not the unclean thing".

Let the established priests and Levites pass by on the other side but as for us, we must understand that we are our brothers' keepers and shall have no rest, until we are assured that it is well with our neighbours.

IT IS CHRIST FOR US NOT COMMUNISM.

I am, etc.,

LLOYD O. MCGIBBON,

140½ Orange Street,
Kingston.
November 15, 1983.

Steamer Dec. 11, 1983

Were U.S. students threatened in Grenada?

WASHINGTON, USICA - Eyewitness accounts by U.S. medical students evacuated from Grenada support earlier assessments of the threat to security and safety posed by events on the Caribbean Island following the violent and bloody coup that toppled Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's Government on October 19.

In newspaper and television interviews upon arrival of the U.S. Air Force base in Charleston, South Carolina, the American students described the chaotic, tense and uncertain situation on Grenada. They praised warmly the performance of the U.S. Military in ensuring their safe conduct off of the Island, unabashedly expressing their joy to be home — some of them kneeling and kissing the ground.

Most of the students approved of President Reagan's decision to send U.S. forces ashore in Grenada and agreed that political instability on the island was so intense during the past week that they feared for their safety.

Harold Harvey of Beckley, West Virginia — who was among the students from St. Georges University School of Medicine to be evacuated from Grenada by the U.S. Air Force — recalled the "shoot-on-sight curfew" that had been imposed by the military regime.

"That's not a good feel-

ing hanging over your head," he said.

Harvey said that a Major from the ruling Grenadian Military Council had come twice to the True Blue Campus near the end of the runway being built on Grenada by the Cubans, to assure the students that they were safe. However, Harvey said, the Major also pointed out that no airlines were flying to Grenada so there was no way they could leave.

Another Iran?

Another student, David Breslin of East Windsor, New Jersey, said, "We all thought of Iran and the possibility we would be hostages. President Reagan took the right decision. It was right," Breslin added.

Jeff Geller of Woodridge, New York, said, "I have been a dove all my life. I just can't believe how well those rangers came down and saved us. Those rangers deserve a lot of credit. I don't want anyone to say anything bad about the American military."

Jean Joel of Albany, New

York, described the isolation and uncertainty she felt following the overthrow of the Grenadian Government. "I don't think there's any more beautiful sight than the United States," she said, "and the rangers who arrived to save us." Joel said she believed there was no other way to get off the island except through the efforts of the military.

Randall Tressler of Jerrettsville, Maryland, said that he had spoken with a lot of Grenadians on campus and "they said they were afraid."

"The airport was closed," he added, "with no sure way for us to get out. They lifted the curfew for four hours and four of us went out for food. We ran the entire distance to a store and were met by a military officer with a sub-machine gun. It was serious."

Tressler said his feeling of

isolation grew as phone service was broken off and the water supply dwindled on the campus adjacent to the big new airport being constructed by the Cubans.

Stephen Hall of Hastings, Florida, said, "The military actions and our subsequent return were extremely impressive and we are very proud to have been with the U.S. servicemen."

Charles Modica, Chancellor and founder of the Medical School, earlier had criticized the U.S. decision to intervene on the island as "very unnecessary." However, on October 26, Modica reversed himself. He said that after briefings from American officials and contacts with Grenadian officials, he became convinced that President Reagan was justified in ordering the military action.

"I found out that the people I had been dealing with were not fully in charge of that government," he said, "and therefore could not guarantee the safety of Americans."

Caribbean Newsletter

BARBADOS, THE

by Ricky Singh

A cable sent by the Caribbean Conference of Churches General Secretary, the Rev. Allan Kirton through Bishop Sydney Charles of St. Georges, Grenada constituted a virtual rejection of the stand taken earlier by the CCC against the military invasion of Grenada by the USA, Jamaica, Barbados and OECS countries. This has been stated by Mr. Rickey Singh in a long statement on the Barbados Government's decision to revoke his work permit. Mr. Singh's statement of November 15 which has just reached us reads as follows:

The Barbados Government has exercised its powers in revoking, 20 months before it is due to expire, a three-year Work Permit issued to me earlier this year as

Editor of **Caribbean Contact**, a service programme of the Caribbean Conference of Churches. I have also been requested to leave the country. I have been living here since July 1978 with my family, all citizens of Guyana.

I wish to make it clear that in spite of all the personal abuse, gross and malicious representations to which I have been subjected in sections of the local media, at various levels over the past two weeks, and threats issued to members of my family, I am leaving this country with a

special sense of appreciation for those Barbadians who still have respect for fairplay and decency, and who refuse to be caught up in an inspired anti-communist, anti-Guyana hysteria.

To those Guyanese who have joined Barbadians in the radio "call in programmes" over CBC (Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation)

C.C.C. AND I

and VOB (Voice of Barbados), in the current cultivated climate of hysteria to denigrate me and my work as a professional journalist, I have a word of advice:

It is better for me to join, if I must, the unfortunate suffering masses in Guyana today under the Forbes Burnham Administration than to genuflect to the local political directorate by compromising my self-respect in order to be allowed to remain and work here. Indeed, this is exactly what the Government had failed in getting me to do when a draft statement was given to my lawyer, who said it would be most improper of him to even suggest to me to consider signing the statement.

Opportunistic

Those Guyanese who so hate Mr. Burnham that they cannot make a distinction between a government and a country, who are too opportunistic and selfish to appreciate the principled stand taken by Mr. Burnham in opposing the military invasion of Grenada by the USA and some client Caribbean states, will soon realise the contempt they deserve from the same Barbadians with whom they currently find common ground.

At a meeting held at the Prime Minister's Office on the morning of Wednesday November 9, 1983, with Mr. Tom Abams, at the request of my lawyer, I made clear that while I may not, at times, have accurately represented the

position or policy of the Barbados Government in articles in the 'Nation' or 'Caribbean Contact' relating to the military invasion of Grenada, at no time did I set out to deliberately question the honesty or veracity of statements by Mr. Adams. I also took the opportunity during the meeting to strongly refute his references — totally irrelevant and unsubstantiated in my view — that some of my 'Cuban friends' were members of the Cuban Intelligence services. I have no such knowledge.

Admiration

But my lawyer, the distinguished West Indian advocate, Mr. Henry de B. Forde, former Attorney General and Foreign Minister of Barbados, and the first Chairman of the Board of Directors of **Caribbean Contact Ltd.**, has already eloquently dealt with this matter in a letter sent to the Prime Minister yesterday (November 14). I would only comment further, if it is necessary.

I have the deepest admiration for Mr. Forde, as I told an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors of **Caribbean Contact Ltd.**, held here in Barbados on Saturday November 12, 1983. This was the meeting that also discussed the possibility of my continuing to edit **Caribbean Contact** outside of Barbados, should it become necessary. I told the meeting that the representations made by Mr. Forde, not only on my behalf, but on behalf of the Caribbean Conference of Churches itself, which has also been grossly misrepresented by elements in the Barbadian society, deserve the board's official appreciation.

Indeed, at the meeting with the Prime Minister, at which his Press Secretary was also present, I took the opportunity to refer to the misrepresentation and 'mischievousness' against the CCC of a recent article in the 'Advocate News' written by one Henry Christopher.

very important meeting with the Prime Minister, I must now express my deep disgust with the CCC for its recent cable to Bishop Sydney Charles in St. Georges. This cable constitutes a virtual rejection of the very principled stand taken earlier against the military invasion of Grenada by the USA and some Caribbean countries.

Rev. Kirton and Archbishop Kelvin Felix of St. Lucia (one of the three CCC Presidents), said in this cable to Bishop Charles that:

"While we affirm our concern that the Christian's option is for peace, and the peaceful resolution of human conflict, we have become aware of and fully appreciate the point of view of Christians in Grenada in common with that of a majority of people of your fair land who see the intervention by the US and other friendly forces as a rescue exercise and a liberation process..."

I saw this cable for the first time yesterday morning (November 14) shortly after a **VOB** news report quoting Prime Minister Adams as having stated at a "fete", organised by a US-influenced group of "Friends of Freedom" at the Sandy Lane Hotel, that he would not be rescinding the order to revoke my Work Permit.

I should explain that this Work Permit was revoked by way of letter signed by the Prime Minister on November 1, 1983 (see attached photostat). I have not been contesting the government's right to revoke my Work Permit, but I am in Barbados until now because of my lawyer's intervention in the matter, on the request of my employers, the CCC. It is not my policy to fight to stay in other countries, even member states of CARICOM, especially when things are far from what they ought to be in my own country.

News item

But it is of interest to note that my lawyer's letter...

cation order. The Prime Minister's office, however, had earlier been informed by Mr. Forde, that an official response to the draft suggested by Mr. Adams was going to be delivered early on Monday morning, November 14.

The Prime Minister clearly chose to exercise his right to make known his views even before he had the benefit of my lawyer's letter challenging certain assumptions and allegations.

While Mr. Adams was doing what he considered expedient, the CCC's cable, as published in the local media on November 14, came along as a surprise. It was in sharp contrast to the stand declared in a press release on October 25, firmly opposing the military invasion of Grenada. Said that release:

"The Caribbean Conference of Churches, reaffirming its principled stance against military intervention in the Caribbean by forces external to the region, strongly deplores the events of the past few hours leading to this morning's invasion of Grenada. The fact of a Caribbean presence among the invading forces by no means alters that principle..."

Undignified

This obvious somersault is most undignified, and I have no hesitation, irrespective of the consequences — including that of my own resignation — in publicly disassociating myself, as Editor of **Caribbean Contact** and as a senior employee of the CCC for more than nine years, with the text of the cable sent to Bishop Charles.

If the Grenada Church Council wishes to appease the governments of the invading forces, this is not a valid reason for the CCC, as a regional-wide ecumenical movement, sacrificing fundamental principles on the altar of expediency or reconciliation.

I repeat what I have written in **Contact** and elsewhere and as I also

no stretch of the imagination can the military occupation by the USA of a tiny nutmeg and banana island be considered a "liberation process". I have not been a journalist for the past 24 years to be so deceived; and my conscience is bigger than any work Permit or a vacillating CCC.

The international friends of the CCC, including those in the World Council of Churches, the National Council of Churches of the USA, the Canadian Council of Churches, OXFAM, and the British Council of Churches, must be wondering, as some other senior programme staffers are now doing, what has suddenly brought about this "CCC change of heart", as reported in yesterday's **NATION**!

Change of heart

The CCC will come to find, to its chagrin, that there is now more respect for the consistency of the governments whose troops wrongly invaded Grenada than for the "CCC's change of heart", a change that has in effect reduced its own earlier principled opposition to invasion to one of placating Bishop Charles and his colleagues by now perceiving the invasion as "a rescue exercise..." This new position, significantly, coincides with that of the Reagan Administration, and that of the CARICOM Governments that have participated in this action which has been rightly opposed by Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Belize, the Bahamas, and, now recently, the Barbados Workers Union and the Oil Field Workers Trade Union of Trinidad and Tobago.

Finally, let me take this opportunity to thank all the journalists' organisations, in and out of the Caribbean, including the Barbados Association of Journalists, the Committee for the Protection of Journalists, Inter-Press Service, and the media of the region, USA, UK and Canada for the solidarity shown in my case through their ca-

A mighty hand

THE EDITOR, Sir:- My immediate reaction to the U.S. led invasion of Grenada, was; "Outrageous, how dare they?" This was right after the very first of the series of newscasts on the events. Subsequent reflection has caused me to change that view.

Judging by the results, the move was both wise and timely. It would by no means do, to have our adversary find us predictable. That adversary, of course, being, Soviet Neo-Colonialism, the enemy of all popular and moderate forms of government.

To a devout Catholic such as myself, the way to halt the conflict overnight, and secure 'lasting' world peace, is to heed the injunction of Our Lady Of Fatima. To hard-headed realists however (for such appears to be the unchallengeable truth) flesh and blood reality must be dealt with on it's own terms.

Namely, by seeking to reverse the aims of Soviet expansionism, by means of the slower, more meandering and infinitely costlier methods of, all available material counterforce.

That one can tolerate every kind of political view and experiment with these systematically by means of the

ballot, appears to be equated, in their way of thinking, with argumentativeness and indecision.

That was expected of us this time; it proved their undoing.

America's brand of expansionism, and her own covert actions, hemispheric and otherwise, are no less wasteful, foolish, and dishonourable, than Russia's, but a response such as the recent invasion, was both sensible and justified.

While American motives are anything but those of altruistic comradeship, we have far more in common, historically, politically, and linguistically, and risk, exploitation of a more familiar, less menacing, and 'politically' contestable sort (I refer to the ballot and other legitimate channels of protest available under democratic government) at their professedly friendly hands.

As opposed to, 'suppression', all other forms of exploitation (if we are to take literally their doctrine claiming that the end justifies the means) include the likelihood of being murdered for political contrariness. All at the hands of (in the present case) individuals who differ from us in the important ways already stated.

Fortunately for us, both Marxism's aims and means are predictable. Whereas, ours remain, to them and ourselves, essentially idealistic, to the oversimple, it is true, theirs is understandable. From the point of view of one's being entitled to life, liberty and freedom of religious and political thought however, it is a different matter.

Given a creed of, end justifies means, it becomes possible to anticipate murder as a means. We allowed it to happen not to demonstrate the point, but simply because in a case of the kind just witnessed, one has no right to intervene unasked.

Aside from it's willingness to consider murder as political pragmatism if it appears necessary to the furtherance of it's aims, Marxism is myopic in yet another respect; one capable perhaps of being regarded as intellectual deficiency. Namely, failure to admit the likelihood of a workable political reality, founded upon principles of justice originating in the Judaeo-Christian ethic.

The French revolution managed to avoid perpetuating itself in a similarly brutal and undiscerning manner, and to father instead present day French politics by recognising that it's response was to a contemporary situation.

The men who engineered the Bolshevik revolution however, fell short thereafter, by writing rules advising treatment of all things Non-Marxist as though they were Romanov Despotism. Truth, political or otherwise, is vaster than that.

When these things are thought about, the invasion of Grenada can hardly be considered as having been other than practical.

Whatever her true, or shall we say most important reason for the invasion, America might have been unwittingly the servant of a greater power. Meaning, the Almighty may have permitted those to work to our advantage.

I am, etc.,
JOHN SILVERA

100 Brunswick Avenue,
Spanish Town.

Many Caribbean islanders hailed action in Grenada

CASTRIES, St. Lucia - On the beach at the St. Lucia Yacht Club, leaders of the island's business community idle away an afternoon against a background of water skiers and gaily striped windsurfer sails. Thanks to President Ronald Reagan's decision to invade Grenada, the beach philosophers are in high spirits.

Mr. Reagan is the hero. British Prime Minister Thatcher, who declined to help invade the former British colony, is the whipping girl. Japan deplored the action, so the local Mitsubishi agent is facetiously threatened with a boycott. New Zealand was supportive; a pledge is taken to eat more lamb.

The pro-invasion sentiment isn't unanimous. Some labor unions and the leftist opposition parties in St. Lucia and Dominica have denounced the move, picturing the islands as puppets of the U.S. The legalities and the precedent also worry some who generally like the outcome.

But many seem to resolve their doubts in the manner of one of those at the yacht club, Leslie Clarke, who heads St. Lucia's Industrial Development Corp.

"I'm troubled by the legalities, sure," he says. "But some things are more important. We are all neighbours here in the Caribbean. If your neighbour fights with his wife, you ignore it because all men fight with their wives. But if he murders his wife and is running around trying to kill his children, then you have to do something."

Thus, this seems to be the high-water mark for the pro-American spirit in the eastern Caribbean, and for the spirit of free enterprise as well. Expectations of greater U.S. aid in the future are running high now in the tiny island nation that asked for, and helped with, the invasion of Grenada.

It is a triumph few could have predicted for a grouping called the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, or OECS. Other alphabet alliances - SEATO and CENTO, for instance - have been slipping into what a Marxist might call the dustbin of history. Even NATO has its troubles. But OECS, just two years old and militarily impotent, is riding high.

If the alliance's initials are unfamiliar, many foreigners are also a bit hazy about some of its members. St. Lucia (pronounced LOO-sha) sounds Italian but used to belong to Britain. Montserrat sounds French but still does belong to Britain. Dominica gets confused with the Dominican Republic because few outsiders know how to pronounce it (it's dah-min-EE-ca).

Invasion story

Until two weeks ago, Grenada caused the public as much confusion as any of the other islands. But few have gone as far as astray as the Soviet television news director who illustrated the invasion story with a map showing Spain - Granada.

What these and the other OECS members - Antigua, St. Vincent and St. Kitts-Nevis - have in common are wonderful climates, generally democratic traditions and fragile economies. The climate produces tourists and bananas, which in turn produce foreign currency. But not enough of it. St. Lucia's prime minister, John Compton, once remarked that all it would take to solve one island's economic problems would be the contract to produce one part for General Motors.

The total population of the members of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States is 600,000 and the land mass is 2,800 square kilometers.

And the American largess heretofore earmarked for the region is proportionately small. President Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative will provide \$350 million in

emergency aid, but only \$10 million is for the "stones in the sea," as these mini-states are sometimes called.

Ferrel Charles, perhaps the most prominent businessman of St. Lucia, remarks that, "Since the invasion, I would like to think that the U.S. will redouble its efforts. After Grenada, the U.S. may become more aware of the Caribbean as a whole." In the past, Mr. Charles suggests, much pro-Americanism has been unrequited.

One U.S. official, who asks not to be identified, agrees that U.S. aid levels are likely to jump. The biggest beneficiary could be Grenada itself. Never previously a recipient of U.S. foreign aid, it has been sent \$475,000 of emergency supplies, the State Department says. "We'll have to pick up the slack for the Soviet, East German and whatever Communist aid," the U.S. official notes.

The aid, however, is for the future. In the short term, the region may suffer from its bath in the world headlines. American and European vacationers tend to have a weak grasp of geography, and an explosion in one place hurts tourism in a lot of others. Hotels are reporting cancellations on St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados and some other islands.

Richard Kuehn, a St. Louis travel agent, says some Americans think Grenada is in Barbados because, during the Reagan administration's early censorship, so many news stories were filed with Barbados datelines. Governments are talking of an advertising campaign to explain that not all eastern Caribbean beaches are littered with shell casings.

'Choosing Up Sides'

The invasion has also begun to affect relations within the region. They are "choosing up sides," as one St. Lucian puts it. Guyana, which is in South America but is a member of an economic group called the Caribbean Community and Common Market, has condemned the action. Belize and Bahamas, also members, have stood apart, saying little. Jamaica and Barbados joined in the multinational force helping in the invasion.

OECS partisans are chuckling over the predicament of Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers. He opposed the invasion, only to be faced with a tidal wave of popular and press support for it in his country.

One Barbados opposition leader who is uncomfortable with the invasion hesitates to speak out because, he concedes, his followers would be displeased. "They always said Mr. Reagan watches a lot of war movies and like this sort of thing," the politician says ruefully. "Well my people are 95% in favour of the invasion. They watch a lot of war movies, too."

An opposition newspaper in St. Lucia called the **Crusader** put similar sentiments into cartoon form, portraying Mr. Reagan as a cowboy holding the leashes of three dogs of war (with the faces of the prime ministers of St. Lucia, Dominica and Barbados). An editorial by George Odum, who heads the country's Progressive

Gleaner

ins the newspaper, suggested that the murder of Grenadian Prime Minister Bishop.

Reaction in St. Lucia and some other islands is a kind of "there but not there" shudder. Four years ago St. Lucia's government, and as merchants watched investors began to pull up stakes. One which was making its "Simon" game use Manhattan Bank closed its office. It was sold out to local businessmen. By the government was divided and it called a general strike. The leftists were called, and people celebrated in the

Dominica survived

Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has attempted... In St. Vincent, a rebellion was put down in late 1979 - with some Barbados. Armed forces are few and the defenselessness of its members with the alarm they feel when one of the islands under the leftists.

Eastern Caribbean nations are almost all small. Only **Montserrat**, with its minute size, has a per-capita gross domestic product of \$1,000 a year. For every economic island can boast, there seems to be at

beautiful beaches, with rising tourism. It spends too much, the International Monetary Fund says, and has trouble paying its

hurt by a volcanic eruption in 1979. It rebounded in 1981, only to be hit for one of its main products,

black volcanic ash where its beaches desperately need repair.

excessively dependent on sugar, a world seems to have plenty. Its sugar exports said by experts to exceed its sugar

And so it goes. Much poverty, and not many sources of employment. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, black power was the talk of the Caribbean, and the U.S. was widely resented. Now, pro-business, pro-American governments have taken root. Grenada is no longer an exception.

But if the recent past is a guide, the potential investors who applaud the present sentiments will proceed cautiously. Millions of dollars of capital that fled Jamaica during its socialist days has not yet returned with the swing back to the centre. There are fewer millions involved in the eastern Caribbean islands, but apparently just as many reasons to hedge.

—Asian Wall St. Journal

Gleaner Dec. 11, 1983

More troops for Grenada

Jamaica will from December 17 double the number of its troops in the Caribbean peace-keeping force in Grenada to 300 as the Americans prepare to pull out, the Chief of Staff of the Jamaica Defence Force, Major-General Robert Neish, said yesterday.

Mr. Neish told the **Gleaner** that there were plans for the Jamaican head of the Caribbean forces, Col. Delroy Ormsby, to also command American military personnel remaining on the island after the withdrawal of U.S. combat troops, which is expected to take place by Christmas.

Col. Ormsby has taken over the command from Major Kenneth Barnes, who has returned home.

"An additional Company will go down to Grenada on the 17th," Major-General Neish said. "That will bring us up to roughly 300 men."

Major-General Neish said there would be a turn-over of Jamaican troops every six weeks for now, while the U.S. troops would be reducing their numbers before the end of the year.

The other islands participating in the peace-keeping force were unable to increase their numbers, he said. However, Barbados had increased the number of policemen it had on the island.

Dec 11

The Daily Gleaner

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1983

AGE TWENTY-SEVEN

Grenada nobody's puppet, says Council chairman

ST GEORGE'S, December 11, (CANA):

Grenada's Interim Government wants to benefit from the U.S.-sponsored Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) but not at the expense of becoming a puppet of the United States, head of the three-week-old caretaker Government here, Nicholas Brathwaite, said.

In an interview with the Barbados-based Caribbean News Agency (CANA) last night, Mr Brathwaite reiterated that the new Grenada Government which took office on November 15 would never become a puppet of Washington.

U.S. troops led an invasion of Grenada on October 25 to topple a leftist military junta that had seized power in a bloody coup in which the Prime Minister, three Cabinet Ministers and several others were killed.

Mr Brathwaite said it would be ridiculous for anybody to suggest that because the United States "helped us to overcome what was in fact a very critical situation, that they would impose their will on the electorate and on the Interim Government."

"We strongly condemn any suggestion that it

would be so. As far as we are concerned, our main mandate is to take the country to the point where the people could in free and fair elections elect the Government of their choice," he added.

"We are not going to be influenced by any other country in this regard," he said.

Mr Brathwaite also stated that on the question of the CBI, the new authorities in Grenada would definitely hold talks with Washington with a view to having the island benefit from the aid and trade package.

Under the previous Government of executed Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, Grenada was not earmarked to receive aid under the CBI but could have benefited from the trade aspect of the programme.

Bishop's leftwing Government which had close ties with Communist Cuba consistently accused Washington of showing hostility towards Grenada and other Socialist countries in the Caribbean and Central American.

But according to Mr Brathwaite, the new Grenada Government was hopeful of entering into talks with Washington for possible assistance under the CBI and a team from Washington would shortly be visiting the island to discuss the issue.

"I don't know the exact date but we certainly intend for Grenada to become one of the beneficiaries under the plan. We do not want to be beggars," he remarked.

He stressed that Grenada would like to be given an opportunity through the trade component of the scheme to improve its industrial and agricultural sectors in particular.

Commonwealth traditions enough

U.S. Should Keep Hands Off Grenada

By Anthony P. Maingot

Nov. 4: S.A. de Smith, the British constitutional authority, voiced a widely held belief when he noted that "in developing countries, constitutional factors will seldom play a dominant role in the shaping of political history." Whether Grenada will provide an exception to de Smith's general rule depends on how some fundamental questions are answered.

First, did the New Jewel Movement's 1979 coup d'état destroy the entire constitutional framework of Grenada, as established in its independence constitution of 1974? Did Grenada stop being a constitutional monarchy in the British Commonwealth?

If the answers to these questions are yes, there is nothing further to discuss; De Smith's observation will stand confirmed, and there is nothing left to do other than to start the rebuilding process from scratch.

If the answers are no, a second set of questions will become quite crucial: What was, or were, the elements of that system that remained intact, and what (if any) was the scope of their power before the invasion, and their continuity of power to the present?

The last five years of the People's Revolutionary Government in Grenada would indicate that the 1979 coup leaders did not seek to destroy the constitutional system in its entirety — at least not immediately. Grenada remained within the British Commonwealth, and the new prime minister, Maurice Bishop, regularly attended the Commonwealth Heads of State meetings presided over by Queen Elizabeth II. Promises to restore a "purified parliamentary system," while never strongly asserted, were occasionally heard, most recently and clearly from Bishop himself, just before he was assassinated.

But, more important, the post of Governor-General was kept, and the occupant since 1978, Sir Paul Scoon, was retained. The constitutional provision that the executive authority of Grenada "may be exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General" was still operational.

One of the intriguing questions about those five years of authoritarian rule is why the People's Revolutionary Government considered it desirable to retain the post of Governor-General.

Conservative nature

One answer could be that, given the basically conservative nature of Grenadian society, the traditional respect for the post, plus the prestige of the occupants, persuaded the Marxist-Leninist government elite that the Governor-General was useful in a period of transition. From all appearances the post carried little authority, especially during periods of full parliamentary governments, which might have further convinced them that it was a cheap and unthreatening link to less-than-revolutionary sectors of society and to traditional respectability.

As it turns out, the post of Governor-General — typical of split executives in

the British system — was geared not really toward handling extra-constitutional acts such as a coup d'état but to handling exceptional constitutional situations such as death or the absence of one or another branch of the executive. This is done by providing for the Governor-General to "act on his own deliberate judgment" when exceptional circumstances arise.

Case made

On the basis of Grenada's constitutional provisions for peacetime exceptions, the case can be made that there was a functioning Governor-General after the 1979 coup. The argument is as follows:

First, since Parliament had not met since March, 1979, and since by law there should be no interval longer than six months between sittings, Parliament can be considered to have been legally dissolved. Second, on dissolution the Governor-General "shall act in his own deliberate judgment" to appoint as prime minister anyone who was a member of the House of Representatives "immediately before dissolution." It would appear, therefore, that the Governor-General's constitutional authority in this rebuilding phase is clear.

But what about Grenada's political infrastructure? Was there sufficient constitutional history to have created the experience, manpower and political culture necessary for independent action?

The answer here has to be "Yes." Between the abolition of outright colonial status in 1951 and the coup of 1979, there have been eight elections in Grenada under universal suffrage, and a fairly stable two-party system had emerged. In 1972, for instance, 83.5% of the electorate voted. During that period Grenadian legal and political elites had participated in processes as varied and complex as the creation of a West Indies federation, an attempted unitary statehood relationship with Trinidad and Tobago, total political independence, a failed association with Guyana and the other Eastern Caribbean states, and successful memberships in the Caribbean Common Market and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States.

The people with experience and patriotism are there, and the Governor-General has the authority to work with them. So the last thing that the United States should try is the establishment of any sort of protectorate or guardianship over Grenada. Such efforts in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War should warn Americans about the dire consequences of anything except total political independence in the post-"liberation" stage.

—Los Angeles Times.

Shearer Dec. 12, 1983

Editorials

DIPLOMACY AT THE SUMMIT

We note with interest that the Commonwealth Heads of Governments were able to reach consensus on their attitude towards Grenada. All the fiery denunciations made in the debate on world affairs were noted, but a decision was taken that a negotiating committee consisting of the extremists — Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Forbes Burnham of Guyana — along with representatives of the Caribbean, our own Hugh Shearer, Eugenia Charles, John Compton and George Chambers and with the Secretary General, Sonny Ramphal, should meet and hammer out a compromise agreement.

They did, and this was then sent to the main body at which stage, as we understand it, the chairman of the conference, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, joined the extremists in a very tough line against the U.S. involvement.

For, as it has come to us, it was the U.S. involvement which infuriated Robert Mugabe and the African countries and India. But the

diplomacy of the Caribbean prevailed, and the communique of the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting showed this.

We notice that they were very careful not to take decisions affecting Grenada without indicating that these decisions, such as assistance in a peace-keeping force or other assistance in the reconstruction of democracy in Grenada would be given only if requested by the Interim Government which the Commonwealth Heads of Governments welcomed.

We should like to commend our Caribbean leaders and Mr. Sonny Ramphal and the African leaders on their diplomacy. In this respect, we must refer to the stand of Mrs. Thatcher who seemed to have regained some stature among Caribbean leaders when she insisted that the conference should not continue to look back in anger, but to look forward with some hope for restoring democracy in Grenada.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:-

As Jamaican, I fell thoroughly ashamed and disgusted to know that "Uncle Eddie" Seaga was a party to the American Aggression against a fellow Caribbean state, Grenada. I find it inconceivable and unbelievable that a number of Caribbean Governments could actually conspire to implement an

Brathwaite identifies three priorities of Advisory Council

From Alistair Hughes
ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada,
Dec. 11:

Nicholas Brathwaite, Chairman of Grenada's Advisory Council, has identified three priorities for the Council.

The first of these, he says, is to get the machinery of the public service back to a level of efficiency and, secondly, there is the problem of security.

"The Council must ensure that Grenadians feel safe and that they live in an atmosphere conducive to production and productivity", he said.

The third priority Brathwaite identified is the high level of unemployment which, he said, has always been a problem in Grenada.

"The Peoples Revolutionary Government cooked the figures when they gave information to the public about unemployment", he said, "but the situation has been aggravated further by the displacement of so many persons as a result of recent events."

The Chairman said that among these displaced persons are "the 2,000 or so" members of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army who are, in most cases, on the streets, and the Council will have to ensure that employment opportunities are created

to absorb them into the society.

"We want reconciliation and unity", Brathwaite said, "and without their participation in the society, we are not going to get that unity and reconciliation, both of which are vital for the economic development of the country."

Asked to comment on Governor General Sir Paul Scoon's recent statement that "the cost of government will have to be reduced", the Chairman said there would be no programme of widespread dismissals.

"This would aggravate the problem of unemployment", he said.

"We must think of the social situation in the broadest context, and the important thing would be to sustain employment at the present level and increase it as time goes by."

"Some departments were overstaffed", he said, "and one has to take a close look at the level of manpower in the civil service and reduce on public sector spending."

It is envisaged, he continued, that with a new lease of life in the private sector, additional jobs will be created and the Council will try to ensure that people

will not be displaced if they have to be removed from the public service, but will find employment in the private sector.

U.S. troops leave Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada,
Dec 12 (CANA)

The U.S. today completed the withdrawal of combat troops from Grenada with the commander expressing confidence that the security of the island would be maintained.

"My guidance all along has been don't leave and have to come back. And I don't intend to do that," Major-General Jack Ferris told reporters as he watched an estimated 1,000 paratroopers board six C-141 army transport planes.

Today's pullout, 11 days ahead of the December 23 deadline set by President Reagan, leaves about 1,200 American soldiers, made up of military police and support troops.

By Thursday, the figure will be down to 300, Ferris said.

He said his counterpart in the Caribbean peace-keeping force had agreed that there would be sufficient remaining forces to maintain the island's security.

Ferris said there may be a handful of Cubans still holding out in the hills.

"We have run down about 100 or more leads and we haven't found one (Cuban) as yet. They are not much of a threat."

He saw the greatest threat to Grenada's security being posed by former activists of the deposed leftwing New Jewel Movement now detained at Richmond Hill Prison.

The battalion which left today arrived in Grenada two days after the start of the October U.S.-led invasion and took part in some of the fighting with Cubans and members of the disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA).

"The performance of American soldiers during the operation here has been about the best I've ever seen," Major-General Ferris said.

"There has not been one report of misconduct on the part of any American soldier since we've been on this island. Their

discipline here has been about the best I've ever seen."

Ferris said the 300 American soldiers who will remain here after Thursday will be a back-up to the Grenada police and the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force (CPF) to which full responsibility for the island's security is being passed.

He said the six army planes, which took off one after the other, will marry up in the air and land together to a "heroes welcome" awaiting the servicemen on their return.

CUBANS ON GRENADA SAID TIPPED OFF TO INVASION

WASHINGTON — U.S. forces seriously underestimated Cuban strength on Grenada, based their assaults on tourist maps and, at least in some cases, didn't know which side the Grenadian army was on, American officials and returning troops now acknowledge. Further, Cubans on the island, reportedly were tipped off to the invasion 24 hours in advance, greatly adding to the danger faced by U.S. troops.

The problems, say members of Congress and the invaders themselves, included a lack of intelligence about the size, arms, commitment and location of enemy forces.

Those shortcomings may have led U.S. invasion leaders to drop paratroopers into anti-aircraft fire, to have slowed operations on the ground, and to have made administration leaders overly optimistic that

U.S. troops could be removed within a week.

Asked Friday why U.S. troops expected 500 Cuban construction workers on Grenada but encountered instead an estimated 1,100 well-armed Cuban combatants, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger acknowledged the intelligence weakness.

"I suppose because it (the armed buildup of Cuban forces) was carried on clandestinely," said Weinberger. "We don't have any representation on the island. We did not have any way of really determining this."

In addition, U.S. Intelligence sources told the Associated Press that Cuba had been tipped off to the U.S. attack 24 hours before it began.

The intelligence sources, speaking on condition they not be identified, told the AP that the tip was an "unintentional" leak from one of the six Caribbean nations that joined the United States in the venture. They refused to say which of the six—Antigua, St. Lucia, Domin-

ica, St. Vincent, Jamaica and Barbados --was to blame.

Cuban President Fidel Castro did not send reinforcements to Grenada, the sources said, but he did dispatch an Army Colonel to direct the island's defence.

This went undetected by U.S. forces, and the reason, according to three Congressmen, may have been this: The Central Intelligence Agency had no spies on Grenada until sources close to Caribbean intelligence operations, the lone U.S. spy on Grenada was captured and disappeared sometime between Oct. 14 and Oct. 21.

Another story offered privately by administration officials is that the United States had an informant among the medical students at St. George's College of Medicine. But the medical students were confined to the school's two campuses after Oct. 14. The beefing up of Grenada's defences came after the date, Pentagon officials say.

Whatever the reason for ill-preparedness, these were among the hazardous and comic results:

- A Marine platoon leader approached his commander, saying he had a man in his unit who could help "with the naive language," according to a Washington Post report Grenadians speak English.

- Another platoon leader, at midday Tuesday, approached Miami Herald correspondent Don Bohning to ask, "Can you tell us what's going on? Is the Grenadian army with us or against us?"

- Some invasion units

patrolled with only tourist maps of the rugged, complex Grenadian terrain for guidance, according to ABC News.

- Army Ranger paratroopers apparently dropped into hostile and unexpected anti-craft fire Tuesday at Point Salines airport.

- Initially, top Defense Department officials described the Cuban forces on Grenada as "construction workers" who would be treated as neutrals. On Friday, after they had offered strong resistance. Adm. Wesley McDonald commander of the Grenada operation, described them as "well-trained professional soldiers" who had been "impersonating construction workers."

And there were serious consequences. In initial briefings Tuesday, Pentagon officials, apparently relying on dated intelligence, suggested Grenadian troops were modestly armed and that the military operation might be concluded in 24 hours.

Terrence Daly, 21, of Alexandria, Va., one of the 6,000 troops involved in the assault, called his mother from Fort Bragg, N.C.

"They're shipping me to Grenada," said Daly, unaware of the tough combat ahead. "They've given me a flak jacket, a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition."

But servicemen returning from the front recounted the stiff assistance encountered. 1st Lt. Michael Andre Menu, 34, of Portland, Maine, recalled, "We were fighting against very highly armed people, with armoured personnel

carriers that were jammed full of ammunition," said Menu, now recovering at the naval hospital at Charleston, S.C., from a shrapnel wound to his arm. "Yes, sir, they were waiting for us."

Other injuries, and perhaps deaths, may have resulted from the parachute drop into enemy fire; the Defense Department has not released details of how casualties happened. The normal procedure when dropping parachutists is to silence hostile fire first, a course readily available in Grenada had gunships from the nearby carrier USS Independence been employed.

McDonald admitted here, "I didn't have enough intelligence." But, he continued, "I don't think there was a failure there. You have to look at the total perspective. An assault on an island such as Grenada is not something we are geared to do. We did not have as much intelligence as I, as force commander, would like to have."

McDonald and White House spokesman Larry Speakes was the first administration officials to admit that the United States might face protracted resistance from Cuban and Grenadian troops in the island's hill and jungles.

How they did so well, and the United States so poorly, is a question for William J. Casey, director of the CIA. He will discuss the adequacy of intelligence in Grenada with some skeptical senators at the invitation of Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan D., N.Y.) vice-chairman of the intelligence committee.

-- Miami Herald.

'PROFOUND THANKS' TO THE PM

The Grenada Law Society, in a resolution passed a recent meeting, expressed its "profound thanks" to the Prime Minister of Jamaica, Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga, for his action in helping to "liberate Grenada from Communist tyranny."

The Society emphasised Mr. Seaga's "courageous and outstanding initiative in the military intervention in Grenada."

The initiative, it said, caused a rescue mission to liberate "our island from four and one half years of Communist tyranny and enabled democracy to once again return to Grenada."

Brooklyn man tells of ordeal in Bishop's jail

New York Times, Nov. 22

"On Aug. 15, 1979, Antonio Langdon was making repairs at his mother's home about three miles from St. George's, Grenada. His 5-year-old daughter, Shauna, was playing at his feet.

Almost casually, as he recalls it, a car stopped and two men got out. "come along," one said, "the boss wants to ask you a few questions."

"Who is your boss?" Mr. Langdon asked.

"Listen," said one of the two men. "This is not the Gairy time anymore. We don't have to tell you anything." The reference was to Sir Eric Gairy, the former prime minister.

Whereupon, according to Mr. Langdon, he was thrown to the ground, kicked, handcuffed and shoved into the back seat of the car. He would not see the house or his daughter for more than four years — until American troops arrived in Grenada last month.

Mr. Langdon, a resident of Brooklyn, said he had briefly returned to Grenada only to take over the house that he inherited after his mother's death.

It was known that Mr. Bishop had kept an undetermined number of political opponents in prison, reportedly under inhumane conditions. Mr. Langdon is one of the first of those prisoners, all of whom were released after the U.S. invasion of Grenada, to discuss his prison ordeal.

Mr. Langdon said that he had been active in the Grenadian groups in New York city but that he had had no political connections in New York or on Grenada, either with Mr.

Bishop's government or the preceding government of Sir Eric Gairy, who was ousted by groups in the United States who actively opposed the Prime Minister. Some exiles also continue to support Sir Eric.

A political prisoner

"I was a political prisoner who had never been involved in politics," he said Saturday in an interview at his brother's home in orange, N.J.

For more than a year, Mr. Langdon said, he was not even sure that he was a political prisoner because he was never formally charged with anything. "Eventually," he said, "I learned that I was in preventive custody and that I had been accused of making remarks critical of the Grenadian revolution. I was supposed to have made the remarks in Brooklyn."

Mr. Langdon, 40 years old, who is known as Clem, was born in Grenada and was brought to New York as a child. He made occasional trips back to the island, but his home was in Brooklyn, even though he kept a Grenadian passport. He was operating a men's clothing store in Brooklyn at the time of his arrest in 1979.

Mr. Langdon said his captors were convinced that as

actively opposed to the revolution, as they called it. "They kept asking me why I had returned to the island," he said. "When I insisted it was only to take over the house my mother had left me, I was beaten and tortured."

Initially, Mr. Langdon said, he was kept with some 300 other political prisoners at Richmond Hill Prison, a large installation on a hillside overlooking St. George's and its harbour.

According to a source familiar with the plight of the political detainees at Richmond Hill, Mr. Langdon was never a docile prisoner. Mr. Langdon was viewed as an American by a strongly anti-American government, the source said, but he nevertheless went on hunger strikes, refused to work and constantly demanded to be told the charges against him. His conduct drew the ire of not only the prison officials but the leaders of the Bishop government, the sources said.

Mr. Langdon said that on several occasions when he refused to work or to eat to protest his imprisonment, he was sent to a forced labour camp at Hopeville, near the north end of Grenada.

"We did mostly agricultural work there," he said, "but the days were long and people got sick. When they were accused of not working, they were beaten and forced to carry armfuls of bricks."

There were never more than about 300 prisoners at Richmond Hill, Mr. Langdon said, but the turnover was frequent. "Most people were arrested for about a nine-month term" he said. "They would left out about 100 and another 100 would come in."

He estimated that during the four and a half years of the Bishop government, as many as 6,000 Grenadians were detained one time or another as political dissidents.

On May 7, 1980, while protesting his detainment by conducting a hunger strike, Mr. Langdon said he was shot at close range by a prison official and was thought to have been killed. Opening his shirt and displaying deep scars on his left side and chest, Mr. Langdon said he had been shot at least three times with an AK-47 automatic rifle.

They were putting me into the prison morgue," Mr. Langdon said, "when I began to cough up blood and they realized I was alive." In the next few months, he said, he hovered between life and death on several occasions. "The doctors recommended that I be transferred to a hospital on Barbados to have my lungs drained," he said, "but Maurice Bishop personally intervened and said I must not be allowed to leave the island."

In all, Mr. Langdon said, he spent almost two years of

his imprisonment in Grenada's General Hospital, most of it as a result of the shooting. "The doctors and technicians were all Cubans," he said, "and there was usually a Cuban on hand when you were tortured. We were told they were neurologists."

Mr. Langdon said he was often beaten, but was occasionally tortured. In one session, he said, he was chained to a floor, face down, while guards under the supervision of a Cuban woman supposed to be a neurologist inserted long steel wires into his shoulders and back.

Tall, thin, bearded and extremely soft-spoken, Mr. Langdon emphasizes a point with a choppy motion of his

right hand. His left arm hand helplessly at his side. "That was a side effect of the shooting," he said.

On October 19, the day Prime Minister Bishop and three of his former Cabinet Ministers were killed, the prisoners at Richmond Hill were able to watch many of the events of the day unfold in the town below them. "By standing on the beds in the cells on end," Mr. Langdon said, "we would see through the top louvers of the windows. We watched the crowd march on Fort Rupert; we heard the shots, and we saw people fall."

On October 25, the day the American and Caribbean troops landed on the island, all prison officials and guards disappeared, Mr. Langdon said.

The first people to arrive at Richmond Hill were journalists on October 26, the day after the troop landings, Mr. Langdon said. "We could have walked out on Tuesday he said, "but we stayed there wondering what we should do. In fact, we prisoners sat up chatting all night long."

The next day, the prisoners were taken away in an United States army truck.

Mr. Langdon reproaches anyone who refers to the landing on Grenada as an invasion. "An invasionary force comes to take over and rule," he said the Americans were invited and will be going away soon enough. Believe me, they were welcomed eagerly on Grenada. That's not an invasion."

ER, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1983

Grenada seeks envoys for foreign missions

ST. GEORGE'S,
December 11, (CANA):

Grenada's three-week-old caretaker Government has announced it is selecting new diplomats to head its overseas missions but, wherever possible, wants to share diplomatic representation with other member countries of the Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS).

"...The OECS as a group had agreed to harmonise diplomatic relations, to share diplomatic missions and we would prefer at this stage to regularise that situation wherever it is possible like in Canada," Nicholas Brathwaite, the head of the nine-member interim administration, told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

Apart from High Commissioner to London Fennis Augustin, Brathwaite said the new Grenada authorities had not sacked any of the other heads of missions appointed by the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG). In fact, the authorities had heard little from some of them, he added.

"But anybody who has followed the news would know that through their own actions, some of these

ambassadors would not be acceptable to the interim administration," Brathwaite said.

Some Grenada diplomats were highly critical of the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention that unseated a Marxist military junta that had seized power from the PRG six days earlier in a bloody coup.

Brathwaite said the Government had recalled three senior career diplomats and they would be placed in areas of the public service where they could use their expertise and experience.

The three are High Commissioner to Canada, Osbert Benjamin, Ambassador to Belgium, Mario Bullen, and Counsellor at the Grenada Mission to the Organisation of American States (OAS) in Washington, Denis Noel.

"Those are three definite decision," the Advisory Council chairman said. "They would be performing duties in their areas of expertise and experience."

"Wherever exactly they work will depend on the need at the particular time they are prepared to resume," he added.

Brathwaite announced the selection of Oswald Gibbs as the new High

Commissioner to London replacing Augustin.

Gibbs, who held the same post under the Eric Gairy administration will also be Ambassador to Brussels as the new authorities have decided to tem-

porarily merge the operations of the two missions.

Brathwaite said the interim Government was also working on the appointment of a new permanent representative to

the United Nations but a suitable person had not yet been identified.

"The change of Ambassador after a change of Government is a normal procedure," the Advisory Council chairman said.

Brathwaite: US role security, economic aid

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Dec. 10:

Nicholas Brathwaite, Chairman of Grenada's Advisory Council, said today he sees the role of the United States in Grenada as ensuring the security of the island and providing economic assistance. "I must emphasise", he said, "that, so far, we have not had any indication, direct or indirect, of any attempt by the Americans to influence the future political course of Grenada".

Brathwaite said the Grenada Government will need from the United States some logistic support with respect to intelligence and some patrolling of the waters around Grenada's coastline, and this is the type of support he expects will be given "during the next few months."

The Council Chairman said there is no danger that the Grenada Government will be so influenced by gratitude to the Americans that it will have to resist handing over part of the island's sovereignty to Washington.

"I don't think it might be necessary to resist", he said, "I thought the Americans had come in here at the invitation of the other Organisation of East Caribbean States (OECS) countries, Jamaica and Barbados, and their intention was to help Grenadians".

"If at any time, he said, indications appear that the Americans wish to influence the political process, then the Advisory Council, in diplomatic terms, will explain to Washington what the U.S. role should be.

The whole process

which has taken place in Grenada during the past few weeks was aimed at enabling Grenadians to elect the Government of their choice, Brathwaite said. Should it be necessary to outline to the Americans what their role should be in Grenada, he said, it will be emphasised to them that Grenadians will not be able to make that choice if there is pressure or interference of any kind.

"I would expect that the political parties which will be contesting the elections will be allowed to do so in a climate which is conducive to free and fair elections", Brathwaite said, "and, at the moment, I do not have any great concern about American influence on the future development of the political process in Grenada".

With reference to the role of Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon in his relationship to the Advisory Council, Brathwaite said Scoon will continue to play the traditional role "which is outlined for him by the Constitution".

Giving an example, the Chairman said the Constitution provides for the appointment of the supervisor of elections by the Governor-General in his discretion. As far as the authority of the Advisory Council is concerned, Brathwaite said, Scoon's proclamation relative to the Council provides for the Chairman to act in a manner similar to that of the Prime Minister.

"The Advisory Council does not make recommendations to the Governor-General", he said. "The Advisory Council takes decisions and, as was clear arising from the recent meeting of the Council, those decisions are made public by press releases."

DECEMBER 14, 1982

CDB prepares package of aid for Grenada

ST GEORGES,
December 11, (CANA):

The Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) is preparing a broad two-year economic development programme for Grenada's new caretaker Government and the final draft of the plan should be ready shortly after Christmas, the head of the interim administration said today.

Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the nine-member Advisory Council, said the programme will focus on all the projects the new authorities see as essential to Grenada's economic development over the next 24 months.

These include the completion of the Point Salines International Airport, road reconstruction, the development and building of new hotels, and upgrading of water and electricity services.

"It is hoped that this particular programme will be put to a donors conference and we are going to seek assistance from all countries friendly to Grenada and international agencies with a view to funding those programmes," Brathwaite told the Caribbean News Agency (CANA).

CDB President, William Demas, is serving for three months as economic consultant to the Interim Government which will rule Grenada pending establishment of a new administration following general elections next year.

Brathwaite said the proposed donors conference would take place around February next year and the CDB would be coordinating it.

The Advisory Council chairman said Grenada had not asked the United States for assistance in complet-

ing the airport but the Americans are expected to attend the conference.

"We are going to seek funds from far and wide. It may well be that most of the funds for the airport may come from America but I'm not in a position at this time to say from which source the funds will actually come," Brathwaite said.

"Of course, since the International Airport is a necessity as far as the interim administration is concerned, we are going to welcome assistance from any source to complete it," he added.

The International Airport project was started by the former Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) with massive financial and manpower assistance from Cuba. It was originally scheduled to be completed by March next year.

ELECTIONS IN GRENADA NEXT YEAR

ST. GEORGES, Grenada,
Dec. 12:

From Alister Hughes

The Advisory Council of Grenada has not yet fixed the date for General Elections but, according to the Council's chairman, it will be before Christmas 1984.

"Before the Council was appointed", he said, "an earlier forecast was for six (6) months, but most people soon realized that was too short a period. Eventually, it was adjusted to one year and, as of now, the Advisory Council is doing everything possible to meet that general deadline".

Brathwaite said the supervisor of elections will soon be appointed and enumeration of electors, with the help of the Government of Barbados, will take place between March and May of 1984. After that, he continued, the important thing will be for the political parties to make sure that the action is speeded up and public interest heightened.

"The whole philosophy underlying the participation of members of the Advisory Council on this body", he said, "is the belief that a people have a right to elect the government of their choice and we are not going to stay in office a day longer than is necessary for that process to take place."

Brathwaite said the Advisory Council has not discussed the matter of whether any political party or parties should be banned from taking part in the elections because the matter is not relevant.

All duly constituted political parties should be allowed to contest the elections unless there is a contravention of some legal regulations relating to the elections, he said.

"If you are talking about the right of a people to choose the government of their choice", the Chairman said, "then it would be conflicting for you to ban any particular group once it is operating within the law."

As far as he is concerned, he said, "ideology is not a particular subject in the upcoming election."

GRENADA GETS FUNDS FROM UK AND US

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Dec. 12:

Funds definitely allocated to the government of Grenada include 750 pounds sterling from Britain and 15 million United States dollars from the United States.

Nicholas Brathwaite, Chairman of Grenada's Advisory Council disclosed this weekend but he refused to be definite about a further 15 million and 3.5 million dollars said to be coming from Washington.

"These have not been finalised," he said, "and I do not want to be too specific with respect to when that is going to be received and how it is going to be dispersed. For the moment, I would prefer to think of what I am certain of."

Brathwaite said the Grenada government has had assurances from the European Development Fund that aid, which was cut off when the Revolutionary Military Council took over, will be resumed. Also Venezuelan officials in Grenada have given assurances that that country will offer assistance and a Venezuelan mission is expected to arrive shortly.

"I think from now on that the momentum will increase with respect to donor countries and agencies coming to our assistance", he said.

The Chairman said there has not yet been any direct contact with the Government of Canada, but the Council has received unofficial word that Canada will be ready to respond to requests from Grenada.

Gleaner Dec. 15, 1983

Grenada security provisions made, Scoon tells nation

BY ALISTER HUGHES
(Gleaner Grenada correspondent)
ST. GEORGE'S, December 9:

Governor General Sir Paul Scoon, addressing the nation over Radio Grenada last night, told the people of this island they should not be fearful that Grenada's tranquility will be disturbed.

"I want to assure you", he said, "that provisions have already been made for the continued security of our entire country, including Carriacou and Petit Martinique, after the

American combat troops leave our shores."

Grenadians should have no fears, he said, and he warned those at home and abroad who think they can stir up trouble in the island that they will have a "rude awakening" and the hand of the law will fall heavily on them.

The Governor General said financial resources will be needed to ensure that the operational level

of Grenada's policing is maintained at a high standard.

"In this connection", he said, "I invite friendly countries, the Commonwealth, our Caribbean neighbours, as well as those further afield, who

are willing to help, to come to Grenada without further delay, to discuss how best they can help."

Scoon also expressed the hope that "those outside of Grenada who have suddenly become experts on Grenada and the Grenadian way of life will appreciate that sovereignty flows from the people."

Admitting that this concept may be debatable, he said that, while others talk, Grenadians must act decisively and without delay to increase productivity, to create jobs and to preserve what is best in their heritage.

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Bishop's sister cries foul

ST GEORGE'S, Dec 14,
(CANA):

A sister of Grenada's slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has complained of being harassed by a soldier handling immigration matters at Pearls Airport here Sunday when she returned from a memorial church service for her brother in Trinidad and Tobago.

Ann Bishop said the soldier a member of the Caribbean Peace Keeping Force on duty here following last October's strife, questioned her about several visits she had made to Cuba and warned that she could be detained if she did not report her presence within 48 hours to an unnamed person whose telephone number she was given.

Gleaner Dec. 15, 1983

December Opinion Poll: by Prof. Carl Stone

56% majority support Grenada invasion

Note: A Political Poll consisting of 974 respondents drawn from all parishes and 48 areas was carried out to update the findings from the last October 1983 Stone Poll.

A sample error of 5% to 5% is likely to be associated with a sample of this size, using the methodology employed. An estimated sample bias of 4% against the JLP was adjusted in computing the statistical results.

The poll was done between December 2nd and 4th, 1983.

56% of the persons interviewed in the December 1983 Stone Poll agreed with the view that the Caribbean islands, the U.S. and Jamaica were right in landing troops in Grenada and removing the military regime which had taken over from Prime Minister Bishop after he was assassinated.

An earlier poll by Professor Stone had found a similar 58% supporting the military operation in Grenada.

Political loyalties have great influence on these views.

Independent persons support the landing of troops in Grenada while JLP supporters are overwhelmingly in favour. Among the PNP, there is a 2 to 1 majority against the invasion, reflecting the views of the party leadership.

QUESTION: Do you think that Jamaica, the U.S. and the Eastern Caribbean islands were right in landing troops in Grenada to remove the military government which had taken over from Bishop?

ANSWERS:	Yes	No	Don't Know
PNP	30%	60%	10%
JLP	86%	8%	6%
Independents	55%	20%	25%
Total Sample	56%	31%	12%

TOMORROW: Should elections have been called on OLD LIST?

THE DAILY GLEANER, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1983

Scoon orders humane treatment for detainees

By ALISTER HUGHES

(Gleaner Grenada Correspondent)

ST. GEORGE'S, December 9:

Governor General Sir Paul Scoon has said that, for security reasons, it is necessary to keep some detainees at Richmond Hill Prison, but he has given instructions that they must be treated humanely.

This was disclosed in a national broadcast made over Radio Grenada last night.

"Charges will be laid shortly where appropriate," he said, and the guilty must be treated according to law.

According to an official published list, 43 detainees are now being held. These include Bernard Board, Deputy Prime Minister in the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), his Ja-

maican born wife Phyllis; Selwyn Strachan, Minister of Mobilization and Labour, and Chris Derig, Minister of Health.

Also held are John Ventour, President of the

Commercial and Industrial Workers Union, who was also secretary of the Trade Union Council, and Chester Humphrey, 1st Vice President of the Technical and Allied Workers Union.

Other detainees are Leon Cornwall, PRG Ambassador to Cuba; Cecil Belfon, Manager of Radio Free Grenada and Justin Roberts, who was Commissioner of Prisons.

"It is my wish that the treatment meted out to the present security detainees must be of a better standard than that endured by the previous political detainees," Scoon said.

Scoon said the International Committee of the Red Cross has already visited the detainees, a privilege, he pointed out, that the PRG did not give, and he said that a committee has been invited to make periodic visits to the detention centre.

"I want to make it known," the Governor General said, "that all political detainees before October 25th are now free, thanks to the rescue mission, and I wish that people abroad will stop writing me about the detention of former Ministers and other persons

who were detained by the previous Government."

These persons are now free, Scoon said, and, through the magnanimity of the present Government, temporary permits have been given to two former PRG Ministers, Kendrick Radix and George Louison to enable them to travel abroad, their passports having been seized by their former colleagues on the Revolutionary Military Council.

Informed sources said that Radix and Louison have gone to Trinidad to

attend a memorial function organised to honour the memory of slain Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The Governor General said also that there will be a full inquiry into the events of the "massacre", that is the events of October 19, when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his Cabinet were executed by the People's Revolutionary Army, and when scores of Grenadians are believed to have been shot by the PRA or in panic, jumped to their deaths over the walls of Fort George.

Security appointments

By ALISTER HUGHES

(Gleaner Grenada correspondent)

ST. GEORGE'S, December 9:

Addressing the nation over Radio Grenada last night, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon said Grenada now has both a new Commissioner and Deputy

Commissioner of Police, and also a new Commissioner of Prisons.

Heading the Police is Barbadian born Mervin Holder, and his Deputy, also Barbadian, is George Rock. Rock came to Grenada from a post he held in St. Lucia. Commissioner of Prisons is another Bar-

badian, Lionel Maloney.

"Plans for the reorganization and training of the police are well under way," Scoon said, and, at present we have a Police Adviser from Britain.

Scoon disclosed also that Police Stations which are now closed will be reopened.

Grenada seeking 'resumption of normal relations'

From Allister Hughes
ST. GEORGES, Grenada,
Dec. 12:—

"We have not, made any direct contact with the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) so far, but we have sent out a communique to all regional organisations like CARICOM, and to international organisations and to governments, indicating to them that the Advisory Council had been established and is now in control of the government and asking them to provide the opportunity for the resumption of normal relations".

This was said by Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of Grenada's Advisory Council, in an interview this week-end, and he referred to the split in CARICOM over the United States "rescue mission" in Grenada.

"We hope that we can help to heal the wounds", he said, "but the fact remains that it is difficult for us to take the initiative. It has to be a combined effort and we are hoping that countries which, initially, indicated that they would not recognise the interim government will have a change of heart and realise that the people of Grenada are the ones who experienced a relief as a result of the action".

Brathwaite said he respects the right of anyone to argue "legal niceties", but he feels the reality of the situation is the Grenadians believe there is a new hope for the future political and economic aspects

of their lives.

"We do hope", he said, "that now that Grenadians have reflected this new hope, that countries will rethink the position they had taken earlier and will resume normal relations with the interim administrations".

With particular reference to Grenadians relationship with Trinidad and Tobago and the travel difficulties experienced by Grenadians who must now secure a visa before entering Trinidad, Brathwaite said an approach on this matter has been made to the government of Trinidad and Tobago through the Governor-General of Trinidad and Tobago, Sir Ellis Clarke, but there has not yet been a response.

COMMON COURAGE

BRIDGETOWN,
Dec 13, (CANA):

American Ambassador to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, Milan Bish, says while the U.S. hopes a repeat of last October's American-led Grenada invasion will not be necessary anywhere in the region, Washington would probably change nothing if it had to be done again.

In his first major public address since the Americans landed 7 000-odd troops in Grenada to oust a leftist coup of October 19, Bish told a Rotary Club meeting that the U.S. and the Caribbean were now bound together by the unakerable fact of their common courage to defend essential human values.

EC lifts suspension on aid to Grenada under Lome II

Suspension of its aid programme to Grenada under Lome II has been lifted by the European Commission, following passage by the European Parliament of a resolution which supported the intervention in Grenada by the United States and certain Caribbean countries, including Jamaica.

A copy of the resolution, passed on November 17, was sent to the Government of Jamaica. It called for an emergency aid programme for Grenada and emphasized "the importance of maintaining good relations between the United States and member-states of the European Community".

Supporting the action in Grenada, the resolution noted that this action followed "a period of serious disturbances and Cuban attempts to destabilise the region..."

As a result of the action, the European Parliament "considers that a process leading to free elections and democracy is now in place in Grenada" and "re-affirms its support for the Caribbean democracies which are Lome signatories".

The resolution was adopted by 94 votes in favour, 33 against, and 29 absentions. It was mainly supported by the Liberal, Conservative and Christian Democrat groups.

In lifting its suspension of its aid programme to Grenada the European Commission said that it would give humanitarian aid if requested, provided that assurances were given "that this aid would in fact reach the population directly affected by recent events".

This proviso re-states a constant concern of both the European Commission and the European Parliament about the beneficiaries of emergency food aid.

Following is the text of the resolution:

"The European Parliament, noting the intervention in Grenada by the United States and democratic States of the Caribbean region following a period of serious disturbances and Cuban attempts to destabilize the region,

1. Reiterates its constant concern for the effective exercise of peoples' right of self-determination under genuine democratic

regimes;

2. Considers, with this in mind, that a process leading to free elections and to the existence of a new democracy is now under way in Grenada;

3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the democratic States of the Caribbean, which have special links with Europe under the Lome Convention;

4. Calls on the European Community to resume its programme of aid for Grenada and together with other donors to provide special emergency aid to deal with the problems created by recent events;

5. Emphasizes the importance of maintaining good relations between the United States and Member States of the European Community;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Foreign Ministers meeting in poli-

New data on Grenada dead

St. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Dec 16, Cana:

Major-General Jack Farris, commander of the U.S. forces here until yesterday, has said he made a mistake when he gave the number of grenadians killed during the U.S.-led invasion last October as 71.

Farris, who left yesterday, sent an office to Cana's Grenada correspondent to revise the casualty figures he released Tuesday.

He said the number of Grenadians dead was 45 and the number of Cubans dead 25 and not 27. The revised figures conform with those issued two weeks ago by U.S. officials in Washington.

U.S.-led forces invaded Grenada October 25 to remove a short-lived military junta that had seized power in a military coup. The Americans said they wanted to restore democratic government to the island.

POLITICAL PRISONER DESCRIBES FOUR YEARS IN BISHOP'S JAIL

ST. GEORGES, Grenada: November:

Jerry Romaine speaks intently of the four years he spent as a political prisoner in Maurice Bishop's Grenada.

It is a grim story of beatings and brutality towards prisoners, of arrests without charges or trial, of squalid conditions in captivity. It is, in the end, testament to prisoners who would not break, of minds that could not be subjugated.

"Anyone who would not co-operate, who refused to be enslaved, who was bold enough to say 'this is wrong' was arrested," said Romaine.

Romaine was working as the manager of **Radio Grenada** when Maurice Bishop seized power on March 13, 1979. The next day, Romaine was arrested.

"They did not like my views," he said. "I made no secret that I did not like

Romaine was one of what he believes were 1,000 political prisoners - one percent of Grenada's population - arrested at some point during the four years of the Bishop regime. Their ranks included opposition politicians, journalists, labour union leaders, government officials, a surprisingly large number of disenchanted members of the ruling New Jewel Movement, and anyone else considered a threat to the revolution.

Bishop justified the continuing detention of such prisoners by arguing that "every revolution creates dislocation."

A three-person tribunal that bore little relationship to the legal system of the judicial process was used in some cases to pass judgement on the continued detention of political prisoners.

"The tribunal was a rubber stamp to ease the conscience of those in charge; it was never able to get anyone out of prison," said Romaine.

Although Romaine suffered no physical abuse himself, he witnessed examples of it.

He recalled one incident when a political prisoner -- a carpenter -- accused of trying to grab a guard's weapon was pistol-whipped, punched and kicked.

"The person administering the beating fell out of exhaustion," he said.

In another instance, Romaine saw the chairman of Grenada's Human Rights Council escort two prisoners out of their cells. The prisoners returned bleeding profusely from their heads.

While not certain who had administered the beatings, Romaine noted that

Along with what he estimated were 200 to 500 other detainees arrested when the coup occurred, Romaine was confined in the Richmond Hill Prison on the outskirts of St. George's. The prisoners were held anywhere between one week and four years.

Because "the press made a fuss" about his arrest, Romaine was released in mid-May of that year.

On November 6, 1979, however, he was jailed again. He remained in prison this time for four years, until the U.S. and Caribbean forces landed in Grenada, October 25.

Held under preventive detention, Romaine was never officially charged with any crime. He was told informally that he was under suspicion of plotting to overthrow the Government, "as they said of so many hundreds of others."

he saw the chairman smiling when the prisoners were brought back.

"I thought the officials in this country had taken leave of their sanity," he said. "Prison officials were told that anything they did to protect the revolution was not wrong."

Living conditions at Richmond Hill were harsh. Prisoners were kept locked up 23 hours a day. Sanitary facilities were primitive. No magazines were allowed except for such communist publications as "**Granma**," the newspaper of the Cuban communist party.

A two-tiered system of prison management existed at Richmond Hill. Regular prison wardens looked after the criminal conducts, while the People's Revolutionary Army was in charge of the political prisoners.

Overcrowding was a serious problem, given all the prisoners held in preventive detention. Richmond Hill, built in the 1800s, was in Romaine's opinion operating at 150 percent of capacity. Designed to accommodate 175 prisoners, it sometimes held 250 to 300.

While some prisoners

lived in dormitories, others were crowded in five or six men to a cell designed to hold three.

To handle the overflow, an internment camp was established at Hope Vale Estate. Romaine said 75 percent of the inmates held there were rastafarians who had originally supported Bishop.

Members of the religious sect were harassed and abused by such affronts to their religious beliefs as being forced to cut their hair or to eat pork.

Through his four years in prison, Romaine said it was his deep spiritual faith that sustained him.

"It's the only thing that kept me going; I had the assurance I would make it," he said. "Most of us who were prisoners had that spiritual faith, and it generated a sort of camaraderie"

When word spread on the prison grapevine last month that Maurice Bishop had been killed in an intra-party power struggle, Romaine said, the prisoners expected something would happen, "but we didn't know what."

"Things became very tense, and we knew some-

thing had to give," he added.

Security was tightened in the chaotic week between Bishop's murder and the landing of U.S. and Caribbean forces. The prisoners were told that if anyone tried to come into the country to rescue them, they would be shot.

"One of the criminal convicts was in fact shot and killed," Romaine said. "He was hungry, and got out of his cell to look for food. His body was left for two days."

When the U.S. and Caribbean forced landed in Grenada October 25, "the guards panicked and fled," Romaine said. The political prisoners remained in their cells until some of the criminal convicts broke down their cell doors.

The prisoners went to contact U.S. marines who were fighting nearby at Fort Frederick. The marines said the situation was still too dangerous for all the prisoners to leave and advised them to stay at Richmond Hill.

The prisoners remained at Richmond Hill until the next day, when a couple of

men who turned out to be foreign journalists approached the prison and the prisoners realized it was safe to leave.

Romaine is still uncertain about his precise future plans, although he notes with irony that technically he was not dismissed from Radio Grenada. He envisions himself playing some sort of public education role, since he believes the New Jewel Movement won the confidence of Grenadians with "a very carefully orchestrated public relations programme."

"I want to make myself available to my country to assist in the educational process of telling the world the truth about Grenada under Bishop, to help undo the damage done, to help our people understand the trickeries of the Marxist approach," he said.

"If the people are told the truth and helped to understand what to look for," he concluded, "they will be in a better position to think for themselves and avoid any repetition of this whole episode."

USICA

Gleaner Dec. 19, 1983

Alister McIntyre

THE EDITOR, Sir:- I was most surprised at and disgusted by columnist Vivien Carrington's snide and sarcastic insinuations about Alister McIntyre's reasons for not assuming the position of Chairman of the Interim Government of Grenada - a suggestion of

"diplomatic illness". (*The Daily Gleaner*, November 26, 1983). Carrington's unbecoming comments coupled with the harping by radio and TV news announcers on McIntyre's seeming unwillingness to give up his "lucrative U.S.\$100,000 UN post"

(their words) represent a travesty of good taste and deplorable standards of media reporting and commentary.

To the best of my knowledge, Alister McIntyre had concluded arrangements to assume the post in Grenada, but sub-

sequently suffered a serious eye problem, treatment facilities for which are not available in the Caribbean.

I am, etc
G.E. MILLS
Mona, Kingston 7
December 6, 1983

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Boards for new structure

ST GEORGE'S,
Dec. 7, CANA:

Machinery to effect the restoration of the right of Grenada's cocoa, banana, and nutmeg producers to elect representatives to the statutory bodies which control the export of these commodities will be established shortly, the Interim Government said in a statement today.

Under the laws establishing these statutory bodies, producers have a right to elect representatives to serve on the boards of management.

However between 1969 and 1975, the Eric Gairy regime ousted the elected members and, since then, these organisations have been controlled by Government-appointed boards.

Prior to the coup of March 13, 1979, the New Jewel Movement (NJM) then in opposition, had, consistently campaigned for the return of these bodies to the farmers' control.

A resolution approved at the NJM convention of November 7, 1976, called for restoration of "the

right of all Grenadian farmers to control their own cocoa, banana and nutmeg boards."

However, the NJM which had seized power deposing Gairy made no move to restore the facility to farmers.

The Advisory Council said today that to enable the business of the cocoa board, banana society and nutmeg association to proceed smoothly, these bodies would be restructured.

Whyte seeks talks

PORT OF SPAIN,
December 14,
(CANA):

Grenadian businessman/politician Winston Whyte, who was detained for four and a half years without charge by the islands recently deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) has ar-

rived in Trinidad and Tobago hoping to meet Prime Minister George Chambers to discuss issues relating to Grenada's future.

Whyte, who led the United People's Party which unsuccessfully contested the 1976 general election in alliance with the Grenada National Party and the New Jewel Movement of Maurice Bishop told CANA.

"I would like to see Prime Minister Chambers as a Caribbean man and as a Grenadian.

"I hope (he) will see me."

Whyte, who was freed after American-led forces invaded the Spice Island October 25 to oust a leftist military junta said he wanted to convey to Chambers the opinions and issues of the "ordinary Grenadian" on recent developments in Grenada.

Grenadians have by and large welcomed the invasion which followed the October 19 Army execution of Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others.

Prime Minister Chambers was among the Caribbean leaders who objected to the use of force to put down the coup.

Grenadians find work

ST GEORGE'S,
December 14, (CANA):

More than 80 Grenadians are expected to find temporary employment under four U.S.-financed projects in education and health as part of Washington's programme to aid the island's reconstruction following last October's bloody upheaval.

"Job creation is central to the policy of the Interim Government," head of the provisional administration, Nicholas Brathwaite, told U.S. Ambassador Tony Gillespie at a signing ceremony for the projects last evening.

The projects -- one in education and three in health -- will cost US\$124,000. They bring to US\$650,000 the amount of money Washington has injected into Grenada so far out of a three-million dollar aid package, a U.S. official said.

The aim of the education project is to get facilities in and around 88 schools throughout Grenada in peak shape in time for the start of the next academic term in January. It involves clearing clogged drains, repairing water and toilet facilities, etc.

The projects in health include fixing and improving kitchen facilities, among other things, at the mental hospital here which was damaged by American bombs when U.S. forces invaded Grenada October 25 to put down a leftist coup.

The other two will provide electrical generation equipment to help preserve vaccines at three hospitals and six health centres, in view of Grenada's unreliable power system and set up a programme to upgrade the islandwide disposal of garbage.

Grenada's Rotary Club hands over school for handicapped children

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Dec. 19, 1983:

The Rotary Club of Grenada this weekend handed over to the Grenada Association for the Mentally Retarded a new section of the school for special education at Grand Anse, a project which Rotary has sponsored since 1976.

Addressing the board of the association and guests invited for the ceremony, rotary president Lennox Phillip said the land surrounding the school had been donated by the government of Grenada and Rotary had undertaken the first building phase in 1976.

"Phase one was completed at a cost of 114 thousand East Caribbean

(EC) dollars in the period 1976 to 1977", he said, "and it was our then District Governor, Fitz Humphrey, who handed over the keys to the school authorities on September 27, 1978".

Phillip said Phase 2 was begun in the period 1978/79 and has now been completed at a cost of 94.5 EC dollars, of which sum 50.0 thousand EC dollars was a donation from the Canadian High Commission in Barbados.

Phase 2, Phillip said, involved the building of an additional class room and the fencing of the grounds.

The President said Rotary has already set aside 16.0 thousand EC dollars for Phase 3 of the development.

The handing over ceremony was performed by Guyana based Rotary District Governor Neil Isaac. Isaac cut a ribbon and escorted the association's President Thelma Simpson (who has headed the association since its founding in the Grenada Association for the Mentally Retarded was founded in 1976 and the school for special education.

The Grenada Association for the Mentally Retarded was founded in 1976 and the school for special education now caters for 22 children with 4 full time teachers.

A spokesman for the school said all the children will eventually be trained to hold down a job.

"Their chances are very good", he said. "we have a few slow learners and the others, even if they cant do the academic work, we are teaching them skills like cooking and sewing."

Gleaner Dec. 21, 1983

U.S. Law professors state objection to invasion

BRIDGETOWN, December 8, (CANA):

A group of eight American international law professors has opposed last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada and called on Congress to enact legislation to prevent public funds being spent on similar operations without explicit Congressional approval.

According to a statement signed by the professors and made available here, the U.S. action violated international law and will return to haunt the future of American foreign policy around the world.

The professors charged that even now, the Reagan administration seemed to be planning to invade the leftist-ruled Nicaragua "under the subterfuge of reviving the moribund Central American Defense Council pact..."

The U.S. has repudiated suggestions of an imminent landing in Nicaragua.

"In order to forestall this immediate present danger, Congress must enact a Central American equivalent to the Clark Amendment for Angola, which would expressly prohibit the expenditure of any governmental funds in support of overt or covert military or paramilitary operations in the Western Hemisphere without

explicit congressional authorisation," the statement said.

It added that otherwise, the Reagan administration would continue to provoke a broader war throughout Central America that could serve as a pretext for another round of illegal U.S. military intervention in the region.

The U.S. had responded to a request from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Barbados and Jamaica for help in putting down a leftwing military junta in Grenada that had seized power in a bloody coup, on October 19, six days before the invasion.

The names of the signatories to the statement are: Francis A. Boyle, professor of Law, University of Illinois in Champaign; Isaak Dore, associate professor of Law, St. Louis University; Richard Falk, professor of International Law Princeton University; Martin Feinridger, associate professor of Law, Nova Law Centre; C. Clyde Ferguson, Jr., professor of Law, Harvard Law School; J. David Fine, associate professor of Law, Loyola University in New Orleans; Keith Nunes, visiting professor of Law, Loyola University in New Orleans; Burns Weston Murray, professor of Law, University of Iowa.

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WEEKLY DEC. 21, 1983

Grenada tests Canada's image in Caribbean

OTTAWA, December 14, (CANA-Reuter):

DURING THE LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY, Barbadian planters, enviously observant of the painful process of nation-building in Canada, sought incorporation into the new Canadian confederation. In 1970, about 100 years later, a Canadian Senate committee asked the Canadian Government not to rule out the possibility of constitutional involvement in the Caribbean.

As the first country in the Western Hemisphere to break away from British colonialism, while remaining within the Commonwealth, Canada has always been a respected member of "the family."

Especially after Prime Minister Lester Pearsons summoning of the historic 1956 pre-federation meeting of the hemisphere's Commonwealth Governments in Ottawa, Canada has had a place in the Caribbean heart that Britain no longer boasted and that the United States has never had.

By the time Commonwealth Prime Ministers met in India last month, Canada was not quite so sure anymore. The historic October 25 U.S.-led military intervention in Grenada at the invitation of Jamaica and half a dozen Eastern Caribbean states seemed to have changed everything.

At what must have been his last Commonwealth Summit, Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau invited Caribbean Prime Ministers to lunch to ask them a few pertinent questions. Was Canada still a member of the family? Did the Commonwealth Caribbean leaders still value Canada's role, its friendship and, of course, its aid, or had its place been usurped with the hugging of the hemispheric lion so closely to the Caribbean bosom?

Having given his colleagues those questions to chew on, Trudeau savoured his aperitif, sat back — and listened. He and his officials left the lunch glad that the Caribbean response had been in the affirmative at least in the case of the first two questions.

In fact, the Canadian administration came away convinced that, inspite of the Caribbean invitation to the U.S. to help restore order and democracy in Grenada following a bloody October 19 military takeover, the regional Governments still valued Canada's role as a small countervailing force in their relations with the U.S..

Canada was even more valued, needless to say, as an important and effective aid donor in the area.

Yet, Canadian pride continues to be hurt. Both the U.S., Canada's closest commercial and military ally, and Ottawa's Commonwealth friends kept the Trudeau Government in the dark during the conception, planning and initiation of the intervention.

Canada suffered the further indignity of sending an aircraft to evacuate its citizens in Grenada, only to have the plane turned away empty by the American military in a Commonwealth Caribbean territory.

From a Caribbean point of view, the moment was hardly propitious, if it could ever be, to treat Canada this way. Only two years ago, the Canadian Cabinet instructed its Secretary of State for external affairs, then Mark MacGuigan, to declare before a meeting of the Canada/CARICOM Joint Trade and Economic Committee in Jamaica, that "we accorded priority to the Commonwealth Caribbean in the overall external policy of Canada."

Putting its money where its mouth is, Canada has since announced a doubling of its annual Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Commonwealth Caribbean from \$43-million in 1981-82 to \$90-million in 1986-87.

Clearly, however, Trudeau had more

than money on his mind when he told last February's Western Hemisphere Commonwealth Summit: "I want to underline that Canada is a friend for all seasons — not just the Canadian winter."

A careful reading of his speech suggests that security was on his mind, that regional stability was on his mind. A few months later came the tragic events, and Trudeau's big blow, in the area.

In giving a summary of his Cabinet's current Caribbean review during his 1981 speech, MacGuigan had noted that "we recognised that intangibles lie at the heart of our relationship: common language, a sharing of institutional structures, affection for and loyalty to the Commonwealth, similar traditions of democracy... it is, in fact, unlike our relationship with all but a few countries anywhere."

No wonder that even a studied diplomatic cool could not conceal the hurt of MacGuigan's successor as Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan MacEachan, when he appeared here recently before the Defence and External Affairs Standing Committee of the Canadian House of Commons.

If MacEachan could not hid his hurt, Minister of State (International Trade) Gerald Regan did not even try when, acting for MacEachan during an emergency debate on Grenada, he told the House: "We have said that we deeply regret that the Americans found it necessary to take that action. We regret in particular the lack of consultation."

And he opined, rather pointedly "Canada is the senior Commonwealth member in this hemisphere."

The hurt is not confined to the Government side in the Canadian polity. The Conservatives were much more minded than the Liberals during the Grenada debate in Parliament not to criticise the Reagan administration.

Nonetheless, earlier exchanges between their leader, Brian Mulroney, and Prime Minister Trudeau, indicated the pervasiveness of Canadian disappointment at the evident loss of foreign policy space in the Caribbean.

The difference is that the Liberals quietly blame the Americans and the West Indians for the slap in the face, while the opposition Conservatives openly blame the Liberals for losing the trust of American and Caribbean allies alike and for not having their diplomatic ears to the ground.

What kind of scenario emerges from all this? As far as Canada-U.S. relations are concerned, the Grenada debacle pales into insignificance alongside the two neighbouring countries' closest concerns such as defence arrangements, trade and investment, and the U.S. contribution to pollution in Canada. And, to a lesser extent, vice versa.

In the case of Canada-Caribbean relationship — well, the tangible, material aspects such as trade and aid will remain untouched on the whole.

But what about the trust that made Canada-CARICOM relations so "unlike our relationship with all but a few countries anywhere?" Can this be restored? Will Trudeau's much anticipated replacement by the Conservative Mulroney help restore the balance?

With tough questions like these to face, Trudeau's New Delhi luncheon talks might have done little more than provide food for thought.

OPINIONS

THE DAILY GLEANER, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1983

More light on Grenada

THE ECONOMIST, Nov. 5:

The hostile international reaction to the American invasion of Grenada was crystallised in the United Nations' votes. On October 28 a draft security council resolution deploping the action got 11 votes and was blocked only by the solitary American vote against it, which constituted a veto. On November 2 the general assembly approved a similar resolution by an overwhelming majority. The same day American's defence secretary, Mr. Weinberger, announced that hostilities on Grenada had ceased and that the marines and the naval task force had started to withdraw.

Most Grenadians had welcomed the overthrow of their self-appointed rulers. For the first time in many months, the Grenadians felt free to speak once General Hudson Austin and his junta had gone into hiding and the battalion of Cuban "construction workers" had given up the "fight to the last man" ordered by President Fidel Castro. Grenadians led the searchers to the hiding-places of the general himself and of Mr. Bernard Coard, the hardline Leninist whose quarrel with the late Prime Minister, Maurice Bishop, set off the convulsions that led to the killing of Mr. Bishop on October 19 and the coup by the military junta.

Once he, too, was free to speak, Sir

Paul Scoon, the Grenadian Governor-General, made it clear that he had asked for help and was "very grateful that those other countries came to our rescue. They came just in time". He explained that he had asked for help from fellow members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States and had "asked the OECS to ask America for help". His reasoning was that the Americans could act "faster and more decisively" than the Caribbean states or the British.

Last link

In Britain, some of the criticism of the invasion seemed to stem from post-imperial nostalgia and ignorance about today's Commonwealth. Grenada, which has been fully independent since 1974, was wrongly described as "British territory" and as having a "British" Governor-General, who was barred from acting against advice given to the Queen by her British ministers. Curiously, it was on the left that imperial delusions seemed most persistent.

In fact, Sir Paul Scoon, who is a Grenadian-appointed Grenadian, has no duty towards or constitutional links with the British Government. The Queen he represents is the Queen of Grenada, who happens also to be queen of a dozen other realms, and titular Head of the Commonwealth. Now Sir Paul is the only remaining link with constitutionality of a country that lost

the rest of its constitutional framework in 1979, and last month ceased even to have an internationally recognised government.

The moves he has been making seem to correspond to the wishes of most Grenadians. He has proposed to appoint a non-political caretaker ministry to carry on until an early general election can be held. The Commonwealth secretariat is sending to Grenada the British lawyer who drafted its 1974 constitution and a Grenadian expert is disaster relief. The secretariat has also been canvassing Commonwealth countries for contributions to a joint security force — of policemen rather than soldiers — which might take over the task of maintaining order from the 300 men from six Caribbean states who were hastily assembled to go in with the Americans last week.

Caribbean voices have been getting more of a hearing. The Prime Minister of St. Lucia, Mr. John Compton, has explained the fears of Grenada's neighbours that Cuba planned to make the island a base for further encroachments in the region. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Jamaica and Barbados have joined Dominica in an attempt to get the UN to heed their arguments. Trinidad's Prime Minister, Mr. George Chambers, has met sharp criticism in his own island for his failure to support the invasion, which, according to an opinion poll, had the backing of 61% to Trinidadians.

An eye-catching reaction came from Suriname, which, after the 1980 military coup there, was drawn into Cuba's orbit just as Grenada had been after its 1979 coup. Suriname's ruler, Colonel Desi Bouterse, had in recent months — like Mr. Bishop in Grenada — shown some signs of losing his enthusiasm about Cuba. Two days after the American landings, the colonel ordered out the Cuban ambassador in Surinam and most of his staff. Three days later he expelled his 80 Cuban advisers.

The reactions of the Latin states of the Americas were very different. The invasion has shaken many Latin Americans who had come to believe that the United States would never again send troops into any other country in the hemisphere without being invited by a local government. The staunchly anti-communist governments of Chile, Guatemala and Uruguay were alone in supporting the intervention in Grenada.

Predictably, Nicaragua led the chorus of condemnation. The democratic and — until now — increasingly pro-American governments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela all voiced strong objections. Brazil's military president, General Figueiredo, protested that the invasion violated the principle of non-intervention; and Mexico's Government gave warning that it would damage American interest in the region.

Grenadian diplomatic appointments cancelled

From Alister Hughes
ST. GEORGES, December
17:

A spokesman for the Grenada Ministry of Foreign Affairs said today that all appointments to the island's foreign missions have been cancelled but certain persons at those missions are "holding on" pending the making of new arrangements by the Advisory Council.

By proclamation made on October 31, Governor General Sir Paul Scoon ordered all Grenadian Ambassadors and High Commissioners to close their respective offices and return to Grenada with members of their staffs who are Grenadian citizens.

Informed sources said these instructions were carried out as far as representation of the United Nations and the Organisation of American States (OAS) is concerned. They were carried out also in Brussels, Washington, London, Ottawa and Venezuela, but Ambassador Richard Jacobs, posted to Moscow, did not return. Ambassador to Cuba, Leon Cornwall, was in Grenada at the time of the United States invasion, and is now in detention.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman said that, at the United Nations, where Caldwell Taylor was ambassador for the Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), Gloria Payne, the Alternate Representative, is now temporarily in charge.

In Brussels, PRG Ambassador Mario Bullen awaits instructions while, at the O.A.S., PRG minister councillor and alternate representative, has taken over from PRG Ambassador Dessima Williams until new arrangements are made.

PRG Ambassador to Canada, Osbert Benjamin, still awaits instructions of

the Grenada government as does Matthew Williams, PRG Ambassador to Venezuela.

An informed source, close to the Advisory Council, said the London High Commission, which was headed by PRG High Commissioner Fenis Augustine, is now closed but announcement of a new appointment to that mission is to be made shortly.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:—
Who then, have the Americans been fighting?

In your editorial today on Afghanistan, you make a comparison between the Soviet invasion of that nation, and the USA invading Grenada. You tell us there's a difference however for "there are no Grenadians fighting against the U.S. and Caribbean forces", in Grenada, who, then, have the Americans been fighting all along, I wonder? The U.S. forces, we were told at the time of the intervention, were to stay just briefly, and the 'mission' would be over within a couple of days. However, the fighting was reported to have continued for some ten days at least. And this was a good while after we'd been assured that the Cuban culprits had been arrested, corralled, detained, imprisoned or sent back to Cuba. Who then constituted the "pockets of resistance" that the press told us the American forces were facing, and which they would "wipe out" — "pockets", as I remember, were scattered over the island.

Are members of the NJM, PRA, PRG, some of whom, we are told, put up some resistance, not Grenadians?

I am, etc.,
C. HILLERY

P.O.Box 672
Kingston 8
December 1, 1983

NOTE: We adhere to our statement — there were no Grenadians fighting against the invading forces on Dec. 1, contrary to what has been happening in Afghanistan.

— The Editor

Coard employs Jamaican lawyer

ST GEORGE'S, Grenada, Dec. 20(CANA): Grenadian lawyers are turning down large retainers to represent former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard, who is seeking the services of a battery of U.S. attorneys to have him freed from Richmond Hill top security prison here, sources close to the Coard family said today.

Coard detained along with others in connection with the bloody military

coup of October 19, has already hired Jamaican woman lawyer Jacqueline Samuels-Brown, who was called to the bar here last Thursday, the sources said.

Mrs. Samuels-Brown met with Coard at the prison last week. No details were given of the meeting.

The sources said one of Coard's brothers who live in the U.S. has approached two American lawyers, Larry Schilling and Ramsay Clark, a U.S. Attorney-Gen-

eral under the Lynden Johnson Administration, but they would not be able to represent him in court here since only lawyers who have qualified in a Commonwealth country may do so.

Clark, the sources said, was on the island last week but was denied an audience with Coard.

Coard was among four dozen persons detained in the aftermath of the October 25 U.S.-led invasion of the island to topple a leftist military junta that had seized power six days earlier.

Gleaner 21, 1983

Excerpts from document on Soviet view of Grenada

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 - Following are excerpts from a memorandum dated March 10, 1983, from the Grenadian Embassy in Moscow, reporting on a meeting between Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, the Soviet Chief of Staff, and Maj. Einstein Louison, the Grenadian Chief of Staff, as made public by the State Department.

The meeting commenced promptly by Marshal Ogarkov, who extended a warm welcome to Major Louison. In doing so, Marshall Ogarkov inquired whether Major Louison was having any problems with his studies and living conditions.

Major Louison expressed thanks for the words of welcome and explained that he had no difficulty with studies and thought that he was making progress because there was no report to the contrary from the professors at the school.

Speaking about the Grenada Revolution, Major Louison pointed out that the economy had grown by 5.5 percent in 1982 and living standards by 3 percent. He explained that the United States continues with its plans to destabilize the revolution, undermine tourism, linking our international airport with military potential and training of mercenaries in Venezuela, in addition to the United States itself. Major Louison then emphasized that the Grenada Revolution got around these problems and still continued to make advances.

Marshal Ogarkov said he was glad for the information on Grenada. About the situation in the world, Marshal Ogarkov pointed out that the United States would try now and in the future to make things difficult for progressive change in all regions and continents. The Marshal said that, over two decades ago, there was only Cuba in Latin America, today there are Nicaragua, Grenada and a serious battle is going on in El Salvador. The Marshal of the Soviet Union then

stressed that United States imperialism would try to prevent progress but that there were no prospects for imperialism.....

He explained that, since Grenada was located close to U.S. imperialism and was not developed militarily, the Grenada Revolution would have to be specifically vigilant at all times.

Further still, the Marshal of the Soviet Union reminded Major Louison that the Soviet Union would contribute to raising the combat readiness and preparedness of the Armed Forces of Grenada. He informed the Grenada Chief of Staff that, according to the agreement signed in July 1982, one-third of the means for 1983 were already supplied and the rest would be delivered during this year.

Major Louison explained that he wished to introduce another matter for discussion which was not included in the protocol. The Chief of Staff of Grenada explained that he was referring to the text of a letter from Prime Minister Bishop dated July 28, 1982, requesting additional assistance in: food, fuel, spare parts, transportation, engineering kits, uniforms and others. He disclosed that spare parts were also of serious concern because many vehicles were grounded.

Marshal Ogarkov replied rather jokingly that students should be concerned with studies, but that Major Louison, who would graduate on May 10, was also concerned about the problems of his soldiers. The Marshal assured Major Louison that the requests contained in the letter were presently under consideration.

Referring to the question of deputation of Soviet specialists to Grenada to conduct studies related to the construction of military projects, the Marshal informed the Grenadian side that the team of specialists would be sent in one month's time.

U.S. toys, gifts for Grenadian children

From Alister Hughes
ST. GEORGE'S, Dec. 18:

The children of Grenada are to receive gifts and toys donated by Hasbro Industries, a firm located at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, the United States of America.

This was disclosed by Archdeacon of Grenada Hoskins Huggins, Chairman of the Council of Churches, Grenada (CCG), as he conducted the Sunday morning service at the Anglican Church in St. George's.

"The CCG being asked to distribute 30,600 toys", he said, "and throughout the island, we are having parties for the children next Thursday afternoon.

Huggins said 100,000 cookies are being flown in from the States for the parties together with powdered soft drinks.

A spokesman for the American mission in Grenada said the armed forces are co-operating in this gesture by flying in the toys, cookies and powdered soft drinks, but he could not say who was donating the cookies and soft drinks.

"Republican Congresswoman Claudine Schneider of Rhode Island is arriving here on Tuesday with the toys", he said, "and she will be accompanied by representatives of Hasbro Industries, an army escort and members of the press."

The spokesman said there probably would be a distribution of some of the

toys by Schneider on Tuesday and this may be at the Kennedy Home for Handicapped Children.

According to the last published census figures, Grenada had 28.5 thousand children up to the age of 10 in 1970. Estimates of the increase to date vary from 8 per cent to 18 per cent making that age group now between 30.8 thousand and 33.6 thousand.

CONTEN
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6,000 Grenadians urge continued U.S. presence

ST GEORGE'S, December 21, (CANA):

THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL Sir Paul Scoon received today a petition, said to contain more than 6,000 adult signatures, requesting the United States to maintain a presence in Grenada for at least five more years, a spokesman said.

The petition, organised by the Pearls Village Council, urged Washington "to accept this country into some form of association that can amicably be worked out for a reasonable period that will be satisfactory to all concerned..." It continued "a test by a referendum can better express the wishes of the people."

The petition asks the U.S. "to prolong their presence here for at least five years in the first instance until the people are satisfied that Grenadian leadership is sufficiently capable to run the affairs of the Grenadian people and by which time Grenadians can be politically stabilised to make a further decision."

U.S.-led troops invaded Grenada last October 25 to topple Army rulers who had taken power in a bloody coup six days earlier. Washington said it

wanted to restore order and democracy to the island. About 300 U.S. troops are still on Grenada and an embassy is to be established here.

The petition thanked the U.S. for undertaking "the rescue mission" and remarked that Grenada had been suffering oppression for the last 10 years.

At this time, the petition says, Grenadians are confused and cannot identify "true democracy" because they have lived "for the past 20 years under two terrible leadership."

The British Commonwealth showed no "sympathy by way of rescue or dialogue" to take Grenada, a member of the Commonwealth, "out of the Communist grip", the petition says, and Grenadians consider it unfair not to consider the U.S. who "rescued them in their time of trouble."

Scoon has been asked to pass the petition on to Washington and copies have been sent direct to the U.S. Embassy in Grenada, the United Nations, and Caribbean states.

Grenada's rebuilding said making progress

ST. GEORGE'S, December 21, (CANA):

The work of Grenada's Interim Government is beginning to move forward, Joan Purcell, spokesman for Labour, Employment and Women's Affairs said today.

"I know the public feels that we are moving very slowly, but it is a very complex situation...and, besides, it's part of the whole bureaucratic structure of Government," Purcell told CANA in an interview.

Purcell said she is aware that the Government Information Service (GIS) is "not in place" and the public is not being fully informed of what the Advisory Council is doing, but efforts are being made to correct this.

Purcell said the Advisory Council has to examine carefully certain fundamental issues and make careful decisions. The Council's focus now, she said, is building administrative structures through which the country can begin to function efficiently.

"For instance, I have the task of developing a Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Affairs, pulling them out from the overall Ministry of Education and other areas and bringing together a staff of people."

Following that, she said, a programme must be developed which must be geared to the time limit imposed by the fact that elections must be held before the end of 1984.

"There is a lot of evaluation of ongoing programmes and projects to discover their viability and feasibility and this is taking time," she said.

On the subject of the GIS, Purcell noted that responsibility for information now falls to Nicholas Brathwaite, the Council chairman. Leslie Seon, veteran Grenadian born broadcaster, has been appointed to act as "special advisor" to Brathwaite.

Seon is already on the job, she said, and she expected to see a great improvement in the handling of information shortly.

U.S. plans to set up embassy in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, Dec. 17:

The United States administration plans, in due course, to establish an embassy in Grenada headed by a Charge d'Affairs with direct responsibility to Washington.

This was disclosed in an interview today by Ambassador Tony Gillespie, head of the United States Mission to Grenada, and he said the fact that the Grenada, and he said the fact that the Grenada Embassy will have a Charge d'Affairs and not an Ambassador in no way makes this

embassy second class.

One type of Charge d'Affairs, he said, has the post script "ad interim", is subordinate to an Ambassador and takes charge of the embassy only when the Ambassador is out of the country.

"That is not the kind of Charge d'Affairs we are talking about", Gillespie said. "There is a Charge d'Affairs, no post script, that is an officially accepted diplomatic rank and title under the Vienna Convention, and he may head a mission full time and is not subordi-

nate, necessarily, to anyone else anywhere who carries the title of Ambassador."

With reference to United States aid to Grenada, Gillespie said there are three different categories which have been or will be made available. The first is Immediate Disaster Relief Assistance and the amount authorised for Grenada is about US\$400,000. Of this, he said, about US\$250,000 has already been spent.

The next category is called Disaster Assistance Aid and, according to the Ambassador, the total initially authorised, if the conditions for its expenditure are met, is US\$3 million. In this category, he said, the condition to be met are that expenditure must be in areas relative to "disaster", and to date, some US\$1.2 have been authorised.

A third category of aid is called Economic or Development Assistance, Gillespie said, and, within the "current continuing resolution" which allows the U.S. government to allocate aid, US\$15 million U.S. dollars have been made available to Grenada but, as yet, none have been spent.

"We are in the process of hearing from the Grenadian Ministries concerned", he said, "the kinds of projects which they believe they most dearly need and which should get the highest priority for the expenditure of those funds".

Gillespie said Grenada will benefit also from allo-

cation of a further 15 million U.S. dollars which is earmarked for security assistance, and in which the islands of the eastern Caribbean and Jamaica will share.

"These are funds for the Barbados Defence Force, the Jamaica Defence Force, and other kinds of units, elements and organisations which

form part of the overall Caribbean Peace Force", he said. "This security assistance money is to provide the Defence Forces of those governments with the wherewithall to begin to establish the kind of security shield that they, and we, believe is most likely to be effective in assuring the longer term security of the region".

Gillespie, who is based in Washington, and whose official title is Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs with responsibility for the Caribbean, said he is impressed with the excellent relationships which have developed between him and his staff and the Grenadian people.

"We have felt the same

THE DAILY GLEANER, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1983

GRENADA AIRPORT: U.K. 'WOULD SAY NO'

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, Dec 23, Cana -- Britain would not consider Grenada's half-built international airport "a suitable project for aid" if asked, Commissioner Giles Bullard said here yesterday.

But he made it clear to newsmen that no request had been made by Grenada's interim government for assistance to complete the 71 million dollar (U.S) project which had been financed largely by Cuba.

"It's a hypothetical question and its really

hard to answer...but I would guess that we as a government would want to look very carefully at the financial outlay, and at the likely profits from an airport before we came up with a yes or no", he added.

Construction work on the airport project was halted following the October 25 U.S-led multinational invasion to topple a military junta that had seized power here six days earlier in a coup in which leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others were

killed.

Hundreds of Cubans who formed the main corps of construction workers have since been flown back to Havana and diplomatic relations with the Castro regime sealed down.

The airport had for some time been at the centre of a diplomatic controversy between the United States and Grenada, with Washington fearing it would be used by Havana to facilitate its military exploits in Africa.

The left-leaning Grenada government of the late Mr Bishop consistently denied the charge and said the airport was vital to bringing more tourists to the scenic island, thereby spurring economic development.

According to Mr Bullard the British firm Plessey Airports Limited which was installing navigational airport equipment under a 26.4 million dollar (one E.C dollar ;32 cents U.S) line of credit was still interested completing its work on the project.

Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:- The people in Grenada faced grave predicament during the rise to power of Hudson Austin. I thank God for President Reagan, and the penetrating influence of our Prime Minister Edward Seaga for their initiative to invade Grenada. I also commend Tom Adams of Barbados and Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica.

I am, etc.,

JOHN I. HORMON
27 Cosmo Crescent
Waltham Gardens
Kingston 11

DEC. 24

Gleaner DEC. 24. 1988

Grenada wants T & T visa requirements dropped

St. George's, Grenada, Dec. 24, CANA:-

Grenada's care-taker government has asked Trinidad and Tobago to urgently reconsider its visa requirement for Grenadians, the state-owned Radio Grenada reported.

The radio said the visa issue was one of the issues discussed during talks in Port of Spain last Wednesday between officials of the two governments.

The radio said that the Grenada delegation, which was headed by Arnold Cruickshank, the interim government spokesman, on agriculture and industrial development, told the Trinidad and Tobago delegation that the visa requirement was posing difficulties to Grenadians.

Trinidad and Tobago stipulated that Grenadians acquire visas after the bloody military coup last October 19 in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was killed. It was a part of a number of measures, some of which have been lifted, imposed by the Port of Spain government to punish the military rulers who were ousted six days later by U.S.-led forces.

Trinidad and Tobago is 90 miles south of here.

Radio Grenada said the Grenada delegation requested the government of Trinidad and Tobago to reconsider the basis on which the visa requirements were imposed in light of "the changed circumstances in Grenada consequent on the establishment of the Advisory Council as the interim government of Grenada."

Work of Grenada's Advisory Council moving forward

From Alistair Hughes
ST. GEORGES, Grenada,
Dec. 20:

Joan Purcell, member of Grenada's Advisory Council, said in an interview today that the work of the Council is beginning to move forward and priority areas have been defined.

"I know the public feels that we are moving very slowly", she said, "but it is a very complex situation, a complex problem, and, besides, it's part of the whole bureaucratic structure of government"

Purcell said the Council has to examine carefully certain fundamental issues and make careful decisions, but she feels the Council's focus now is building administrative structures through which the country can begin to function efficiently.

"For instance", she said, "I have the task of developing a Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Affairs, pulling them out from the overall Ministry

of education and other areas and bringing together a staff of people"

Following that, she said, a programme must be developed which must be geared to the time limit imposed by the fact that elections must be held before the end of 1984. A lot of the Council's energies, she said, are now concentrated on getting the administrative structures working.

"There needs to be a lot of evaluation of ongoing programmes and projects to discover their viability and feasibility", she said, "and this is taking time"

The subject of information is now the responsibility of Nicholas Brathwaite, the council's Chairman, she said, and Leslie Seon, Grenadian born broadcaster, seconded to the council from the Caribbean Broadcasting corporation of Barbados, has been appointed to act as "special advisory" to Brathwaite. Seon is already on the job, she said, and she expected to see a great improvement in the handling of information shortly.

SKaner Dec. 29, 1983

Proud of Jamaica over Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:- I left Jamaica on October 24, 1983, on a business trip that carried me to Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Barbados and Trinidad. Being very concerned about events occurring in Grenada since the report of Maurice Bishop's house arrest, supposedly for his refusal to share power with Bernard Coard et al, I used this opportunity for feeling out the opinions of people in these countries.

I found the people of Haiti the least informed on events in Grenada. However, an opinion expressed by an 'informed' individual there, was that Bishop's downfall was caused by his indication to the West (U.S.A. etc.), that he was interested in exporting spice not Communism. Generally, the 'informed' were for the U.S. backed invasion.

In the Dominican Republic, I observed animosity towards the invasion by so called imperialists. This animosity was shown by a demonstration which was quickly isolated and broken up by the authorities and the area closed to traffic by soldiers standing guard at the access roads and diverting traffic elsewhere. Other opinions were both for and against the invasion.

In Puerto Rico, a Puerto Rican who experienced the Korean War, expressed solidarity with and admiration for his President's stand and fast action to protect their people in Grenada and to assist the people of the Caribbean. On the other side, there was an incident of a bomb being fired into a Government building, reportedly to show disapproval of the invasion. However, the general consensus in Puerto Rico, seemed one of approval of the invasion.

In Barbados, one automatically saw evidence of their Government's approval on entering the international airport, by the presence of a large number of U.S. Army planes, helicopters and equipment. The people were also evidently in favour of the invasion. The Government's stand was also firmly backed by the opposition party. At this point, I had the opportunity of meeting a reporter from Trinidad, who had just returned from a visit to Grenada. He said, the people of Grenada welcomed the invasion. At that time, there was and still is, a diplomatic row going on between the Governments of Barbados and Trinidad, mainly over the events surrounding Grenada. Trinidad's P.M. Chambers said he was not informed of the invasion plans. P.M. Adams of Barbados said he had in fact informed Trinidad's Ambassador to Barbados, Mr. Pitt, of the intention of Barbados etc., to invade. The telephone, he said, could not be relied upon for security reasons, to personally inform P.M. Chambers. Room for argument on both sides.

From Barbados, I entered the final leg of my trip, Trinidad. Here I found that the majority of the people I spoke with, favoured the invasion. One individual even suggested that Guyana should be next. Others expressed the opinion that the U.S.A. were looking for an excuse to invade Grenada long before these events. An opinion poll was carried out by one of the daily papers which showed the majority of the people in favour of the invasion. In addition, however, some expressed the feeling that P.M. Chambers was poorly treated by the other Caricom

partners, in particular Barbados and Jamaica. Still others saw the need of no further discussions with P.M. Chambers, for security reasons, after he came out strongly against armed intervention in favour of discussions and embargos.

On my part, when asked about the Jamaican people's opinion of the Grenada situation, I said that, up to the time of my departure which was before the invasion, the majority of Jamaicans including the PNP, expressed shock and disgust at the brutal slaying of Bishop et al. Speaking from a personal stand point, I expressed pride in our Government's quick and decisive action in putting our 'troops where our mouth is'. I felt that our Government's action was based on as much information as could be had at the time of hard decisions made. I also expressed a belief that the Jamaican Government's stand on Grenada, was taken independent of U.S.A. pressure, and based on our (Government's) assessment of the right thing to do for the people of a fellow Caribbean Isle. I expressed strongly that this Grenada situation should have brought us closer together as a Caribbean people by uniting and putting a stop (in this instance) to our own people and leaders (of the Caribbean) being brutally murdered by each other, to further the power hungry ideas of a super power.

In summation, if we were to conduct a poll of the opinions of the Caribbean people, what would be expressed by the majority, in my opinion, would be thus: That, Bishop took power by foul means but he had the majority of the people of Grenada behind him. That, power was taken from Bishop by brutally foul means by a small number of power hungry Grenadians, who did not have the support of the people. That, the people of Grenada were in fact cowed from reacting against the take over and slayings by a show of force by the killers, supported by the Cubans in their presence on Grenada and subsequent battles with the 'rescue forces'. That, the invasion was justified and could not have been left to discussions and trade embargos, by which time the Grenadian people would either have been dead or speaking Spanish.

The following year will reveal whether or not they have 'swapped black dawg for monkey'. If however, Gairy is allowed to enter the political arena in Grenada once again (as recently rumoured in a report), I would drastically alter my opinion of the Grenadian mentality. He seems more suited on some mountain top, keeping a sharp look out for flying saucers. New leaders are now needed, as they have been given the chance to make a fresh start.

I am, etc.,

JAMAICAN FOR THE CARIBBEAN,
Kingston,
November 14, 1983.

CARICOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

by Donald Trotman

Enough cannot be said or written about the recent crisis in Grenada, especially by those whom it most concerns — we the citizens of the Commonwealth Caribbean.

The situation, grave and grim as it is for Grenada and the Grenadians, cannot be viewed in isolation. It is not just a Grenadian problem, to be left to the Grenadians; it is a Caribbean problem with which we are all involved.

It is also not a matter to be dealt with only by our Governments. Indeed, it is primarily and essentially a peoples' problem — the peoples of the states within the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

The crucial concern of Caribbean citizens in the light of recent happenings in Grenada is for the preservation and protection of our human rights and fundamental freedoms. For the past decade, the Grenadian people have been subjected to every form of repression of their rights and freedom by successive Grenadian Governments. But they have not been the only Governmental violators of the rights of their citizens in the region. They have had other partners in crime.

Since 1973, when the Caribbean Community was established, there have been notable governmental violations of one kind or another at one time or another, of the human rights of citizens in several member States of the Community including Grenada. What has the Community done to remedy these violations or to ensure that more do not occur?

Traceable

The recent murderous conditions in Grenada are directly traceable to a combination of two factors: the culmination of years of continuing violations of the rights of Grenadian citizens by Grenadian Governments; and the failure of the other Caricom States partners to

One of the lessons that the Grenada climax teaches us, is that we must get down to setting our own standards for the maintenance of our rights and freedoms...

take effective action to stop or forestall those violations in Grenada and in other member states in which human rights have been actively abused.

To be fair to the Governments constituting the Caribbean Community, we must ask ourselves — what could they have done, and what could they do, now and in the future for the effective protection of rights and freedoms of the Caribbean peoples? Can they effect measures under the Caricom Treaty, either as it is or with appropriate amendments?

In its present form, the Treaty does not invest the Community with supra-national authority to bring erring member state parties to heel. Last year at the Heads of Government Conference in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, and recently at the emergency summit session on Grenada in Trinidad, there was much talk of amending and restructuring the Treaty to include provisions for ensuring respect for human rights and to exclude member states which in the opinion of the others have been guilty of violations of human rights.

Political realities

With great respect, both proposals are unattainable in the foreseeable future, given the present political realities of the region, the diverse make-up of our Caribbean Governments, and the limitations of the Caricom Treaty which established the Community.

In the first place, partners to an agreement that was originally and essentially intended to regulate their trade and commercial relations can hardly be expected to allow subsequent amendment to it in order to provide for the penal protection of human rights — especially if some of the parties are told or have a sneaking suspicion that the intrusive amendment is aimed at their actual or anticipated conduct. An apt analogy is the EEC's failure to re-negotiate the Lome Convention on this basis vis-a-vis the ACP State. No sensible Government would bite a bait like that; and regrettably, it

seems, in today's cruel world, the more iniquitous the Government, the more sensible it is.

In the second place any decision to amend the Treaty to provide for human rights protection would necessitate unanimous requirement that the decision be submitted by member states for clearance and confirmation with their internal constitutional procedures.

As far as restructuring the Community is concerned, to provide for exclusion or expulsion of offending members, it is submitted that even if this were achievable, it would have either negative or rebound consequences, leaving an outlawed miscreant state free to pursue its path of perfidy unrestrained by the influences of its erstwhile partners. Notable examples in this regard are Cuba's exclusion from the OAS and the withdrawal, under pressure, of South Africa and Pakistan from the Commonwealth.

The futility of the amendment exercise to include human rights in the Caricom Treaty was clearly demonstrated in last year's Head of Government Conference at Ocho Rios, Jamaica. After much sound and fury the historic Ocho Rios Declaration was designed; a document so devoid of purpose substance and vigour that worse sins were subsequently committed by those whom it contrived to pardon or to placate.

It is true that the Declaration did mention the Heads of Government's commitment to all conceivable human rights. But the document must be seen to be believed that it also expressed their simultaneous concern at the increase of military activities in the Caribbean; their respect for the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries; and their insistence on the right of all peoples to choose their own path of social, political and economic development without any external interference.

But whatever the state of the debate, the starkly naked truth remains that there exists at present no

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Caricom and Human rights

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regional regime for the protection of the rights and freedoms of Caribbean citizens within the framework of the Caribbean Community defined by the Treaty of Chaguaramas; and there is no hope of getting the Treaty amended to make provision for such protection in our life-time or in the life time of CARICOM — whichever is the longer.

Surely, the Heads of Government of the Community knew this when they went to Ocho Rios last year and again when they convened themselves in angry consultation last week in Port-of-Spain. Prime Minister Chambers and President Burnham seem to have known this more than anyone else.

It is little wonder, therefore, that in the end responsibility to invade Grenada was shifted to the tenuous authority of the OECS — a smaller concentric grouping of the regional community who are capable, for the time being at any rate, of concerted thought and action on important matters.

In the face of all these murders and manipulations one thing is crucially clear — that we the peoples of the Caribbean cannot afford to sit in frightened silence waiting for the next slaughter, the next suppression of our freedom of movement, the next violation of our freedom of expression and right to participate in fair and free elections. The Caribbean belongs to us, not to our Governments and others.

Caribbean integration

The rights and freedom of Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ministers are no less and no more deserving of protection than those of all ordinary men, women and children in our society. Every closure of a newspaper, every arbitrary detention and deprivation of property, every unwarranted harassment by security forces and proscription of lawful meetings, constitutes a wrong that must be remedied promptly and adequately.

No one is waiting and hoping that some conscientious Government within or without the region would intervene to smash the authors of these atrocities — even though it could happen if we wait long enough, and the situation gets bad enough.

What is now urgently and earnestly required is an agonising reappraisal of the concept of Caribbean integration, the bases upon which the Community was founded and the motives which engendered the Treaty of Chaguaramas.

In the Caribbean of today, trade and economic considerations are admittedly at least important to our peoples as they were in 1973. But since then our civil and political rights have taken such a severe beating that they now demand priority attention.

Without exception, the constitutions of all our

States in the region provide for enforceable protection of fundamental rights and freedoms in keeping with those contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Many of our Caribbean Governments have signed or ratified the International Covenant Civil and Political Rights of the United Nations. Three of them, including Grenada are parties to the American Convention on Human Rights within the system of the Organisation of American States.

It is obvious, therefore, that there is no lack in the region of Governmental awareness of human rights principles; but it is equally clear that some Governments do have difficulty practising them.

Highest rating

A recent survey by the reasonably objective human rights organisation, Freedom House, gives only Barbados, Belize and Trinidad & Tobago in the Community, the highest rating for political rights, showing them as having a fully competitive electoral process. For civil liberties, only Barbados among them gets the highest rating; Bahamas, Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad & Tobago get the second highest rating, followed by Antigua and Jamaica; with Guyana and Grenada closer to the bottom but not quite there. The total Caribbean freedom picture is therefore not exactly rosy.

The lessons that the Grenada climax teaches us, are that we must get down to setting our own standards for the maintenance of our rights and freedoms; that we must install at the very earliest, our own preemptive mechanism to minimise and remedy Governmental breaches of these rights and freedoms, thereby obviating the necessity of having to use extreme and questionable means of redress when the condition becomes chronic. These lessons must be learnt and demonstrated both by our peoples and by our Governments, and the duty to ensure protection of these liberties must be assumed both by the peoples and the Governments as a shared regional responsibility.

All the peoples of the CARICOM States must realize that there are now the most urgent demands on their initiatives to establish a representative non-Governmental organisation, comprised of able, honest and fearless Caribbean citizens, to monitor, maintain and defend the human and democratic rights of the Caribbean peoples.

All the Governments of the CARICOM States must now consider it sensible and obligatory to recognise that harmony among themselves and peace within these states can be effectively enhanced by their commonly agreeing to make the guaranteed protection of the essential rights of their people a continuing regional reality. This agreement must be reinforced by a manifestation of their moral and political will and by their joint implementation of appropriate institutional machinery within the framework of a legally binding Caribbean Convention of Human Rights distinctly separate and apart from the Treaty of Chaguaramas.

There can be no validity in any movement for Caribbean integration unless there is concurrent commitment to the ideal of Caribbean justice.

Caribbean Newsletter

Grenada isn't our only Caribbean problem

by Juan Williams, in the Washington Post of December 18:

We regret that in his article, Mr. Juan Williams misquoted the Editor of the Gleaner who told him that the JLP view of Mr. Seaga was one of admiration, that the economy had improved and that the country was free of tension, and what the PNP view was. Mr. Williams referred only to what Mr. Wynter said the PNP view was in the article below without saying that it was the Opposition view

— The Editor.

A week before the Grenada invasion, a member of Jamaica's Parliament and supporter of pro-American Prime Minister Edward Seaga got out of his car at a stoplight in Kingston and was gunned down.

Two weeks before, government forces in Trinidad had stormed Moslem households there and claim to have found large arms caches which they said were being prepared for an attempted leftist overthrow of the government by Moslems.

In the past year there have been attempted coups in St. Lucia by Marxists and in Dominica by the ex-prime minister who favours more socialism. In Antigua a

Marxist is being prosecuted for sedition on charges of encouraging strikes meant to destabilize the government.

Political instability is rife among the strongest

democratic governments in the Caribbean. Despite the popularity of the American invasion of Grenada and expulsion of Cuba forces there, the Caribbean remains a spawning ground for incipient revolutions.

Dramatic case

The turmoil continues despite the recent swing away from leftist governments, notably the government of Michael Manley in Jamaica, and toward pro-American governments like Seaga's.

The American action in Grenada did not wipe out Cuban and Soviet influence in the region; it simply dealt with one dramatic case. The region is still governed by a string of unstable governments that remain ripe for murderous coups and offer more opportunities for Cubans and others to create threats to what President Reagan calls America's security interests.

The reason for this instability is the overwhelming poverty of the Caribbean. It draws revolution to the islands like flies to a festering sore.

"For the first time we are seeing violent coups in the Caribbean like we have seen in Africa," said a senior American diplomat in the area. "People are desperate and guns and ideologies are available from one source or another to every malcontent."

Unemployment in the Caribbean now averages over 20 percent, according to bank officials in several of the countries. But that figure does not include a large force of impoverished field hands, drifters and black market traders in drugs and prostitution.

The foreign debts of the Caribbean nations are big: \$2 billion in Jamaica; \$820 million in Trinidad; \$933 million in Guyana; \$332 million in Barbados.

The situation is exacerbated by a drop in prices for bauxite, a key export for some of the relatively prosperous countries in the region, and by a drop in tourism.

For ordinary Caribbean citizens, the shortage of foreign currency means shortages of basic imported goods, particularly food. In Guyana, President Forbes Burnham's government has stopped importing wheat flour to restrain the growing foreign debt. The result is deeply held anger and grumbling in the country not only about bread — now \$4 a loaf on the black market — but about shortages common throughout the Caribbean: of workbooks for the schoolchildren, of fresh milk, of red meat and canned goods such as soups.

Stark

Even the best-off island residents face constant electrical blackouts, poor phone service and long

lines for expensive gasoline when it is available.

For the poor, the majority by far, the problems are more stark. They can be seen in the small hills around downtown Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad which is the most prosperous nation in the Caribbean as the result of an oil boom in the early 1970s.

Alma Patterson, her shoeless children scurrying around the open-sewers, shows a visitor her house which has no running water because the government has not laid pipes and cannot maintain water pressure.

"For me I don't care," she said after saying her sympathies are with the communists, "but for the children...What they are going to do but thief from the Americans? I see the people coming here...Some come for the beaches. Paradise nothing, man, this is hell."

The deep-seated pessimism can be felt in the changing culture. Reggae and Rastafarians attract the smart, tough youths. Capso is now a pleasant reminder of the past — a carnival time — once a year.

"This is radio revolution here," said Lennox, a playwright and political activist in Trinidad. "If you take over the station in one of the islands you take over the country because the people are so open to any

new idea, any new hope to get them away from the poverty. Listen to the music. Reggae lyrics aren't about limbo. They are talking about how the system has got to fall, the big man in the big house has got to come down."

Caribbean leaders said one reason an invasion of Grenada was necessary was that Cubans had taken over that island's radio station, powerful enough to broadcast throughout the region. This would allow them to export revolution, in the words of Seaga.

Seaga has cause for concern. The poor of Jamaica are restless. "They're disappointed with Seaga," said Hector Wynter, editor of the **Daily Gleaner** newspaper, "because the economy has not come back...Seaga promised to bring prosperity, to bring the U.S. dollar into the country by being pro-American. It hasn't happened...When expectations are raised and not met that means trouble."

The economy of the region is so troubled that Caribbean leaders are reluctant to accept what looks like a gift from the United States — the Caribbean Basin Initiative. The Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM), the major organization of the Caribbean island community, has yet to endorse the Reagan administration's initiative. Caribbean leaders fear that

the removal of tariffs on Caribbean exports to the United States could lead to increased imports that would make a few rich, but cause widespread shortages of food — the area's prime export.

"We have sugar, rice, minerals and the like that are produced here", said Guyana's President Burnham. "If we sell more to the United States, that means less for people here. And there are already shortages."

The overwhelming opinion among Caribbean officials and diplomats is that Grenada will not blossom with an infusion of American capital because there is no sound economic structure to build on. Large investments will be squandered and the United States will be frustrated and blame Grenada for not doing enough to comply with its policies.

And if that happens, some Caribbean politicians predict that new Maurice Bishops — socialists — will emerge in Grenada as an alternative to the American voice.

To solve their underlying problems, Caribbean officials say, they need two things; indigenous industry to provide jobs, and increased cooperation among the Caribbean countries to allow for cost-efficient division of labour in the region. But in the aftermath of Grenada that cooperation seems less

likely. Leaders of other Caribbean nations excluded both Trinidad and Guyana from deliberations on U.S. intervention, and Seaga is already promoting a change in policy to create a new union of islands that would exclude countries that are not professed democracies.

"Grenada is history now", said P.J. Patterson, chairman of the People's National Party in Jamaica, the left-wing opposition party. "History is a continuum and Grenada was no isolated instance in the Caribbean's past, and it would be foolish to think it would be in the future."

Gleaner Dec. 28 1983

Economic programme disclosed in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, December 24, (CANA):

Grenada's five-week odd Interim Government which says it has less than a year in office, last night announced a broad economic programme designed "to set the stage for the economic development of the country."

In his first address to the nation since his appointment two weeks ago, as chairman of the nine-member Advisory Council, Nicholas Brathwaite said the non-partisan administration would put emphasis on job creation, maximising the island's foreign exchange earning capacity, and keeping down the national debt.

Brathwaite also announced plans to upgrade Grenada's infrastructure, including roads and bridges, to rehabilitate the small, declining sugar industry, and to provide about 100,000 square feet of factory space on proposed industrial estates for local and foreign investors.

Noting that the one-year allocated to the Council for administering Grenada was too short to achieve much, the chairman said: "We shall endeavour to at least set the stage for the economic development of the country."

The Council was appointed by Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, following the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention. It will rule Grenada until elections can be held next year.

In his 25 minute address, Brathwaite said the caretaker administration would seek to bring about "a drastic and immediate reduction" in unemployment levels by creating self-sustaining employment opportunities.

He indicated that as far as possible, emphasis will be placed on getting persons who were displaced from their jobs by the closure of Government programmes following the invasion, back on the employment market through these programmes.

The ousted People's Revolutionary Government earlier this year put the country's unemployment figure at around 14 per cent.

Brathwaite said the Interim Government would move to increase public sector savings while de-emphasising the need to increase taxation.

He also said the Government would seek funding from "friendly" countries and international agencies to complete the half-built Point Salines International Airport, seen by officials as key to Grenada's future development.

This project was being aided substantially by Cuba. But since the intervention, Cuban construction workers have returned to Havana.

FARE WELL, GRENADA, SAYS USA

Time Dec. 26:

Seven weeks after U.S. Navy Seals slipped silently onto Grenada's beaches, starting an invasion that led to the overthrow of the island's unstable Marxist regime, the last U.S. combat troops were headed home.

On this airstrip at Point Salines, still unfinished, the first ranks of approximately 1,000 paratroopers let out a whoop of welcome as three giant C-141 transport planes, mottled in camouflage colours, hummed into view.

Left behind in the capital of St.

George's was a large hand-lettered sign, erected next to an American flag, that summed up the troops' warm feelings toward the island's 110,000 population, many of whom had played host to servicemen in their homes: FAREWELL, GRENADA. THANKS FOR YOUR HOSPITALITY. GOD BLESS YOU. 2/505TH 82ND AIRBORNE.

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Gleaner Dec. 28, 1983

Britain signs grant agreement in Grenada

From Alister Hughes
ST. GEORGES, Grenada,
December 23

The Barbados-based British High Commissioner to Grenada, Giles Bullard, yesterday signed in Grenada a grant agreement under which the British government will provide 650,000 pounds sterling in capital aid grants plus some 100,000 pounds sterling in technical cooperation.

The agreement was signed on behalf of the Grenada government by Nicholas Brathwaite, chairman of the island's advisory Council, and Bullard said the British Government is in consultation with the advisory council on how best Britain can

fill Grenada's needs.

"The aid package is divided roughly in the ratio of one to two between aids to police and aids in the fields of power generation and spare parts for the Public Works Department vehicles", Bullard said, "but within this general framework, there is a good deal of precise negotiation to be done."

The High Commissioner said a team from the British Development Division had visited Grenada earlier this week and that team had had discussions with the planning department on the details of the aid agreement.

Bullard said the present grant must be expended

over the next three months and the longer term prospects will be looked at early in the New Year. There is a meeting of aid donors to be held in Washington shortly, he said, and this is one matter which must be discussed then.

"I don't think it is fair to say we opposed the invasion", he said. "We did not participate and the reason for that is a good one. We were not given a great deal of warning about that was going to happen but, once the rescue mission was under way, we did what we could to minimise opposition to it in the international bodies of which we are a member".

OPINIONS

Rushford and Sir Paul Scoon

by Tom White

On December 5, CANA reported that the British constitutional lawyer, Anthony Rushford, who had been appointed after the October 25 invasion of Grenada as Legal Adviser and Attorney General to Grenada's Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon, had said that he had resigned and was leaving Grenada.

The CANA report continued: "Rushford who was appointed through the Commonwealth Secretariat, said that he had informed the British High Commission representative of his decision. He indicated that the resignation stemmed from a rift between himself and the Governor General, Sir Paul Scoon." CANA quoted him as saying: "I have known many Governors General around the Caribbean, and I've never known a Governor General to behave like Paul Scoon. I've never known a situation where a Governor General appoints himself saviour of his people, calls in foreign armies, and then does very little to bring about the restoration of constitutional civil government which I consider my main task."

CANA continued: "Rushford's resignation came as the members of the Interim Government went into the third day of a meeting to draw up their programme for running the country. "Rushford, 61, was once an advisor to the British government. He was responsible for drafting Grenada's 1974 independence constitution, suspended in 1979 when Bishop took power in a coup, but now partly back in operation. It seems to me that Rushford saw himself as a Minister of government, carrying out his own authority. But from a strictly constitutional point, there is no Grenada constitution in aberration from law. Bishop took power by means of the gun, and held power by means of the gun. So that though he was de facto head of the government, his government and himself were not so by right. In other words, de jure. So that, on a technical ground, what obtains in Grenada at present is the 1974 independence constitution.

Questions

But there will be questions about that, and there are some who will say that what exists is chaos, because Bishop had no new constitution to replace the 1974 constitution which he suspended. But he did not suspend the post of Governor General, and neither did he dismiss Sir Paul Scoon from that post. So, whether we believe that the 1974

constitution is still in effect, or that there is chaos with no constitution, Sir Paul Scoon remains as the only legal entity in Grenada, and the only legal authority. He was that under Bishop, and he has been that since Bishop.

Mr. Rushford is therefore wrong if he believed that he could do things without the authority of Sir Paul Scoon. For Mr. Rushford to resign after just over a month in office suggests that he is one who does not believe in the principle of 'festina lente' and wished to have everything done all at once. But this can't be so. The people of Grenada must be given time to pick themselves up from the battering they received from a communist spouting regime for some four years, and then the disaster which overcame them when Bishop was murdered and other citizens were killed.

And then, some see it as a rescue mission, others — a minority — see it as an invasion into their sovereignty.

Richard Hart

In all this, we wonder what has happened to Mr. Richard Hart who was the Attorney General. Mr. Richard Hart, a Jamaican, is a man dedicated to serving the Caribbean, and is a dedicated Marxist. We understand now that he has left for England and has indicated that his appointment still stands, and that he intends to return in January. We doubt if Sir Paul Scoon will have him back. But it will not be difficult for Sir Paul Scoon to find a Grenadian lawyer to assist him as Attorney General.

It was kind of the Commonwealth to have sent an Englishman who had drafted the constitution, but it may be in the circumstances, better for the Commonwealth Secretariat to find a Grenadian lawyer or a Caribbean lawyer to go and assist Sir Paul Scoon. This assistance is badly needed.

From this distance, we cannot accept the criticism of Sir Paul Scoon, made by Mr. Rushford. It may well be that this was based on Sir Paul Scoon saying 'No' to Mr. Rushford. There are some advisers who believe that saying 'No' to them is a cardinal sin. This writer is not of that view.

FARE WELL, GRENADA, SAYS USA

Time Dec. 26:

Seven weeks after U.S. Navy Seals slipped silently onto Grenada's beaches, starting an invasion that led to the overthrow of the island's unstable Marxist regime, the last U.S. combat troops were headed home.

On this airstrip at Point Salines, still unfinished, the first ranks of approximately 1,000 paratroopers let out a whoop of welcome as three giant C-141 transport planes, mottled in camouflage colours, hummed into view.

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CUBANS SAID OFFENDED BY RUSSIAN ROLE IN GRENADA

NEW YORK, Nov. 21:

New documents concerning Grenada's Marxist regime indicated that Moscow was "taking things out of Cuban hands at the end," it was claimed at the week-end.

"There is an indication that the Russians were saying: 'You must move faster,' " according to Mr. Edward Seaga, Prime Minister of Jamaica. "But Maurice Bishop — the murdered Prime Minister — was a populist as well as a Marxist and he didn't want to take unpopular decisions," added Mr. Seaga in an exclusive New York interview.

The Russians at their large Embassy in St. George's must have agreed with the findings of the Grenadian leaders themselves, as set down in the minutes of meetings, that "everything was collapsing."

The Soviet reaction was a classic Stalinist one and there were reasons to believe the Cubans were of-

fended. Moscow was participating increasingly and even reaching agreements at party level for co-ordinating diplomatic positions on international issues.

ARMS

"And, of course, they were arming then, Sufficiently for eight battalions and giving them the sort of things that are field items, the stuff you would need if you were going out of Grenada on a military operation," declared Mr. Seaga.

The "Stalinist" influence had been reflected in the archaic Marxist jargon in minutes of the Grenadian Central Committee. There were references to "lumpen proletariat," and criticism of Bishop for following a "right opportunist path."

Mr. Seaga felt the decision of America and Caribbean States to intervene "was both historic and momentous." It told outsiders: "Don't waste time and money interfering here. We intend to change by the ballot box. Those who

think otherwise will be wasting their investment."

PAINED

Mr. Seaga is still deeply pained by Mrs. Thatcher's opposition and criticism. His own legal experts were satisfied the action was constitutional even if the island's Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, had been physically unable to send out a written request for intervention.

"I think Mrs. Thatcher was shooting from the hip because she just didn't take time to get the details. And that's a bit odd because there was one diplomatic source that remained open — the British High Commission in Barbados.

"I still can't understand why she had not been fully briefed. It's almost a repetition of the Falklands where you were taken unawares by briefings, not being up to date," he said.

Mr. Seaga continued: "In this instance the briefings which were obviously available as to the state of what was happening on the island, apparently didn't penetrate to her.

"I can't imagine that, knowing her temperament, this would have happened and she wouldn't have been among the first to say, 'Let's do something'."

He could only conclude there was "a feeling of resentment" on Mrs. Thatcher's part that someone else had had to resolve a problem in a Commonwealth country.

Mr. Seaga caused raised eyebrows at the week-end when he disclosed that he would not, as planned, fly on from New York to New Delhi for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference.

Grenada, he said, had "thrown us off stride" and he had decided to dispatch Mr. Hugh Shearer, His Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, to New Delhi.

Similarly, Miss Eugenia Charles, the Prime Minister of Dominica

and one of the most outspoken advocates of the action taken against Grenada, will be represented by a deputy.

There is already concern among American officials that the absence of Mr. Seaga and Miss Charles will enable Commonwealth members who have taken a strongly anti-American line over Grenada to "make the running."

— Daily Telegraph

Dec 28

GRAND JURY DEC 20, 1983

Economic programme disclosed in Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, December 24, (CANA):

Grenada's five-week odd Interim Government which says it has less than a year in office, last night announced a broad economic programme designed "to set the stage for the economic development of the country."

In his first address to the nation since his appointment two weeks ago, as chairman of the nine-member Advisory Council, Nicholas Brathwaite said the non-partisan administration would put emphasis on job creation, maximising the island's foreign exchange earning capacity, and keeping down the national debt.

Brathwaite also announced plans to upgrade Grenada's infrastructure, including roads and bridges, to rehabilitate the small, declining sugar industry, and to provide about 100,000 square feet of factory space on proposed industrial estates for local and foreign investors.

Noting that the one-year allocated to the Council for administering Grenada was too short to achieve much, the chairman said: "We shall endeavour to at least set the stage for the economic development of the country."

The Council was appointed by Governor-General, Sir Paul Scoon, following the October 25 U.S.-led military intervention. It will rule Grenada until elections can be held next year.

In his 25 minute address, Brathwaite said the caretaker administration would seek to bring about "a drastic and immediate reduction" in unemployment levels by creating self-sustaining employment opportunities.

He indicated that as far as possible, emphasis will be placed on getting persons who were displaced from their jobs by the closure of Government programmes following the invasion, back on the employment market through these programmes.

The ousted People's Revolutionary Government earlier this year put the country's unemployment figure at around 14 per cent.

Brathwaite said the Interim Government would move to increase public sector savings while de-emphasising the need to increase taxation.

He also said the Government would seek funding from "friendly" countries and international agencies to complete the half-built Point Salines International Airport, seen by officials as key to Grenada's future development.

This project was being aided substantially by Cuba. But since the intervention, Cuban construction workers have returned to Havana.