

Gleaner April 29 1984

## Alister Hughes says Grenada paid heavily for social reforms

Journalist Alister Hughes has said that Grenada paid a great price for whatever social improvements were carried out in the country under late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Mr. Hughes, however said that some of the programmes which the New Jewel Movement (NJM) led by Bishop took credit for instituting ought not to be credited to the NJM. Mr. Hughes was speaking at a forum on Grenada put on by the Press Association of Jamaica at the Pegasus Hotel on Thursday April 12.

The journalist who was detained during the Bishop regime and after the bloody coup by Hudson Austin was dealing with developments in Grenada over the last four years. Maurice Bishop leader of the New Jewel Movement seized power from Prime Minister Eric Gairy in March 1979. Following party wranglings last year, a section of the party headed by Army Chief Hudson Austin deposed Bishop who was later shot with several of his cabinet minister and scores of civilians before US and Caribbean forces invaded the island on October 25.

Mr. Hughes said that there were some improvements in dental care because there were "lots of Cuban dentists." He said that it was not true that it was the NJM that introduced free medical care in government hospitals. What had happened, he said, was that the NJM had regularised the system that private practice could no longer be carried out in Government institutions. For this, he said, the NJM should be credited.

Turning to education, he said the NJM had falsely claimed that it had introduced free secondary education in the country. Mr. Hughes said that former Prime Minister Eric Gairy, had begun to gradually decrease the fees for secondary schooling which was to become free. He said that in 1978 the fee for secondary schooling was reduced to \$50 per year and that in subsequent years it was to be reduced to \$35, \$29, and \$25 and was to be free "in the course of a term".

He said that the claims of the Government that it had significantly improved the agro-industrial sector had to be looked at carefully. Fisheries he said had benefitted from several boats provided by the Cuban Government but several of them sunk within days of arrival in Grenadian waters. He said that there were claims about new products in the agro-industrial sector and some of these were seen but he never saw any "cost sheets" for these projects.

Mr. Hughes said that the Bishop Government should be given credit for starting the Point Salines Airport. He said he had no evidence that it was a military installation. He said that on this and some other matters one had to rely on the credibility of

former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. Mr. Hughes said he couldn't rely on Mr. Bishop's credibility. He had come to this position he said because Bishop had gone to the United States and said the Government had only 40 people in detention and only days before, the Superintendent of Prisons under oath had said there were 78 political detainees. "I personally couldn't believe him (Bishop)," he said.

Mr. Hughes said there were allegations of torture under the Bishop regime and similar allegations were being made now but he had no "proof" of any such torture either then or now. He said however that treatment of detainees was bad. Fruits brought were taken away, requests for personal effects such as writing materials were not met and visits were severely restricted. Some detainees were let out of their cells for only one hour every 24 hours and could see a visitor for only 20 minutes every week, he said.

Mr. Hughes said that within a few weeks of the Bishop coup it was being said by the new rulers that the "feedback" was that the people wanted material benefits and there was no great importance attached to elections. Over and over it was being said that the Constitution was being worked on and elections would come soon. He said it appeared that the Government was trying to make sure that the Constitution would ensure that the same sort of Government (then in power) would be set up and that "people organizations" were enshrined in the Constitution. He said no "new blood" was being brought in on the constitutional talks.

He said that part of the high price that the people of Grenada had to pay during the Bishop regime was that there was no freedom of the press. Mr. Hughes chronicled the Government's action against the media and efforts by individuals to have views opposing those of the Government printed. He spoke of harassment he received from Government officers, apparently because he was an independent journalist.

Mr. Hughes said that "there was a marked anti-Church attitude by the Government." He said that a former Minister of the Bishop Government had been quoted as speaking of the need to adopt "tactics and strategy to counter the Church". He affirmed that the rulers of Grenada were "very strong on becoming Marxist-Leninists."

Also speaking at the forum was former Attorney General and Cabinet Minister in the Bishop Government, Kenrick Raddix. Chairman was Mr. Ronald Thwaites. The two Grenadians were sponsored by various private sector groups and individuals in Jamaica. The Pegasus Hotel offered accommodation and the venue for the forum, free of charge.

Gleaner

April 1, 1984

## **GRENADA:Coard, three others face murder charge**

**St. George, Grenada, March 31, CANA**

Former Grenada deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and three others will be formally charged with murder when they appear in court here Wednesday in connection with last October's military coup in which prime minister Maurice Bishop and half of his cabinet were killed, authoritative sources said today.

The lesser charge of conspiracy to murder brought on February 22 against Coard, his wife, Phyllis, ex-army commander general Hudson Austin and former information minister Selwyn Strachan will be dropped, the source said.

Seven soldiers of the now disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) were charged with murder in February in connection with the coup. Eleven other people, including both Coards, Austin and Strachan were charged on the lesser count.

The preliminary hearing before magistrate Lyle St. Paul on April 4

is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to commit the accused to a high court hearing.

Bishop and cabinet minister Jacqueline Creft (education), Norris Bain (housing) and Unison Whiteman (foreign affairs) were shot dead after an ideological row in the leftist government precipitated the October 19 coup. Only six reporters from the local, regional and international media along with the close relatives of the prisoners will be allowed into the court for next week's preliminary enquiry, security officials said.

Guyanese lawyer Lloyd Luckhoo has joined the defence team to represent the two Coards, according to sources close to the family.

Luckhoo, a brother of world famed criminal attorney Sir Lionel Luckhoo, was here recently to visit the Coards' at their Richmond Hill Prison cells in preparation for the preliminary inquiry.

Gleaner April 4, 1984

A4

## Huge arms find in Grenada

ST. GEORGES'S, April 3, (CANA)

The Grenada authorities today reported the discovery of an arms cache, including over one million rounds of ammunition, at the building housing the Cuban embassy here.

A Government Information Service (GIS) release said the cache also included at least 49 M-16 rifles, 40 AK-47 automatic rifles, "numerous" handguns of various sizes, and three rocket propelled grenade launchers.

The discovery was made during a search from March 23 - 26 by Grenadian police and Caribbean peacekeeping force soldiers following a tip off.

The last Cuban diplomat stationed here Charge, d'affaires Gaston Diaz, left Grenada on March 19.

The release said a Grenadian guard at the

embassy building had stumbled upon what he believed to be a closet with a false bottom while on duty and a subsequent search made by security officials revealed the arms.

The release said the weapons would be put on display on Thursday at Fort George where Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and several others were gunned down in the October 19 army coup.

Grenada was Cuba's closest ally in the eastern Caribbean under the ousted Peoples' Revolutionary Government (PRG).

After the U.S.-led military intervention on October 25 to oust the coup leaders, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon downgraded relations with Cuba and expelled all Cuban officials except Diaz.

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April 5, 1984

## \$45,000 OAS aid for Grenada

ST. GEORGES, April 4, (CANA)

The Organisation of American States (OAS) has given Grenada 45,000 dollars (U.S.) worth of equipment for use in the educational, scientific and cultural development of the island.

The presentation was made to the government

yesterday by Norberto Ambros, resident OAS director, who said a total of almost 350,000 dollars (U.S.) had been salvaged from the OAS aid allocations to Grenada in 1981, 1982 and 1983.

Normally, money unspent at the end of an allocation period lapsed but, because of a great

deal of "negotiation, effort, prayer and luck", it was possible to salvage 99 percent of funds allocated to Grenada but unspent during the designated period, Ambros said.

The gift included audio visual equipment, electric typewriters, slide projector, film and an IBM personal computer to be delivered within

30 days.

Ambros said that, with the unspent funds and Grenada's 1984 allocation, the island has some 750,000 dollars (U.S.) in OAS aid to draw upon. Additionally, he said, Grenada will benefit from between 150,000 to 200,000 dollars (U.S.) annually in OAS aid allocated regionally.

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over the Maloney

# Defense lawyer withdraws injunction against Grenada's Chief of Prisons

April 5

ST. GEORGES,  
April 2, (CANA)

Jamaican lawyer Jacqueline Samuels-Brown withdrew an application

for an injunction against the Chief of Prisons today saying she had been promised more time with her clients held in connection with last Oc-

tober's bloody military coup.

Mrs. Samuels-Brown told High Court Judge James Patterson that the promises had been made by newly-appointed Director of Public Prosecutions, Jamaican Velma Hilton and Barbadian Odel Adams recruited by the government to help present the case against those charged.

"This is the basis under which the injunction

is being withdrawn" she said. The judge allowed the withdrawal.

Samuels-Brown had complained that she was being denied adequate access to detainees by the Barbadian Commissioner of Prisons, Lionel Maloney.

Twenty people have so far been charged with murder or conspiracy to murder Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, three Cabinet members, and four others in the coup on October 19, 1983.

Meanwhile, Guyanese barrister Edward Luckhoo has arrived here to join his father Lloyd as part of the defence team for former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis.

The Coards will be charged with murder when they reappear in a Magistrate's Court with the other accused on Wednesday, court sources said. They had been on the lesser charge of conspiracy to murder.

Edward Luckhoo is expected to apply to the high court tomorrow for permission to practise at the Grenada bar.

Security officials engaged today in a dress rehearsal of arrangements for Wednesday's preliminary hearing.

Close to 60 soldiers of the Caribbean peace-keeping force were at the newly designated court house close to the Richmond Hill prison where the detainees are held.

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April 6, 1984

# Danger in Grenada, confusion in Jamaica

says Morris Cargill

The **Economist**, in two recent issues, has published detailed accounts of the Falklands war and the rescue operation in Grenada. Until the **Economist** article on the Falklands, I suspect that a great many people had no idea of the extent of U.S. military aid to Britain in that operation.

U.S. bases were made available. Virtually all the fuel used by the British naval and air forces was supplied by the U.S. The missiles used so effectively against Argentinian air power were supplied by the U.S., and extensive Intelligence was put at Britain's disposal. Tons of U.S. ammunition were also supplied. Perhaps, most dramatic and remarkable of all, was the U.S. promise to supply Britain immediately with an aircraft carrier had one of Britain's been lost.

In spite of the fact that the U.S. had not been consulted about the Falklands invasion, and that Britain's action severely embarrassed American diplomatic policies and relations with the Argentine, American aid was massive and immediate. Indeed, as the **Economist** disclosed, American aid went well beyond mere friendly help, and the success of the British operation would have been out of the question without it.

## Unfortunate

In view of this, British perfidy over the Grenada operation comes into full view. The **Economist** appears almost at a loss to explain it. Such explanation as is given seems to infer that it arose from Margaret Thatcher's fury at not having been consulted beforehand and that Hell hath no fury as a woman unconsulted. The behaviour of the Conservative Party is bad enough, but the ignorance of the Opposition was almost past belief. One major Opposition speaker, for instance, thought that Sir

Paul Scoon was an Englishman and that Grenada was still a crown colony.

The unfortunate part of the whole thing is that in addition to helping to expose Jamaica and the other islands involved to uninformed and malicious criticisms in the Security Council and at the Commonwealth Conference, it has greatly soured U.S./British relations.

It may be doubly unfortunate should Britain ever be called upon to live up to its Treaty obligations to Belize. This is yet another potential obligation which Britain would be unable to discharge without U.S. assistance, and at least some political help, if not military aid, from the Caribbean. One gets the feeling that Belize had better take a close look at its British ally, and attempt to ensure its independence by additionally making some kind of accommodation with the U.S.

In the meantime, the news from Grenada, such as it is, seems vaguely disquieting. The provisional government is pushing towards a General Election with a haste which might be regretted by Grenada. I have a feeling that the chief beneficiary of this haste may well be Gairy and his revived party. He may be a scoundrel, but he is particularly shrewd in his own rather dim environment, and he claims to have a hot line to God. But this seems to be nothing new for Grenadians. The judge who is trying the case of the New Jewel detainees also claims to have a similar line. Indeed, according to him, the Lord put \$1000 U.S. in his pocket on one occasion; but this, having been a miracle, puts the Perpetrator outside the jurisdiction of any Exchange Control Laws that may have existed at the time.

Well, it will certainly take a miracle to produce a good government for Grenada in present circumstances. One must, I suppose, pray for one.

## Financial confusion

If anybody can make any sense of the present spate of new exchange control and financial regulations, he is a better man than I am, Gunga Din. There are horror stories about firms with export orders being unable to fill them, not only because

of shortage of foreign currency to pay for raw materials, but because of conflicting bureaucratic rulings. As to the dollar auction, this is a kind of double bind. Among other things you cannot bid until imported goods are permitted, contracted for and invoiced, and you cannot contract for them until you have the dollars to pay for them. Which means that countless firms are running around in ever decreasing circles, while the bureaucrats stick out a foot to trip them as they pass.

More horrific is that the banks have suddenly run out of liquidity. They have, so they say, no Jamaican money to lend Jamaicans, the public sector having soaked up most available cash, presumably to pay for the huge losses being made by the vast majority of government corporations. This is just about bringing everything to a grinding halt. No bridging finance, no advances to go on with a contract to completion. Cooling down the economy is one thing, but this is drowning it in a lake of iced water.

In the meantime, each week, the value of the Jamaican dollar inches downwards at the Alice-in-Wonderland auctions. The value of the Jamaican dollar, says the Queen, or whoever it is at the Bank of Jamaica who is supposed to say it, 'Is exactly and precisely what I say it is, no more and no less'. Nobody has yet explained to me how you can have an auction when the limit of the top bid is prescribed beforehand.

What is really happening, at least in this instance, is that our crawling-peg devaluation continues. In a week or two, the top price will go from 3.85 to 4, then in another week or two to 4.25 or something of the sort, until the Jamaican dollar reaches its true market value. Until then, people will hold back the sale of U.S. dollars, knowing that the exchange rate is ever moving in their favour.

The Bank of Jamaica proposes. The black market disposes. When will it be fully realized that it is the government itself, with all its panoply of ridiculous and expensive boards and miles of red tape, which is the major force in throttling private enterprise and the development of our economy? Mr. Seaga originally claimed to be a lover of private enterprise. All men (as Oscar Wilde observed) kill those they love. Mr. Seaga seems no exception.

# Charles tells why Britain not told of Grenada invasion

ROSEAU, April 5, (CANA)

Britain apparently was not fully informed by the United States of its plan to invade Grenada last October at the request of Caribbean countries because of London's policy that it is not responsible for the security of its former colonies after independence, Dominica Prime minister Eugenia Charles said today.

Miss Charles, who as chairman of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) played a key role in the intervention, also said the seven-nation OECS did not inform Britain of the planned invasion.

"At the time of the event, we had no

word from them (Britain) and I personally did not get in touch with them," she told reporters, adding "but you know the British have always made it abundantly clear to us that when we got independence they would not be responsible for our security anymore".

Miss Charles was reacting to a report published today by the British House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee which said Britain was kept in the dark deliberately by Washington of the plan to invade Grenada.

The intervention on October 25 was prompted by the slaying of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half his Cabinet in a military coup six days earlier.

The report also said the Grenada crisis showed that Britain was insufficiently attuned to the feelings of Commonwealth Caribbean states, adding there was a widespread feeling in the Caribbean that Britain had failed its friends.

Miss Charles said the OECS had informed the British High Commissioner in Barbados about the events in Grenada.

She said that during constitutional talks in Britain before Dominica gained independence in 1978, the British "made it quite clear that they would take no part in securing us in the future."

"...I would say that this is the view they have taken from independence and they carried it through in the Grenada event", Miss Charles said.



Eugenia Charles

Cleaner April 6, 1984

## Lack of enough time with clients irks defence counsel

From Alister Hughes  
ST. GEORGES,  
Grenada, April 4.

Counsel for the defence in a charge of murder brought against 20 persons accused of killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 7 other persons last October 19th, have complained that they have been denied reasonable access to hold discussions with their clients.

Jamaican born barrister Jacqueline Samuels-

Brown told chief magistrate Lyle St. Paul in court today that she represents 18 of the accused persons and, until last Tuesday, the prison authorities had allowed her only 3 hours per week to interview her clients.

That time has now been extended to 2 hours per day, 3 days a week, she said, and, while she feels this is still inadequate access, she is "grateful to the prosecution for obtaining this further privilege."

This case first came before St. Paul on February 22nd last when charges were laid against 18 persons. Seven of these, Fabian Gabriel, Andy Mitchell, Calerus "Abdulla" Bernard, Vincent Joseph, Cosmos Richardson, Lester "Goat" Redhead and Christopher Stroude were accused of murdering Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and 5 other persons last October 19th.

The other 11, Bernard and Phyllis Coard, Hudson Austin, Leon Cornwall, Lium James, Ewart Layne, Dave Bartolomew, John Ventour, Colville McBarnette, Ian St. Bernard and Selwyn Strachan, were accused of conspiring together with others to commit an act of terrorism which caused the death

of Bishop and 2 others.

At that time, the prosecution said it was not ready to proceed and St. Paul adjourned the hearing until today when the accused were again brought before him, this time in a special court room set up in a community centre close to Richmond Hill prisons.

In addition to the original 18 persons, two more, Cecil Prime and Raeburn Nelson, have been arrested and charged and all 20 have now been jointly accused of murdering Maurice Bishop, Unison Whiteman, Jacqueline Creft, Norris Bail, Fitzroy Bain, Keith Hayling, Cecil Maitland and Evelyn Bullin.

The charges of conspiracy to murder laid against Bernard Coard and others under the terrorism act have not been dropped but, at the request of the prosecution have been allowed to "remain on file."

Both Samuels-Brown and Guyanese barrister Lloyd Luckhoo, who is associated with his barrister son Edward Luckhoo in the defence of Bernard and Phyllis Coard (the only 2 accused not represented by Samuels-Brown) argued today for an adjournment after the prosecution told the court it

was ready to proceed.

Samuels-Brown and Luckhoo told St. Paul they need at least 2 months to be briefed by their clients and Luckhoo said further that the magistrate should adjourn the hearing until after the general elections scheduled for later this year in Grenada.

According to him, the accused cannot be given a fair hearing now in the circumstances obtaining in the island.

Luckhoo said a fair hearing cannot be given until a "constitutional government" has been elected. "The legislative powers are hanging by a thread", he said. He charged that the Grenada police are being "directed from the outside" and that the situation is not normal because "there are foreign troops on Grenada's soil."

St. Paul did not agree with Luckhoo and said the requested adjournment for 2 months is too long. He adjourned the hearing until April 25.

April 6

## Trinidad to aid Grenada

SAN FERNANDO,  
April 5, (CANAL)

Trinidad and Tobago Prime Minister George Chambers announced today plans to send a non-partisan mission to Grenada to determine the spice isle's aid requirements.

Chambers made the disclosure to reporters in San Fernando, Trinidad's second largest town,

where he is spending a week before returning to the capital Port-of-Spain on Sunday.

The Prime Minister said he and opposition leader Basdeo Panday had agreed to the mission in the light of requests for various kinds of assistance from the interim administration in Grenada.

# Howe rejects criticism on Grenada crisis

LONDON, April 6, (CANA-Reuter)

British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe today rejected criticism of the government's handling of events that led up to last year's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

It was his first reply to a Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee report yesterday that referred to his "somewhat lethargic approach" to the Grenada crisis.

In a brief statement to reporters, Howe noted that the report had acknowledged the government's success in minimising the damage the crisis had caused to Commonwealth relations.

Yesterday's report criticised the government for being insufficiently informed about the situation in the Caribbean prior to the invasion of the former British colony.

The report also said President Reagan deliberately kept Britain in the dark over his decision to invade, following a marxist military coup.

Government sources acknowledged today that Washington had not been totally candid in the information it provided to Britain about its invasion plans but said U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had subsequently apologised to Howe.

## US\$100,000 Australian grant for Grenada

Australia has granted US\$100,000 to the Grenadian Government to assist with preparations for the forthcoming general elections, a news release from the Australian High Commission here said.

According to the release, Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said that the contribution was made following a request from the Interim Government in St. George's.

The contribution is expected to be used to fund the voter registration process which began on April 2.

Elections are expected later this year, and will follow several years of government under the Marxist-leaning New Jewel Movement of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who was slain along with some colleagues last October after a bloody inter-party struggle.

Following a short period of military rule, the

country was invaded by the United States on invitation from the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

Hayden said that the contribution by his Government was made after consultation with the Commonwealth Secretariat and it was the expressed desire of the Canberra Administration that it will help to bring about an early return to constitutional rule in the island.

Gleaner April 9 1984

# Tight security as dissidents appear in court

From Alister Hughes  
ST. GEORGE'S,  
Grenada April 4

Twenty persons appeared today in a magistrate's court to answer a charge of murdering prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some of his colleagues. Though the accused may not have realised it, or care about it, they were part of a security operation in the court never seen before in Grenada.

First, the regular magistrate's court in the heart of St. George's was not used. A special court

room was set up in a community centre on a hill top near Richmond Hill Prison where the accused persons are held.

The police issued special regulations. These governed not only traffic in the vicinity of the court room but also aircraft in the area. From early in the morning, no vehicular traffic could be around there without a special pass, and a 'no flying area' of some 3 square miles was established in the airspace above the court room.

The general public could not attend the hearing but special passes were issued to relatives of the accused and to the media. The passes permitted entrance to the court room but there was no casual waving of a pass and a straight run in. A series of check points had to be negotiated and that took more than 30 minutes to achieve.

The first check point was nearly half a mile away from the court room. At this point one's pass was scrutinised and one's car was

searched by some of the dozen or so soldiers there. ('Do you have a camera or tape recorder, Sir?'). Then the walkie-talkies came into play and clearance was got from a mysterious scratchy voice which was quite unintelligible to untrained ears.

Permitted to drive a few hundred yards, one came to the second check point where there were more soldiers manning a road block and making further inspection of passes. Here, one was told that, at this point, one had to aban-

don one's vehicle. 'Just park it on the side of the road, Sir, it will be quite safe.'

A few hundred more yards (struggling on foot now) and check number three was encountered. One more a cluster of soldiers, once more the checking of passes, once more the walkie-talkie drill and, once more a bit of a wait until the scratchy voice said 'OK'.

Not too much time spent at the fourth check point some yards further on but, at check point five, it looked bad for anyone in a hurry to

get into court before the proceedings began. Here there was a small tent with benches and, although the court room was in sight, there was no moving on with speed.

'Please have a seat, sir. Right there on the bench under the tent, Sir. Just wait your turn, sir. Sorry about the inconvenience, Sir, but you'll soon be through, sir.'

A pretty young lady seated at a desk writes names and other information into a large book and, finally, one's turn

comes and one is allowed to move on to check point six. Now, this is an electronic check. One is frisked by one of those little hand-held things they use at airport that squeal pig-like when they pass over your belt buckle.

'Please empty your pockets, sir. Yes, the wallet and keys too, please sir. This won't take a moment, sir.'

Then, its all over, you're 'clean' and you're free to enter the court room. The routine did take some time but it was worth it. One got

the feeling that, in these thoroughly checked out circumstances, a subversive would have had a bit of trouble trying to be subversive. And, who wants a subversive to be subversive, anyway? Especially when you are around.

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Gleaner April 9 1984

## Update on Grenada trials: 18 charged

Below are details on the trial of persons alleged to be involved in the killings in Grenada before the invasion by U.S. and Caribbean forces. The trial has drawn world attention.

On February 22, 1984, seventeen men and one woman were brought before the magistrate's court in St. Georges, Grenada. Seven were charged with the murder of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven others. The other eleven were charged with conspiracy between October 12 and October 19, 1983, to commit an act of terrorism which resulted in the deaths of members of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The seven charged on

eight counts of murder are: Andy Mitchell, Vincent Joseph, Callistus Bernard (alias Iman Abdullah), Cosmos Richardson, Lester Redhead, Christopher Stroud, and Fabian Vernon Gabriel.

They are being charged under section 234 of the Criminal Code, Chapter 76 of Volume I of the laws of Grenada as amended for intentionally causing the deaths of Maurice Bishop; Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman; Minister of Women's Affairs, Jacqueline Creft; Cecil Maitland; Brath Bullen; Minister of Housing Norris Bain; NJM Central Committee member Fitzroy Bain and Keith Hayling.

The eleven charged with conspiracy in the above deaths are: Gener-

al Hudson Austin, Bernard Coard, Lt. Col. Ewart Layne, Leon Cornwall, former Ambassador to Cuba, Lt. Col. Liam James, Dave Bartholomew, John Ventour, Phyllis Coard, Colville McBarnett, Ian St. Bernard, and Selwyn Strachan.

General Austin was the military commander of the Peoples Revolutionary Army, and he and the others were leading members of the Bernard Coard faction of the New Jewel Movement.

All were NJM Central Committee members and were said to be present at the Central Committee Plenary held on September 23, 1983, less than a month before the killing of Bishop and others, as were the murdered Fitzroy Bain and Unison Whiteman.

APRIL 9

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April 10, 1984

## Grenada records increase in stay-over visitors despite...

ST. GEORGES,  
Grenada, April 9,  
CANA

Despite a decline in tourist arrivals due to the political upheavals last October, Grenada was able to register an increase in the number of stay-over visitors in

1983 when compared with figures for the previous year.

But revenue from stay-over visits fell by 8 million East Caribbean dollars (one E.C dollar ;37 cents U.S) in 1982 earnings.

According to figures

released here by Grenada Ministry of Tourism 32, 459 tourists came to the country last year, 9,189 more than the 23,270 of 1982.

The last quarter of 1983, in which there was a bloody army coup and the subsequent U.S-led, Caribbean supported military

intervention to restore order, saw a 29.2 per cent decrease in the number of stay-over visitors, when compared with arrivals for the corresponding 1982 quarter.

There were only 3,756 visitors in the last three months of 1983, against 5,309 for the previous year.

The number of arrivals from the Caribbean and the United States was up, fewer tourists came from Britain, Canada, West Germany, France, Sweden, Italy and Venezuela.

There was an 18 per cent decrease in revenue from stay-over visitors, with only \$36.4 million E.C being collected in 1983, against the \$44.4 million for the previous year.

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# Cuban Embassy in Grenada was massive arsenal

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, April 10, (CANA)

When Julian Torres Rizo, Cuban Ambassador to Grenada, was thrown out of the island after the United States and Caribbean peace-keeping forces intervention last October, he left a big problem behind.

The Cuban Embassy, located at Morne Jalous, a residential suburb of St. Georges, was an arsenal, security officials charged after they reported finding an assortment of hand guns, rocket-propelled grenade launchers and nearly a million rounds of ammunition.

Torres Rizo's difficulty was that he could not pack this stuff and

take it with him. The peace-keeping force would never have allowed it. So, he left the problem with Gaston Diaz, the solitary diplomat who stayed behind "to look after Cuban interests".

Initially, while the Cuban Embassy was under close guard by the peace-keeping force, Diaz could do nothing about the problem. Then the guard was eventually withdrawn and Diaz it seems put a plan into action.

His movements sometimes left his domestic staff baffled, but the keen eyes of Viclyn Wint, a Grenadian maid employed at the Embassy, picked up a strange development.

"It was early in February that we noticed a growing pile of earth in the backyard of the Embassy", she said. Every morning when we came to work it was bigger than it had been the day before, but none of us could figure out where it was coming from".

It was later discovered that Diaz or someone he had hired, had been digging a hole through the concrete floor of a large cupboard in one of the inner rooms of the Embassy. Conceivably working under the cover of night, a hiding place was made for the guns and ammunition. Trudging back and forth, he dug out the mould and added it to the pile in the backyard.

Then, about the middle of March, Diaz told the domestic staff that he was leaving. He would go back to Cuba on March 19, he said, and they should come to the Embassy on that morning when he would let them have whatever groceries he had left.

Wint said that when the staff got there on the March 19, Diaz was out of sight but his girl friend was present. The girl friend tried, unsuccessfully, to find the groceries and, eventually, had to call Diaz to help her.

"When he came out to us", Wint said, "his hands and forearms

were all covered with cement mortar and, from what the police have found, I believe he must have been then covering up the hole with the guns".

Three days after Diaz left, the police searched the Embassy and discovered a large quantity of ammunition in one room. Apparently, Diaz had not dug a big enough hole to hide everything. The ammunition was found in three large drums soaking in what appeared to be a rust-preventing liquid.

On that day, residents of the area heard a loud

explosion in the Cuban Embassy compound. Explaining this, a spokesman for the police said that in addition to the ammunition they had found some strange device.

"We did not know what it was", he said, "and so it was detonated for security reasons".

Taking away the cache of ammunition, the police left two private security guards to watch the premises. James Bowen and Dominic Williams of the Grenada Security Association discovered a still larger cache.

Bowen and Williams noticed that in the room where the ammunition was found, there was a large cupboard, the concrete floor of which looked different from the surrounding concrete floor.

Curious, they knocked on the floor and discovered that, in the cupboard, the concrete gave back a distinctly hollow sound. Suspicious, they reported this to the police who broke through the concrete, finding the rifles and other weapons.

Describing the hole into which he had de-

scended to help bring up the guns, Williams said it is about five feet deep and four feet square.

"It was dark down there", he said, "and I was not happy standing in the hole. I did not know if there was anything there to explode". But he need not have worried.

From a defective water pipe in the Embassy yard hundreds of gallons of water had leaked under the foundations and into the weapons hiding place.

When found, the carefully stored weapons had already started to rust.

Gleaner April 12 1984

## Grenadians to address public forum tonight

An update on the Grenada situation, particularly regarding legal defence for those members of the New Jewel Movement charged in connection with the recent coup and invasion, will be held at Pegasus Hotel (Port Antonio Suite) tonight starting at 8 o'clock.

The public is invited to attend this talk and discussion forum being sponsored by the Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ), and featuring well known Grenadian journalist Mr. Alister Hughes and a former Minister in the Maurice Bishop regime, Mr. Kenrick Raddix. Both men arrived in Jamaica yesterday.

April 12

## Grenada

THE EDITOR, Sir:

In his article, "Hypocritical Bleatings" (Daily Gleaner, 14 March, 1984), Carl Stone attempts to portray the Jamaica Committee for the defence of Human Rights in Grenada, of which I am a member, as the creation of a "network of leftists" indulging in "phoney hypocritical gestures".

Here are some facts and some questions for Professor Stone and his readers. The Jamaica Committee for the Defence of Human Rights in Grenada includes people who lost friends and former colleagues who died in the tragic events of 19 October 1983 and in the subsequent U.S. invasion, who have friends and former colleagues in prison in Grenada, who have friends and former colleagues who are being subjected to beatings and torture there. Some of the people who got together to form the committee were asked for help by prisoners in Richmond Hill and by parents, brothers and sisters of prisoners. Some of the members are helping to care for children whose parents were imprisoned in Grenada after the U.S. invasion.

What is hypocritical about this group of people which formed a committee to try to obtain their trials for former members and supporters of the Peoples' Revolutionary Government, and which is concerned about human rights violations in a particular place at a particular time? Are there not bodies which concern themselves about human rights violations in Poland, Afghanistan, the U.S.S.R., Britain, Ireland, the U.S.A., South Africa and elsewhere? Were there not organisations concerned with the question of human rights in Grenada under the P.R.G.? Has Professor

Stone criticised any of these bodies on grounds that they are limiting themselves to one country and not others?

Why does he choose to attack this new Jamaican committee? Does he feel that sufficient is known about the Grenada Revolution and the causes and consequences of its disastrous crisis last year? Is he satisfied that all is well in Grenada today? Does he disagree with the aims of the committee, which are to bring to public attention the violations of human rights in Grenada since the U.S. invasion of 25 October, to obtain fair trials for all the detainees in Richmond Hill prison, to agitate for a full investigation into allegations of beatings and torture, and to seek and disseminate the truth about the Grenada Revolution? Does he feel that our committee ought not to try to raise funds to help pay the heavy costs of legal representation when many of the prisoners and their families are without means?

Professor Stone's article ignores the important questions relating to Grenada, and instead resorts to what is nothing more than speculation and abuse. Perhaps it is because he himself is a victim of the welter of misinformation surrounding the Grenada situation that he has written an article which confuses issues and pours contempt on the quest for truth and justice.

I am etc.,

DR. BRIAN J. HUDSON  
Lecturer in Geography

Department of Geography

UWI, Mona

Kingston 7

March 16, 1984.

## Three new newspapers hit the road in Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, April 11, (CANA)

Three new Grenadian newspapers have hit the streets here for the first time, following the new interim Governments relaxation of publication restrictions imposed by ousted leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

"The New Grenadian," "Crucial Times" and "Indies Times" appeared this week, promising to keep Grenadians informed of major developments in the country.

The New Grenadian is published by political activist Winston White, Crucial Times by a 25-year-old Grenadian muslim, and Indies Times by ex-government ministers George Louison, Kenrick Radix and Lyden Ramdhanny,

under a foundation named after Bishop.

Bishop's Government which took power in a March 1979 coup, closed the country's lone independent newspaper, "The Torchlight", in October 1979 and the following year slapped a ban on the publishing of any new papers.

Bishop's Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG) was ousted, and Bishop killed, by the army last October. The junta was quickly unseated during a U.S.-led, Caribbean-supported invasion of the island, and in November a caretaker Government was set up.

In a front-page editorial, Crucial Times said it aimed at bringing Grenadians relief from present-day oppression, exploitation and social injustices.

## Work on Grenada's airport resumes in May

ST. GEORGES's, Grenada, April 11, (CANA)

Construction work on Grenada's half-built international airport, halted because of political upheavals last October, is tentatively fixed to be resumed in May, authoritative Government sources said today.

But the airport, started by the ousted leftwing People's Revolutionary Government (PRG), will not be completed by the end of October, as had been hoped, according to the sources.

They said that based on preliminary reports from experts the runway would certainly be ready for the landing of jets, but that the terminal buildings would not be finished by October.

The airport, which was being built with substantial Cuban assistance, is being completed with United States and Canadian aid to the tune of \$24 million U.S. Washington is contributing \$19 million.

The U.S. had claimed that the PRG would allow Cuba to use the airport for its military exploits, but the PRG denied this, saying the airport was needed to boost tourism.

The PRG was toppled in an army coup last October. The junta was quickly ousted during a U.S.-led, Caribbean supported invasion.

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# U.S. seeks \$40M more aid for Grenada

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)

The Reagan administration is seeking \$40 million (U.S.) in new aid for Grenada — equal to \$360 per inhabitant — to rebuild a mental hospital destroyed in the U.S. invasion last October, finish an airport begun by Cubans and revitalize the island's economy.

The size of the aid request is extraordinary for an eastern Caribbean island, where U.S. spending programmes of \$10 million are considered large. Combined with earlier economic and military aid, it will push total U.S. assistance to the island since the October 25 invasion to \$72.2 million.

By comparison, Grenada's gross national product, the value of all goods and services produced on the island in 1981, was \$100 million, according to the latest World Bank figures. That year, Grenadians earned an average income of \$850.

Theodor Bratrud, the Agency for International

Development officer in charge of the eastern Caribbean, said the "very substantial" aid proposal for Grenada "will go a long way toward the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy."

Bratrud said the aid covers two years, after which the administration hopes Grenada's economy will be strong enough to permit a sharp drop in the level of U.S. assistance. The administration has proposed paying for the new aid by shifting money earlier approved for Lebanon and Syria.

The largest single item in the aid package is \$19 million to complete the Point Salines airport, with its 9,700-foot runway, begun by Cubans and cited by President Reagan as a potential Soviet base when the island was governed by leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Administration officials now say the airport is needed to boost the island's tourism, the same claim Bishop made in denying charges that the airport was intended as a Soviet base.

The United States invaded the island of 110,000 people after Bishop was overthrown and killed by a hardline marxist faction in his government. A 7,000-man U.S. invasion force ousted that group and cleared the way for appointment of an interim government.

The administration plan calls for building a mental hospital to replace the facility accidentally bombed by U.S. planes during the assault, reportedly killing 14 people. The new hospital is to be built as part of a \$6 million project for "relief and reconstruction" to repair damage caused by the fighting.

"Before Grenada's economy can be firmly re-established, those facilities destroyed during the fighting must first be repaired or replaced," the administration said in its funding request. "The project will finance a modern mental health facility to replace the antiquated structure that was destroyed."

The aid will also cover a variety of other economic programmes, including road building, education, farming, small-business assistance and health care.

Congressional oversight committees have 15 days from last Friday, when the "reprogramming" requests were submitted, to object or the money will be transferred. Last November, the administration allocated \$17.2 million in economic aid for Grenada and \$15 million to pay for a police force from eastern Caribbean islands that backed the U.S. invasion.

In addition, the Defense Department has asked Congress for \$75.5 million to cover the costs of the Grenada military operation.

Bratrud said the large influx of U.S. aid was needed to revitalize a Grenadian economy that, he contended, had languished under the centralized planning method of the socialist Bishop government, which took power in 1979.

Congressional staff aides who deal with appropriation issues, speaking on condition they not be identified, said they did not foresee a serious challenge to the \$40 million aid proposal, although one said some democrats consider the new aid "a big chunk of money for a small island."

## Charles McIntyre elected to head Grenada's Chamber of Commerce

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

The Grenada Chamber of Industry and Commerce has elected Charles McIntyre to replace Richard Menezes as its new president.

McIntyre, who held the post of first vice-president and is one of the leading Grenadian business executives, was elected yesterday at the organisation's annual general meeting.

Brian Pitt was elected first vice-president and Edwin de Caul was re-elected second vice-president.

The Chamber is the country's main private sector organisation. It is more than 50 years old and has a membership of 114 firms represented by 176 individuals.

# 'I'M A JOURNALIST BY REVOLUTION...'

— says Editor, Publisher of Grenadian Voice



"I am a journalist by revolution or by force of circumstances," Leslie Pierre, editor and publisher of **The Grenadian Voice** told the I.A.P.A. conference in Ocho Rios.

Addressing the conference on its Freedom of the Press session, he said he started his newspaper fully expecting that it would be closed down. His action was taken to demonstrate to Grenada and the outside world that the Bishop regime had no intention of tolerating a free press.

This was necessary because there were many people both in Grenada and outside who rationalized Bishop's action against the press and were prepared to excuse his seizure of the **Torchlight** newspaper on the grounds that it "may have been counter-revolutionary."

He had foreseen that **The Grenadian Voice** would also be closed, he had expected that he would be arrested, but he had not anticipated that he would have been kept in detention for so long (nearly 2½ years). Had he known this, he added, he "might not have been so bold and brave."

Speaking fluently and without notes, Mr. Pierre gave a detailed and gripping description of his experience to a large and appreciative audience of newspaper publishers from the Americas. He had come to believe, he said, that any regime that come to power by overthrowing a democratically-elected government should be outlawed by the international community.

## Shareholders

The group of 25 small shareholders who founded **The Grenadian Voice** had been acting within the press laws introduced by the late Maurice Bishop and the content of the first issue had been mild and certainly not anti-the government. The first 2500 papers that went on the streets were "mopped up" by the people within an hour and a second edition of 1000 more was printed.

From that day, he said, anyone connected with **The Voice** was harassed, starting with groups of people who gathered outside their homes chanting,

"The revolution must be respected". He was told that when Bishop called a meeting to decide what was to be done about **The Voice**, certain of his advisors recommended: "Execute them!"

On the night that the second edition of the paper was printed, the security forces came to his office and arrested him and his brother (trade unionist, Eric Pierre). Three other **Voice** colleagues were also arrested, including journalist Allistair Hughes. Hughes and Eric Pierre were subsequently released, possibly because of their international connections.

## Evil times

Mr. Pierre described his detention which lasted until the American intervention when he was freed.

He also traced Grenada's chequered history with the Press, beginning with the founding in 1915 of "**The West Indian**" by T. Albert Marryshow, sometimes called the Prince of the West Indian journalism or the Father of Federation.

Subsequently, **The West Indian** fell upon evil times and was used as a propaganda sheet by both Gairy and Bishop. It seems, said Pierre, that he was fated to become a journalist, because at one time he and two friends attempted to acquire **The West Indian** and restore its respectability, but they were foiled by Gairy.

The **Torchlight** was the newspaper that had "carried the flag" although Gairy did his utmost to put it out of business; and Bishop eventually closed it.

He expressed his gratitude for all that I.A.P.A. members had done to help him to re-open **The Grenadian Voice**, and particularly to Caribbean newspapermen like Oliver Clarke, of the **Gleaner**, Ken Gordon, of the **Trinidad Express**, and Harold Hoyt, of **The Nation**, of Barbados; and also to the American Newspaper Publishers Association who had given him a press.

He outlined the present difficulties of **The Voice**. It was impractical to continue to print the newspaper in Trinidad, and he was determined to start printing it in Grenada as soon as possible:

Press freedom in Grenada was not "completely out of the woods" and with the impending elections **The Grenadian Voice** should be published daily "if we are to be able to inform the people of Grenada about what is going on in their own country."

He made an appeal to members of I.A.P.A. to provide **The Grenadian Voice** with sufficient capital so that the newspaper could be firmly established and become fully operational.

The newspaper, he said was not going to be able to pay him and he could not afford not to be paid. He emphasized that he was not looking to **The Voice** for his own economic future but was trying to revive his own small business.

"My anxiety about **The Voice**," he said "is that we should have a free and independent press, and if it never returned one penny to me but it did a good job in the field of journalism I will be satisfied and gratified. I invite you to give us the kind of support we need."

cleaned April 16 1984

## Grenadian farmers urged to produce more bananas

ST. GEORGES,  
April 15, (CANAL)

Grenada's interim government member responsible for agriculture, Arnold Cruickshank, has called on farmers here to produce more bananas to help the Windward Islands meet its quota on the British market.

Addressing growers at a meeting in the rural area of St. Andrew's, Cruickshank stated that the British market can take up to 160,000 tonnes of bananas annually from the Windward Islands but was presently receiving only 117,000 tonnes.

Banana production has been on the decline in the Windward Islands — Grenada, Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent — in recent years because of low prices fetched by the fruit, a decline in the value of the British Pound sterling, which is the currency used for trading in the fruit, as well as the feeling of insecurity among farmers because of the state of the industry. Production nose-dived in 1979-1980 after hurricanes devastated some of the islands.

According to Cruickshank, the interim government is willing to help in the fight to produce more bananas. It wanted to take the country's production, which is around 8,500 tonnes annually, to the 1977 figure of 14,000 tonnes, he added.

He said the interim government wanted to see another 500 acres brought under banana production.

The government, he said, had been able to obtain funds from certain international agencies to re-activate the important farm road development programme which the ousted People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) had halted because of a lack of finance.

was secured from the Barbados-based Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) to serve on the interim government, stated that work had already begun on several feeder road and farm road projects in the rural areas of the country.

He also called on farmers to focus their attention on producing most of their fruits for exports to the British market between April and October in order to ride over the winter months, when there is usually a decline in imports.

He noted that despite the shortfall in production from the Windward Islands between November 25 and December 30 last year, over 2,000

tonnes of fruits had to be left back because of seasonal over-production, resulting in a loss of 3.5 million dollars (1 EC dollar ; 37 cents US) in earnings.

"There is a problem of untimely supply, that is over-supply, during the winter months and under-supply during the summer, and one of the strategies which would have to be adopted is that of focusing attention on producing most of our fruits between April and October, peaking around June to August," he remarked.

Additionally, he said, during the winter months, bananas from the Windward Islands were forced to compete with what he

referred to as temperate soft fruits such as apples, pears and peaches from other countries.

The interim government member also noted that the Windward Islands was losing 400,000 E.C. dollars annually on the cost of boxes, sleeves and the other inputs needed for producing the fruit.

He added: "we are asking you to look at the whole question of the technique and technology of production in order to bring these fruits on the market or the bulk of them during the summer months.

"We are asking you to at the same time to concentrate on improving the banana quality," Cruickshank said.

## Gov't., Private sector agree on development projects

ST. GEORGES, April 15, (CANAL)

Grenada's five-month-old interim administration has tentatively agreed to proposals put forward by a number of local and foreign private sector investors for projects here, including construction of at least five hotels.

A draft list of new investment projects shows most of the hotels will be built in the south of the island, where the state is soon to complete its half-built international airport.

According to the document, dated April 5, the government has agreed to the construction of a 250-room hotel and yacht marina by local investor Richard Grey, a leading member of the Grenada Hotels Association.

This facility, the document said, would be constructed at Calivigny

Camp, where the now-disbanded Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) had one of its military installations. The project is estimated to cost 20 million U.S. dollars, initially to offer employment for up to 1,000 persons and permanent employment on completion for 400 others.

Another 250-room hotel, with construction to start next month, has been approved. This hotel is expected to offer jobs initially for 850 persons and on completion for 400 others.

Other hotels to be built include two of 150 rooms each, to be set up by a foreign private sector concern, and another of 50 rooms by the big Grenadian investor James Milne.

Additionally, Milne has put forward proposals for the construction of 250 condominium units at Calivigny Island,

one of the small islands off the coast of Grenada.

The document also spoke of the American off-shore ST. Georges University School of Medicine being given the green light to build its own campus at True Blue, in the south of the island.

On this project, it said work is due to commence next month, with provisions being made for a future enlargement of the building.

According to the document, the Grenada government will be renovating the state-owned Grenada Beach Hotel, which was damaged during the U.S.-led military intervention last October.

The hotel, which is now being used by U.S. forces, is to be leased to an international hotel network — the Hyatt hotel chain — after an-

other 250 rooms are added.

Regarding the manufacturing sector, approval has been given to local and foreign private sector personnel to do business in candle manufacturing, aluminum works to manufacture windows, as well as the manufacture of hand-craft and wooden toys.

The document also said the government has agreed to invest proposals relating to the manufacture of electrical components, the making of clothing for the U.S. market, of galvanise sheets, nails, and macaroni.

Others include the packaging of nutmegs and some spices, paper towels, napkins, processing of lobsters and shrimps, and the leasing of the government-owned agro-industrial plant at True Blue.

Gleaner April 21, 1984

## Unemployment in Grenada up 300%

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, April 19, (CANA)

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

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

The ex-minister arrived here to attend a recently concluded Latin American and Caribbean

peace conference on behalf of a foundation named after slain Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

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

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

"In fact, since the invasion unemployment

### —Radix

has more than trebled, and the figure is now about 40 per cent, compared to 12.4 per cent during the days of the Maurice Bishop Government," he continued.

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

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

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

The conference condemned the invasion and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces in Grenada.

Radix said that free and fair elections could not be held under the guns of occupation forces.

"Such elections would be held against a background of the repercussions of the invasion and the need of the people to assert their sovereignty and independence," he said.

"The people of Grenada would also want to continue the social and economic programmes which would once more satisfy their desire for food and jobs," he added.

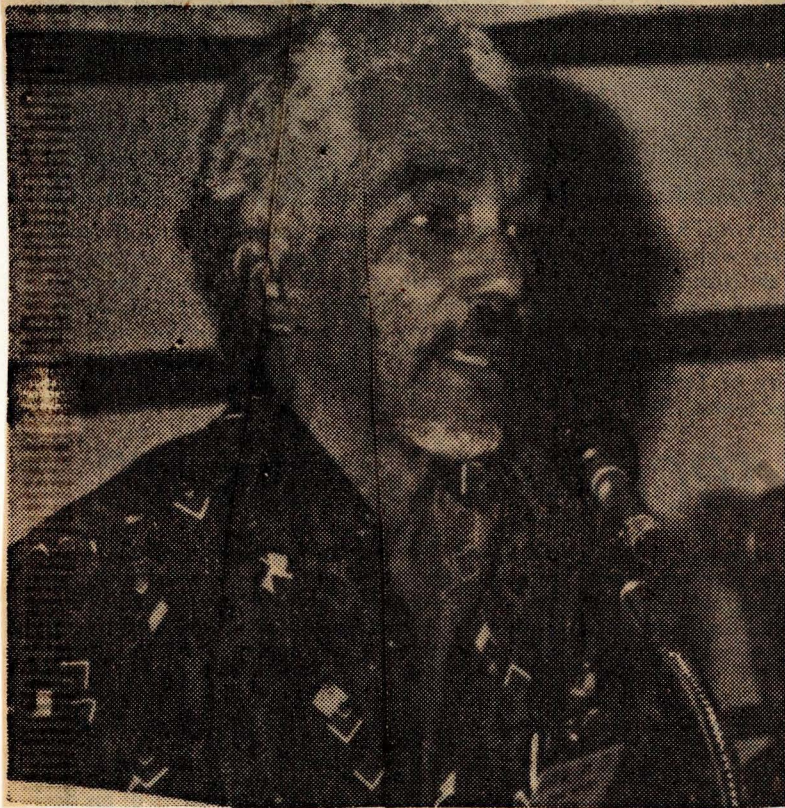
The Interim Government that has been running Grenada since November says elections will be held before year-end. Radix declined to comment on whether or not he would take part in the poll.

21 April

# 'We are not ready for elections'

says LESLIE PIERRE, in an interview with MARGARET MORRIS

- *I don't necessarily want a permanent American military base in Grenada...just want to know that America is available to defend us in case of need...*
- *Burnham should be left to his 'Continental destiny'....*
- *Some reverence for the memory of Maurice Bishop*



Leslie Pierre, editor and publisher of the **Grenadian Voice** maintains that the majority of people in Grenada do not want elections at this time and that the interim government and its advisors have "missed the bus very badly" in pushing for early elections. In an interview with the **Gleaner** the soft-spoken but outspoken ex-detainee gave his perceptions of the current situation in Grenada.

**Gleaner:** Why is the interim government pressing for elections then?

Pierre: This is something I mean to say to your Prime Minister if I get the opportunity: I think that they (the interested Caribbean governments) have been helping to push the elections. They are looking at the Dominican experience when an interim government attempted to perpetuate itself... but the situation is not like the Dominican situation.

Among the reasons for trying to push ahead with elections is this anxiety of those who interfered — intervened rather — to prove that what they were really about was establishing democracy.

They want to be able to hold it up and say "This is what we attempted to achieve and here is the result — Democracy in Grenada at last — but this could be self defeating unless the (Grenadian) people get serious. Another problem is that some of the members of the interim administration may want to get back to their jobs ..."

Early elections are scheduled, he emphasized "because of the urging of regional governments — those that helped with the Intervention, and I expect, the U.S.... we are coming out of a terrible system so I can see them as having a focus on getting democracy on its feet again and this can best be exemplified in their minds by having elections. But I think they have missed the bus very badly, what they needed was to have a referendum, have a constitutional Commission and put Grenada's house in order in an ideal way which very few countries have ever had the opportunity of doing.

"As I have said in an editorial, you cannot say that something that is patently illegal in international law — that's the intervention — has been endorsed by the people and therefore it is right. Which is what they've said, 'The people applauded it, welcomed it, so that makes it right' — and then IGNORE the same people who are saying very very clearly that we are not ready for elections."

The (Grenadian) Constitution, Pierre continued, "has not operated ever since it was introduced for independence, in that Gairy played fast and loose with it, then Bishop threw it out the window... even the Interim Council not operating the Constitution properly yet they use it as an excuse for not having a referendum."

## Peacekeeping Forces

**Gleaner: How do the people view the Peacekeeping Forces?**

Pierre: It is human nature to find things to squabble about and complain about. Uniformed men are accustomed to a rough way of life and may make a mistake, act a little too strongly, or do something that is excused in another human being but because its a fellow in uniform, a foreigner, some will take umbrage and magnify it... I don't know of many cases where any of the troops have done something worthy of criticism, not enough to say they should not be there... the majority of people in Grenada are happy to have them there, in fact the desire of a fair number of people in Grenada is that America should have a permanent military presence there.

**Gleaner: A base?**

Pierre: Yes.. Like me, I don't necessarily want a permanent American military presence there. I just want to know that America is available to defend us in case of need, because I don't put it past the surviving element of the New Jewel Movement, encouraged, supported, financed, and equipped by Castro and the people for whom he is surrogate to try to eliminate this, the first reversal, the first real reversal they have had anywhere in the world.

## Lot of arms

**Gleaner: How long should they be there?**

Pierre: As long as necessary.. and I think that could be a long time because I believe there are lots of arms still that have not come to light.

**Gleaner: How many (foreign security personnel) are there now?**

Pierre: Three hundred and fifty U.S. military police and 350 from the Commonwealth Peace Keeping force.

**Gleaner: And the majority of the people want them there?**

Pierre: Oh yes, Oh Yes.

**Gleaner: The majority think the intervention was a good thing?**

Pierre: Oh, overwhelming. Yes.

**Gleaner: What's the feeling towards, Jamaica, Barbados, Eugenia Charles?**

Pierre: A lot of love, and warmth and gratitude.

## Resentment for Trinidad, Guyana

**Gleaner: What about Trinidad and Guyana?**

Pierre: A fair amount of resentment towards Trinidad, not against Trinidadians (because scratch a Trinidadian and you find a Grenadian underneath) but against the Trinidad government as focussed through George Chambers himself.

**Gleaner: And Guyana?**

Pierre: We've never been very close with Guyana, people are aware, and we have carried the fact in our paper that some of the chaps that took part in the 13th of March coup in 79 were trained in Guyana.

**Gleaner: What effect will the Grenada invasion have on Caricom?**

Pierre: I have the feeling that somehow this action has made a stronger bond between some of the states, possibly all that is required to bring in those still on the outside is a change of government in Trinidad and Guyana... I don't think anyone wants Burnham really. I personally would be happy to leave him to his Continental destiny that he's talked about so much.

## Pro-Bishop Movement

**Gleaner: How strong is the pro-Bishop movement now? What are they doing? Do they have any charismatic person to build around?**

Pierre: No. Neither Louison nor Radix nor Ramdanny has the acceptance among the people. That is why they are trying to ride on Bishop's memory.

**Gleaner: So its a weak rump left of the NJM?**

Pierre: As far as carrying on something that is organized, yes, but so far as there being some reverence for the memory of Maurice Bishop, I think this is very real amongst a lot of young people and even among older people. A lot of people who didn't support what he was doing admired the man Maurice Bishop and gave him tacit support and shut their minds to the fact that he had people in detention..etc...

**Gleaner: What was his hold over them?**

Pierre: He was a personable fellow and he speaks well. Even Gairy, people continued to be loyal to Gairy long after he stopped doing anything to help them. I'm talking about the masses, because they are basically a grateful people. Remember, Bishop and his group were responsible for a lot of what they attributed to Gairy (but) because of the kind of image (they) created of Gairy, Dr Satan they used to call him, people see Maurice Bishop as having saved them from Gairy and so played down his faults. He had some very attractive schemes... when you talk about village councils and everybody having the opportunity to express their views, beautiful idea, if it was really practised that way. But what was happening, you go to a Village Council and you don't dare speak against the government, the government representative speaks most of the time and allows five minutes for questions.

## Detention

**Gleaner: When Bishop started out, people like Alistair Hughes were supportive of him, what about you?**

Pierre: No never. I had always seen Bishop as a Communist and his New Jewel Movement as a Communist organization. I kept telling people including Alistair 'this is very bad for Grenada' and they kept saying 'no these guys mean well, they'll do a good job'. My fellow Rotarians, I just kept saying to them, 'one day I'll be able to say I

# We are not ready for elections

Cont'd from Page 9

told you so'.

**Gleaner: Do you think that Bishop was too soft?**

Pierre: In what way?

**Gleaner: Instead of putting you all in detention he could have put you up against a wall and shot you..do you think he may have failed because he was not prepared to be absolutely brutal?**

Pierre: I think he was brutal enough, all that torture..

**Gleaner: But it wasn't much in comparison to other places?**

Pierre: This is where Bishop was showing a lot more sense than Bernard Coard. Coard, at the urging of the Russians perhaps, wanted to go the whole hog into Communism at a much faster pace than Bishop. I have no doubt that Bishop was going in the same direction, its just that his pace was slower. And in the same way that when Bishop was removed from circulation some 25,000 people, including school children, despite the presence of arms, stormed the gates at Bishop's home without even a cudgel in their hand to demand Bishop's release, in the same way, if he had started to do anything like that (extreme communism) earlier he'd have had a lot more to contend with in Grenada .. and people outside would have been ready to take a hand earlier..

**Gleaner: He was playing for time?**

Pierre: Of course he was playing for time and being very clever. He had several of these governments believing that he was turning Right, and this was played up by Coard as justification to overthrow him. It was the typical internal struggle of a Communist regime..classic almost.

## Elections

**Gleaner: Do the people wish elections?**

Pierre: The majority of people do not wish elections at this time. They have had so much disillusionment from politicians over the years. Gairy was one thing. Bishop with all his glowing promises was yet another.. especially since they (the Grenadians) were prevented from having any independent thought over the last two years, they are not geared (for elections) and no political party is properly organized as of this moment.

**Gleaner: How many parties are there?**

Pierre: Well if we talk about groups who are talking about getting involved in the elections there are probably about 6 of them (but) the movement now is towards some form of unity for the elections.. a national team (Anti-NJM and anti-Gairy) drawn from different political parties.

**Gleaner: What about the NJM?**

Pierre: They have not indicated that they will contest. I imagine this will depend on the reaction they get from the people, but efforts to have public meetings have been very badly received so far, they have been pelted with stones.

## If there's splitting of votes..

**Gleaner: And Gairy?**

Pierre: He still has a following (but) provided there is unity and not too much splitting of votes I don't see Gairy as having a chance. Whatever solid support he may have, may be enough to push him first past the post if there are many opponents and parties.

Pierre, who describes himself as a "journalist by force of circumstance" told the **Gleaner** that his reason for starting the **Grenadian Voice** was to prove to Grenada and the outside world that the Bishop regime had no intention of tolerating a free press. This was proved without a doubt when the security forces swooped on his office after midnight when he had just finished printing the second edition. He and three **Voice** colleagues were detained for over 2 years — until the American rescue mission.

**Gleaner: Were you tortured?**

Pierre: Not physically — all of us were psychologically and mentally tortured, deprived of visits, reading material, writing material, confined to our cells 24 hours a day.

He emerged from detention on October 26th 1983 and the third issue of the **Voice** was published just three weeks later, thanks to encouragement and practical assistance from fellow newspaper publishers, notably Ken Gordon of the **Trinidad Express**, Harold Hoyt of the **Barbados Nation**, and Oliver Clarke of the **Gleaner**.

## Newspaper

**Gleaner: Can Grenada support a newspaper?**

Pierre: If properly run, and if there's not too much competition I think so.

He outlined some of his current production difficulties, especially the fact that the paper has to be printed in Trinidad and "getting the negatives to Trinidad and getting the newspapers out of Trinidad is fraught with problems." The American Newspaper Publishers Association through George Beebe of the World Press Freedom Committee has given the **Voice** a press, and Pierre's immediate priority is to find a home for it and start printing the paper locally.

Currently he has to use the facilities of the former "**Free West Indian**" to prepare the page negatives and because many of the staff have an ideological commitment to the Bishop regime he fears, and suspects, an element of sabotage. Getting "properly operational" without delay is particularly important he said because of the upcoming elections. Before these materialize he hopes to go from a weekly edition to at least five papers a week.

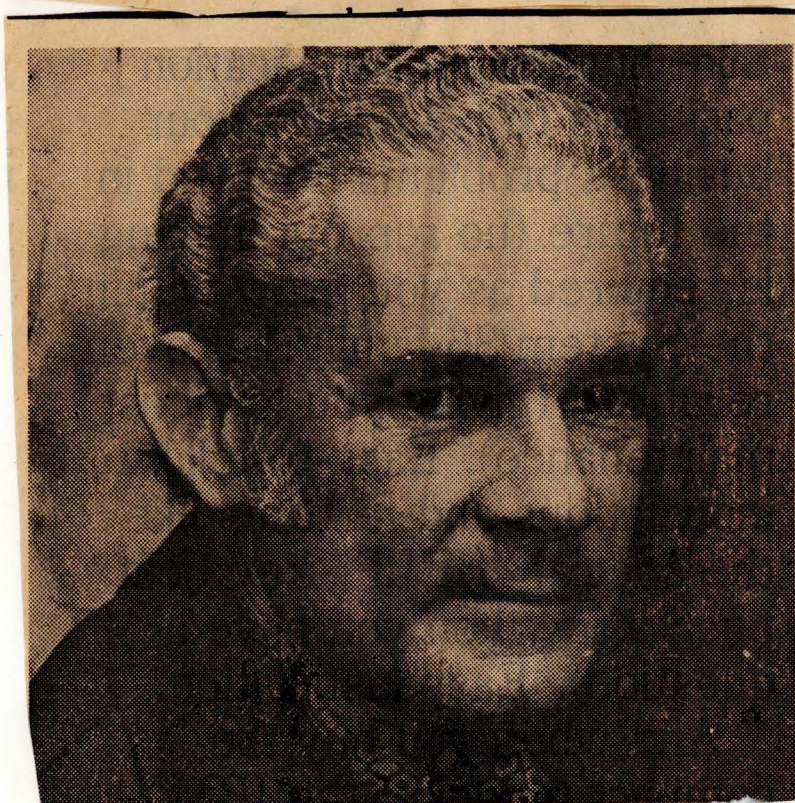
Pierre: Although the people dont want elections I think with the political parties starting to get into the field people are beginning to respond and my hope is that by time we do get around to elections people will be sufficiently awakened, and we will make whatever effort we can in our columns to encourage them to participate in the political process.

**Gleaner: Will you come out in support of the coalition then?**

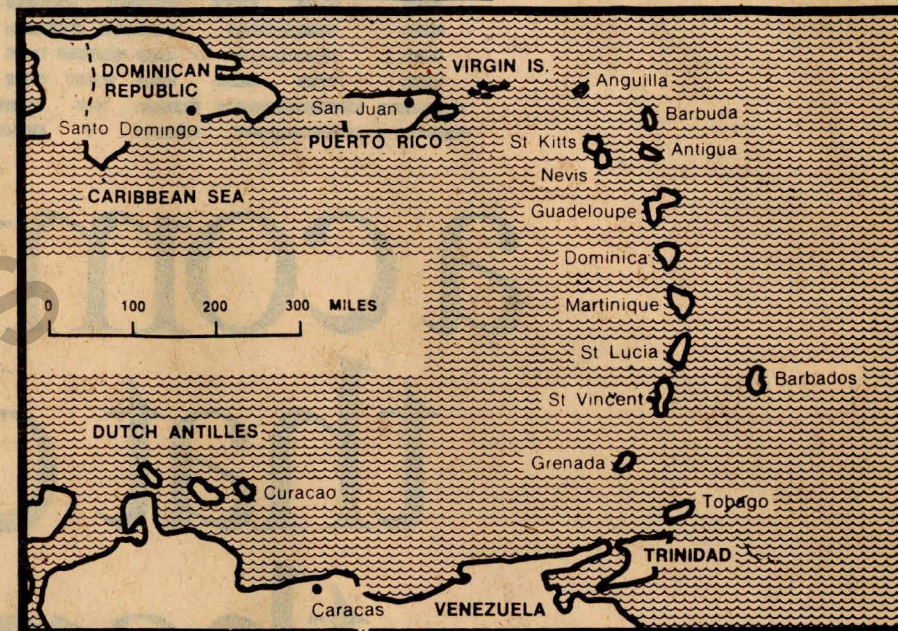
Pierre: If there is one united coalition I think I would be prepared to support it, but not a political party, I wouldn't promote any of them in the paper.

# I'm not anti-American..

● ...*WHAT I'M AGAINST IS CERTAIN USES OF THEIR POWER*



This is the final instalment of the interview on March 5 with P.N.P. Leader Michael Manley by Managing Editor J.C. Proute.



● *The (Jamaican) government wanted to get the U.S. troops in Grenada to wipe out any possible remnant of the kind of progressive force that Bishop represented*

**J.C.P.:** If we can come back to Grenada. Do you think that Bishop was coming around to establishing the kind of plural political system that people had been ... his colleagues in the Caribbean... had been pressing for? Do you think that that brought a reaction — an angry response from the other side of the New Jewel Movement?

Manley: I don't know. You know, while we have our own theories and ideas we were, — to be frank — so totally taken by surprise by the explosion when it came, that I don't know that I have the basis in knowledge for making more than just guesses at what really went on. I mean I know that they had invited constitutional experts from all over the world to start looking at the problem of a constitution.

The last time I spoke to Bishop he seemed to be perfectly clear on what he said to me — that this was the first step in trying to get a constituent assembly that could look at some form of democratic constitutional model, and I thought that, you know, that there was a general consensus about this — I still don't know that there wasn't.

Well, I really have not heard what those incarcerated have to say in explanation of what took place, and there is a sense in which both you and I are really guessing about this.

## Military action

**J.C.P.:** You've been very strong in your condemnation of the United States involvement in the military action — in fact, of the military action itself — but you have been very strong about the U.S. involvement there and you have even suggested that perhaps the matter could have been resolved through negotiation. What type of negotiation, given the situation at the time?

Manley: Well, let me put it this way. I take a very strong position against external military involvements in the internal affairs of countries unless the authentication of how they came to be invited, what it is they are doing there is absolutely clear in my mind.

**J.C.P.:** Would this apply equally to Russia into Afghanistan?

Manley: I was among the first, and have been the most consistent in my absolute condemnation of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. I think that was another of those cases where they tried to suggest there was a legal basis for what they did. I think there is no legal basis for what they did. I think what they did is wrong, dangerous, and has been a very bad thing for the world, — a bad thing for the Third World, and we said so right at the start. And it was just the other day I was making a speech in the United States and used that as an example of what I think is how dangerous it is when countries cross this line of sovereignty in that way, what a bad thing it is.

Where the Grenada thing is concerned, my information is that the military who had taken over, upon finding themselves absolutely isolated wanted to negotiate a demarche, that they wanted to disengage from the situation and had in fact sent signals to that effect.

## Isolated

**J.C.P.:** This is to the Eastern Caribbean?

Manley: Yes. ...had sent signals to that effect. Had sent them through Trinidad. Yes. Yes. What's more, they have said so. Logically it makes sense because they were involved in the slaying of a tremendously popular figure. It is not for nothing that over 10,000 people in an island that size went to spring Bishop from his house arrest. It is clear that they couldn't even mobilize their own militia because of the divided loyalties that were there for Bishop.

They were completely isolated from the Caribbean governments, completely isolated from the significant Caribbean Oppositions, remembering that ours for instance who had been the backers of the New Jewel Movement through the Socialist International had absolutely condemned them for what they had done, and said we would have no part of them or in their defence or protection. They knew what the American reaction would be — they are not idiots — and they had been absolutely turned down by Fidel Castro, to whom they had made an appeal for help and who had sent them packing and said that what they had better do was go and find out who was responsible for Bishop's death. ....That's the signal they received. So they find themselves isolated from everything externally and internally.

Now, if you say that the signals that they sent of the desire to negotiate were even false, if you say that their own appeal to civilian elements in Grenada to come and talk to them further to setting up a civilian government so that they could retreat from the situation was false, is it not in order at least to try? To try to go from the Caricom meeting in the Eastern Caribbean, and even send out one response to discover whether they are willing to disengage, willing to accept the idea of the Commission of Enquiry from the Caribbean to establish the responsibility for Bishop's death, willing to accept proper procedures to bring to justice those responsible. Don't you try before you go and invite the United States to send its marines?

## Fear among Caribbean leaders

**J.C.P.:** Is this not indicative of the kind of fear that may have existed among Caribbean leaders about possible dangers to their own security?

Manley: Let me put it this way: I have said over and over, and I've written it, that I draw a real distinction between those very small islands near to Grenada and what I have no doubt was the utter trauma, fear and concern that they would feel. I have every sympathy for them though I deplore the formal action that followed. I have every sympathy for them. It is not possible for me to accept that Jamaica, for example — that the Jamaican Government shared those concerns. I really don't accept that. Nothing will persuade me that they shared those concerns or that our Prime Minister was traumatized or worried about his cousins who were living in Grenada. I don't accept that. I don't accept that on the record of Jamaican politics. I don't accept that on the objective realities of the situation.

**J.C.P.:** On what basis then do you think the Government acted?

Manley: I think the Government wanted to get the US troops in there to wipe out any possible remnant of the kind of progressive force that Bishop represented. I think that what you saw was a brilliant bit of opportunism which I accept, but I am not fooled by it.

## U.S. action

**J.C.P.:** Are you opposed to any U.S. action at all in the Caribbean?

Manley: No. I just said to you what I think they should be doing about the CBI. You should go to Washington, as I would love to go to Washington...

**J.C.P.:** ...because it is suggested that you are anti-American?

Manley: Oh, that's absolute nonsense. I'm not anti-American at all. What I am against is certain uses of US power. For instance, I have the most profound admiration for the American civilization, deep interest in their democracy. I am very conscious of the tremendous warmth and kindness of the average American citizen. All these I see as tremendous strengths. I think that they have made fantastic contributions to science and education.

I'm delighted that they come and visit us as tourists — all that I see as tremendous strengths. But you will have to forgive me I am not prepared to be blinded by the power of United States in the world, to certain things that have been done in the name of the U.S. Government. Nothing is ever going to persuade me that it is right for the U.S. to have invaded the Dominican Republic as they did in 1965.

I absolutely repudiate and reject their action right now in trying to bring down the Sandinista government, and having the CIA spend millions of dollars to arm people to destroy a country in that way. I mean, I just am sorry. I will not agree with those things. I don't think that America should do them. And I don't think that it suits America in the long run, the fact that she does do them.

## The excuse

**J.C.P.:** Do you see this as all part of the geo-political situation in the world today?

Manley: No, I see it as much more. I think that that is the excuse that is used. I think that what is much more the concern is that there is a certain type of US multi-national corporation that is very strongly entrenched in Latin America, which has chosen to make common cause with Latin American oligarchies. The minute there is an internal response, to tyranny or poverty or underdevelopment in Latin America which worries a Latin American oligarchy — the big powers and the land barons who have run so much of Latin America for years — that the minute they get upset, the U.S. multi-national corporation interest makes common cause with the oligarchy and sends the signals to Washington, and then Washington for its own good reason responds to those signals and the next thing you know is that Washington appears to take the side of a tyranny, of an oligarchy against the side of the people, and that I think is a great pity...a great, great pity. And what is more, I think it is quite unnecessary.

**J.C.P.:** Let's come back to Grenada a bit, because you have said that the elections which have been proposed for this year, and which seem set to take place, should not take place because you feel that the Grenadian people ought to be given an opportunity to work out some sort of ... through a constituency assembly, or whatever ... to work out some sort of constitution such as they would wish. Would you elaborate on that?

Manley: Let me put it this way. I think that one of the weaknesses of the English Caribbean political process is there has been very little popular involvement in the choice of constitutions, and there certainly was very little popular involvement in the choice of the Jamaican constitution; and even if the Jamaican people had eventually chosen the exact same constitution to the last comma, I think it would have been a better thing if they spent a year talking about it, discussing it in villages, in towns and service clubs and all the rest of it, so that when you came to your constitution, it rested upon a foundation of popular understanding. This is the way English Caribbean politics have evolved and I think it is a pity.

I felt in the case of Grenada, that one thing that could come out of the disaster would be to take this period of trauma and invest, just say, one year in getting the people to look at, for instance, what was the Gairy constitution which became sort of suspended by the revolution — what were its premises, what was it that it tried to do for our society, do we like it enough to want to go back to it... to have a look perhaps at some early work that might have been done by the Bishop regime to see what new ideas, if anything interesting emerged, to have a look at papers, discuss, debate in their villages then all of that would have given the country a chance to focus its mind on the ground rules of a political system and how they would apply to Grenada particularly.

This would have had I think, the further benefit of giving people a chance to emerge from a terribly traumatic experience, to begin to allow new political institutions to unfold, not in terms of some quick promises, but in terms of building some organisation, trying to sort themselves out, you know, what are we offering to Grenada for the future. And I think you could have had in a year's time a much more meaningful political process, a constitution that people understood and then whoever wins at that point, I think you will have had — what is it, — a more real outcome. That's what I feel. I think that what is taking place now represents a kind of superficial desire to just sweep a lot of problems under the carpet and say we've had an election, so we can all forget about it now.

## Republic

**J.C.P.:** So this is something that the Caribbean will need to do — I know you feel this way about Jamaica, you have proposed yourself certain changes and you and the JLP have been discussing them — you prefer, both of you, a Republican form of government. Do you think this is an exercise the Caribbean countries will have to go through if the constitutions are really to be understood and to bring the people into some sort of dynamic situation as far as Government is concerned?

Manley: You know, I am always very nervous to speak for another country. I don't want ever to appear to think that I know anything about another country. I can only say that I believe the Caribbean would benefit if every part of Caricom could devote some effort to the discussion of our constitutions, just by the people, if only to reconfirm the last comma on the basis of a clearer understanding of what it is all about, and what it is intended to achieve. I think it would only be to our benefit.

## Reynolds pull-out

**J.C.P.:** We must talk now about things at home — the economy, the recent devaluation, the effect of that devaluation, and now the Reynolds pull-out. What are your views on this, and what do you see as the way out?

Manley: I think that — as I've been trying to say for some time — I think that a strategic error has been made and that we've paid the price for it. I think that the whole idea of deregulation and opening up the economy to this huge import bill that we are now carrying was a disaster. I think that it was a disaster from two points of view.

Firstly, it was a disaster from the simple, practical point of view that we've now run a 200 million a year trade deficit into a 700 million a year trade deficit. When you talk about where the foreign exchange is going, that's the biggest single leak — 700 million a year nearly, 600-and-odd million a year negative trade balance is not a leak! That's a haemorrhage in foreign exchange.

Secondly, I think there was a deeper problem in that the Jamaican people were being asked to accept that there are very severe limits to what a country like Jamaica can afford, and that however much we dislike it, any hope of building our economy has got to be seen as an act of discipline because foreign exchange is crucial, and because attractive as all the advertisements may be, Jamaica really can't afford that level of luxury.

## Mismanagement

**J.C.P.:** This was your approach?

Manley: Yes. Now, if you even say we did it the wrong way — fine — I'm not arguing about that; that's really just a matter for history but at least there was a hard reality that we asked Jamaicans to accept — and God knows we tried to explain it and not just impose it as a sort of Draconian imposition — as a, you know, as a matter of Draconian orders — put it that way. I think that when a new government came and played politics with the situation, and suggested that there really was never a problem at all, there never was an international crisis, it was all just mismanagement, and proceeded to take the

lid off, that they undid something psychological, they turned back something politically, and in a sense demobilized, if I might use the phrase, an understanding of some of the realities that this country has to face.

They now come three and a half years later to face exactly the same reality, having wasted hundreds of millions of foreign exchange that didn't need to be wasted. And now once again trying to go back to square one, to tell the people exactly the same thing. Now that has to be a strategic blunder of catastrophic proportions. And that's where I think the heart of the crisis begins. As to what the solutions now are ... well, you know, I've said very clearly that I am not suggesting specific strategies until our task forces have completed their work, been through the exercises that we are carrying on, and had our delegates conference in May.

I have my own thoughts about it, and I think there are some elements to any solution that must be clear to everybody but I'm not speaking ahead of my Party when it comes to solutions.

## Implications

**J.C.P.:** What are the implications of the Reynolds withdrawal.. for this country ... as you see it.

Manley: Well, I would like some questions answered before really guessing as to what happened. I would like to find out what are these levy negotiations that Mr. Hart has talked about, I'd like to hear more fully what were the exchanges between Reynolds and the government that followed the quarrel a year ago about participation or non-participation in the stock-piling agreement and therefore I don't want to guess about those things because I don't know that I really know all the facts as to just what went on. I note with interest that — is it the chairman of the Gleaner? ...

**J.C.P.:** Honorary Chairman ...

Manley: ... Honorary Chairman of the Gleaner claims that Reynolds pulled out because of the levy, and I find this a little bit difficult to accept because Reynolds say that that's not why they pulled out. I also find it interesting that if that was the reason why they pulled out, if the Honorary chairman is right, and this government has been there for three and a half years and had been in constant discussion with Reynolds and say they have worked out a new levy agreement, I would like to know how he knows that this is the cause in spite of the fact that this government is a different government from ours and have been on top of the situation all along.

Implications? Well ... I think that the implications are — obviously it is a blow — but I see a number of very serious things that I think we ought to think about: Number 1: the fact that Reynolds felt they could do this without official notice to the government, to me has this very important implication — that it shows us once again how important are some of the specifics of the New International Economic Order.

One of those specifics is the idea of a Code of Conduct for multi-national corporations, under which Code this could never have been done. And it is interesting that that Code was accepted by every country in the United Nations but when it came to the question of the sanctions upon which it would rest, the United States was the 'hold-out government' as a result of which there is no Code — because the United States wouldn't agree to putting any teeth into the system. And so that one implication is that obviously we are really not talking nonsense when we talk some of these things.

A second implication is how important it is for the government to continue what we tried to do — which is to work on diversification of marketing which I think has — you know — has lost momentum recently — where you might be less vulnerable in the case of a thing like this.

## PNP's future

**J.C.P.:** One last question, sir, and it has to do with the PNP ... the future, the challenge what do you see as the greatest challenge for the Party now and into the foreseeable future. Could you just say what you think is ...

Manley: What I say is the greatest challenge? What I would say is the greatest challenge is how to help this country understand what it has to do, and how to help the country to understand why there has to be a tremendous act of collective social discipline if you are ever to be able to bridge this gap between expectation and achievement. You know, there are many other things you could say about the struggle for unity, for effective leadership ... all sorts of things you could say — foreign exchange is the big crisis, but in the end underlying all of that to me that is the central dilemma of our society and therefore must be the biggest challenge to a Party like the PNP which wants to try to lead Jamaica through to something better.

## Democratic Socialism

**J.C.P.:** Do you agree with Carl Stone that the constituency of the Party has shifted from a middle class constituency which it used to be to an urban mass constituency?

Manley: No, I think that is an over-simplification. I think there has been a shift — I think the PNP, if you look back over the voting record, always had strong middle class support, not as relatively strong farmer support, but a good solid basis in the farming communities of Jamaica and was very strong in the so-called 'working class' areas as you can see in the elections of 1954 and of 1959. But if you take fine proportions, obviously the PNP has a smaller share of the middle class now than before, as I'm quite sure a larger section of the urban working class than before, and I would think probably has a larger share of the farm ... of the small farming community than before.

**J.C.P.:** How would you react to a suggestion that perhaps your Democratic Socialism brought about some of this shift?

Manley: As a matter of the words implied?

**J.C.P.:** Yes, as a matter of the words implied.

Manley: It's very difficult to measure — you know the effect of words on people's minds is a highly subjective question. I think that the policies — I think land reform, and the strong emphasis on certain kinds of social legislation, certain emphasis in the education policy, but very specifically, which obviously would have had more appeal in certain social groups than other social groups, that might even have been — perhaps a little threatening to other social groups. And so I think it is much more the things that we did that would have contributed to the shifts that have taken place.

## Policies

**J.C.P.:** Okay. One of the problems of the Party in its last term in office was the whole question of how it managed the implementation of its policies. You yourself referred to this when you spoke at the Conference of the PNP Women's Organisation — I think it was the 8th Conference — you talk about the need for developing management. Is the Party working on that, and is the leadership there?

Manley: The answer to both questions, I think, is yes. We're certainly working on the problem, you know, we're trying to encourage younger people to go and take management courses, and so on and so forth, and of course we are trying to encourage the leadership to expose themselves to management disciplines. As to whether the leadership is there — well, you know, what can I tell you, obviously I must say yes ... I obviously think so, yes. I think some very bright young people are coming along, and I think that they will do well.

I was very impressed with some of the sectoral presentations recently when three new people made very thoughtful presentations that obviously had reflected a lot of analysis and care — in fact I was really very pleased with them, I thought it was a very good sign. Nobody could have said it was rhetorical ... it was very much trying to deal with specific and I was very proud of them actually. I feel cautiously hopeful.

**J.C.P.:** Thank you very much.

Cleaner April 24, 1984

## Bishop's wife sees more bloodshed for Grenada

TORONTO, April 23, (CANA)

The widow of former Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has predicted here that another revolution will take place in the spice island.

Angela Bishop also said the spirit of her late husband was very much alive — "it will never die."

She told a gathering of Grenadians resident here she found the situation to be relatively quiet during her recent visit to Grenada. However, she added: "I don't think it will be long before that quietness is interrupted."

Mrs. Bishop said Grenada was currently like a morgue. "People seem to have no purpose for living. It will not be too long before there would be another bloody eruption."

Maurice Bishop was Prime Minister of Grenada for four and half years until he was killed last October 19 in a bloody military coup by a radical faction of his New Jewel Movement party. Mrs. Bishop was separated from her husband at the time of his death.

The military government was removed from power by a U.S.-led invasion on October 25.

Mrs. Bishop said the Bishop family in Grenada was still making efforts

to gain possession of the late Prime Minister's remains, so that he can be given a decent burial.

She has been made to understand that the interim government recently requested Maurice Bishop's medical records from Barbados where he had been treated in recent years.

Mrs. Bishop, who lives in Brampton, Ontario, just west of Toronto, said her visit to Grenada, accompanied by her daughter, Nadia, was of a personal nature.

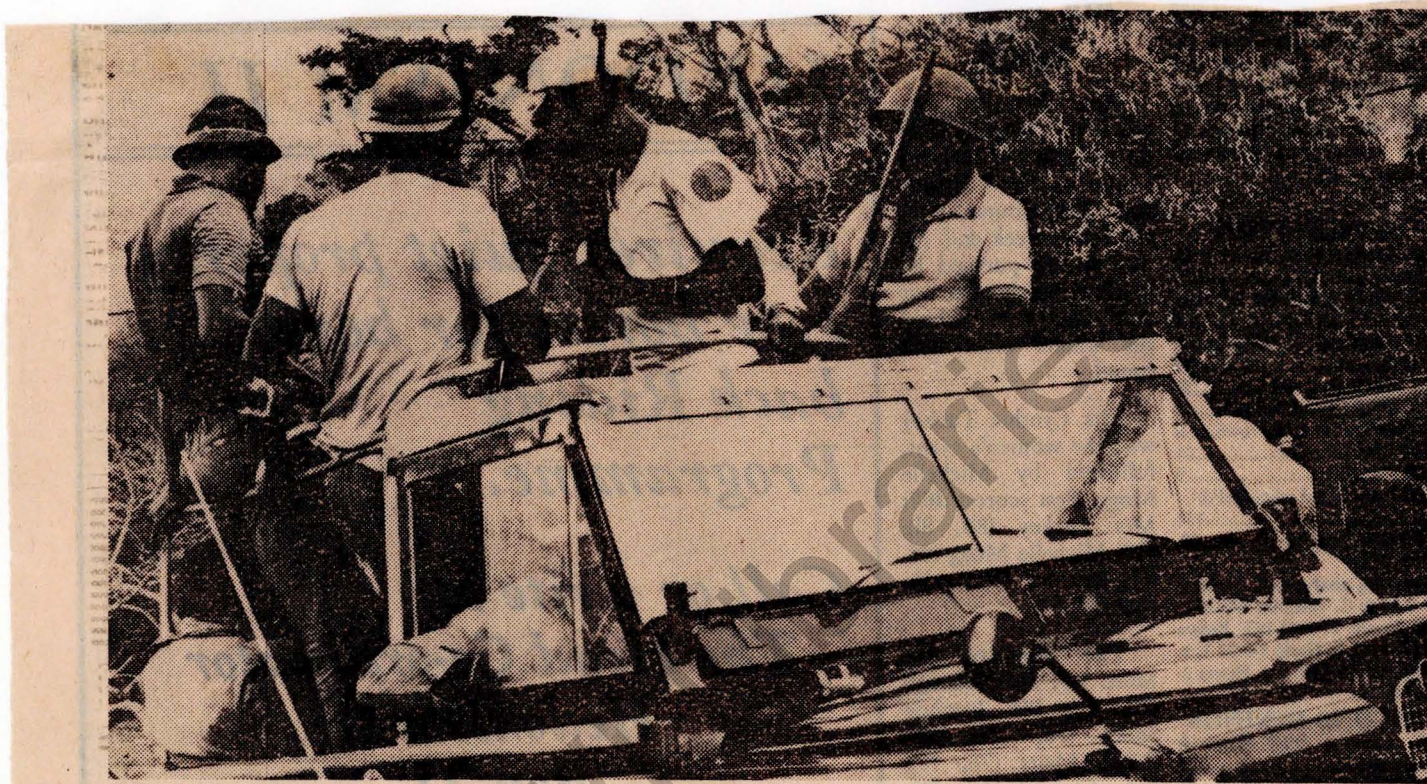
During her stay she was able to see Hudson Austin, the former army commander and one of the key figures presently awaiting trial in connection with Bishop's murder.

She said she wanted to look into Austin's eyes and try to find out something about what really happened to Maurice or where his body can be found.

Mrs. Bishop said she received no help, but she did not see any of the other detainees.

"I did not want to see the others," she told the gathering. Regarding Bernard Coard, Bishop's former deputy, and his wife, Phyllis, who are also accused of murder, Mrs. Bishop said: "from day one I knew what the Coards were like. I tried to warn Maurice, but he didn't listen."

Gleaner April 26 1984



**REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS:** Some members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army getting ready to go on a motorised patrol of the country. This photograph was taken in 1979 months after the ouster of Prime Minister Eric Gairy. The PRA was itself smashed by superior firepower during the invasion of the country by the United States and other Caribbean neighbours last October.

Stanes April 26, 1984

## U.S. journalist deported from Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S,  
Grenada, April 25,  
(CANA)

An American journalist, Don Foster, has been deported from Grenada for "Security Reasons", according to a spokesman for the ministry of national security here.

"Foster was given three days to leave the island," the spokesman said, "and he left here on April 19th."

The spokesman declined to comment on a claim that Foster had been deported because of his inquiries into the April 6 death of a young rastafarian allegedly shot by a policeman in St. Andrews Parish.

Police superintendent Raphael Stanislaus, who is in charge of the district where the killing

occurred, said that inquiries were still in progress.

"The results of this investigation are to be sent to the coroner," he said, "and the decision will rest with him as to whether any further action is to be taken."

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Cleaver April 27, 1984

THE DAILY G

## Grenadians' murder trial adjourned again

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

Grenadian magistrate Lyle St. Paul today adjourned for the third consecutive time the start of a preliminary enquiry into murder charges against 20 of Grenada's former military and political officials.

The charges arose out of the slaying of leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and half his Cabinet in a military coup last October.

The magistrate, after hearing six hours of submissions from defense lawyers, the prosecution and some of the accused, decided to grant a 42-day adjournment and set June 6 as the new date for the start of proceedings.

At today's hearing, Jamaican defence lawyer, Jacqueline Samuels-Brown, told the court that her

fellow attorneys Guyanese Lloyd Luckhoo and his son Edward, retained to represent former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard and his wife Phyllis, were unable to attend because of illness.

Brown referred to a letter sent by Luckhoo senior in which he indicated that he would not be able to appear before the court because of advice from his doctor. He said his son, Edward, was also unable to be in Grenada because of a fracture of the leg suffered in a recent sporting event.

Magistrate St. Paul said however that from the letters' contents he could not quite determine whether Luckhoo was asking for an adjournment or had in fact abandoned the two Coards.

UWI Library

Cleaves April 28, 1984

## **Grenada might get \$57 million in U.S. aid**

ST. GEORGES, April 27, (CANA)

Grenada is likely to receive some 57 million (U.S.) dollars in aid from Washington during the current fiscal year ending in September, a senior American embassy official said today.

The official, who preferred not to be named, told CANA that it is almost certain that the U.S. Congress would approve the aid requests made by the Reagan administration.

The largest slice of funds — a 19 million dollar grant — goes to help in the completion of the international airport at Point Salines in the south of the island.

The official said that six million dollars has been budgeted to pay for claims arising out of last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

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## Trinidad stumbles over Grenada....again

By Dr. Ramesh Deosaran

Trinidad politicians continue to stumble over Grenada. And once again, veracity and breach of confidence are heated issues. This time it all began during a "meet-the-people" tour early this month by Prime Minister George Chambers.

Opposition politician, Karl Hudson-Phillips, honoured Chambers' tour by staging a public meeting of his own and attacking the Prime Minister for his mishandling of the Grenada crisis. Hudson-Phillips then revealed that the People's National Movement government is sending "a non-partisan joint fact-finding mission to investigate the circumstances surrounding the events which led to the death of Maurice Bishop and the subsequent invasion of Grenada." This quickly erupted in a storm of political controversy.

Mr. Chambers immediately called a press conference and denounced both Mr. Hudson-Phillips and his Grenada announcement. "That is not true," said Chambers. Mr. Hudson-Phillips replied that it was Opposition leader, Basdeo Panday, who told him so, and in fact, Mr. Panday had been called in by Mr. Chambers to discuss the mission to Grenada. It was each man for himself.

Chambers criticised Panday for "a breach of confidence". Chambers said he was "shocked and appalled" at Panday since that consultation took place as the Constitution required consultation between the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition on matters of national importance. Furthermore, continued Mr. Chambers, the mission was not designed to "find out the facts

surrounding the circumstances" of Bishop's death. It was instead a response to the Grenada interim government's request for assistance. The Prime Minister then explained that the mission he had in mind was designed to see how best Trinidad and Tobago could now assist the reconstruction process in Grenada.

### Breach of confidence

In the eyes of the public, Panday had some explaining to do. Both Hudson-Phillips and Panday declared that the "source" of Hudson-Phillips' information was inside the PNM government, not from Panday, at least not initially. Said Panday: "It is not a breach of confidence to discuss a matter of national importance with one's political colleagues when the information in question was already known to that colleague." Panday then said that Chambers' public attack on him was "an attack on his integrity" and further, that Chambers "should first check his facts" before making such serious public criticisms.

This brought back to mind the day when Barbados' Prime Minister Tom Adams branded Trinidad's High Commissioner Basil Pitt "an outright liar." Pitt had denied that Adams informed him of the October 25 invasion of Grenada. This time the Trinidad Opposition joined to question Chambers' veracity. Hudson-Phillips pitched in this way: "Obviously, Mr. Chambers had a problem of confidentiality within his own Government."

### Political agenda

**Grenada is evidently very high up on the political agenda in Trinidad. And the background to such skirmishes over truthfulness and shared confidences adds to the intrigue. First of all, it must be noted that the Trin-**

**idad Government did not support the joint U.S.-OECS invasion of Grenada last October. Since then, the Trinidad Government has been striving to put that behind its back and lay some ground for smoother relations with the new Grenada administration. But in this, the opposition forces here just will not let the public forget the "faux pas" committed by the Chambers' government.**

Secondly, there is a growing feeling that Prime Minister Chambers would call a general election sooner than the scheduled 1986 date. In the midst of this suspicion, there have been sporadic attempts to cement an "accommodation" between Mr. Panday's Alliance party and Mr. Hudson-Phillips' Organisation for National Reconstruction (ONR). It would naturally help the PNM's political cause if this budding ONR-Alliance connection is ruptured. Meanwhile, the ONR has not shown any excessive enthusiasm in cementing the connection, one possible reason being that it feels it could defeat the PNM on its own.

The ONR got 91,000 votes in the 1981 general elections but failed to secure a seat in Parliament under the first-past-the-post system. With an alliance of three parties in Parliament, Panday controls ten seats, even though the Alliance got less votes than the ONR. However, last year's local government elections saw the ONR and the Alliance getting more seats than the PNM. This, naturally, has sent up the guard of the PNM, now in its twenty-eighth year of power.

The "Grenada issue" is continuously being used as a wedge against the PNM since government sources claim that there are "about 100,000" people from Grenada or of Grenada stock in Trinidad. It would therefore serve the electoral interest of the PNM if it succeeds in establishing warm and productive ties with Grenada as soon as possible. If the budding unity between the ONR and the Alliance falls flat, either on its own or through PNM engineering, Chambers will be all the happier.

Gleaner

April 29

1984

## For Grenada, legions of honours

April 9:

For last year's invasion of Grenada, by any measure a quick and efficient operation, the U.S. army last week disclosed it had awakened 8,612 medals. What made the back-patting noteworthy was that no more than about 7,000 officers and enlisted men ever set foot on the tiny Caribbean island.

Those members of the 82nd Airborne Division who parachuted from helicopters as Grenadian soldiers fired at them from the ground were, quite rightly, granted medals. But so were a number of chairbound bureaucrats who got no closer to the fighting than an office in the Pentagon. While there were 275 decorations for valour, wounds or combat deaths, the Army also honoured some troops who remained in the safe environs of Army bases

like Fort Bragg, N.C., waiting to be called. Defending the awards, which the other services handed out more conservatively, against charges of "medal inflation," Army Spokesman Major Robert Mirelson argues, "Within the military, we do not get bonuses or extra vacation time for a job well done. For us, a medal is basically our way of recognizing someone for doing a good job."

— Time

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Gleaner April 30, 1984

## New Education Advisory Council for Grenada

ST. GEORGE'S, April 29, (CANA)

A new Education Advisory Council is to be set up in Grenada shortly to advise the five-month old caretaker government on educational policies in the country, it was announced.

According to the interim government member responsible for education Dr. Patrick Emmanuel, the administration is taking steps to revive the Council because it appeared that the body had been inactive.

Emmanuel said the Ministry of Education had written to a number of bodies with ex-officio representatives on the Council such as the religious

groups and the Grenada Union of Teachers (GUT) in connection with its proposals for the Council, a statutory body under the 1976 education act.

"I expect to announce shortly the composition of a new Education Advisory Council which would reflect all important areas of education like pre-primary, secondary, primary, technical and tertiary education," he added.

Emmanuel also said that changes will be made to the organisation of the National Teacher In-Service Education Programme (NISTEP) which was launched by the ousted leftwing People's Revolutionary Government.

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Gleaner April 30 1984

### Former Grenada PM to name candidates next month

ST. GEORGE'S,  
April 29, (CANA)

Former Grenada Premier Herbert Blaize said that the composition of a "specially selected" group of candidates he intends to lead in the forthcoming general elections would be disclosed within the next month.

Blaize, who is the political leader of the 29-year-old Grenada National Party (GNP) said that most of the candidates would be selected from his party along with the two recently formed groups — National Democratic Party (NDP) of economist George Brizan and the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) of Dr. Francis Alexis.

Blaize told CANA that the three parties involved in this initiative had not excluded the possibility of including a few other people as candidates to fight the election as "a team for national togetherness."

"We are very flexible on this because we think that we ought to provide the country with some form of unification that they can stand confidently behind," he said.

The veteran politician said that discussions among the three parties had made progress and it was hoped that an announcement would soon be made as to the formation of the team.

He also stressed that the team is not an alliance or merger of the three "moderate parties" but could probably be called "a coalition of interests to represent the national aspirations of the country."

The interim government set up here in the aftermath of the October military coup and the subsequent U.S.-led invasion has promised elections before the end of the year to return Grenada to constitutional government. Elections were last held here in 1976.

# Raddix: Bishop government's number one rule was broken

The number one rule of that Bishop Government was that "the guns of the revolution should not be turned against the people" but this rule was broken by members of the ruling New Jewel Movement in Grenada last October, Kenrick Raddix former Attorney-General and Minister in the Bishop Government said. Mr. Raddix said that the number one concern of the Bishop Government was security because the Government was aware that revolution breeds counter revolution.

The former Grenadian Minister of Fisheries made his comments while addressing a forum on Grenada sponsored by the Press Association of Jamaica at the Pegasus Hotel on Thurs-

day, April 12. Also speaking at the forum was Mr. Alister Hughes, journalist.

Mr. Raddix said that because of the concern over the security of Grenada and threats faced from outside forces which were against what was going on in Grenada, the Government had taken steps to secure the country and had armed the people. But he said: "It was always the solemn promise of the revolution and the number one rule that the guns would never be turned on the people of Grenada."

Raddix accused political parties in the region of involvement in the affairs of the country in the turbulent period in October and said that they had been responsible for what had taken place.

Raddix said that there was a widening rift in the party prior to the events of last October when Prime Minister Bishop was put under house arrest by a faction within the party, released by citizens and later killed along with other Cabinet Ministers and citizens. He said that some had been accusing the party, the NJM, of having a "petit bourgeois" leadership. He said that this faction had "installed themselves in the critical areas of national security, in the central Committee of the Party by subterfuge and came out of the woodwork in September and October."

He said that just before the developments in October the faction led by Coard had improved the "material base" of the army and promised improvement of the party. Mr. Raddix said that it was a small faction of "not more than 50 persons who staged a coup d'etat," and deposed Mr. Bishop. He said Bishop had not acted against the group because he was a "consensual leader, a pragmatist and had the common touch."

Mr. Raddix said he knew the Coard faction was in association with the Workers Party of Jamaica but in what capacity he did not know. He said Coard's wife was a member of the WPJ. On the matter of interference of outside parties, he said that when the rift between the Coard faction and the party was widening some parties came to the country to give advice. He said it was ironic that some of these parties had "no experience of power" and only had theoretical experience yet were coming to offer advice. Members of the audience then shouted "WPJ, WPJ" but Mr. Raddix did not respond. He went on to say that one such leader had sent to Bishop asking him to send a plane for him to come to Grenada. This had not been done but the leader came and "had discussions with Strachan (another Minister) and Coard," while Bishop was on tour. He said the ideology of this leader was impractical.

Turning to relations with Cuba, Mr. Raddix said the Cuban Government was very supportive of the Revolution led by Bishop and supportive of Bishop but would not interfere in the country's affairs. He said the Cuban Government provided each year the equivalent of about \$500 for each Grenadian. Mr. Raddix said that some of the boats provided by the Cubans in the fisheries programme had in fact sunk but that was "through the carelessness of Grenadians and not the Cubans."

Mr. Raddix said that the New Jewel Movement (NJM) which seized power from former Prime Minister Eric Gairy in 1979 was "formed at a time when the Gairy dictatorship was running riot on the backs of the people of Grenada." The NJM had set out to recapture the sovereignty of Grenada and to show that Grenada was nobody's backyard. He said that the NJM had brought many benefits to the

people of Grenada in all areas of the country's life. He quoted statistics in education, health and industry to show that there was progress under the Bishop regime.

Turning to the media he said that the **Torchlight** was closed after its editors had been called in and told that they should not publish information inimical to the security of the state, But they disobeyed. He said the **Grenada Voice**, **Torchlight** and **Catholic Focus** — all newspapers closed by the Bishop Government — had come out to kill the people "and manners for them."

Turning to the Church, Mr. Raddix said that the Government was committed to the freedom of religion. He said that the church leaders wanted to maintain their privileges and preeminent positions. "The Roman Catholic Church and the High Church of England had a preeminence that was unhealthy." He said many leaders of the Church were opposed to the Revolution and often offered prayers for deliverance.

He criticised the invasion by the U.S. and Caribbean forces and the setting up of an interim government in Grenada. Mr. Raddix said that the people of Grenada are now "depressed, disappointed and disillusioned." He said that it was no "rescue mission" and that if the U.S. wanted to rescue anyone it should rescue the 25 million blacks in the U.S. who, he said, are suffering discrimination and the millions of Blacks in South Africa. The Interim Government is stultifying the political process in the country, he said. Mr. Raddix said the main task facing Grenada at this time was how to keep the country from becoming "a gimme gimme" country.

Gleaner May 3 1984

## St. George's Medical School head denies charges of Soviet contacts

From Alister Hughes  
ST. GEORGES,  
April 27:

Dr. Geoffrey Bourne, Vice Chancellor of the Grenada-based St. George's University School of Medicine, has described as "idiotic" the charge made in a section of the Caribbean press that he co-operated with the Soviet Union in developing mind control methods.

In an interview here today, Bourne said he had been director of the Yerkes Primate Centre in the United States for a period which covered the period of President John Kennedy, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter and each supported the Centre to the tune of two or three million dollars annually.

"If during that period I was engaged in activities of mind control with the Soviet Union with the idea of using this for terrorists as has been alleged," he said, "it means that what is being said is that the U.S. government was backing this work"

Bourne said that any association he had with the Soviets would have been closely monitored by the appropriate authorities. Not only has he not co-operated with anybody in the development of mind control methods, he said, but he

has never worked in that field.

Another charge laid against Bourne in the press is that he "co-operated" with General Hudson Austin of the New Jewel Movement's Revolutionary Military Council after the massacre at Fort George on October 19 last year.

Bourne said the term "co-operation" should be defined and he thinks anybody in their right mind would have "co-operated" with Austin if they had the responsibility of saving the lives of six or seven hundred students at the St. George's University School of Medicine.

"I had a discussion with Austin's home and I had several telephone conversations with him," Bourne said, "and this is the extent of my alleged co-operation."

Bourne commented also on the allegation that his son Peter wrote a constitution for Grenada at the request of Hudson Austin.

"This is another of those stupid things that is totally without meaning," he said.

The background to this, he said, is that the Chancellor of the School, Dr. Charles Modica, in New York, called Peter Bourne and suggested that Peter help Austin to write a statement which would help Austin "make the

transition away from the communists to the western world".

According to Bourne, Peter did not write any constitution but did draft the suggested statement. The text of this statement was read to him over the phone, Dr. Bourne said, but because of the situation under which he was then, he does not remember what was said and he never saw the text in writing.

"The motive behind anything that was written", Bourne said, "was an attempt to win Austin over to the western world and away from the communists, and I don't see that there is anything wrong with that."

With reference to the United States invasion of Grenada on October 25 last year, Bourne said this is the most important thing the U.S. has done for the last 10 years.

"If they had not come in", he said, it would have been total disaster".

With reference to the attempts of the Medical School to establish a campus in Barbados, Bourne said it is entirely up to the Barbados government to make the decision.

"If they want us," he said, "we will establish a campus there if they don't want us, we just as happily will not establish one."

## PAJ, RJR sponsor study on coverage of Grenada

The Press Association of Jamaica (PAJ) in association with **Radio Jamaica Limited (RJR)** is sponsoring a comparative study of the Grenada crisis by Caribbean and other journalists from Europe, Canada and the United States. Funding is provided by **RJR**.

The study is being co-ordinated by Dr. Marlene Cuthbert of the University of the West Indies and she will be assisted by communication researchers from Catholic University in Leuven, Belgium; the University of Windsor in Ontario and the University of Florida in Gainesville.

According to a release from the PAJ, the study is being carried out at three levels: local, comparing print and broadcast coverage; regional, comparing print coverage in dailies in Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago and international, comparing print coverage in the Caribbean region with coverage in Europe, Canada and the United States.

The findings of the study will be made available in the summer and will form the basis for discussions and analyses by journalists in an effort to improve the quality of journalism in Jamaica.

In a separate release, the PAJ commented on the continuing closure of the **Jamaica Daily News** and invited Jamaican investors to re-establish a second daily newspaper. The Association expressed a willingness to work with interested persons in an effort to increase the free flow of information to the public.

## Anglican Church head leaves

### Grenada

ST GEORGE'S, May 1, (CANA)

Head of the Anglican church in Grenada Archdeacon Hosken Huggins was leaving here today after 18 years service to take up a new post in

Tortola, part of the British Virgin Islands.

St. Vincent-born Huggins said his fondest memories were of witnessing the growth of the Anglican Church here during the last eight years and the "unity" of the churches.

## Police ordered to seize illegal newspapers in Grenada

ST. GEORGES, Grenada, May 1, (CANA)

**Grenada's Interim Government has ordered the police to seize any illegally published newspapers appearing on the street, according to Government sources.**

The sources said Government Leader Nicholas Brathwaite gave the order to Police Commissioner, Barbadian Mervyn Holder last Friday.

Persons wishing to publish a newspaper here have to file a statutory Declaration with the Registrar of the Supreme Court spelling out, among other things, the names and addresses of the

proprietor, printer or publisher.

They also have to put a 1,000 East Caribbean dollar (1 EC dollar ; 37 cents U.S.) bond with the Registrar to assist in meeting any award the court may make in libel and other cases.

The sources, which did not want to be identified, said two new Grenadian newspapers, **Indies Times** and **Vision**, could be adversely affected by the Government decision.

NER, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1984



FORMER GRENADA PM ERIC GAIRY

## Gairy supporters stage protest

ST GEORGE'S, May 3, (CANA)

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

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

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

The Government Publishing House is now used by two weekly newspapers here, the **Grenadian Voice**, edited by Leslie Pierre, and **Crucial Times** edited by Muslim Keith Aird.

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

## Publishing house names award in honour of Bishop

HAVANA, May 3, (CANA)

The Havana-based publishing house, Casa de Las Americas, has just marked a 25-year contribution to literature and education in the Caribbean and the Americas, announcing a new award in honour of slain Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

The award is to be presented every three years on May 29, Bishop's birthday. The first award will be made next year.

The marxist Bishop, fond admirer of Cuba's Fidel Castro, was slain last October 19 during an army coup, leaders of which were toppled during a U.S.-led invasion the same month.

The publishing house said it wanted to "pay permanent tribute to the spirit and contribution of Maurice Bishop as a man of the Caribbean and the American hemisphere."

The announcement of the award was made during a ceremony addressed by Barbadian novelist George Lamming, who described the publishing house as a "unique integrating force"

"Casa contradicts all our traditional notions of a normal publishing house...its singular purpose is to help us achieve the spiritual integration and the cultural sovereignty of all the peoples of our Americas," Lamming said.

The Sunday Gleaner, May 6, 1984

## U.S invasion of Grenada a blow to its sovereignty

New York, May 5, CANA

**The invasion of Grenada by the United States last October has resulted in the loss of Grenada's sovereignty', Dessima Williams, former Grenada ambassador to the Organisation of American States (OAS), said.**

"Essentially, the United States has created a colony out of Grenada," Williams told a Socialist Scholars' Conference sponsored by the Democratic Socialists of America at the Borough of Manhattan Community College.

The invasion and occupation of the island nation should not be allowed to pass as a victory for democracy; Williams said. She added: "Any patriot, Grenadian or American cannot accept military occupation in exchange for freedom."

The three reasons -- to rescue endangered U.S citizens, the restoration of law and order and the request for military assistance by the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), Barbados and Jamaica -- were "completely invalid and unacceptable," Williams said.

U.S-backed forces invaded Grenada after a military junta had seized power in a bloody coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and scores of Grenadians were killed. Williams had been appointed to the OAS posting by bishop.

"The invasion plans were in the making and were rehearsed long before the three now infamous reasons were found. The group of "militarists and anarchists", as Maurice Bishop branded (former Deputy Prime Minister Bernard) Coard and company hours before his

callous and cowardly assassination, opened the door for the U.S military adventure into Grenada", Williams added.

The Congress and people of the United States should realize she continued, that a wrong had been done to a people and "their infant democracy".

"Any and every new policy towards Grenada must reckon with one basic reality: that Grenada's right to self-determination, independence and sovereignty are indisputable" she said.

Guyanese novelist Jan Carew, Director of the Afro-American Studies Programme in Northwestern University in Chicago, said there had been a polarisation of the Caribbean left after the invasion. This action was a "matter of profound concern," he said.

Carew said he felt that this polarisation would be encouraged and taken advantage of by "enemies of Caribbean revolution."

He described the invasion as part of an attack on third world "progressive movements" and labour movements in the developed countries, led by the Reagan administration.

This was the "tip of the iceberg" of a counteroffensive against revolutionary movements in the Third World, Carew added.

# Castro may seek revenge for Grenada defeat says Adams

BRIDGETOWN, May 8 (CANA)

Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams told Parliament here today he had been told that Cuban President Fidel Castro may seek revenge on those responsible for Havana's 'humiliation' last year in Grenada.

He also revealed that the Bomb Squad of the Royal Barbados Police Force yesterday searched his house following a bomb threat.

His comments were made in response to critics, whom he said had indicated their opposition to increased salaries for Parliamentarians.

The House of Assembly was debating a Bill that would increase the taxable emoluments of the Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister and other senior government officials.

Adams said Parliament through a resolution

had concurred in Barbados' involvement with last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada to put down a left wing military junta that had seized power killing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and some cabinet colleagues.

Cuba had been assisting the Grenada government in the construction of a multi-million dollar international airport and about two dozen Cubans died during the invasion. More than 700 Cuban workers were expelled from the island after the invasion. The two countries had developed very close ties.

## Grenada trial hearing starts today

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

A Grenada high court judge, today adjourned until tomorrow the start of hearing of a writ of habeas corpus filed on behalf of 15 detainees held without charge

since October's U.S.-led invasion.

Guyana-born judge James Patterson announced the postponement after defence lawyer Dudley Thompson was served two affidavits this morning by acting

Attorney-General Edwin Heyliger.

The affidavits were not read out in court but legal sources said they indicated that the detainees were locked up under the preventive detention order which gives the authorities the power to detain people considered a threat to national security.

The judge said he needed more time to

study the documents.

Among those held without charge are former Health Minister Christopher Deriggs, and Majors Basil Gahagan and Keith Roberts, and Captain Hugh Romain of the short-lived military council that ruled Grenada for six days before being ousted last October 25 by U.S. troops.

The military had taken power in a coup kill-

ing Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three members of his six-strong Cabinet. Twenty people have been charged in connection with the deaths.

Judge Patterson also told the court the adjournment was to give Thompson enough time to reply to the affidavits served on behalf of the Commissioner of Prisons and the head of the ruling Advisory Council.

## Thompson challenges Scoon's authority to issue detention orders

ST GEORGE'S, May 9, (CANA)

Jamaican lawyer Dudley Thompson today challenged in a Grenadian high court the authority of the island's Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon to issue proclamations giving the state the right to detain people who are regarded as a threat to national security.

Thompson was appearing as the defense lawyer in a habeas corpus writ brought on behalf of 15 detainees held without charge at the top security Richmond Hill prisons since last October's U.S.-led military intervention.

The invasion toppled a military council that had ruled for six days after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and three Cabinet Ministers were killed in a violent coup.

The detainees have been held under the preventative detention order issued by the Governor General, which gives the caretaker government power to detain persons considered a threat to national security.

Thompson argued before Guyana-born Judge James Patterson that under the Grenada constitution the Governor-General's job is purely executive and there is no provision for him to legislate.

He said the executive authority in Grenada is vested in the Queen under section 57 of the constitution and that subject to the provision of the constitution it is clearly stated that this power may be exercised on her behalf by the Governor-General either directly or through officers subordinate to him.

He argued that any attempt by the Governor-General to legislate outside of the constitution is null and void and that regulations, ordinances and proclamations in the name of Sir Paul which conflict with the constitution of Grenada are similarly invalid.

According to Thompson legislation proclaimed by Sir Paul, who set up the interim government last November to return Grenada to constitutional government, is illegal since the constitution makes provision for a separation of executive and legislative powers.

Thompson referred specifically to the Governor-General's proclamation of November 14, 1983 in which it is stated that Sir Paul acting with the advice and consent of the Advisory Council (government) may make laws to be styled ordinances for the peace, order and good government of Grenada.

Cleaner May 12, 1984

## Grenadian detainees on hunger strike

ST. GEORGES, May 11, (CANA)

Thirteen of 15 persons being held without charge at Grenada's top security Richmond Hill prisons following last October's political upheaval here have gone on a hunger strike, their lawyer said today.

Jamaican attorney Maurice Frankson, who is part of a two-man defence team representing all 15 in a **habeas corpus** case brought against the Commissioner of Prisons said the detainees action was to protest their continued imprisonment without charge.

Frankson told **Cana** the hunger strike started on Monday and the detainees are threatening to

continue their action until charges are either laid against them or the authorities set them free.

Among the detainees refusing to eat are former Health Minister Christopher de Riggs, as well as Majors Basil Gahagan and Keith Roberts, First Lieutenant Rudolph Ogilvie and Captain Hugh Romain of the short-lived junta that had seized power in the army coup.



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Cleaves may 14 1984

## Blaize planning to lead alliance despite differences

MAY 14

ST GEORGES, May 13, (CANA)

Former Grenada Chief Minister, Herbert Blaize, said today that he was going ahead with plans to lead a group of political parties in the next general elections despite the refusal of the National Democratic Party (NDP) to co-operate.

The NDP was one of

the three parties which discussed the initiative.

Blaize told CANA that the "team for national togetherness" which was proposed about a month ago would now be selected from candidates to be drawn from his Grenada National Party (GNP), the Grenada Democratic Movement (GDM) of Dr. Francis Alexis, and other persons.

The veteran politician noted that all three so-called "moderate parties" had earlier agreed in principle to his idea of leading the team into the elections — expected to be held later this year — but the NDP within the last week had indicated it could not accept the proposal as outlined.

The NDP, according to Blaize, offered certain proposals for amendments at a meeting he had with representatives on Thursday which could not be accepted because he felt these clearly "imported the syndrome of that unhappy alliance to which we do not wish to go back."

This is reference to the unsuccessful alliance formed by opposition parties to contest the 1976 elections against the then ruling Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of Prime Minister Eric Gairy.

The GULP won nine of the 15 Parliamentary seats.

Blaize declined to go into details about the amendments, but admitted that because of this "we couldn't reach agreement and so we have to go ahead without them."

"I'm not going into details. I only want to say that a long time now. We ain't going back into that," he said.

Last Friday, the NDP in a statement said it could not go along with a suggestion by Blaize that he be the unquestionable leader and that the composition of the team be decided by him alone upon consultation with the other political leaders.

This is unacceptable and undemocratic, said the NDP, which is led by economist George Brizan.

"Whatever the NDP wish to way, I have no quarrel with them. I'm not going to take an issue with them. They say what they want be-

cause they're not in my team anymore. They could go ahead and prepare their own team if they want," he added.

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# Grenada may lose \$91M Libyan aid

ST. GEORGE'S, May 15, (CANA)

Grenada stands to lose 91 million dollars (1 EC dollar ; 37 cents U.S.) in aid from Libya following the break in diplomatic relations between the two countries after last October's U.S.-lead military intervention, a newspaper here claimed.

**Indies Times**, a publication of the recently

launched Maurice Bishop Memorial Foundation, carried the report in this week's edition.

Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon expelled all Libyan and eastern European diplomats after the invasion which ousted a military council which had taken power in a coup in which Prime Minister Bishop was killed.

The paper said that Grenada and Libya had signed agreements covering millions of dollars in aid and investment during a visit to the Arab country in 1982 by Bishop.

It said that one of the agreements included the provision of 13.5 million dollars by Libya to Grenada to be made available between 1983 and March 18, 1984 as an interest-free loan over a nine-year period.

These funds, the paper said would have been used to complete construction of the international airport at Point Salines, the provision of a new television station, and as loan funds to the National Commercial Bank for lending to the private sector for investment projects.

**Indies Times** said the agreement between the two countries also provided for the investment by a Libyan state company in a number of projects in Grenada such as hotels and factories.

"Early in September 1983, the Libyan officials indicated that their first investment would be in two 250-bedroom hotels as a joint venture with the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) having majority shares at a total cost of 78 million dollars," it said.

The paper added that this project, which was expected to have commenced in August, would have provided employment for more than 225 Grenadians and would have earned the country foreign exchange.

# Of freedom, the church and the Grenada crisis

**CHURCH  
COMMENTARY**  
By **BILLY HALL**

One of the detainees in Grenada

is Major Keith Roberts. He had responsibility, before the events of October 25 and following, for sensitive areas of Grenada's internal security. He comes to attention because of a document

he drafted the days he exercised power. The document, dated July 12, 1983 is entitled *Analysis of the church in Grenada*.

When American military personnel

invaded Grenada they seized and shipped away about 30,000 pounds of documents. They are still sifting and analyzing the huge pile of papers. One paper, six typewritten pages, written by Major Roberts, and stamped TOP SECRET, is my area of focus today.

The paper has been made public in the U.S.A. and a copy has reached my hands.

The historical overview section of the paper is the greater part but of greater interest to Jamaicans is the list of recommendations which come at the end of the paper. The 21 recommendations give a pretty good indication of what could have been the situation now in Grenada, had not events developed as they did. The events also indicate certain possibilities for Jamaica, should a certain type of socialist government rise to power. I shall not be able, because of constraints of space, to restate all of them, but I shall mention some pertinent ones.

**No. 3.** The establishment of a register of association including churches and all other organizations, e.g. Jaycees, Unions, etc. which will make it necessary when registering to give some basic facts about the association or church e.g. special and regular activities, counting of members, different posts within the organization, means of financing activities, etc.

**No. 8.** Remove from primary schools all deeply religious head teachers by whatever means most suitable, replacing them with more progressive elements. This should be done no later than the end of this month.

**No. 9** Introduce Political Education as that of Social Studies in every classroom in the primary and secondary schools from this September, using the most progressive teachers within the school system (chosen by teacher-committees) to teach these classes.

**No. 10.** Political education for all teachers by this September.

**No. 12.** Cut back on all religious programmes on Radio Free Grenada. Substitute, on Sunday morning voicecast of the masses on the progress of the projects.

**No. 13** Promote contacts among clergymen and members of

laity from Nicaragua and other Latin American countries linked to the Theology of Liberation, and in general, to the idea of a Church committed to revolutionary positions.

**No. 14.** Implement the visits of pastors from the Grenada protestant churches belonging to the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) of which the protestant churches of Cuba is a member, to attend short courses, in light that the comrades can solve the language question.

**No. 16.** Open-up Marxist-Leninist bookshops in different parishes of the country

**No. 17.** Get Marxist-Leninist literature into all schools by September.

**No. 19.** Step up systematic monitoring of all religious manifestation in the state, and position being taken as regard work permit of way-side preachers.

**No. 20.** Open cinemas.

**No. 21.** Start progressive churches (Talk with Nicaragua and Cuba).

Those twelve items I have mentioned, out of 21, should give fair and good indication of the atmosphere which encouraged its production. There is no record that the proposals were discussed or accepted. Nobody can say with any certainty that all the measures mentioned would be executed. But the nature of them do give accurate reflection on the fact that the state was about to strike against the Church. Of course there are other bits of evidence to support this, relating to work permits, radio programmes, etc.

Since September last, I have twice visited several territories in the Caribbean, and each time I have returned thankful to God for the freedom of the press which is enjoyed here, among so many other freedoms. In particular I would single out the freedom for use of the air and the press to proclaim religious views.

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Gleaner MAY 22, 1984

## Six in Grenada charged for 1979 offences

ST. GEORGE'S, May 21  
(CANA

At least six Grenadians, including four people charged for murder in connection with last October's bloody army coup, were today

charged with indictable offences, legal sources said.

The six have been accused of causing grievous bodily harm to Kenneth, Russell and Kennedy Budhlall and

Winston Simon in 1979, shortly after the leftwing New Jewel Movement (NJM) seized power in an armed uprising against the Sir Eric Gairy government.

The Budhlalls were detained in late 1979 by Maurice Bishops' deposed People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) for allegedly being involved in counter-revolutionary activities.

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# Grenada govt okays 211m budget

ST GEORGE'S, May 23, (CANA)

Grenada's interim government has approved a 211 million dollar (1 E.C dollar ; 37 cents U.S) budget for the 1984/85 financial year, 43.5 million dollars less than that for the previous year which was presented by the ousted Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG).

A government statement today said recurrent expenditure had been estimated at 113 million

dollars, with 98 million dollars allocated for capital expenditure.

The Ministry of Construction, charged with completing the island's international airport, is receiving the biggest single slice of the funds — 90 million dollars.

The statement said the government was allocating 33 million dollars for repaying public debts and 16 million dollars for education.

Fifteen million dollars will go to agriculture, 13 million dollars to health and six million dollars to the police force which is being reorganised after last October's political upheaval in which the PRG was ousted in a military takeover by a radical faction of the ruling New Jewel Movement.

The government statement did not say if the interim administration, installed after a U.S.-led invasion that removed the military regime, planned to impose new taxation during the new fiscal year.

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### Three more held by Grenadian police

ST GEORGE'S, May 23,  
(CANA)

Grenada police say they have charged three more people with crimes allegedly committed

during the four-and-a-half year rule of the ousted Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG).

The three, who are

all accused of committing grievous bodily harm, were named as former Commissioner of Prisons Justin Roberts, and Rudolph Ogilvie and Hugh Romain, both ex-army officers who served on the short-lived military council that seized power in last October's coup that toppled the PRG.

Earlier this week, six former PRG political and military officials were charged with causing grievous body harm to and maiming persons picked up as detainees by the former authorities.

Ogilvie is charged along with Ventour for causing harm to an unidentified person in 1979, while Romain and Roberts have been charged together with Pivotte and husbands in connection with a similar act in July 1980.

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# Grenada halts IMF talks

BRIDGETOWN, May 25 (AP)

With foreign aid and new investment boosting Grenada's economy in the wake of the October 25 U.S.-led invasion, the government has halted talks with the International Monetary Fund on reactivating a suspended \$14.1 million (U.S.) loan, Advisory Council chairman Nicholas Brathwaite said here.

The IMF loan was suspended after only two months, when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed October 19 in a bloody military takeover. The assistance would have been provided to Grenada's government over a three-year period.

"We thought it would be better to leave such a decision to the elected government, that will be chosen in general elections later this year," Brathwaite said.

"It may well be that, because we expect the economy to improve further this year, that it might not be necessary for the elected government to enter into discussions with the IMF," he added.

Grenada's then-Finance Minister Bernard Coard said last year that the country owed some \$14 million. The government had invested heavily in infrastructure improvements related to the new international airport, being built with Cuban labor and mostly Cuban funds.

Bishop announced Grenada had received the \$14.1 million IMF loan in September.

After the invasion, the U.S. Agency for International Development, which went into Grenada to administer emergency assistance, said the govern-

ment was to attend Thursday's graduation ceremonies at the regional police training center, said unemployment was being reduced.

Thirty Grenadians who received their diplomas in the ceremonies are among some 200 new policemen hired since November. Brathwaite said the force would be increased to 450 by the end of the year.

In addition, he said, construction would begin soon on two new hotels with a combined total of 550 rooms. Resumption of work on the international airport in July will provide another 300 jobs, he said.

The United States and Canada are providing some \$25 million for the completion of the airport at Point Salines.

Brathwaite said the government's investment committee has received at least 35 applications from potential investors in the United States, Trinidad, Great Britain and Canada.

He said the unemployment situation had become more severe since the October invasion, but was now turning around. In addition to some 2,000 People's Revolutionary Army troops jobless after the military intervention, the provisional government appointed by Governor General Sir Paul Scoon laid off thousands of public employees.

"The unemployment situation is improving," Brathwaite said. "It is better than when we took office on November 15." He was unable to provide figures.

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Cleaner May 26, 1984

MAY 26 1984

## Ex-detainees considering action against authorities

ST GEORGE'S, May 25, (CANA)

Jamaican lawyer Jacqueline Samuels-Brown says some of the former detainees taken into custody following last October's U.S.-led invasion are contemplating legal action against the authorities.

The government released four more people six days ago. A further six are still held without charge.

Samuels-Brown told CANA before leaving for Jamaica that she was in the process of receiving instructions from the former detainees regarding what legal action to take.

She declined to name the persons involved or the type of action under consideration.

But relatives of some of the detainees said suits might be filed seeking compensation for illegal detention and loss of earnings during custody.

Samuels-Brown said defence attorneys would be pursuing the high court writs of **habeas corpus** filed on behalf of the remaining detainees to determine the legality of their detention.

Among them are former Health Minister Christopher de Riggs, as well as Majors Basil Gahagan and Keith Roberts of the military council that seized power in a bloody October coup.

U.S. and Caribbean troops invaded Grenada on October 25 to topple the military after Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and seven other colleagues were killed.

Samuels-Brown said the defence team of lawyers was delighted with the latest move by the Grenada government to release the four detainees.

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The Sunday Gleaner, May 27 1984

## *ID cards for Grenadians*

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada, May 26, CANA:

Grenadians eligible to vote in elections planned for year end will receive identification cards from next week, supervisor of elections Roy Chasteau said.

He also announced that a total of 42,929 persons have been registered to vote and enumeration had been completed in Carriacou and Petit Martinique, two Grenadine ward islands.

Political sources have said elections might be held in November. They would be the first since 1976. Persons who are 18 years old before September 1 are eligible to vote.

Chasteau said those persons who were enumerated when the exercise began at the end of March would definitely be getting their identification cards next week.

He said this would be done in all 15 constitu-

encies by registration officers and it was hoped that the rest of eligible voters would be presented with their cards shortly afterwards.

The official said that of the persons already registered as eligible voters some 30,000 names had been sent for processing in Barbados, one of two English-speaking Caribbean states providing electoral assistance.

He said that in addition to visiting homes to register persons enumerators were also going to playing fields and community centres where most youngsters congregate for social activities.

Chasteau said a "floating enumerator" was posted at the electoral office who responded to persons requesting to be registered.

He added that as long as people who called at the office to be registered were eligible they would be enumerated at a place of convenience and their

names would be placed on the list according to the specific polling division.

The supervisor of elections again appealed to persons eligible to vote to get registered.

"...I think it would really be a disadvantage not to register so I am appealing to them to come forward," he said.

"If they can't see the enumerators or the registration officers they should get in touch with us in the office and we would have them enumerated somehow," Chasteau added.

Earlier in the week, the chairman of the interim government Nicholas Brathwaite said in Barbados that a decision would be taken either in September or October on the date for the elections.

The Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) of deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy won nine of the 15 seats in the last elections in 1976.

Cleaner MAY 27 1984

## Grenada breaks talks with IMF

BRIDGETOWN, (AP):

Grenada, its economy stimulated by increased foreign aid and investment following the October 25, American-led invasion, has broken off talks with the International Monetary Fund on reactivating a suspended 14 million (U.S.) dollar loan.

Grenada Advisory Council Chairman Nicholas Brathwaite, here to attend graduation ceremonies at a police academy, said the IMF loan was suspended when Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was executed October 19 in a bloody military takeover. The assistance would have been provided over a three-year period.

"We thought it would be better to leave such a decision to the elected government that will be chosen in general elections later this year," Brathwaite said.

"It may well be that, because we expect the economy to improve further this year, that it might not be necessary for the elected government to enter into discussions with the IMF."

Former Finance Minister Bernard Coard said last year Grenada was approximately 14 million dollars in debt, having invested heavily in infrastructure improvements related to the new international airport being built with Cuban labour and mostly Cuban funds.

Bishop then announced Grenada had received the 14.1 million-dollar IMF loan in September.

After the invasion, the U.S. Agency for International Development, which went into Grenada to administer emergency assistance, said the government was bankrupt.

Brathwaite said unemployment in Grenada was decreasing, with construction work this summer on hotels and the airport creating hundreds of new jobs.

Gleaner MAY 28, 1984

## U.S. firm gets contract to complete Grenada airport

ST GEORGE'S, May 26, (CANA)

Grenada has awarded a 2.8 million dollar (U.S) contract to an American construction firm to complete work on the half-built Point Salines international airport, the U.S. embassy here announced today.

The agreement was signed yesterday by officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Ida-

ho-based company Morrison-Knudsen International.

Work on the airport which came to a halt following last October's U.S.-led invasion, is expected to resume around the beginning of July. The invasion was prompted by a military coup in which leftist Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was assassinated.

The U.S. embassy said the contract

entails financing the supervision and management of design and construction of sections of the airport to be completed. It also covers provision of construction equipment, materials and services.

The airport project, the biggest undertaken by the ousted Peoples Revolutionary Government (PRG), was being built largely with Cuban assistance, including labour. The Cuban workers were expelled after the invasion.

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# Three Cubans fall into political disfavour over performance in Grenada

By Alfonso Chardy  
HAVANA, May 13  
At least three senior Cuban officials have fallen into political disfavour as a result of their performance during the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada October 25, according to Western diplomatic sources.

The sources identified the disgraced officials as Col. Pedro Tortolo Comas, whom President Fidel Castro dispatched to Grenada on the eve of the invasion; Julian Torres Rizo, then Cuba's ambassador to the island and Jose Joaquin Mendez Cominches, a security and intelligence operative who monitored events in the Eastern Caribbean and Angola.

Hailed as heroes shortly after the invasion, Forolo and Torres now languish in obscure government jobs, while Mendez Cominches believed to have been dismissed or demoted, the sources said.

Sources here discounted rumours, however that the three were in jail or under house arrest. But they said that for several weeks after the invasion all three were warned not to leave the country and were closely watched and frequently interrogated about their roles in the crisis.

"They are not in jail and their lives are not in danger, but their careers certainly appear to have been jeopardized," said a Western European diplomat.

Cuban officials denied that any of the three was or is in trouble, saying only that they continued to work "normally."

Tortolo, 38, is not only privately ostracized by fellow military officers and government officials but also has become the target of national public ridicule, the sources said.

Instead of resisting the invaders, Tortolo reportedly abandoned his position during the fighting and sought refuge at the Soviet Embassy in Grenada.

Tortolo was eventually evacuated to Cuba with about 100 other Cubans. He later disappeared from public view and is now assigned to a provincial military college, the sources said.

"Tortolo became a

very unpopular figure," said a Latin American journalist based in Havana. "People expected him to come back from Grenada as a corpse, not freshly-shaven."

Torres Rizo, 39, has been severely criticized within the Cuban Government for his reporting to Havana from Grenada before and during the invasion, the diplomatic sources said.

Castro publicly rebuked the former ambassador in a January interview with *Newsweek* magazine, criticizing Torres Rizo and the Grenada embassy staff for not warning Havana about the split between Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and political rivals that resulted in Bishop's murder and the invasion.

"It is difficult to understand with all our embassy personnel there that we didn't know the split was taking place," Castro said. "That's our biggest criticism against our political staff, our diplomatic staff and our military cooperation staff. They had absolutely no idea what was happening."

Not only did Torres Rizo not report on the pre-invasion developments but once the military operation began he compounded his mistake by overdramatizing the armed clashes between Cuban and American forces, the sources said.

Two days after the invasion, Torres Rizo cabled Havana that Cuban resistance was "no more" that the last surviving Cuban fighters had wrapped themselves in a Cuban flag and "sacrificed their lives."

The sources said that this message created the erroneous impression that all of the nearly 800 Cubans in Grenada had been slaughtered by American soldiers. Only 24 Cubans died. Most were captured and unharmed.

Since returning to Cuba, the sources said, Torres Rizo has been given a low-level technical post in a ministry, either foreign affairs or interior.

"I do not expect Torres will get another embassy at all," said a knowledgeable foreign diplomatic source in Ha-

vana.

Torres Rizo's American wife, Gail Reed, 35, apparently has not suffered any political damage from the fallout of her husband's problems.

"There seems to be

no problem with Gail," another foreign diplomat said. "It seems that Cuban government officials admire her decision to continue supporting the Cuban revolution despite her husband's

troubles."

Reed reportedly has returned to work with the weekly English-language edition of *Granma*, the Communist Party newspaper, where she worked before her husband was sent to Grenada in 1979.

Sources said she may

also be doing some work for Radio Havana, Cuba's international shortwave radio service.

The situation regarding Mendez Cominches, an officer in the DGI—the Cuban Interior Ministry's intelligence service—is less clear.

MIAMI HERALD