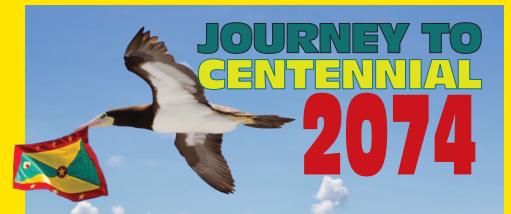


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A Self-Portrait At 50



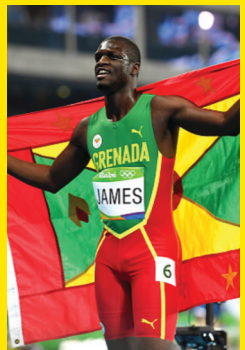
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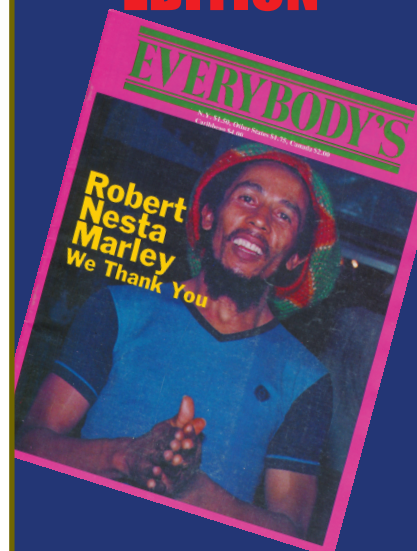
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Congratulations Grenada!

Land of my birth.

From
ANNE RAE ALEXANDER

As we celebrate our Golden
Anniversary, I dedicate this
message in memory of:

ARTHUR M. ALEXANDER, my
husband of Victoria, St. Mark's,



who served in the
Royal Marines.

ANN VIRGINIA

RAE, my mom,

VERONICA RAE

LAURENT, my

sister, Uncle

MATTHEW RAE, brother

ROOSEVELT RAE, U.S.

Airforce and cousin Joseph Rae.

All born in Birchgrove, St. Andrew's.



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Salutes
Grenada, Carriacou &
Petite Martinique
on our nation's
50th Anniversary of
Independence.

In Memory of Eli Peters, headmaster,
St. John's Anglican School



PUBLISHER'S LETTER

Greetings Reader!

For several historical happenings, *EVERYBODY'S* presented a one-
topic edition, such as the passing of Dr. Eric Williams, who led
Trinidad & Tobago into independence, the death of Bob Marley, the
Antigua/Barbuda's 25th Anniversary of Independence, the World Trade
Center attack on 9/11 and the U.S. invasion/rescue mission of Grenada.

I'm confident you will enjoy and be stimulated by sections of this
commemorative edition, whether it is our tourism segment, interviews, the
quiz, women's contributions, or Grenada's journey to independence from
Britain.

Kindly join me in wishing the nation of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite
(Petit) Martinique a happy 50th Anniversary
of Independence. I invite you to vacation on
Spice Island, my birthplace.

Reminiscing about 1951, as a five-to-six-
year-old living on Belvidere Estate, I take
this opportunity to pay tribute to laborers
on this estate and other estates who
struggled for better working conditions and
less exploitation.

Caribbean Americans from various
islands and their offspring compose this
magazine's team. Our first editor was the
late Patricia Boothe from Jamaica, and
our first photographer was the late Ken
Chandler of Trinidad & Tobago. However,
a cadre of Grenadians supported my
ambition to establish a Caribbean-

American publication. To the late Grenadians, Richard "Opee" Holder,
Helen Beatrice Lucas, Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, Matthew Rae and Francis
Redhead, I wish you were here to celebrate with us.

For this edition, photographer Leonard McKenzie and I made two trips to
Grenada, including visiting Carriacou and Petite Martinique. Despite
challenges and disappointments, our team - Lennox Robinson, Winthrop R.
Holder, Marcus & Costline Christopher, Lisda Sawney and Anne Farray -
persevered.

I thank our advertisers.

*Happy Reading! Happy Golden Jubilee to Grenadians
and friends of Grenada!*

Cheers,
Herman



In February 1982 President Ronald Reagan unveiled his
Caribbean Basin initiative. Grenada was excluded. One
Saturday in August '82, upon Reagan's urging, Congress met.
Grenada remained a sticking point and the president needed
Democrats to support the Bill. Congressman Charles Rangel
flew from Washington, D.C. to New York to attend Jamaica's
Independence Ball. He briefed *EVERYBODY'S* Publisher
about the day's happening and his fight to include Grenada in
the package as Rangel's wife listened. Photo Lloyd
Patterson



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Congratulations on 50 years of nationhood and cheers to 50 more!

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SPECIAL ISSUE OBSERVING GRENADA'S 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

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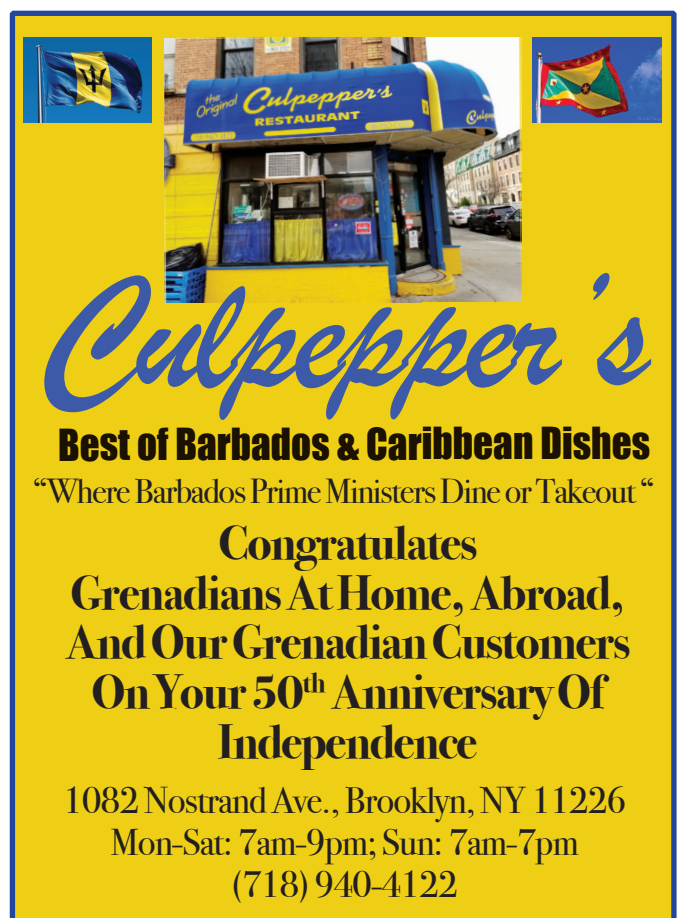
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PRIME MINISTER

DICKON MITCHELL

With Tomorrow's Movers And Shakers



Front Row, L to R: Alina Harper, 7, St. Andrew's RC School; Omari Harper, 9, St. Andrew's RC School; and Nehriah Pierre, 9, St. Andrew's RC School. (Red Shirt): Issa Harper, 3, Mileage Pre-School. Back Row: Xavier Thomas, 13, Presentation Brothers College; Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell; Naeemah Pierre, 4, Mileage Pre-School; and Kaniel Harper, 14, Presentation Brothers College. - Photoshoot, 8am, Friday, September 8, 2023, Prime Minister's office by Leonard McKenzie.

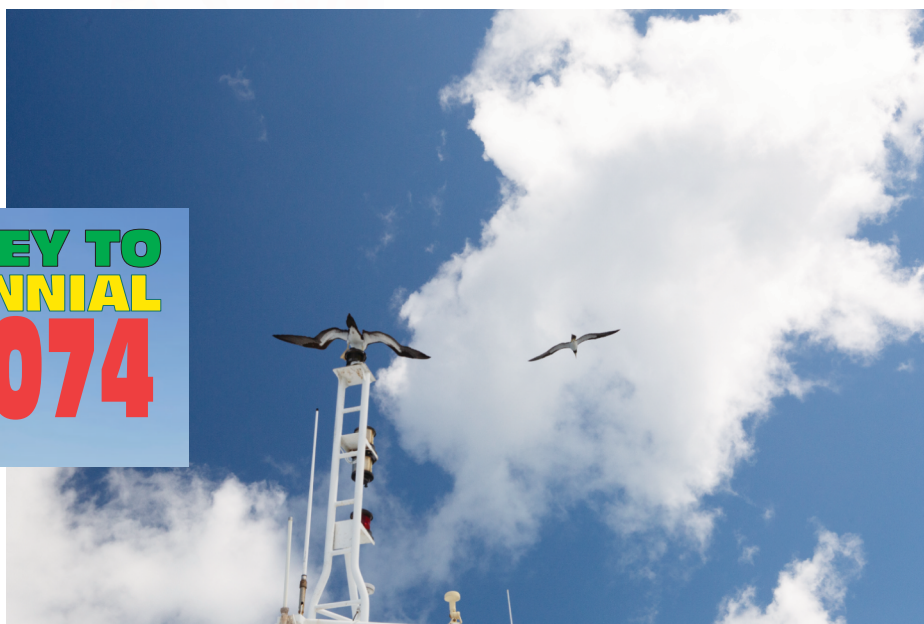
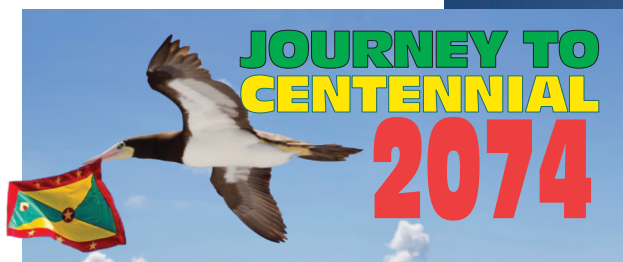
During the next 50 years, today's children of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique will become adults and assume leadership and nation-building responsibilities. In 2074, Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell will be 97, and the children on the cover will be in their 50s and 60s. In the summer of 2012, as EVERYBODY'S planned its Special Edition and concert saluting Trinidad & Tobago on its 50th Anniversary of Independence, Elaine Granderson, a subscriber and nurse residing in New York, sent us a then-and-now-photograph. Days before Trinidad & Tobago achieved Independence, on August 31, 1962, Dr. Eric Williams visited her nursing school. He informed the students that they represent the future of Trinidad & Tobago. Dr. Williams posed with 19-year-old Granderson. She treasured the photograph for 50 years and proudly shared it in 2012 with this magazine's readers.

We hope our children and readers cherish this photo as it envisions a future of unblemished possibilities.



Cover: Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell and children, Governor General Cecile La Grenade, the late Eric Matthew Gairy who led Grenada to independence, Opposition Leader and former Prime Minister Keith Mitchell and Kirani James who gave Grenada its first 3 Olympic medals. (Saturday morning, March 17, 1979, deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy reading what The New York Times reported about him and developments in Grenada.) -Photo Harold Belgrave/EVERYBODY'S





The Osprey is comfy for the Masked Booby.

Logo Rationale And Theme

Grenada Flying to Higher Heights

It was a sunny midmorning on September 8, 2023. At first, some passengers on the top deck of the Osprey thought the birds perched on the Osprey's mast or communication bars were clever enough to hitchhike from Grenada to Carriacou, not knowing they were using the Osprey to forage at sea. The birds immaculately dived into the sea without a trace and moments later emerging with a fish, perhaps a "Grenada jacks," held firmly in their beaks as they flew back to the Osprey's mast. They are the Masked Booby, a beautiful seabird that dwells in warm climates.

EVERYBODY'S selected a Masked Booby, photographed by Leonard McKenzie, for its logo commemorating Grenada's 50th birthday as a nation.

The luxury of the Masked Booby depicts:

- Grenada is flying magnificently into 2074, its centennial, with an educated, dynamic, and healthy population.



A Masked Booby on its way to dive for a fish.

- Grenada, a respected state among nations.
- Grenada, where tranquility and confidence exist.
- Grenada, famous for its culture, authors, poets and playwrights.

By September 8, 2023, this magazine planned to use Grenada's official motto and logo to commemorate its 50th Anniversary of Independence was vanishing. Early in 2023, Grenada boastfully announced that there would be a competition to select its 50th Independence logo and theme. At the

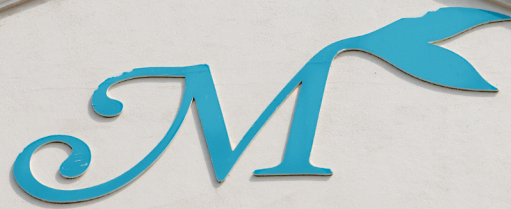
end of September, there was still no word about the contest; therefore, EVERYBODY'S created its logo and theme for its Grenada Independence Special Edition.

Luckily, we did!

A member of the Independence Committee told this magazine that a marketing company made the official Grenada 50th Anniversary of Independence logo and theme unveiled in early November. The contest had disappeared. EVERYBODY's was informed that using the official logo and theme required written permission, the requester had to explain how it would be used, and the requester may have to pay a licensing fee. Too much red tape. Therefore, this magazine decided to use the logo and theme it created in late September.

Concept: Editorial team. Designer: Lennox Robinson. Photographer: Leonard McKenzie. Where: Off Saint Patrick, September 8, 2023.





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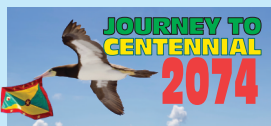
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The Desert



GRENADA

CARRIAC

PETITE

Vacation



The French and British colonizers thought the natural harbor, lagoon and hills were the ideal location to create the island's capital. The French called it Port Louis in honor of the French King; the British expanded the town and renamed it St. George's in the name of King George III.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie





Levera Nature Center is perfect for birdwatchers. On Levera beach, a visitor may be fortunate to see leatherback turtles create nests to lay their eggs. (photo) Islets off Levera and fish drying in the sun.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie

OU

MARTINIQUE

Destination



For visitors who prefer to hike rather than sunbathe on Grenada's romantic beaches, Grenada's interior offers mountain climbing. (Photo) Fédon's Camp, the island's second highest mountain peak, seen from the site of Julien Fédon's home, Belvidere. Upon arrival at Fédon's Camp from Belvidere and Morne Longue, the hiker can descend to Grand Etang Lake.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie

By Leonard McKenzie

Imagine this! One airfare from Europe, North America and other countries to Grenada, gives visitors an opportunity to enjoy three picturesque and populated islands - Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique - and, if time and wallet permits, to sail around islets such as Sandy Island, Sugar Loaf, Green Island, and Calivigny Island.

Thousands of diasporic Grenadians and their offspring are visiting Grenada for the nation's 50th Anniversary of Independence. The tourism season is bringing vacationers. Some vacationers prefer to relax on the beach and sunbathe; others to scuba dive and nature lovers choose to hike to Grenada's pristine mountains.

Last September, I spent five days in Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique preparing this magazine's special edition commemorating Grenada's 50th birthday. That's the kind of assignment most photojournalists dream about.

Arriving at Maurice Bishop International Airport, I was driven directly to a reception at Coconut Beach Restaurant on Grand Anse Beach just in time to enjoy the dazzling sunset, munch on the Spice Island delicious edibles and chat with guests.

Early next morning, when strolling on the three-mile Grand Anse Beach, I joined a group having their daily "Morning Dip" near the All Inclusive Six Star Diamond Spice Island Beach Resort. Many live in the vicinity and accompany friends and family visiting from overseas eager for a swim. Most groups left as the sun gradually appeared and workers began placing chairs and umbrellas that hotel guests will use later when basking in the sun.

Strolling back to Coyaba Beach Resort, a famous hotel owned by Grenadians, I joined guests having breakfast. Before finishing my sumptuous Grenadian breakfast and complimenting the polite waiters, a vehicle was awaiting to take me to the parishes. "I lured you away from beautiful Grand Anse and tranquil sea to take you to our intriguing parishes where you will realize that Mother Nature never sleeps," the driver jokes. He is correct.

About 300 years ago, the French who colonized Grenada created a shortcut, known then and now, as the Grand Etang Main Road. Back in the day, traveling

JOURNEY TO CENTENNIAL 2074

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11



Relaxing on the stern of the Osprey, on its way to Carriacou, one gets a beautiful view of mainland Grenada.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie



The Grand Etang rainforest and Fedon's Camp Mountain Range is a bonanza for hikers.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie

Between Port Louis (St. George's) and La Baye (Grenville) was by sea or tiresome walking, horse-riding, mule-riding and donkey-riding along the coast of Megrin (Saint David).

The French must have appreciated flora and fauna and ignored the zigzagging steep hills and frightening precipices of Grand Etang for choosing the area as a shortcut. Today's visit to the Grand Etang rainforest, its lake, viewing the evergreen Fédon Camp mountain range and birdwatching is an everlasting memory.

In Grenville, the town of Saint Andrew, old Grenadians still call it La Baye, I enjoyed the popular Grenadian lunch – provision consisting of green bananas, blugbo, dasheen, yams, breadfruit, stewed fish, curried okra and pumpkin washed down with mouthwatering Grenada-style ginger beer, mauby and homemade juices.

After driving through vivacious villages, I am awe-struck upon getting a bird's-eye view of Bathway and Levera Beaches, the islets Green and Sandy Islands a stone throw away, and the Grenadines in the far distance. I'm convinced that I'm in paradise and I want to join the swimmers enjoying Bathway before driving to Levera. My next stop in the Parish of Saint Patrick is the town of Sauteurs. The town retained its French name. History buffs may want to visit Leapers Hill where in 1650 the Kalinagos jumped to their death from the steep hill into the sea and rocks far below rather than surrender to French colonizers.

Heading to the Parish of Saint Mark via the Western Main Road, the Caribbean sea glitters in the sunset as if the lush vegetation and colorful houses and shops are not enough to savor. The British renamed the French Parish and Town of Grand Pauvre, Saint Mark and Victoria. The revolutionary leader, Julien Fédon, and his siblings grew up in Grand Pauvre. What are today the Villages of Diamond, Bonair and Waltham were estates owned by Governor Ninian Home who Fédon executed.

Three miles away is the fishing town of Gouyave, Parish of Saint John. Gouyave is the home of Kirani James, the world-famous track and field Olympian, who gave Grenada its three Olympic medals – Gold, Silver and Bronze. Saint John is the home parish of another world-famous personality, the Mighty Sparrow, who was born in the Village of Gran Roi and the Village of Concord is the ancestral home of Formula One

World Champion, Lewis Hamilton.

I returned to the Coyaba at dusk just in time for dinner and to prepare for Carriacou and Petite Martinique.

Weekdays 9:30am, ferry ride from mainland Grenada to Carriacou aboard the Osprey is comfy. The mid-morning sun beams through patches of clouds exposing the sky. My anticipation of a bumpy ride gives way to the excitement of nature's wonders. The approximately two-hour trip makes conversations between nationals and tourists natural. Snacks and beverages are available on the first deck where some travelers are snoozing on comfortable chairs or watching television on a large screen.

Others are on the second deck. Visitors are easily identified with their cameras or cell phones snapping villages and towns on the western side of Grenada and the approaching Grenadines. Seabirds are hitching a ride on the speeding Osprey. They dive for fish and return to the Osprey mast to enjoy their fresh meal. The islands of the Grenadines seem to be floating on the azure Caribbean sea. Each one has its hidden history. Carriacou becomes larger and larger.

Waiting for the Osprey to dock are excited friends, relatives and taxi drivers. Within 15 minutes, I am on the porch of the Mermaid Hotel. As I absorbed the magnificent view and watched children frolicking on the golden sand and jumping into waves, I reminiscenced of my boyhood days in Jamaica when playing on the beach.

That evening the gentle sound of waves was music and the moonlight gleaming on the tranquil Caribbean Sea made me sleep like a contented baby.

On Saturday morning while enjoying my Carriacou-style cocoa tea, fried breadfruit, fried bakes and saltfish with a slice of avocado, I was informed that Leo Joseph who appeared in the first edition of EVERYBODY'S (Jan. 1977) is the Mermaid's owner and he is off the island.

Lincoln Bedeau, versed in Carriacou's history, arrived promptly at 10am to give me a tour of the island courtesy the Grenada Tourism Authority. It did not take me long to realize that everyone in Carriacou knows Lincoln. An island of approximately 13 square miles, population 10,000, and its capital, Hillsborough, consisting of six streets and two avenues, everybody in Carriacou knows each other. They greet each other and visitors regardless of how many times they encounter during the day. I'm convinced that





The fishing town of Gouyave, Parish of Saint John, celebrates June 29, St. Peter's Day or fisherman's birthday, with gusto. Gouyave is the home of Olympian Kirani James and International Soca Monarch Mr. Killa. The Parish is the birthplace of the Mighty Sparrow and ancestral home of British racing driver, Lewis Hamilton.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie

Carriacouans or Kyacks are the friendliest within the nation of Grenada and the entire nation is friendly – Pure Grenada.

Carriacou is indeed the gem of the Caribbean with countless bays, isolated beaches and emerald hills. There are always islands in view when traveling around Carriacou. The challenge is knowing which islands belong to Grenada and the nation of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. A soca and reggae concert staged in Carriacou showcasing regional artists brings fans in fishing boats from neighboring islands. At sunrise fans row back to their respective islands.

When I jokingly told Lincoln that I heard St. Vincent owns part of Carriacou, he laughed and proudly took me on St. Vincent's soil. That part of St. Vincent is so small, you cannot even stand on it. That's another fascinating story buried in Caribbean's history. Another titbit! Back in 1796, British General Sir Ralph Abercromby and his mighty naval fleet anchored off Carriacou. From there, Abercromby dispatched thousands of soldiers and sailors to crush the Carib Rebellion in St. Vincent and the Fédon Rebellion in Grenada.

By midafternoon when I thought there were no more views in paradise, Lincoln brought me to lunch at the Cassada Bay Hotel. What a spectacular view from Cassada! Beautiful houses sprinkled in the lush vegetation across hills and dales and volcanic islands sitting majestically on the blue sea. I was encouraged to have a bowl of Callaloo Soup made from dasheen leaf and boiled with Carriacou-style dumpling, yams and green bananas. Delicious!

Waking up in the stillness of Sunday morning, not even the sound of a vehicle could be heard, except the music of calm waves. Sunday morning in Carriacou is nothing short of healing one's mind. Everyone, especially girls and boys, are immaculately dressed for church.

Taxis and buses are not around to transport me to Windward Village where I will board a passenger boat to Petite Martinique. Suddenly, Lincoln eases the tension; he is taking people to church and he sees me. A fisherman, Jonathan Stanislaus, is walking by and Lincoln encourages him to take me to Petite Martinique in his fishing boat.

While the fisherman swims for his boat anchored a few hundred yards away, I help a French couple fill several ten-gallon containers with pipe water they will need while sailing

to South America. The sea is bumpy from Hillsborough to Petite Martinique. The fisherman has to rev the engine at maximum speed to prevent waves from splashing into the boat. Going to Petite Martinique in this small fishing boat seems unwise; it is quite an adventure. The boat rocks and rolls as if it will capsize. Will my cameras fly into the sea? Will the violent rocking of the boat damage them? Very salted seawater is in my face. The thrill brings back teenage days.

The population of around 700 Petite Martiniquans may have been at church. The hot sun prevents me from completing my ascent to Petite Martinique highest point to view the other side of the island. It is better to stroll on the beach. A bar under a tree is filled with women and men from yachts enjoying cool refreshments. The experienced Stanislaus has already determined I'll be at the bar to quench my thirst; he is there awaiting me.

Back in the 18th century, Petite Martinique was an estate owned by a Frenchman Honoré Philip. He married a woman of color. One of their sons, Joachim Philip, joined the Julien Fédon Rebellion and was captured on Petite Martinique in 1808. The British hanged him in the St. George's Marketplace but a sister supported the British. Descendants of that French-Grenadian family are in Trinidad.

At 5am on Monday morning Bedeau arrived at the Mermaid to take me to the Osprey. "Be back in Carriacou in February for our carnival and then for our Big Drum Dance and regatta," he reminded me. Promptly at 6am the Osprey departed for Grenada with passengers who work in Grenada; during the day, the other travelers will fly to the Americas, Europe and other destinations. My flight to New York was 3:45pm allowing me to explore St. George's and shop for spices. Isn't Grenada the Isle of Spice?

Yes! One airfare will take you to mainland Grenada. For less than US\$100 you can sail to Carriacou and Petite Martinique in style and comfort.

*****Do you wish to be a member of Grenada's 473 Connect organized by the Grenada Tourism Authority? The program has incentives for Grenadians living in the diaspora, their offspring and friends to visit the Spice Island. Contact the Grenada Tourism Authority for details.**



The Mermaid Beach Hotel

Your Home In Carriacou



A view from The Mermaid's balcony.

Photo-Leonard McKenzie

By Leonard McKenzie and Damila Philip

Carriacou is a hidden thirteen-square-mile gem and within its core is The Mermaid Beach Hotel & Callaloo Restaurant. For visitors planning to spend a day on Petite Martinique, an island two miles to the north, and return to Carriacou in the evening, The Mermaid Hotel is the ideal place to stay. Carriacou and Petite Martinique, referred to as “the cradle of culture,” are part of Grenada. The two islands boast about their rich culture, the enamoring spell on visitors to their shores, breathtaking views, unspoiled ecological terrestrial systems, fantastic diving, powerful heritage sites, and an undeniably loving people.

The Mermaid Beach Hotel and Callaloo Restaurant & Bar majestically stands on a sugar-coated beach in the heart of Hillsborough, Carriacou’s capital. The musical sound of gentle waves heard in every room gives guests the pleasure of falling asleep to this

soothing symphony. The balcony and deck above the beach provide a panoramic view of sunset, Union Island, Sandy Island, Jack Adan, and Mabouya Island, all seemingly a stone’s throw away floating on the turquoise Caribbean Sea.

Nature lovers may prefer The Mermaid’s rooms facing the lush tropical forest, evergreen hills and valleys.

True, though The Mermaid is not Sandals those honeymooners frequent, it also has a romantic touch. There is a bridal suite, and the unspoiled beach is small, affording privacy. In the evening, lovers can relax in the bar’s intimate atmosphere sipping The Mermaid secret concoctions before going to their marital bed. The Mermaid is the perfect place for newlyweds seeking quietness and privacy.

The Mermaid’s team makes the 22-room hotel exceptional. They are welcoming, pleasant and helpful. A testament to this hospitality is the many repeated guests; some of whom have

been patronizing the establishment since its opening in 2015.

Today’s holiday seekers desire local dishes and The Mermaid’s cooks are ready to provide delicious meals consisting of local products or brought from its sister island, Grenada. The Callaloo Restaurant & Bar serves a variety of seafood conch (lambi), king fish, snapper, jacks, shrimp and lobster. Organic fruits and vegetables only. Its fish broth is a classic consisting of dumplings, plantain, sweet potatoes, other edibles and spice. Since Carriacou is renowned for its pigeon peas soup, the Callaloo Restaurant serves it too. Guests dine on the spacious deck directly above the beach.

Suppose you’re going to Carriacou for its carnival, dubbed Kayak Mas, Monday and Tuesday before Ash Wednesday or its Regatta on the first weekend of August! Okay, you will experience something unique, exhilarating with a touch of African and Scottish history. Actually, there are five

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Photo-Leonard McKenzie

The ruins of the ancestral home of the late Basil Paterson, the first Black VP of the National Democratic Party and first Black New York State Secretary of State and his son, former NY Governor David Paterson. Father and son were born in NY. The Paterson family lives on the compound.



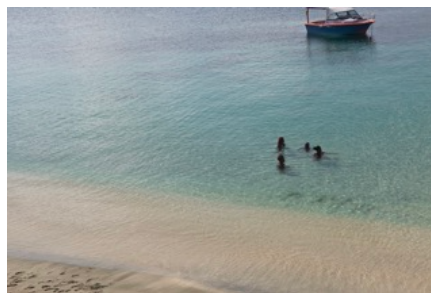
Photo-Leonard McKenzie

Madame Pierre, Petite Martinique largest village.

major annual events. The three-day Carriacou Maroon and String Band Music Festival is fabulous. The drumming, dancing, foods and songs reflect the island's rich West African heritage. Love corn! The Corn Festival provides sumptuous dishes and drinks made from corn. The year ends with the Parang Festival at Christmas when, at nights, groups go from village to village colorfully dressed, caroling and musicians playing and singing traditional Spanish music. The Mermaid is the perfect place to stay for whatever event and time of the year you choose.

Carriacou is one of the few Caribbean islands where anthropologists directly trace its people to tribes and regions in West Africa. Observing and participating in the Big Drum Dance is a cultural centerpiece. For almost his entire life -70 plus years - Leo Joseph, the proprietor of The Mermaid, has been the backbone of cultural and sporting events in Carriacou.

The unassuming Joseph is one of Grenada's most vaunted patriotic sons. Indeed, Carriacou has made an oversized contribution to the state of Grenada, Carriacou, and Petite Martinique, giving the nation two prime ministers and the famous Canute



From Mermaid's balcony.

Caliste, naïve painter, boat builder and musician. Leo Joseph is among this coterie of gifted patriots.

An immigrant to New York, Joseph was a member of the Grenada Benevolent Association and Grenada's first steelpan orchestra in Brooklyn, Carib Masquerade Steel Orchestra. During the 1970s, the band competed in panoramas organized by the West Indian American Day Carnival Association. On July 4, 1976, the 200th birthday of the U.S., Joseph and Carib Masquerade played near Federal Hall in Manhattan where George Washington was sworn into office on April 30, 1789. After the Bicentennial Day events, hundreds of Americans, and a WCBS-TV crew, followed the band across the Brooklyn Bridge into Brooklyn as it rendered in Caribbean tempo, and the crowd singing,

"America the Beautiful/God Bless America." Joseph's wife, Norma, was with the band on the truck.

Disco music and disco parties came of age in the 1970s. Dubbing himself Dr. Wax, Joseph became a well-known disco DJ in Caribbean Brooklyn and he rented his Flamingo Inn, a spacious dancehall, to other promoters and DJs.

He resurrected the Big Drum Dance in Carriacou and performed in it as a drummer, dancer and financier while asking the late Winston Fleary to undertake the role of director, manager and promoter. They organized the Big Drum Nation in Brooklyn which sponsored singers and dancers from Carriacou to perform in the U.S. and England.

Carriacou is renowned for making fishing boats that can hold two or three fishermen, but it is also famous for building passenger vessels. Unsurprisingly experienced in boat building and racing, Joseph is a fixture in Carriacou's annual Regatta.

The skills of carpentry and house building Joseph honed in Carriacou made him successful in the real estate industry in New York. Real estate developers, agents, brokers, and contractors have sought Joseph's expertise. For the prudent Joseph, the money he earns need not remain in





Carib Masquerade Steel Orchestra competing in Brooklyn's Panorama, Brooklyn Museum Grounds, Labor Day weekend, 1975. Third from left is Leo Joseph. Photo-Ken Chandler



New York banks or invested in the Big Apple. Why not use some of it to help develop Carriacou?

And he is doing that. Young people in Carriacou speak favorably of him. He offers them employment. He invests his hard-earned fortune in different industries across Carriacou. A short distance from The Mermaid is Carriacou Health Services, one of two state of the art medical facilities Joseph

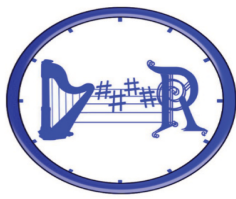
and his associates developed. Joseph credits his beautiful and judicious wife as the impetus for his accomplishments. A vacation at The Mermaid is pleasurable. Visitors adore the creative architecture. The hands-on Joseph designed The Mermaid Beach Hotel & Restaurant on the water's edge of a gorgeous beach.

**To get to The Mermaid, Carriacou, you have the option of traveling with*

one of the 3 passenger boats from Grenada - The Osprey Lines, The Dolly C, or Tyrell Bay Express. You can also fly with SVGAir from Grenada and St. Vincent.

The Mermaid: Hillsborough, Carriacou: (473) 443-8286 – (473) 443-8287;

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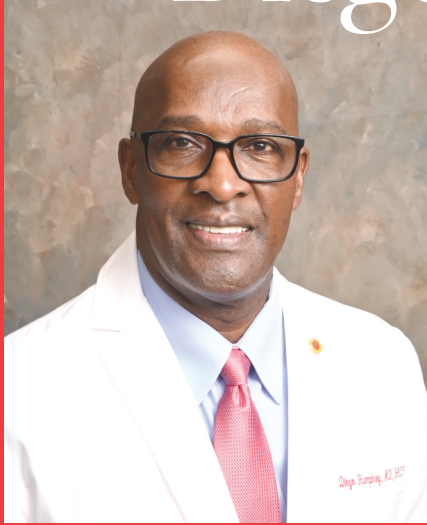
Muskogee, Oklahoma

Congratulations Grenada Our Golden Anniversary Of Independence

Thank You Bernice Humphrey, My Mom!

Thank You Rev. Melvin & Joy Schaper!

Thank You Grenada!



Salute To Rev. Melvin & Joy Schaper



On Grenada's Golden Anniversary, I pay tribute to Bro. and Mrs. Schaper, founders of St John's Christian Secondary School. Rev. Schaper holds a special place in my heart. In 1972, my mother, Bernice Humphrey, brought me to SJCSS where I saw the blessed light that lit the path to my profession as a cardiologist. Because of you: I am proud to have donated over \$7,000 USD towards the installation of a smart board for one of the classrooms, materials for maintaining and upgrading the school building and tuition assistance for students. Because of you: We, the proud alumni of SJCSS will always remember:

‘THY WORD IS A LIGHT’ GOD BLESS!”

Recognition Of Joanna Humphrey



GREEN HEART

Through the vision of Dr. Diego S. Humphrey Green Heart was organized in Grenada to screen citizens for heart and cardiovascular diseases with on the site testing using modern portable equipment.



“I recognize Joanna Humphrey, my sister, for her valuable contribution towards Nursing and Mental Health Services in Grenada. She also assists people in the community with financial aid and the development of their social wellbeing. Ms. Humphrey was recognized for her outstanding and selfless contribution to people in the community by management of the First Caribbean International Bank Unsung Heroes Program award in 2005. She was instrumental in ensuring people in the community have access to preventive Primary Health Care and Cardiology services for early diagnosis and interventions. Thanks for your help with the Green Heart Mobile Clinic.”

Grenada In 2024



For independence, Premier Eric Gairy replaced the Statehood flag. The Grenada flag, designed by Antony C. George, is one of the most colorful flags at the U.N.



NATIONAL FLOWER
Bougainvillea



NATIONAL BIRD
Grenada Dove.



NATIONAL TREE
Nutmeg



GRENADA – The nation comprises several islands. Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique are the largest.

SIZE – 344 sq km

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE – King Charles III; represented by Governor General Cecile La Grenade (since 2013).

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT - Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell (since June 24,2022).

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION – Keith Mitchell (since June 24,2022).

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH - Bicameral Parliament consists of Senate (13 seats; members appointed by the governor general - 10 on the advice of the prime minister and 3 on the advice of the leader of the opposition party; members serve 5-year terms).
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (15 seats; members directly elected by the people in single-seat constituencies by simple majority vote to serve 5-year terms).

CAPITAL – St. George's.

POPULATION – Approximately 114,000.

LANGUAGE – English.

INDEPENDENCE – February 7, 1974.

CURRENCY – Eastern Caribbean Dollar (XCD).

ECONOMY – Mainly Tourism and Agriculture.



THE COAT-OF-ARMS

NATIONAL SOUP/BROTH
Jack's Broth (1938, the first Grenada calypso recorded)

NATIONAL COLORS
Red, yellow and green.

NATIONAL DISH
Oil Down

NATIONAL MOTTO
Ever Conscious of God We
Aspire, Build and Advance as
One People

NATIONAL ANTHEM
*Hail Grenada, land of ours
We pledge ourselves to thee
Heads, hearts and hands in unity
To reach our destiny
Ever conscious of God
Being proud of our heritage
May we with faith and courage
Aspire, build, advance
As one people, one family
God bless our nation.
Written by Irva Merle Baptiste Blacket;
Arranged by Louis Masanto*



REMEMBERING THE 20TH CENTURY FORRESTER AND RUSH FAMILIES

THEY
CONTRIBUTED TO
MAKE POSSIBLE,
FEBRUARY 7, 2024

“In Memory Of The Forrester Family Of Chantilly Estate, Chantilly, St. Andrew’s And The Rush Family Of Grand Fond Estate, Paraclete, St. Andrew’s We The Descendants Of Both Families Bestow Congratulations To Grenada On Their 50th Independence Anniversary.

We The Grandchildren Of Marcus Forrester, Known As “The Midnight Lion And Network Negotiator” And Mabel Beatrice AnneMae Courtney-Forrester, Indigenous Herbalist, As Well As The Children Of Ethelyn Edna Forrester-Rush, “Sharp Shooter” And Robert Macdonald Rush, Aka: “MacRush” Are Thrilled Grenada Is Moving Forward In Promoting Investments, Peace, And Restoring The Agricultural Sector With Organic Farming To Keep The Population Healthy.

We Do Hope As Grenada Moves Into The 21st Century It Will Honor Our Ancestors Passion Held Since The 1800s. Their Deep Environmental Concern For Its Waters And Giving Grenadians Free Access To All Bodies Of Water Fresh And Salt Was Demonstrated In Our Monthly Gatherings Celebrating Life At Beaches, Lakes, Ravines, Rivers And Waterfalls. Water Access Played An Intricate Part Of Our Identity Then And Now For It Is The Foundation Of Our Intangible Culture, Heritage And Spiritual Systems Which We Believe Is A Human Right To All Grenadians And Those Of Us In The Diaspora Community Reconnecting Back To Our Ancestral Homeland.



Marcus Forrester.



Mabel B. Annemae Courtney-Forrester.



Children of Marcus & Mabel Annmae Forrester (Sitting L to R): Gloria Forrester-Short, Clifton Forrester, Cecilia Forrester-DeGale-Edwards (Standing L to R): George Forrester, Ethelyn Forrester-Rush, Eileen Forrester-Orgais, Frederick “Irie” Forrester, Doris Forrester-Carter, Linda Forrester Job and Thomas “Tom” Forrester.



Robert Macdonald Rush.



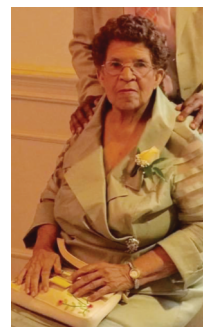
Robert Macdonald Rush & Ethelyn Forrester Rush.



Ethelyn Forrester-Rush And Wilhemina Aice Edgar



Trina Courtney-George and Bambooz Courtney, (Sitting) Great Grandma Francis, Baby Telly George.



Ethelyn Edna Forrester.



Ethelyn Edna Forrester.

Thank you
Grenada for The
Foundational
Years!
Our Lives were
Blessed with your
Rich Culture,
Heritage and
Spirituality from
Our Ancestors.



July 4, 2022, 10:49am: Governor General Cécile La Grenade appoints former Prime Minister Keith Mitchell as Leader of the Opposition. – Photo Leonard McKenzie

Governor General Cécile La Grenade Representing King Charles III

Governor General Cécile La Grenade represents King Charles III. Charles III is the King of Grenada. In 2013, Queen Elizabeth II appointed Dame La Grenade. Her Excellency is a direct descendant of French-Grenadian Louis La Grenade who sided with the British during the Fédon's Rebellion, 1795-1796. Her late father, Allan La Grenade, was an Inspector of Schools during the 1950s-60s. She is a close relative of the late Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

Hoping for a person-to-person interview with the Governor General, proposed questions covering various topics were sent to Dame La Grenade but she preferred to issue this statement.

“Heartfelt greetings to you as we mark this great milestone in our history—50 years as an independent nation.

In recent years, our independence celebrations have been filled with fun and festivities, as we rightfully demonstrate our patriotism and pride as a sovereign country.

However, this patriotism and pride stand in contrast to our very first independence celebrations on February 7, 1974.

As a young Natural Science student during my first year at the St Augustine Campus of The University of the West Indies, I clearly recall the political turmoil of that period. On the night of February 7, 1974, our national flag was hoisted in a country enveloped in darkness. Grenada was paralyzed by a

strike, which left us with no electricity to mark that auspicious occasion.

We have indeed come a long way since!

Grenada has indeed made tremendous strides and achieved success in many areas over the past 50 years.

As we reflect on our country's development over the past five decades, we must commend our leaders for their vision and foresight that have enabled our country to become a model in our beautiful Caribbean region.

Sir Eric Gairy's vision to establish St George's University (SGU) in the 1970s, the first decade of our independence, has proven to be one of the most economically sound projects ever undertaken. Today, SGU accounts for roughly 20 percent of our country's Gross Domestic Product. Our International Airport, which was opened with great fanfare in 1984, quickly became Grenada's gateway to the world, facilitating the smooth travel of many Grenadians in the diaspora to their homeland, which in turn boosted investment in Grenada's development in a host of areas. This airport has also been a great boon for our tourist industry, one of the main pillars of our economy. Our cruise ship port, which opened in 2005, has provided a means of livelihood for our tourist vendors, who by and large are women, taxi drivers, tour operators, restaurants and tourist shops. Our athletic and cricket stadia have enabled our young people to become world-class athletes and sports men and women. We need only

think of sportsmen and women such as Alleyne Francique, Junior Murray, Kirani James, Lindon Victor, Afi Fletcher and Anderson Peters, among others, who have distinguished themselves on the world stage and stirred great pride in the hearts of their fellow Grenadians. The ready access by our young people to an improved education system bodes well for our country's future growth and development.

We have accomplished so much in these short 50 years!

As we celebrate our golden jubilee, let us pause for a moment to reflect on the true meaning of independence. Independence signifies freedom to chart one's own course and shape one's own destiny.

Success is never linear. Over the past 50 years, we have, like any other nation, faced challenges in our efforts to chart our own way forward. However, we have consistently managed to emerge from these challenges as a more vibrant, resourceful and resilient people.

As our young nation prepares for the next 50 years, let us all be proud of our collective achievements, both at home and in the diaspora, and prepare ourselves to face the inevitable challenges that lie ahead as one family, ever conscious of God, proud of our heritage, united in heart and mind. Happy 50th Independence Anniversary to all!

*Cécile La Grenade, GCMG, OBE, PhD, DSc
Governor General”*



What Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell Envisions In 2074

Time did not permit for a one-on-one interview after Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell and the children did the photoshoot for the cover. He had other appointments and the EVERYBODY'S team had to board the Osprey at 9am bound for Carriacou. The Prime Minister's office suggested emailing the questions. Here are the questions from EVERYBODY'S publisher and the Prime Minister's answers:

QUESTION: On Grenada's 50th Anniversary of Independence (1974-2024,) what is your message to Grenadians abroad, their offspring and non-Grenadians?

ANSWER: To you, Grenadians residing abroad, your offspring and friends, the entire nation and I want you to celebrate this milestone in Grenada's history. It is a year-long celebration and we look forward to welcoming and celebrating with you. If you are unable to come home, we invite you to participate in independence events organized by nationals and their friends in your community. Remember, Grenadians are Grenadians wherever we are, in Grenada or in the Diaspora. Let's celebrate!

For the offspring of Grenadians, we want you to learn about your heritage, the history of your parents and grandparents place of birth and their contributions. In spite of numerous challenges and disappointments, they also contributed towards developing our island into a nation.

There's an opportunity for you in the diaspora to continue developing Grenada during the next 50 years. We look forward to partnering with you and to solicit your talents so that 50 years from now another generation of Grenadians can benefit from the independence, the freedom, the



democracy and the values we cherish. I take this opportunity to thank you for the support you are lending to my administration.

Q: Did you envision that you will be the Prime Minister of Grenada on the nation's golden jubilee?

A: No, I did not envisage that I will be the Prime Minister of Grenada when Grenada celebrates its 50th Anniversary. To be honest, I never really envisage being the Prime Minister of Grenada until really getting involved in politics. It was not something that I had as a personal goal or career, but I always wanted to contribute and be involved in my community and in my country's development and growth. And so, I feel humbled. I feel particularly honoured to be the Prime Minister at this time and I want to take the opportunity to express my profound gratitude and appreciation to the many Grenadians, both within Grenada who voted for the National

Democratic Congress and those outside of Grenada who encouraged others to vote for us so that we would have the change in administration that has put me in this treasured position as Prime Minister on our 50th anniversary of independence.

Q: You are the first prime minister who was not born when Grenada achieved independence. (This magazine, launched on Jan. 3, 1977, is older than you). Excluding what you may have read as a student, an adult, and as a history teacher, what did your parents, other family, villagers and elders who witnessed the independence days of February 1974 tell you?

A: To be honest, I did not have many conversations with my immediate family who had been privy to and who had been alive when Grenada got its independence. To a large extent, the conversations were with strangers or the wider community as a whole, and the stories were generally the same. I think people recognized that independence was ushered in with some controversy and some level of social instability, as well as opposition to the idea of Grenada becoming independent. And not so much to the idea of it being independent, but the idea of becoming independent under the Father of the Nation because of the political challenges we had at the time. But outside of that, I think we generally welcomed the occasion. Many who witnessed it, in their conversations with me about it, said it was an awesome moment. In addition, Grenada was the first of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States to obtain its independence.

Q: You are doing a 30-second soundbite for worldwide TV and

Continued On Page 24





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Continued From Page 22

social media and you are asked to summarize and evaluate 50 years of independence. What will you say?

A: In summarizing Grenada's 50 years of independence, I think, for me, it is really awesome for a small nation to be able to have the opportunity to chart its course, to chart its destiny. It is a tremendous opportunity and privilege. And this is not something that I would want to trade for anything. So, for me, I would say a job very, very well done. And it signifies that size does not matter and size is not your destiny. And despite your size, you can shape your own course within a global environment.

Q: Young Grenadians consist of a very large part of the population. What are your government's plans to ensure that the youth of today will have an almost utopia Grenada when they become adults and assume leadership?

A: Well, I don't know that utopia is attainable, unless you're in heaven, but I think we need to ensure that the next generation of youth in Grenada have the opportunities they deserve to be global citizens. That means ensuring that our education system is robust, that it is flexible, that it is adaptable, and it suits the needs of a modern society. So, things like ensuring that our students are multi or bilingual, ensuring that they don't just have academic skills or academic education, but that they have a wide exposure to the skill sets that are absolutely necessary for society to continue to function, whether it is in plumbing, electrician, coding, digitization, the use of technology, renewable energy, those are some of the things that our education system absolutely must focus on.

And then, I think the other aspect would be ensuring that our food security is taken seriously and enhanced. If you do not have the ability to have some form of security, then, you become an extremely vulnerable country, especially in a world where global trade is so crucial. So, it is very,

very important that we pay attention to food security and that we invest in our food security and give our youth the opportunities to secure their future that way.

And then, the third aspect will be renewable energy, to make sure that we again have energy security by investing in renewables, and making sure that we have some control over the energy situation in Grenada. If we remain completely susceptible to what happens in the world context when it comes to our energy needs, then we become very vulnerable and that is a risk that we certainly need to minimize. So, investing in renewable energy is the third aspect that we need to focus on.

Q: Grenada was regarded as the principal advocate for Caribbean integration. T.A. Marryshow and William Galwey Donovan made the list of EVERYBODY'S Magazine top 100 Caribbean personalities of the 20th century (1999-Century Ending Edition) as leaders for constitutional reforms. What role is Grenada playing to advance Caribbean integration? Will Grenada ever be recognized again as the leader of that effort?

A: I think the role that Grenada is playing, and will continue to play, when it comes to regional integration is leading by example both in terms of our advocacy and in terms of our actions. As Prime Minister of Grenada, and as a citizen of Grenada and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM,) I am a firm believer in regional integration. It, therefore, means the onus is on us to ensure that we lead by action. In some instances that means taking baby steps with our immediate neighbours, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, and the other OECS countries. I believe once we can continue to deepen and foster greater integration at the OECS level, it will certainly then move down to the CARICOM level.

From our perspective, our advocacy will be key, the actions we take to back it will be key. When it comes to things like intra-regional travel, Grenada has been advocating under my stewardship

for improved and less stressful service. Regional travel doesn't just include air travel, it also includes sea travel and opening up all maritime spaces. For example, Grenada and St. Vincent are actively engaged in looking at creating what we call one open marine space that would allow yachts and charters, boats, fishing vessels to be able to move freely between these two ports. This action will benefit Caricom. The truth is, our focus is not on being seen as a leader of Caribbean integration, our focus should really be on ensuring that Caribbean integration happens, and we cannot do that by ourselves. We need all of our partners in the region to do the same. It's more important to ensure that we are all on the same page and marching in the same direction on this issue.

Q: After UN Secretary General António Guterres term expires, will Grenada actively lobby for Barbados Prime Minister Mia Mottley to succeed him?

A: If the Honorable Mia Amor Mottley offers herself for the post of Secretary General of the United Nations, then I suspect most developing countries will support her; there is no point paying too much attention to it; it is a hypothesis. It really depends on whether she makes that decision. And if she makes that decision then I am prepared to give her my government's support. Certainly, support from me and support from Grenada will be guaranteed. And I expect to see the same from Caricom, African states and other nations. We accept that she has really been a tremendous source of inspiration, a tremendous source of leadership for developing countries, for black countries, in particular, and for countries that are led by women.

Q: At fourteen, in 1959, I witnessed carnival in "Town" - Queens Park - for the first time when a masquerade band portrayed Fidel Castro seizing power in Cuba on January 1, 1959. In 1962, some masters at the Grenada Boys' Secondary School nervously told us about the Cuban Missile Crisis - the possibility of U.S.

VALENCIA BARTHOLOMEW, BOWIE, MD

Hail Grenada, The Land Of My Birth! Congratulations On 50 Years Of Independence.

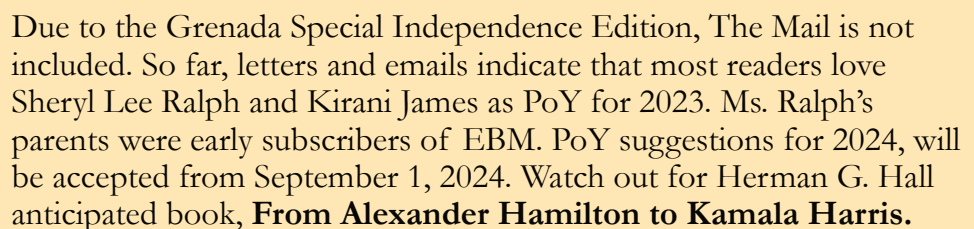
Let Us Continue To Grow This Beautiful Nation.



We are not isolated; we are not alone. This is the view that is shared by the vast majority of the countries of the

A: Well, I mean the question of why Grenada is not a republic is a rhetorical question. Grenada was a colony of the United Kingdom. The United Kingdom is a monarchy, and so our historical-political institutions clearly took the form of a monarchy. The constitution was handed to us, to a larger extent, by the British, and that constitution clearly modeled itself under the British political system, which has a monarchy and that explains why Grenada isn't a republic. Having become an independent state, we do have the opportunity to change our political system, but the constitution that we have, requires there to be significant consensus and almost unanimity in changing the constitution. It is not that easy to engineer fundamental constitutional and legal political change to the institutions in the country. For Grenada to become a republic, it will certainly require joint action by all the political parties to agree that this is a road we wish to go and to agree the mechanisms by which we wish to do so. If that can happen and the majority of the population is in favour of republicanism then I'm sure it will happen. But I want to emphasize that at the end of the day, it is a decision for the citizens of the country as to whether we keep the government's system which has a monarch as the head of state or whether we move to a government system which does not have a monarch as the head of state.

I also envisage a Grenada where Grenadians are proud to be Grenadians, where Grenadians continue to be global citizens and continue to play their part in the advancement of mankind. I envisage a Grenada that is rich culturally, that continues to stand its own ground when it comes to its cultural traditions and its way of life, by preserving a lot of the historical artifacts that shaped our history. And a Grenada that continues to produce extraordinary people who could take on extraordinary accomplishments and can achieve fantastic things on the world stage, very much in the veins of Kirani James and Jennifer Hosten and Maurice Bishop, etcetera. I envisage a Grenada where education remains a universal right for all its citizens, where healthcare remains a universal right for all its citizens, a Grenada where the infrastructure is resilient and can sustain the way of life of Grenadians. A Grenada that is fair, that is prosperous and where the next generation of Grenadians feel satisfied that they can remain right here in Grenada and continue to have a fantastic life.



Keith Mitchell Opposition Leader

“Do something positive for your country”

For this Special Edition of *EVERYBODY'S*, Journalist Nancy McGuire, interviewed His Majesty's Leader of the Opposition and former Prime Minister Keith Mitchell. Excerpts:

Q: On the 50th Anniversary of Grenada's Independence, in your capacity as Leader of the Opposition, and as prime minister for nearly half of those 50 years, what is your message for Grenadians abroad and their offspring?

A: My message is for each of us as Grenadians, wherever we are, to always remember the country of our birth. Always remember that those of us who reach certain stages in life with an element of success, should use our experiences to help others in their path going forward in their own lives. Particularly, if we are a success story, we know the challenges we met and we know the difficulties that made us. Sometimes we forget where we came from. We should remember the little spice country that gave us life; therefore, we must do what we can to further advance the development of our country. That's why I urge Grenadians, at home and abroad, whatever your views – religious, cultural diversity differences, your political differences – do not allow differences to get in the way of an opportunity to do something positive for your country.

Q Did you envision that you would be Leader of the Opposition and not Prime Minister on Grenada's 50th Anniversary of Independence?

A: No! I was looking forward to the 50th as the period of my swan song, the ending of my period of service. So, I expected to win the last election. The 50th comes about two years afterwards. It is a good time to celebrate with the country in my capacity as Opposition



Leader, as a former prime minister and as a Grenadian.

Q: Where were you? What were your thoughts when Grenada was granted Independence on February 7, 1974?

A: I was in Washington DC. You will recall the upheavals at the time; the New Jewel Movement was at its height of activities and Gairy had some difficulties in convincing some people that independence was good for the country. In everything we saw then, and we see an element of that today, that something is good if someone likes it because of who is involved, and it's not good if you do not like the person. Gairy had people who personally disliked him. He had weaknesses, like I did, and like anybody in government will have. But those who opposed him would not give him credit.

Independence was good in their view if they were in charge, but Gairy was in charge so it was not good. That was a fundamental error.

Q: Did it make you happy that Grenada achieved Independence?

A: Certainly! That was key, as far as I was concerned. We had to be independent and get away from the colonial control of our country. Everybody should have that wish. I don't see how anyone could say you

don't want independence in anything. You have a sporting team; you want to avoid as much outside influence as possible. That's life. Being independent, whatever the situation, is fundamental.

Q: How would you summarize and evaluate 50 years of Independence in 30 seconds?

A: We have come a long way. There were trials and tribulations and there were lots of successes. I think we are maturing as a people and learning from the mistakes of the past and looking towards a brighter future.

Q: Young Grenadians consist of a large part of the population. What are the differences between the youth of today with those of your generation?

A: For one, in our time the family structure was far more intact, more disciplined than we have it today. The young people are growing up in an environment where the respect for authority, the control by parents and family members on your own life, the guidance that you receive is not as pronounced as it was. That's a natural thing. I'm not sure that it is necessarily bad or good, it is just different. Some would call it bad; some would call it good. But, I think the most significant

difference is the impact of the technological revolution on people. The young people now are faced with so many things that can, in fact, interfere with how they see life and how they see their own society and family. And, the social media has its positives but it can create tremendous problems for young people.

Q: What was your most rewarding experience as Prime Minister?

A: I would say the most rewarding thing of my primeministership is the impact it has had on Grenadians of the lower strata in society. When I meet people and they say 'you remember me, you helped me to reach where I am' and they tell me their stories; that is what makes me feel good. To me the biggest impact is the feeling that I made a contribution to help a lot of people who, without that support, would not have an opportunity for a better life. That is the human factor. The other things are materialistic and can affect the human factor, human behavior, but the impact on people is fundamental.

Q: What was your lowest point as Prime Minister?

A: That briefcase thing was the lowest point and very unfortunate because it was regional and international. How tough it was! If I wasn't a tough person to be falsely accused of something and to stand in public audiences. Here in Grenada, it was easier, but to go abroad as this accusation was all over the place like I am some kind of idiot who would walk around Europe with a briefcase that can't close because it had \$500,000. The sad thing was how many people believed it. One thing you must know in life, you will never get everybody to be happy with you on any issue. What you have to be concerned about is the majority of people. You have to be satisfied that the vast majority of people know the truth. Now, anybody mention briefcase, some people laughing so you can't worry about it. People say all kinds of things.

Q: Why is Grenada not a republic?

A: The initiative has not been taken, but I assume that is something that might be on the cards. If and when is

the question, as sometimes you have the best idea and it is necessary to take the initiative but if you don't get buy-in from people it fails. So, you just don't go out and make a decision and expect people to drink it. It's not whether something is bad or good but how it is sold and that's the key.

Q: How do you envision Grenada on February 7, 2074?

A: A country that has grown and matured. You can't make excuses for mistakes when you are 50 years old, compared to 10 or 15 years. You have used the changing world conditions for the benefit of the country. Now, look at the revolution in communications. In 50 years, we might be talking differently, talking star wars. I'm sure that in 50 years' time there will be Grenadians who can say I have been to the moon; I've been to mars. Hopefully we will have elevated the productivity of our people, with more unity among our population and less of these personality cult issues and differences that we allow to guide us today.

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Dreams and Aspirations During Next Fifty Years

Putting together this special edition, Nancy McGuire asked a sprinkling of citizens the following questions: "In approximately 50 words, how do you imagine Grenada in 2074?" For preteenagers she asked: "Will you help develop your nation?"



**ALMA FORSYTH,
PARISH OF SAINT MARK**

A Grenada in 2074 will be a technological society with more factories and fewer farms. "That is the direction we are heading now," says Alma Forsyth, a 58-year-old business woman from the Parish of Saint Mark. While there will be fewer people on the land, agriculture will be an essential part of the economy with more processing. The former tour guide envisions greater competition among Caribbean countries for tourists. "If Cuba opens their door, the other small islands would not have a chance," she predicted.



**'MANDOO' SIMON
SEALES,
PARISH OF SAINT GEORGE**

Hope for Grenada's future sits clearly with agricultural production, says long-time tour operator and environmentalist 'Mandoo' Simon Seales. The 68-year-old resident of the Parish of Saint George, who has led countless visitors on tours for more than 20 years, envisions a Grenada full of opportunities for young people in agriculture and agro-processing. "The population is so young, with 50% of the population more or less under 25 years now," he observed. Agriculture and agro-processing will have sustainable jobs and there will be more processing plants and many more small entrepreneurs. Intimately familiar with rain forest trails, historic sites and other tourist attractions, Seales concludes that "tourism is just too fragile, too fickle," as evidenced over the years, with dips in visitors following 9/11 in 2001, Hurricanes Ivan and Emily in 2004 and 2005 and the COVID pandemic.



**RETIRED JUDGE RITA
JOSEPH-OLIVETTI**

She envisions Grenada with a government that is a "true trustee for the people." A member of the Escazu Treaty Committee to Support Implementation and Compliance, the 66-year-old environmental advocate was born in the Parish of Saint Andrew and resides in the Parish of Saint George. She foresees "access to justice and justice a reality; our environment valued and protected; a people - literate, healthy, proud of their identity - valiantly forging their own destiny true to the ideals of a democratic society where each one has a voice."



**GABRIELLA SYLVESTER,
PARISH OF SAINT ANDREW**

"There would be more vehicles and the world would be evolving and that means Grenada would be evolving too," says 11-year-old Gabriella Sylvester of the Parish of Saint Andrew, who "would like Grenada to be peaceful and all the people to be happy." Her mother, Rockel, envisions the 2074 Independence celebrations. "People all over the world will come and there will be events on our beaches too," says the 41-year-old.



**MEKAI DE COTEAU,
PARISH OF SAINT GEORGE**

"Yes! I would like to contribute towards helping to improve health care," explains eleven-year-old Mikail De Coteau who is attending Alpha Junior School.

**ZJHAUNE MARK,
CARRIACOU**

Zjhaune Mark, an eight-year-old student, attending Dover Government School says, "I think Carriacou will have a lot more buildings and lots of new and different faces. I want to be a nurse so I can help others."





**MENDEZ MONTERAM,
PARISH OF SAINT GEORGE**

"I see more roads, more houses and less poverty," says 38-year-old Mendez Monteram of the Parish of Saint George and who's family operates shops featuring local crafts and delicacies. Grenada will process more fruits to reduce wastage. "There will be more exporting than importing" with processing plants established throughout the parishes.



**RASTAFARIAN
LEADER
'PRINCE NNA NNA'**

Greater tolerance for one another and a universal pension at 65 years are in the future, says Grenada's Rastafarian leader 'Prince Nna Nna'. Natural ecosystems will be sustained "because young people today are looking out for the environment." The 67-year-old resident of the Parish of Saint George, who was born in the Parish of Saint John, envisions "genuine development will be a brightness for Grenada," with income generated from Marijuana to build hospitals, schools and roads; as well as enhance the skills of young people.



**CAMILLO ALEXIS,
PARISH OF SAINT PATRICK**

For a 38-year-old farmer from the Parish of Saint Patrick, Camillo Alexis, agriculture will supply 75% of locally consumed foods, with an industry supported by agro-tourism and agro-processing; and a country with greater manufacturing capacity for export. "I believe self-reliance and sustainability will be at the forefront," with collective projects in community education; improved infrastructure and technology, along with "the legislative framework for environmental and heritage preservation." It will be a Grenada that continues to evolve and "cultivate resilient citizens who are invested in seeing the nation thrive."



**DR. KENRITH
CARTER,
PARISH OF SAINT DAVID**

The potential of Grenada's marine ecosystem will be realised through protection and conservation hopes veterinarian Dr. Kenrith Carter 'Dr. Carter Vet'. "If we protect our endangered sea turtle species now, just imagine the impact it may have on the global population in 50 years' time. I'm excited just thinking about the possibilities." A conservationist and avid bird watcher, he believes enough will be done "to conserve some of our natural habitat for wildlife so that my great grandchildren and other Grenadians will be able to enjoy these natural escapes; that we still have beaches that are mangrove protected with public access." The 38-year-old veterinarian from the Parish of Saint David, who attends to domestic and wild animals throughout the State, says the livestock industry will be self-sustainable, Grenada will achieve food security and some of the technological advances will be up to par.



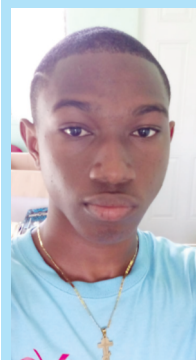
**RICARDO FRANCOIS,
PARISH OF SAINT ANDREW**

Artist Ricardo Francois, who was born in the Parish of Saint Patrick and lives in the Parish of Saint Andrew, sees a public transportation system with shorter distances and timely bus services between parishes. A Grenada in 2074 will utilise more solar energy, develop its sand resources and operate recycling systems for sewerage, while "all plots of farm land" will apply climate smart agriculture. "We would do more towards wildlife, preserving and maintaining our natural beauty, our forests and habitat for wildlife and natural resources," says the 39-year-old who is also a farmer. Artificial intelligence will have "a lot to do with changing jobs and livelihoods. It is one we will always have to leave room for."



**KELILE EDWARDS,
PARISH OF SAINT JOHN**

13-year-old Kelile Edwards of the Parish of Saint John, who plans to become a scientist, sees a more peaceful country with better roads. "More agriculture and more educated people. I would like to see less littering and clean water," says the young sportsman, who envisions American football being played here and him "enjoying life" at age 61.



**JADEN KNIGHT,
PARISH OF SAINT JOHN**

At fifteen years old, Jaden Knight is optimistic and futuristic. "Bus terminals in every parish 'that don't have to be big,' parish solar power stations, companies dedicated to collecting and recycling plastic and other waste," Jaden Knight predicts for Grenada. The teenager continues, "sewerage will be properly recycled, the old airport strip in Pearls, Saint Andrew, will be renovated and used as a museum and a Grenadian bamboo industry will thrive. People will be kind to one another because they have God in their lives," he says, adding "religion should be united."



Journey to In

WILLIAM GALWEY DONOVAN 1865-1929

He Advocated Free Compulsory Education

By Edward L. Cox

Writing in 1917, T. A. Marryshow claimed that as an apprentice journalist he "sat at the feet of William Galwey Donovan, and whatever passion for democratic ideals burn within me, those fires were lighted by contact with him." Donovan straddled Grenada's political landscape like a colossus from 1883 onwards. He effectively used his newspapers and the platforms he created through involvement in local and national organizations to wage a spirited campaign to bring "respectability" to Grenada's middle class and to change the island's political landscape.

Donovan burst on the local political landscape in 1883 when he testified before the Crossman Commission that was investigating the financial state of some of the Caribbean colonies. He advocated free compulsory education; removal of import duties on fish; and reduction in the duties levied on tobacco, malt, and wine. He also advocated the establishment of income tax and coaling facilities. This latter initiative would provide additional jobs for workers, and enhance the island's fruit trade.

By November 1883, he had ceased his employment with the St. George's Chronicle and founded The Grenada People. Playing an important role in Grenada's journalistic and political history, he used his newspaper



William Galwey Donovan, journalist and politician. Photo – Government House, Grenada

effectively to stimulate the movement for political change. The causes he championed ranged across several planes to include constitutional advance, educational opportunities, gender issues, economic reform, and other governmental matters.

Donovan's campaign for local representation yielded some results with the institution in 1886 of local self-government. An ordinance created semi-elected bodies for the six parishes and Carriacou. An 1891 law limited

these boards to the towns. In charge of the St. George's Parochial Board was a warden. Between 1891 and 1895 Donovan held this post.

Donovan mounted continuous spirited assaults on the absence of adequate representation of Grenadians in the governance of their affairs. He advocated independent town councils with their own budgets and agenda. He saw Crown Colony rule as a thinly disguised effort to permit whites to maintain political control over Afro-Grenadians. For him, federation was a useful vehicle through which blacks in the Caribbean could truly become masters of their home. First and foremost a "race man," he wanted members of other races to respect his own.

Donovan used his paper effectively to take issue with government officials whose conduct he deemed to be *infra dig*. Some of his criticisms landed him in prison. But he would not be silenced for long, even writing articles for the newspaper while imprisoned. Within a few days of his release from prison, he signaled his intention to continue his political activities. He reiterated his conviction that Grenadians were "qualified to manage, through their representatives, all local affairs."

Donovan's emergence as a "race man" was enhanced by a number of fortuitous and ultimately converging factors in the third quarter of the 19th



dependence

century. These included debates surrounding the celebration in 1888 of the fiftieth anniversary of slave emancipation; Trinidadian Reverend Philip Douglin's 1887 reports on his experiences in Rio Pongo; King Ja Ja of Opobo's arrival in the Caribbean in 1888; John Jacob Thomas' teachings in Grenada; and Henry Sylvester Williams' plans to hold a Pan-African conference in London in 1900.

Donovan joined Marryshow's Representative Government Association in calling in 1917 for an end to Crown Colony government on the island. Among its activities was a mass island-wide protest march that numbered over 10,000 persons in their

quest for self-government. The RGA's activities gained additional momentum by government's introduction into the island of the Seditious Publications Ordinance as a means of halting the introduction into the island of Marcus Garvey's Negro World.

From 1920 onwards Donovan remained on the sideline of the island's political activities. His impact on the political culture, however, was immense. When he died of arteriosclerosis on 20 July 1929, one newspaper noted that in life he had been "the Bravest of the Builders of his day. He built better than he knew. He was also the First of the Federalists, having preached Federation of the West

Indies forty years ago when the thought was tantamount to political heresy in these parts." Referring to Donovan's contribution to the growth of public spirit on Grenada, the writer remarked that "a large part of what Grenada is today and hopes to be tomorrow roots back to 'W. G.,' whose earliest evangel, fearlessly preached, stirred many a responsive soul in Grenada, his shrineland." A trailblazer, Donovan had "helped largely in establishing favourable conditions for the coming generations that followed him."

Born and raised in Grenada, Professor Edward L. Cox is History, Emeritus, Rice University, Texas.

GRENADA, CARRIACOU & PETITE MARTINIQUE NURSES ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, INC.

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CHRISTMAS, 2022: Officers and retired nurses of the Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique Nurses Association of America. L to R: Valerie Stuart, Doris Hercules, Genelle Laud, Sandra Chase, Raheeman J. Frederick, Wendy Ann McGuire, Christine Gooding, Emelda Cox, Phyllis Gomes, Lyndonna Williams, Sherrie Nimblette, Brenda Joseph and Margaret Hector.

—Photo Leonard McKenzie



Extend our Congratulations to the Nation of Grenada

GRENADA – CARRIACOU - PETITE MARTINIQUE



As You Celebrate 50 Years Of Independence Let's Continue To Build Our Nation

T.A. MARRYSHOW

Advocate of Caribbean Federation

Friend of Sir Alexander Bustamante

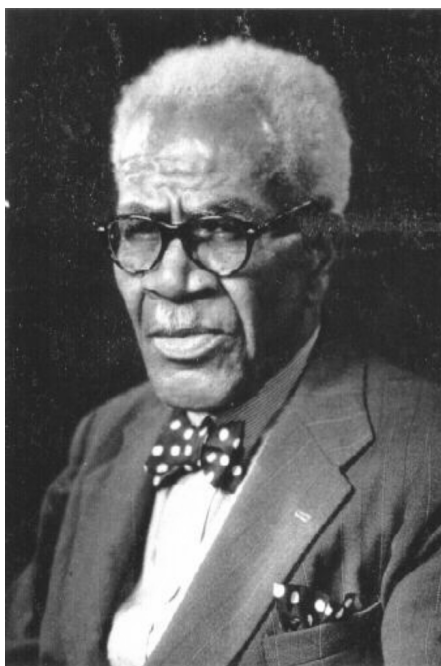
By Edward L. Cox

T. A. Marryshow is mentioned in the prologue first paragraph of Belvidere Estate – Fedon’s House by Herman G. Hall. During the 1950s, a copy of Marryshow’s photo in this article was displayed in the author’s home on Belvidere Estate. On top the small cabinet, in the two-room barrack, were two small, framed and treasured photographs. One was T. A. Marryshow, the other William Galwey Donovan. Only the sick did not go to Marryshow’s funeral in 1958 and many people who did not have reservation on buses walked to St. George’s. It may have been the first time Grenadians saw a flyover when the British dispatched military planes over St. George’s during the funeral paying tribute to “The Father of West Indies Federation.” Most leaders in the then British West Indies attended Marryshow’s funeral

EVERYBODY’S did an injustice to Professor Edward L. Cox when we invited him to pen an essay, but only 500 words, on T.A. Marryshow. Google academic websites for his extensive papers and books on Caribbean history

Theophilus Albert Marryshow was born in 1887 and died in 1958. He attended the St. George’s Methodist Primary School after which he found employment at the Federalist and Grenada People, a newspaper owned by political activist and fellow “Race Man” William Galwey Donovan. He later wrote for another newspaper, The St. George’s Chronicle. In 1915, he established his own newspaper, “The West Indian,” which had as its main mission campaigning for Grenada’s self-government and federation of the British West Indies. Its slogan “The West Indies Must be West Indian” reflected Marryshow’s attitude towards self-government for the Caribbean.

A veritable Caribbeanist who ultimately earned for himself the moniker “Father of West Indian



*With Best Wishes
J. L. Marryshow*

Federation,” Marryshow was one of the founders in 1917 of the Grenada Representative Government Association, a body that campaigned vigorously for self-government for Grenada. By 1920 the RGA held public meetings throughout the island to publicize its mission and enhance support for its cause. It also started a petition movement to demonstrate to the governor the widespread support existing for self-government. But the governor and members of the Colonial Office were reluctant to accede to the demands because of their fear that non-whites would obtain control in the local legislature.

Marryshow traveled throughout the Caribbean to publicize his own strivings and to help with regional organizational efforts towards self-government. He

Marryshow traveled throughout the Caribbean to publicize his own strivings and to help with regional organizational efforts towards self-government. He simultaneously encouraged re-education of West Indians ... At a public meeting in St. Vincent in 1933, he encouraged his listeners to learn less about British royalty “and more about men of your race, men who look like you, and have achieved great things.”



Following a visit, he made to England in 1921, the British government sent a commission to the Caribbean to investigate the nature of government in the islands ... At the elections held in 1925 and again in 1931, Marryshow was elected to a seat in the Legislative Council.

simultaneously encouraged re-education of West Indians, hoping to deemphasize their attention to British things and persons and devote more attention to West Indians. At a public meeting in St. Vincent in 1933 he encouraged his listeners to learn less about British royalty "and more about men of your race, men who look like you, and have achieved great things." He encouraged them to look upon the "evil system" the governor had taken an oath to work to uphold. "What we want," he asserted, "is Self-Government, even though it be bad government to begin with." In his view, "the right alone is right ... We claim our right to fail at first, just like other people, in governing ourselves, and to

succeed in the end by the same route." Following a visit, he made to England in 1921, the British government sent a commission to the Caribbean to investigate the nature of government in the islands. In 1925 the British government introduced constitutional changes that permitted limited elective representation to the Legislative Council. At the elections held in 1925 and again in 1931, Marryshow was elected to a seat in the Legislative Council.

Working class concerns also merited Marryshow's attention. Through the Grenada Workingman's Association that he founded in 1931, he sought to improve the conditions of Grenada's laboring class. He led a protest

demonstration of 10,000 persons in St. George's against what would effectively be a price increase for imported goods. This demonstration resulted in the handing over to the governor of a petition. The following day the governor repealed the Act.

By 1934, failing health and presumed financial challenges resulted in Marryshow selling "The West Indian." But he remained politically active, advocating successfully the establishment in 1958 of a West Indian Federation as well as a regional Customs Union. In recognition of his efforts towards West Indian unity, Marryshow was elected as a senator to the West Indian parliament.



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**MEIVE BAIN-PHILLIP
& FAMILY,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA**

Congratulations to Grenadians on the celebration of our 50th Independence Anniversary.

Wishing you all the best.
May GOD bless our people and the government.



**R HAZEL GANPOT,
NEW YORK, NY**

To my children and grandchildren, I hope you are patriotic to the land of my birth. Congratulations to the nation of Grenada on our Golden Jubilee.

**"As One People,
One Family,
God Bless Our Nation."**



Statehood and Independence

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VOL 53 NO 28

GRENADA FRIDAY, MARCH 3 1967

GRENADA HOISTS HER STATEHOOD FLAG

Enthusiastic crowds witness impressive ceremony

204 years of British rule ends

The crowd at the Market Square stood in breathless expectancy — awaiting our hour of destiny.

The Govt Band stood, almost motionless in their dark uniforms, and

white helmets.

The crowd grows the number of overseas guests from Britain, and

The Bishop leads in the service T. A. Marry show's O God Our Help in Ages Past is sung.

Prayer is offered by Rev. Paterson Dean then by the venerable Archdeacon Maxwell, next Rev. Kanhai and last by Fr. Trevor Eman uel.

The British Anthem is played followed by the Grenada State Anthem. A Gift is presented to the Chief Minister by the British Govt. Representatives. Speeches are delivered.

A blessing is bestowed on the crowd by Bishop Field. Twenty one guns salute and

First of all may I offer my heartfelt congratulations on your achievement of Full Internal Self Government and Associated Status with the United Kingdom. May I wish you the peace, happiness and the pros

principles to all our activities, thus striving for the greatest good for the greatest number. In the present day world conditions of turmoil and conflict, it is necessary more than ever before, that the message of love and good will be brought to all peoples so that peace and harmony is established.

It has been the delight and privilege

God rules the Nation
Live and work together

Commandments recorded in the Old Testament, and the Two Commandments taught by Jesus Christ to His disciples as written in the New Testament. God's Laws are fixed and final and neither any individual nor any State can ignore them without sin. We must insist on the necessity of keeping God's Laws if we are to be good Christians. It is always wrong to commit adultery to kill, to lie or to steal: it is always necessary for us to love God and to love our neighbour. Any country or nation must realise that it stands under the judgement of Almighty God and that God rules all the nations of the world whether or not the inhabitants believe on Him.

The Venerable R.S. Maxwell
Archdeacon of Grenada.

Today is a decisive day in the history of Grenada. It is a day of freedom a day of independence. However freedom and independence are

Chief Justice Appointed

IT has been announced that St. Lucia born Justice Sir Allan Lewis has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Associated States of the Windward and Leeward Islands, to serve six Islands; will have his headquarters in Grenada, bringing out of a decision at a Conference of the territories concerned held in

PREMIER

By Herman Hall

On the night of Thursday, March 2, 1967, excitement blanketed Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. By 9pm, the St. George's Market Square was overcrowded. Hours before, schooners from Carriacou arrived with people eager to witness a historic event. All roads led to St. George's, Grenada's capital. Wooden buses from different parishes

packed with passengers headed for "Town" as St. George's is popularly called. I was with jubilant passengers on Florida Pride, a bus from Gouyave, heading to the venue.

Every time the bells of the St. George's Anglican Church and the Presbyterian Church chimed at the top of the hour, the crowd roared in anticipation of 12 midnight when

Grenada would hoist its Statehood flag and render its own national anthem ushering in internal self-government or Associated Statehood with Britain. The fact that the British Government would remain responsible for Grenada's external affairs and that the Union Jack would flutter above the Grenada flag and Grenada's National Anthem would be secondary to the British National



Young Eric Gairy who defied the British, the Grenada plantocracy and upper class in 1951 and 1953, when adult suffrage was not yet introduced, and Gairy not a member of the Legislative and Nominated Councils, was not going to concede to his opponents in 1974

Anthem was not on the minds of Grenadians on March 2-3, 1967.

By 10pm, I might have run to The West Indian, Grenada's major newspaper, on Hillsborough Street near the Market Square, "a million times" to collect a copy. The night of March 2nd was a double celebration for me, welcoming Statehood "semi-independence" and the publishing of my first article.

To observe the granting of Statehood, Rev. Melville Schaper and Mrs. Joy Schaper, the American missionaries who established the St. John's Christian Secondary School, encouraged me to pen the Parish of Saint John history. Months before, and with the motivation of the missionaries, I wrote and staged a play about Julien Fédon, the 18th century Grenadian revolutionary leader, for the school's "Speech Night." "A Day in West Indian History" may have been the first play focusing on Julien Fédon that was staged in Grenada. Chief Minister H.A. Blaize and Governor Andrew Turbott, an Australian, attended the performance. Prince Philip was entertained with a scene when he visited the school as patron of The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme.

For Statehood, a significant constitutional change in the colony, Mr. Reginald Clyne, editor of The West Indian newspaper, sought articles about Grenada's history. With great



Gouyave Junction, the end of the Belvidere Main Road from Grenville or the beginning of the Belvidere Main Road to Grenville created by the French: Teacher Garvin Taylor leads his primary school class to Windsor Park on March 3, 1967.

enthusiasm, Mr. Clyne, who fought in World War I and was rescued in the Atlantic Ocean when his battleship was torpedoed, published my article. The history of Saint John Parish was the only article about the history of Grenada that appeared in The West Indian for Statehood. History had never been a priority in Grenada; now, in 2024, it still needs to be.

One minute into March 3, 1967 as church bells rang, we, the people of the colony of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (Grenada), had our own national anthem and flag and told that colonialism was gone; that Grenada was now an Associated State of Britain.

Many in the overcrowded Market Square and the nearby narrow Granby, Hillsborough, Grenville and Halifax Streets heard Grenada's National Anthem and glimpsed the flag for the first time. I proudly wore my Statehood shirt that Alston Romain (aka "Figs"), a tailor in Gouyave, made. (Isn't time these streets be renamed?)

Weeks before, competitions were held to design a Statehood flag and compose a national anthem. I am still peeved that my flag came second.

Rolstan Adams', my Grenada Boys' Secondary School Hostel roommate's, entry was chosen as the national anthem.

*Hope of our future,
Land of ours today,
Land of our fathers
Now 'neath our bounded sway,
may thy glory toil and tears
Anthem through the marching
years.*

*May our faith and courage,
love of liberty,
lift us on the surges
Of our destiny,
let the strength of unity,
lead us to prosperity.*

*May we in our striving make
God our guiding light,
Brighter out of darkness dawn
that follows night,
Sons and Daughters,
Hand in hand,
striving for a better land.*

During workweek and Saturdays, the St. George's Market Square was occupied by vendors and also served as the terminal for buses from the various

Continued On Page 36



The Home of Good Service.

ment be preserved for posterity and presented to the generation of Grenadians as to the tourists?

Would not a museum serve this purpose? Would it not give more meaning to and glorify the past, and the preservation of the present, while giving some continuity to our heritage?

The possibilities are apparent since recently members of the Duke of Edinburgh's

A tale of mass murder, plunder, rape, cannon balls and unexplored caves

By Herman Hall

On Her Majesty's Service.

parishes. At night, the Market Square became a venue for political rallies and religious meetings. The carnival scene in the 1957 Hollywood blockbuster, *Island In the Sun*, starring Joan Fontaine, James Mason, Dorothy Dandridge and Harry Belafonte, was filmed in the Market Square. Centuries before, the Market Square or Market Place was a killing field for captured runaway or self-emancipated slaves or maroons and for hanging and mutilating those who supported the 1795-1796 Fédon's Rebellion.

By the time the Statehood ceremony ended, The West Indian newspaper building was closed. I will be back in Town during the day for the opening of the first parliament under Statehood when I will collect the tabloid and to show my article to friends and family. I forgot that March 3, 1967 was a public holiday. The next day, March 4th, I saw my article in print and collected The West Indian Statehood editions of March 2nd and 3rd

March 3, 1967, what a day!
Statehood parades in each town. People
in Gouyave were mesmerized upon
seeing for the first time St. John's
Christian Secondary School students.

immaculately dressed in the school's newly designed uniform, marching to Windsor Park (Curtis Peters Park). "I did not go to Town on the night of March 2," says former teacher, Dr. Kenrick Lewis, now one of the world's experts on organometallic/silicones and polyurethane, "because Rev. Schaper wanted all teachers to be up early on the 3rd to escort the students to Windsor Park."

Although Rev. Schaper exempted me from accompanying the students, I remained in Gouyave, long enough, to see our students and the astonished faces of adults. I hurried to St. George's for the opening of Parliament because I was among a handful of young Grenadians, the Grenada National Party Government, invited to Statehood events including the Statehood Reception at the home of the newly minted Premier H.A. Blaize. Representatives from various strata of Grenada's class and occupation were at the reception including farmer Lincoln Smith.

Smith and two other farmers from Clozier left a seat in the car they hired so I would get back to Belvidere. Sixteen years later, October 19, 1983, Lincoln Smith would lift a physically weak Maurice Bishop under house arrest at Bishop's home, Mt. Wheldale. Smith's van was later destroyed at the foot of Fort George when armored cars of the People's Revolutionary Army arrived.

Legislated as the West Indies Act 1967, the British Government informed the colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent,

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Saint Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, Bermuda and Anguilla that they would become Associated States of Great Britain. It would be the final constitutional change before the granting of independence. Those islands, including Grenada, never demanded Statehood. The sun was setting on the once mighty British Empire; it was no longer economical for England to administer its remaining colonies. Nevertheless, everyone was thankful for Britain's benevolence and Statehood was celebrated with pomp.

In New York City, on May 28, 1967, Caribbean organizations such as the Antigua Progressive League, Sons and Daughters of Dominica, the Grenada Mutual and the Grenada Benevolent Associations jointly held a gala dinner to commemorate the milestone.

Regardless of England's motive, young people like me across the Eastern Caribbean looked forward to the granting of independence within a few short years. I planned to study in Canada, UK or USA and I swore that wherever I was, I would be home for Independence.

February 7, 1974, was a sweet and sour day for me. Sweet because Grenada was now a nation. Sour, because political and labor unrest diminished the dawn of Independence. Young leaders such as Maurice Bishop were imprisoned to prevent them from disrupting Independence events. Most heads of government declined the invitation to attend and Britain withdrew its promise to send a member of the Royal family to represent Queen Elizabeth II.

Young Eric Gairy who defied the British, the Grenada plantocracy and upper class in 1951 and 1953, when adult suffrage was not yet introduced, and Gairy not a member of the Legislative and Nominated Councils, was not going to concede to his opponents in 1974. In spite of labor union strikes and loss of electricity, Premier Eric Gairy used candles and flashlights to usher Grenada into independence, swear-in as Grenada's first Prime Minister and to read his



SJCSS: 2nd row extreme left, the late Janet Hallal who became a nurse in England. First row, left, is an American student, Beverly Hazelwood. Her father, a missionary, built the school's furniture, and Beverly later served in Africa as a missionary. Behind SJCSS students are St. John's Anglican Primary School students.

Independence message.

Grief overshadowed me on February 7, 1974. My dream for my beloved Grenada's first Independence Day had been shattered. As I awaited a bus on Myrtle Avenue in Brooklyn, light snow melted on The New York Times I was reading. The Op-Ed section of The New York Times editorialized on Grenada – its Independence and unrest. Yes! Yes! Mobile phones, personal computers, far less, digital downloads, Facebook and other social media platforms were not even a dream.

I was invited by Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, who would decades later become Grenada's Ambassador to the UN, to demonstrate with his group at Rockefeller Center against Eric Matthew Gairy leading Grenada into Independence. In one of the famous Rockefeller Center buildings, a New York labor leader, Peter Ottley, born in Grenada and Gairy's friend, Francis Redhead, Grenada's first Consul General in NY, hosted a reception to celebrate Grenada's Independence. I refused to demonstrate; besides, I attended evening school.

I reflected on Grenada, as I stood at the St. John's Recreational Grounds,

Antigua/Barbuda, describing to WLIB Radio listeners in NY the lowering of the Union Jack at 11:59pm on October 31, 1981 and raising of the Antigua/Barbuda flag one minute later, Sunday, November 1, 1981, hailing the advent of Independence. Tears of joy and reflection overwhelmed Antiguan and Barbudans. That was the unity and exuberance I envisioned for Grenada whenever we achieved Independence. I celebrated Antigua's Independence as if I was born and raised in Antigua/Barbuda to compensate for my disappointment with Grenada in 1974.

It was the age when flying was luxurious. BWIA had no problem serving top shelf liquor as we circled around the Leeward Islands for approximately 30 minutes on Friday, October 30th, because Princess Margaret's Boeing 747 plane had just landed.

The State Banquet on the evening of October 31st went on as scheduled. Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and his delegation and large security detail broke protocol by arriving long after the Princess and heads of government were seated and speeches underway thereby creating a

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on Friday 3rd March, 1967

to mark Grenada's attainment of Statehood in
Association with Great Britain.

Please present this invitation at the door and be in your
seat by 10.30 a.m.



People in Gouyave were mesmerized upon seeing for the first time St. John's Christian Secondary School (SJCSS) students in uniform marching to Windsor Park (Curtis Peters Park). The student holding the large Statehood flag is a pastor in Brooklyn, NY.

distraction. A few hours later Bishop told EVERYBODY'S magazine, "We feel very happy to be here ... the freedom of any new country in the Caribbean is always very important ... We believe very strongly in the decolonization process."

After the Banquet ended, the Princess, Prime Ministers and other dignitaries proceeded directly to the Antigua Recreational Grounds. What an event at the famous cricket field! The new nation welcomed its birth with pealing of church bells, fireworks, gun salutes, Princess Margaret reading a message from Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Vere Bird reflective reply. Independence parties ended in the wee hours of Sunday, November 1st.

The next morning, Monday, Antigua's Governor General, Sir Sidney Jacobs, born and raised in Grenada, accompanied Princess Margaret to the opening of the new nation's Parliament. Days later, a jubilant Prime Minister Vere Bird chatted with me about his employment in Grenada during his young days, decades before he became a labor organizer and politician.

Antiguans residing across the globe came to the land of their birth for Independence. I was invited to a get-together event by former students of the

Legislated as the West Indies Act 1967, the British Government informed the colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, Bermuda and Anguilla that they would become Associated States of Great Britain. It would be the final constitutional change before the granting of independence.

Antigua Grammar School. Many were professionals in different fields who had not seen each other since boyhood. They traded jokes about school days similar to Grenadian schoolmates of yesteryear. The joke I enjoyed the most reminded me of myself when I went to Town to attend the Grenada Boys' Secondary School.

In the British colonial system, headmasters and mistresses were more stringent than their counterparts in Britain. Boys were afraid of the Antigua Grammar School headmaster. He flogged them for minor infractions. A student from a rural part of Antigua

who might have never seen a football (soccer ball), came to the capital, St. John's, to attend the Antigua Grammar School. At the boy's first football practice, the headmaster asked him to take out half the air in the football. The student got a cutlass, cut the football into two and he brought the halves to the headmaster. The perplexed headmaster asked the student, why. "Sar, you told me to take out half the air." The headmaster had pity on the student and did not flog him.

As for my story, I'm too embarrassed to tell you.

Herman Hall spent 46 years covering the Caribbean and the diaspora - from interviewing Prime Eric Gairy within a day after his was overthrown, covering the funerals of Dr. Eric Williams, Robert Nesta Marley and Prime Minister Tom Adams to traveling with President Ronald Reagan to Jamaica and Barbados, covering the invasion of Grenada (US Defense Department) or the rescue mission of Grenada (US State Department), the inaugurals of President Barack Obama and much more. He produced calypso, soca and reggae concerts and Caribbean theater at Avery Fisher Hall-Lincoln Center, Madison Square Garden, Boston's Prudential Center and venues in CT, NJ, MD, PA and Washington, DC.





SALUTE TO ASHTON FRAME

Patriot – Humanitarian – Politician
From Samuel Williams & Family

As Grenada Celebrates its 50th Independence Anniversary, I salute Mr. Ashton Frame who was associated with Sir Eric Gairy and his Grenada United Labour Party. Sir Gairy is, indeed, the Father of our Nation.

Eric Gairy recognized the talents and forthrightness of a then young Ashton Frame and provided him the opportunity to succeed. Frame, motivated by Gairy, in turn, inspired young Grenadians to contribute towards the development of Grenada.

I have known Mr. Frame as the member of Parliament representing the St. Patrick's West constituency, as Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Industry and, on several occasions, as acting Minister of Finance.

Frame attended the Twentieth Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1974, where he was recognized as the youngest elected member of Parliament in the Commonwealth.

He attended the United Nations General Assembly, in 1974, when Sir Eric delivered the acceptance address to officially register Grenada's membership at the United Nations. What an honor it may have been for Frame to witness his small and beautiful nation proudly becoming a component of the United Nations.

In 1976, Ashton Frame was a member of the government team that negotiated with Dr. Charles R. Modica and his investors who were interested in establishing a medical school on Spice Island. On January 17, 1977, the St. George's University School of Medicine held its first class. Today, the medical school known as St. George's University (SGU) has a School of Arts and Sciences and a Graduate Studies Program. It is the largest private sector enterprise in Grenada, contributing significantly to Grenada's economy. Like the late Prime Minister Eric Gairy, kudos must be given to Frame for



accepting the prospect of establishing a medical school on our island when others found the idea to be unrealistic and laughable.

He served in the Ministry of Labour where he administered the Provident Fund for Agricultural Workers.

Mr. Frame attended many global conferences facilitated by the International Labour Organization. Frame attended the meeting for Senior Social Security Administrators held in Mexico where the framework for a Social Security Scheme in

Grenada was conceived. This framework led to the launch of the National Insurance Scheme.

I recall Frame involvement in the land for the landless program. He ensured the land acquired in St. Patrick's was distributed to persons in the constituency without discrimination and party affiliation.

During the Revolutionary period (1979-83), Frame was detained. After his release, he migrated to the USA when the renowned financial institution, J.P. Morgan headquartered on Wall Street, eagerly used Frame's experience by employing him.

But the lure of Wall Street did not prevent Ashton from returning to Grenada in February 1984 to help rebuild the nation. He joined the National Insurance Scheme; he retired as its Director twenty-five years later.

Mr. Frame diligently served his nation in several capacities including statutory bodies and financial institutions. He assisted many individuals and families.

As we celebrate Grenada's 50th birthday as a nation, let's put aside our differences by saluting Ashton Frame for his nationalism and unselfish contributions.

Samuel Williams & Family



Miss World of 1970 Have A Prosperous Next 50 Years

By Jennifer Hosten

EDITOR'S NOTE: The world of 2024 – the 21st century - is different to the world of 1970 – the 20th century. In 1970 apartheid reigned in South Africa where the anti-apartheid leader, Nelson Mandela, was serving a life imprisonment. History was made in several ways at Miss World pageant held on November 20, 1970 at the Royal Albert Hall in London. To please the world, the pageant organizers allowed two contestants to represent South Africa, a white, Miss South Africa and a black, Miss Africa South. A few hours before the worldwide event, a bomb exploded outside the BBC van to prevent television broadcast. During the show, Women's Liberation activists threw flour bombs inside the Royal Albert Hall temporarily stopping the event. Pearl Jansen, Miss Africa South, emerged as the 1st runner-up and Jillian Jessup, representing white South Africa was announced as the 4th runner-up. As if enough history was not being created, the Associated State of Grenada (not yet a nation) produced The Miss World of 1970, Jennifer Hosten, who became the first black to win the famous title. True, a few years before, a Jamaican won the title but she was recognized as white.

Even in Grenada where everyone should have embraced the result, a few opponents of Premier Eric Gairy attempted to dilute Ms. Hosten's victory. Why? The glitzy Eric Gairy was a judge and his critics felt he voted for Jennifer; They ignored the fact that a few times in previous pageants a judge and a contestant hailed from the same country. Jennifer Hosten went on to serve Grenada and the Caribbean in various capacities.

EVERYBODY'S Magazine asked Ms. Hosten to share her thoughts on Grenada's 50th Anniversary of Independence. Her commentary:

As Grenada celebrates its 50th Anniversary of Independence, I reflect on my own experience as a Grenadian, who has been privileged to play a part in the island's history. Although my claim to fame continues to be the first Grenadian and the first woman of color to win Miss World (1970), I also had the honor of working for two different Grenada governments during a time of great instability and change.

It was 1978, just four years after Independence, and our young nation was trying to establish itself. Four years before, Independence had been

Thank You -



Jennifer Hosten in 2023/24



November 20, 1970: Jennifer Hosten of Grenada, Miss World of 1970, and runners-up including first runner-up, Miss Africa South.

My Beloved Grenada



Bob Hope crowns Grenada's Miss World of 1970 thereby creating history as the first woman of color to hold the title.

a struggle - half the population were in favor and the other half were opposed to the idea. Nation building seemed only feasible if everyone pulled together, regardless of political affiliation. This was the backdrop when Prime Minister Gairy asked me to be Grenada's diplomatic representative, or High Commissioner, to Canada.

Less than two years later, March 13, 1979, I awoke to the news that the Gairy government had been overthrown in a coup by Opposition Leader Maurice Bishop and a small group of his supporters. Just as I was wondering what my future as High Commissioner would bring, I received a call from Bishop, requesting me to continue in my duties until further notice. I agreed and accepted the reality of more change and continuing uncertainty. The Canadian Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs summoned me to discuss whether the Canadian government should recognize Bishop as the new leader despite his illegal seizure of power. Knowing that Bishop was an experienced politician with serious plans for the development of the island, and more importantly, that he had committed to holding elections within six months of the take-over, I



Presenting her credentials to Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau in 1978 to become Grenada High Commissioner to Canada.

recommended that Canada recognize his government.

Unfortunately, six months came and went, and no elections were held during his tenure. In 1983, tensions between Bishop and Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard took Bishop's life and many of his cabinet. The American government, in collaboration with the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Jamaica and Barbados, formed a coalition to remove the new leaders and stabilize the island.

During these difficult times, Grenada relied on the support of its Caribbean and North American allies, and the many Grenadians abroad who helped by sending aid. The OECS played a major role in helping re-establish the government and holding elections. The newly formed coalition government reestablished democracy and rebuilt its traditional partnerships and alliances.

The lessons learned from the past show us that Grenada needs its neighbours and friends and those nations should always work towards Caribbean unity.

I take this opportunity to wish all Grenadians – Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique - at home and abroad, a happy and prosperous 50th anniversary.



Getting back home, Miss World poses with her immediate family (L to R): her brother, her mom, her dad and family/friend, tourism pioneer Audrey Palmer.



In 1980, during the People's Revolutionary Government, High Commissioner Jennifer Hosten hosts a tourism delegation visiting Toronto. L to R: Godfrey Ventour, Royston Hopkin, William Otway and a Canadian official, (sitting) Gertrude Protain, tourism pioneer and beauty pageant producer, Her Excellency Jennifer Hosten and Mrs. Angela Bishop, wife of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.



Grenadian Women 50 Years of Service

By Nicole Phillip-Dowe, Ph.D.

Grenadian women have proven their resilience through trials and triumphs over the last fifty years. They were far from being apathetic observers of history but were, in fact, active participants in directing its course.

As an enslaved woman, she held the dichotomous position of person and property. As property, she was expected to unquestionably accept her position.

As a person, however, she had an inherent right to resist, which she did by running away, disobeying, and sabotaging. Her movement away from the severely regimented work regime did not mean a restful retreat at emancipation. She became an integral part to the household farm economy, combining crops and livestock production, market sales, housework and raising her children. In 1951, she endorsed the ascension of a people's messiah in the person of Eric Gairy, who openly defied the authority of the British government. The colonial rulers, curtailing the people's bid for change, took the life of Agatha Fraser-Sharpe and two others at La Tante, St. David's. The victory was somewhat won. Grenadian women and their male counterparts reaped the benefits of increased wages and improved working conditions.

Women were employed in the agricultural sector on estates and as independent farmers, road workers, clerks, shop assistants, and pupil teachers. For many, education was limited to primary learning as secondary learning meant finances their families could ill afford. Yet they embraced education as a means of social advancement and economic enhancement. Estate workers like Frederica Lewis

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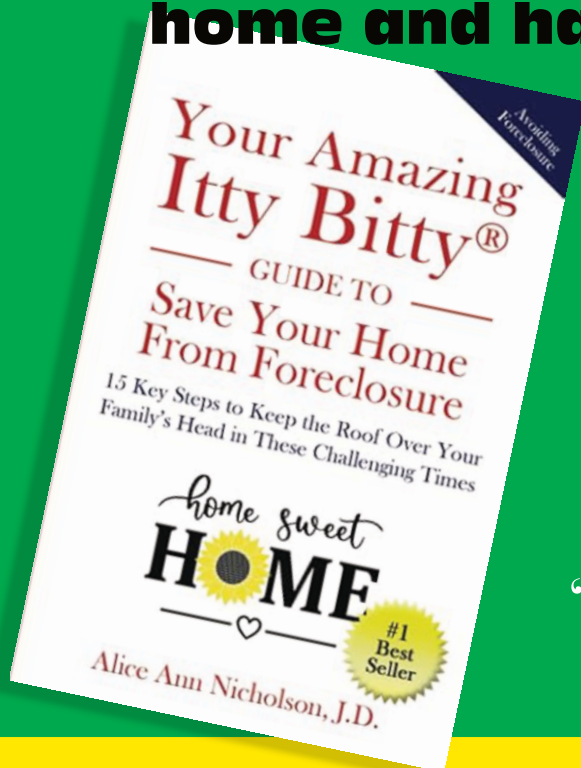


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ON ITS
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Unity, and God's Guidance in the years to come!*



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Margaret Dowe



Gloria Payne-Banfield.



Edora Brown Buckmire, born and lived on Belvidere Estate, supported Uncle Gairy. The terms of the 1951 strike stated that laborers who went on strike were barred from living in the estate's barracks but they could continue working on the estate. Miss Edora and most families who supported Gairy moved to the nearby scarcely populated Clozier Village.

and Rita Knight performed the herculean task of sending their children to secondary school on the meagre salaries they earned. An educated Louise Rowley found her intelligence challenged by a colonial system that saw the place of women in the workforce as being associated with menial roles. Yet, she rose to become Grenada's first female permanent secretary.

Some women 'voted with their feet' and migrated in search of a 'better life.' They often faced racism and inadequate living and working conditions in their adopted homes. Often, children remained in Grenada to be raised by grandparents, other kin, and friends. Nevertheless, they persevered as they refused to be beaten by the challenges they faced. Remittances sent home were integral to the survival of their families. Migrated Grenadian women like Norge Jerome, Jean Augustine and Yvette Noel-Schure have left an indelible mark on their adopted homes.

Maude Hutchinson, Nadia Benjamin and Wapel Nedd are founding members of the Soroptimists Club, YWCA and Home Makers Association, catering to the needs of disadvantaged women. Benjamin and Nedd joined Gairy's GULP as parliamentary secretaries. Women gained greater visibility in this time period. Dr. Hilda Bynoe became the colony's first female governor, and an independent Grenada appointed Jennifer Hosten as its first female ambassador. Some supported an independence movement, while others wanted an independent Grenada without Eric Gairy at the helm. Riot and strike ruled the streets of Grenada in late 1973 and early 1974 as female and male protestors vociferously raised their dissatisfaction. Though Grenada attained independence in 1974, chords of dissatisfaction remained, and Grenada catapulted onto the international stage as



Rita Knight employed at Douglaston Estate in the 1950s.

the first Eastern Caribbean island to stage a socialist revolution.

The benefits the revolution extended to women included maternity leave law (the first in the region), equality of wages, free secondary education, scholarships to tertiary institutions, and even greater visibility on the political stage. The fruits of this exposure have placed women in senior administrative positions in the public and private sector, enhanced the number of women attaining secondary and tertiary education, and catapulted women into nontraditional jobs as lawyers and engineers, i.e., Celia Clyne (Queen's counsel), Aisha Brathwaite-Campbell, Akima Paul-Lambert, and Liselle Joseph. This visibility on the political stage has remained to the present with women taking the roles as opposition leader, Winnifred Strachan, President of the Senate, Dessima Williams, members of parliament, ministers of government, and senators Emmaline Pierre, Ann David-Antoine, Ann Peters and Claudette Joseph.

In the cultural and sporting arena, women have been excellent ambassadors for Grenada on the regional and international stage. Thelma Phillip, Gloria Payne-Banfield, and Elsa Ferguson made stellar contributions to Ven Vwai La Grenade and Spice Island Youthquake. Margaret Dowe and Afy Fletcher made their contributions in the field of West Indies netball and cricket, respectively.

In the past 50 years, Grenadian women have been tried and challenged, yet they stood resolute and dauntless in their quest to make their voices heard and counted as having made a worthwhile contribution to their society. Their sacrifices have given us an optimistic view of the future. We should commemorate and celebrate their accomplishments.

*Dr. Nicole Phillip-Dowe is the Deputy Director (Acting), Global Campus Sites, UWI Global Campus. Dr. Dowe's latest book is **Junior History of Grenada**.*



From the Ogiste and McBain families
GRENADA – NATION OF OUR BIRTH
Grenada – Carriacou – Petite Martinique

May The Almighty Continue Blessing You
We Congratulate Our People On Our Golden Jubilee

Happy 50TH



- Photo Leonard McKenzie

L to R: Orchniel Lambert, United States Airforce, his wife, Dr. Shonnell McBain Lambert, Dr. Sharon Ogiste-McBain and husband Joseph McBain. (Inset) Mrs. Maudlin Ogiste.

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MOVERS AND SHAKERS

For Better or Worse

Compiled by Hope Stoddart



Nicole Phillip Dowe, Ph.D., UWI Global Campus

At the launch of Dr. Nicole Phillip Dowe latest book, **Junior History of Grenada**, Governor General Cécile La Grenade, Prime Minister Dickon Mitchell and who's who in Grenada attended proving that Dowe is one of Grenada's most influential women. Dr. Dowe is the Deputy Director (Acting), Global Campus Sites, UWI Global Campus. She is a member of the Grenada National Reparations Commission.



Calistra Farrier, The Narrative

She is an experienced, freelance, independent and highly respected journalist. On small islands with populations around 100,000, journalists hardly ask government officials tough questions and investigative documentaries are seldom because journalists can be victimized for doing their job. Calistra Farrier is the opposite. She asks tough questions and raises burning issues the authority sometimes tries to hide. Although she is not a politician or member of the clergy, Farrier is powerful.



Dr. Dessima Williams, Senate President

She is President of the Grenada Senate and sometimes is acting governor when Governor General Cécile La Grenade is out of state. Dr. Williams is a renowned scholar and diplomat having served the PRG as its ambassador to the U.S. and in an NDC administration as UN ambassador.



Michael Baptiste - A Wise Decision

One Sunday in the summer of 1968 or 1969, Lucy, a Trinidadian, went to Kennedy International Airport with a young Grenadian who was renting a room in her apartment to meet Michael Baptiste, her Grenadian brother. Lucy mistook almost every young Black male who arrived for her brother. Hours later, a dejected Lucy and her tenant left the airport only to find a young man sitting on her step with a large suitcase who introduced himself as her brother. Weeks later, her lodger was asked to vacate the room so her brother could use it; by that time Baptiste found a job. There was something about Baptiste that revealed potential leadership. Evidently, he did not remain in the U.S. very long. Baptiste's contribution to Grenada is immense and the farmer and politician continues to be an influential figure and a real patriot.



Christine Noel-Horsford, Tourism Guru

Christine Noel-Horsford is not a politician, social worker and lawyer. She is not a household name in Grenada except in the hotel and travel sectors. But her daily contributions to Grenada are enormous. Her life is serving Grenada in the tourism industry. She plays a role in getting airlines and cruise ships to do business in Grenada. "I started my career as a Manager of a boutique hotel in Grenada, which was followed by a position in the UK during which I represented Grenada as the Director for the UK and Continental Europe. After being posted in the UK for approximately 6 years, I was transferred to the US to represent the destination here as Director of Sales & Marketing," she told Shoutout Miami Magazine.

John Wells - Never Too Old To Contribute

Brother John Wells and Kerryne James, St. John's Parliamentary representative and Minister for Climate Resilience, the Environment and Renewable Energy.



John Wells, in his late 80s, lived in Grenada all his life. Over the years, he enjoyed employment in various livelihoods from canteen manager in the fire station around the Carenage to taxi driver and farmer. As a supporter of the PRG, he was briefly detained in October 1983 by U.S. soldiers when they landed near Clozier. A disciple of the NDC, Brother John, as he is known, is an active member of the Gouyave Anglican Church. Brother John is a recipient of a National Medal, OBE, Order of the British Empire.

Dr. Kellon Bubb, Influencer



Although Dr. Kellon Bubb is based in Maryland, USA, where he is an Associate Professor at Montgomery College, Bubb exerts influence in Grenada. The Presentation Brothers College, and the T. A. Marryshow College graduate entered the field of journalism while in Grenada. The late Leslie Pierre, publisher of the Grenadian Voice Newspaper, gave Bubb an opportunity; he also gained journalism experience at the Grenada Broadcasting Network and Community Channel 6. He earned a Ph.D. in Communications, Culture, and Media Studies from Howard University, Washington, D.C. The Bubb Report, a weekly current affairs broadcast, hosted by Kellon Bubb, primarily focuses on current affairs in Grenada. The show is highly rated in Grenada and Bubb is not afraid to have guests who are sometimes critical of government policies.

DeCoteau And Christopher Families



Developing a nation is the responsibility of the citizenry. The political leaders, entrepreneurs, trade union executives and others may take the lead but the burden is on everyone such as on Pastor Claude DeCoteau & Judy Harper DeCoteau and Judith Harper Christopher & Pastor Marcus Christopher.



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Governor General Sir Paul Scoon

During Grenada's Trying Years



After his retirement, the devoted Scoon went back to public service by becoming Chairman of the Grenada Tourism Authority. (L to R) Grenadian Voice Publisher, Leslie Pierre, Allen Chastanet, Marketing Director of Air Jamaica, Sir Royston Hopkin, Chairman Spice Island Beach Resort, Butch Stewart, Chairman of Air Jamaica and Sir Paul Scoon at reception celebrating Air Jamaica's inaugural flight to Grenada.

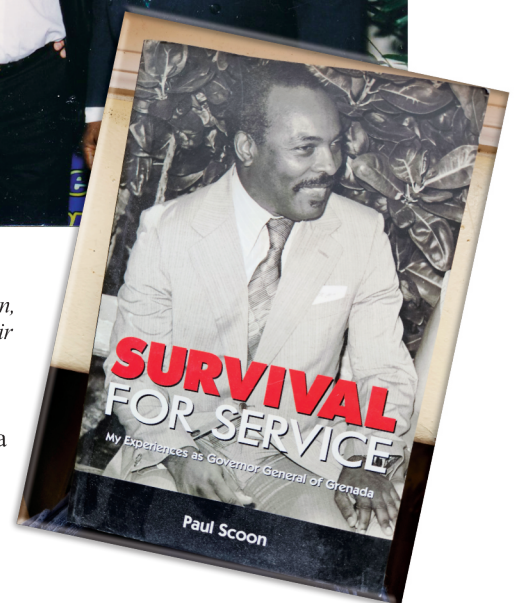
By Dr. Edward L. Cox

Between February 7, 1974 and February 7, 2024, Grenada had six heads of state or governors general. One of them, Sir Paul Scoon, piloted Grenada during its roughest years. He served in the pre-revolutionary, revolutionary and post-revolutionary years. The world heard of Sir Scoon during the invasion/rescue mission of Grenada when the U.S. Armed Forces rescued him and his wife and flew them to a U.S. battleship. Professor Edward L. Cox provides a glimpse of Scoon's personal life.

Sir Paul Godwin Scoon was born on 4 July, 1935 in humble circumstances in the largely fishing town of Gouyave. He was

delivered by the itinerant midwife, Lena Cameron, who lived about 800 yards from his mother and who therefore did not have to traverse the Hubble Bridge that connected his neighborhood to the rest of Gouyave.

When it was time for Sir Paul to attend school, his mother, who was a practicing Catholic, boldly sent him to the St. John's Anglican School which she considered to be the better of the two schools in Gouyave. This was an all-age school catering to children from ages five to fifteen. School day started and ended with an act of worship with A.R.L. Miller, the principal, officiating. Miller habitually lectured the students in the upper classes at least once a week, usually on Tuesday mornings, on any subject of topical



Sir Paul Scoon book is a must read.

interest. Sir Paul believed that those lectures always reached the moral high ground and were laced with bits of advice for better living. When Miller died suddenly in August 1946 shortly after his return from an education conference in Barbados, shock waves swept through the town of Gouyave. Sir Paul admitted that he wept bitterly at the graveside of this man who had been his role model. It was

Continued on page 52





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WILLIAMS FAMILY



MOM PATRICIA WITH DAUGHTER
JEANINE AND SON JUMAANE
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We are celebrating Grenada's 50th Independence Birthday with family and friends in Grenada. We Congratulate Grenadians at home and in the diaspora. We memorialize our ancestors who struggled during slavery and colonialism to make February 7, 1974-2024 possible. We wish future generations best wishes as they take Grenada into its centennial year, 2074, as a nation.

*Dr. Joseph Radix &
The Hon. Sylvia Hinds
Radix and Family
extend our Congratulations to
Grenadians at Home and Abroad
on Grenada's 50th Anniversary of
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*We Salute Generations of Radix
Family who Contributed towards
developing Grenada from Colonial
Times to Independence
in the Medical, Dental, Political
and Educational fields.
Happy 50th Grenada!*

from Miller that he had developed the inspiration to be a teacher. Moreover, Miller had been personally tutoring him for the 11-plus scholarship examination to be held in December that year. Sir Paul failed to receive one of these scholarships. But in January 1947 he learned that he had won the St. John's District Board scholarship based on his performance in the 11-plus examination. Canon Addington Johnson, rector of the St. John's Anglican Church, gave him lessons in Latin daily in preparation for his secondary school career. This continued when he was preparing to sit the Cambridge School Certificate examination.

Sir Paul's career in secondary school, the GBSS, was stellar. In addition to being quickly promoted from the B stream to the A stream, he caught up with some boys from St. John's who had beaten him in the scholarship exam. He became very popular when in July of the second year he won the Elocution Prize from a field of competitors that included boys from the sixth form, some of whom were prefects. Sir Paul continued winning that prize annually during his school career. Additionally, he was selected to do an item of verse speaking for the Speech Night exercises, and regularly took part in dramatic performances.

Sir Paul viewed his six years at the GBSS as happy ones. At the end of his second year, he was installed as a boarder at the school. He singled out for special mention his formative years under headmaster Rawle Jordan and his strongly committed staff. His experiences there, whether in the Scout Troop, the Cadet Corps, the Drama Society, the debating society, the playing field, the sixth form or as a prefect, greatly influenced his later life. In his final year at school, he annexed the coveted Good Influence Prize, awarded to the boy who had done most to influence the school for good.

Sir Paul was raised to value service to others. As a youngster, he constantly ran errands for the sick and the elderly in his neighborhood. As Hostel Boys later discovered, for him church attendance was an obligation from which not even parental excuses could automatically relieve them! Raised to respect everyone and to be kind and generous, Sir Paul held on to these tenets throughout his life. He was sincere and thoughtful. Persons with whom he conversed sensed his integrity, sincerity, confidence, and reassurance.

On leaving school in December 1952, Sir Paul had to wait for almost two months

before obtaining gainful employment. Because of his burning desire to be a teacher, he voluntarily taught on the staff of the St. John's Anglican School for six weeks, after which he was appointed to a permanent position. At his mother's insistence, he had to use his first month's salary for charitable purposes. His teaching assignment at the St. John's Anglican School came to an abrupt end when in August he was invited to fill a temporary appointment on the GBSS staff. He remained on the staff for fourteen years during which time he gained the Bachelor of Arts Degree from London University, a Certificate of Education from Leeds University and a Master's Degree from the University of Toronto. For ten of those fourteen years he served as Master in charge of the school's fifty-two boarders.

As a GBSS student and later Master, Sir Paul was actively involved in elocution, debating, and the dramatic arts. As Hostel Master, this caring disciplinarian's byline "A Breach of Common Sense is a Breach of Hostel Rules" constituted the mantra around which much of Hostel life and discipline centered. While most students remember him as a geography and history teacher, he also often taught Latin. He spoke regularly in Latin with schoolmate Tom Alexander and Rawle Jordan even after Mr. Jordan had retired to Barbados.

Developing a well-rounded personality, Sir Paul was an avid sports enthusiast. He often played table and lawn tennis, the latter even while governor general when he frequently played with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. His love for cricket was well-known, his ears being constantly riveted to a small transistor radio whenever the West Indies cricket team was playing. His performance as a mid-field player for the GBSS Masters in the annual Masters-Boys soccer game was a joy to behold.

Few can match the accomplishments and contributions of Sir Paul in the field of education. He led by example. His own educational journey from St. John's Anglican School to universities in England and Canada showed his intellectual curiosity, tenacity of purpose, and commitment to lifelong learning. These values he instilled in the students he taught and mentored.

Sir Paul influenced educational policy in his role as Chief Education Officer and subsequently on the Grenada Board of Education. Some of his carefully conceived proposals for the development of an educational complex in Springs initially fell on deaf ears. But he took

comfort from the fact that his ideas eventually came to fruition.

His civil service career continued with his appointment as Cabinet Secretary. Sir Paul's secondment in 1973 to the post of Deputy Director of the Commonwealth Foundation necessitated his relocation to London with his wife and three stepchildren. While on this assignment, Prime Minister Sir Eric Gairy encouraged him to allow his name to be submitted to Her Majesty for the upcoming vacant post of Governor General. His commitment to serve his country induced him to accept the proposal. Along the way, he received two major British awards: the GCMG and the GCVO, one on the recommendation of the Grenada government and the other as a direct gift from the Crown.

Because of his personal qualities, Sir Paul was a stabilizing force, making decisions that were well thought out and in the best interests of the nation. Never motivated by self-interest, he was a man of strong principles and of the highest integrity. He maintained a cordial relationship with the revolutionary leaders. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was visibly upset when he discovered that Sir Paul had been arrested by revolutionaries and taken to Radio Free Grenada. Yet, he later confided that although he routinely received weekly Cabinet minutes, he discovered after the Revolution that the major decisions were taken not at Cabinet meetings but at Party level. Despite his fortitude during the revolution, he did admit to being scared on October 25, 1983 when he and his wife had to seek shelter under a dining-room settee in Governor General's House to escape advancing bullets.

Following the events of October 1983, Sir Paul held the reins of government and steered the ship of state into democratic waters. His book *Survival for Service* chronicles his experiences as Governor General. A colleague at the Commonwealth Foundation confided that the first few chapters should be required reading for senior civil servants throughout the Commonwealth.

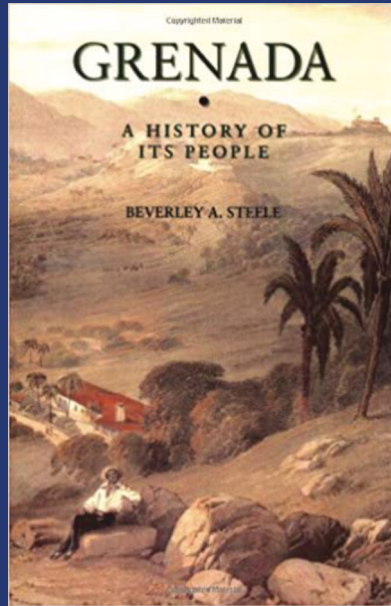
After retiring in 1992, Sir Paul continued to serve Grenada through membership on various boards and committees. He died quietly at his home on September 2, 2013. *Edward L. Cox: *Professor Emeritus of History, Rice University; BA (1970) University of the West Indies; MA (1973), PhD (1977) Johns Hopkins University. For his books and articles visit: <https://openlibrary.org>.*



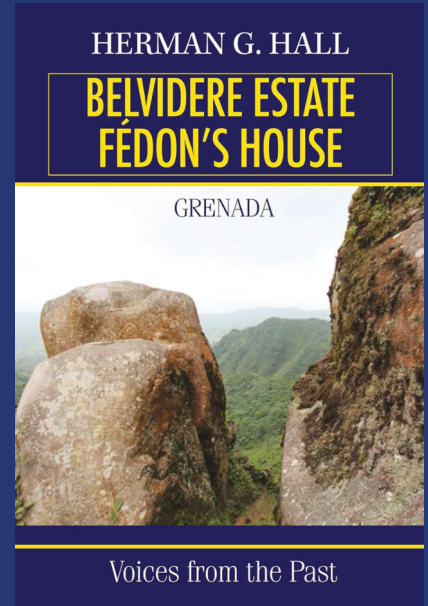
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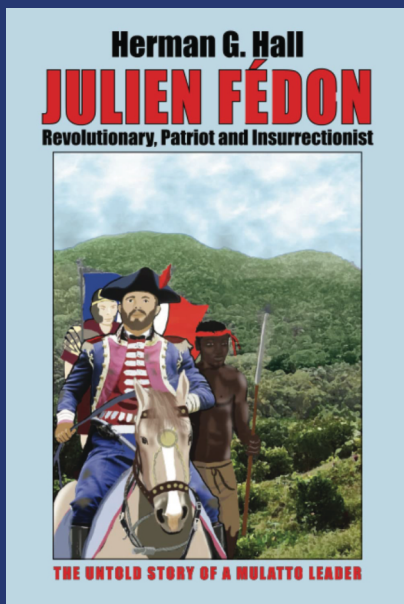
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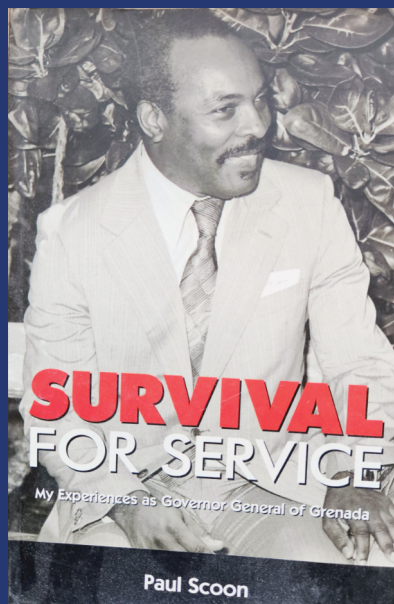
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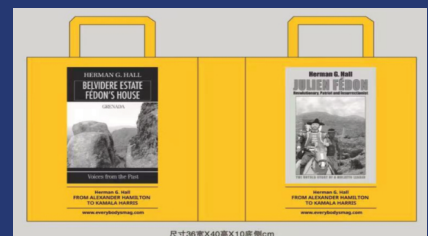


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OUR DADDY *Herbert Blaize*

By Valerie Jerome, Marion Fleary, Norma, Marvin, Chris and Mario Blaize

Given that Herbert A. Blaize, at his death in December 1989, had served unselfishly and faithfully for 33-plus consecutive years as the uncontested parliamentary representative for Carriacou and Petite Martinique, many people see him only as a political figure. But for his children - Norma, Val, Marion, Marvin, Chris and Mario - he was Daddy. A father in word and deed. A person who in almost everything he did and said was passionate about helping others.

The words of the song, "If I can help somebody then my living shall not be in vain" seemed to be his watchwords. Throughout our lives with them, there were countless occasions of our being part of our parents' service team.

We remember, with much merriment nowadays, the many times we had to scramble to find the means, without guests suspecting, to fulfill Daddy's offer of hospitality. Our first remembered lessons about the value of listening came from observing our father (our mother, too). People came to him to diffuse family squabbles, settle land disputes, or 'borrow' money. So often, he 'loaned,' to relatives or others, admitting much later that he was not expecting repayment. One man even asked him to help fix his toilet.

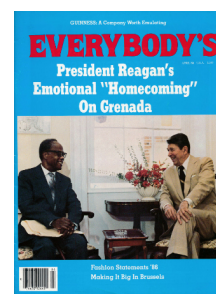
Listening? Daddy was a boss at that. For example, one morning around 6:30, a man called for him and knocked on our door. Daddy went out to the porch, sat and listened. The man talked until nearly 9:00 with Daddy putting a word in here and there. Eventually, one of us asked the talker to allow Daddy to have some breakfast, at which he laughed and left. When asked why he stayed talking so long without objection, Daddy said the man needed to talk.

So many valuable life lessons we learned from him. Respond to jibes angrily, or repay tit for tat? No-o-o!! "Wait! Cool off! Think of the consequences!" One of his well-known sayings was, "What goes around comes around." Another well-remembered lesson is: Others can encourage you to do something, but don't ever make the excuse that someone "made you do" anything. The decision is yours to do, or not.

Education and access to it were very important to Daddy. While paying secondary school fees for his own children, he paid those fees so many other Carriacouans could also have a high school education. Some did not know that he was the person who made it possible. His (and our mother's) influence lives on with a scholarship fund that even today continues to assist needy children.



At the graduation of their son Marvin from Brooklyn College, City University of New York. L to R: Mrs. Venetia Blaize, Norma Blaize, Marvin Blaize and family friend, Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus; (sitting) Prime Minister Herbert Blaize.



The April/1986 edition carried a masterpiece by the revered Grenadian journalist Alister Hughes of Ronald Reagan visit. Grenadians should read Hughes' article.



Carriacou, the resting place of Venetia and Herbert Blaize. -Photo Leonard McKenzie-Sep 9, 2023

Above all, God was at the heart of all that Daddy did. His day started and ended with prayer. Our meals together, three times per day, started with prayer. He was very active in his parish and Diocesan affairs. We know that his passionate commitment to helping 'his people' was in gratitude to God for keeping him alive when he and others had expected him to die earlier.

We are eternally grateful to God for giving us Herbert Blaize as our father.



HERBERT BLAIZE

First Chief Minister and First Premier

By EVERYBODY'S Research Team

One cannot celebrate Grenada's 50th anniversary of independence without ranking Herbert Augustus Blaize in the top ten of Grenada's greatest political leaders. H. A. Blaize was Grenada's first Chief Minister (1960-1961). He served again from 1962-1967. He had the distinction of becoming the state's first Premier when Statehood was granted by Queen Elizabeth II on March 3, 1967 and he became Prime Minister in 1984 and remained in office until his passing in 1989.

As Leader of the Opposition in 1973, he led the Opposition delegation to the Grenada Constitutional (Independence) Conference held in England from May 14-18. Blaize informed the British that they were not against independence but wanted a special election when the issue of independence could be debated on election platforms. The British government ruled in favor of Premier Eric Gairy and Blaize became the first Leader of the Opposition in an independent Grenada.

Back in Grenada from exile, a dejected E.M. Gairy told the publisher of EVERYBODY'S Magazine at a meeting in Gairy's home on American Thanksgiving Night in 1985 that he knew Blaize when they resided in Aruba. Appreciating Blaize's organizational skills, eloquence and patriotism, Gairy said he encouraged Blaize to return to Grenada for them to work as a team to develop Grenada and he offered Blaize his first job upon his return. To Gairy's dismay, Blaize joined Dr. John Watts and others to establish the Grenada National Party (GNP). Although Blaize was Prime Minister in 1985, he had not yet moved to the prime minister's house. He stayed at Mitchell's boarding house on Tyrell Street (now H.A. Blaize Street). That U.S. Thanksgiving Night, EVERYBODY'S magazine publisher slept at the boarding house and informed Prime Minister Blaize of his pending visit with Gairy. The editor planned to corroborate what Gairy said about Blaize the next morning at breakfast but the Prime Minister left early.

For almost a quarter century, Grenada's two major political parties were Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) representing laborers and the downtrodden and Blaize's GNP perceived as the party of the middle



At EVERYBODY'S Magazine Gala to raise funds for creating a Caribbean library at Medgar Evers College: L to R: Honoree Morris Stewart, costume designer; honoree Alister Hughes, journalist; Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm; Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus; honoree Ronald Blackman, Jamaican born, Mayor of Mount Vernon and the first African American mayor in NY State; Grenada's Ambassador Xavier; Medgar Evers College President Jay Carrington Chunn, II; honoree Isaac McLeod, promoter and sitting Prime Minister & Mrs. Blaize.

Photo Lloyd Patterson

class and landowners. For 25 years, Blaize and Gairy were political rivals.

In 1976, an aging Blaize, and his fading GNP, allied with the rising New JEWEL Movement established by some young and university educated persons such as Maurice Bishop, Bernard Coard and Unison Whitman to contest that year's general election. The Alliance won six seats with members of the JEWEL winning the majority. Blaize retained his Carriacou/Petite Martinique seat. Each party kept its identity. Based on the six seats obtained, Maurice Bishop became Leader of the Opposition in the nation's Parliament. Blaize was not in the loop when Bishop and the New JEWEL overthrew Gairy on March 13, 1979.

During the heyday of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Bishop and Coard political parties were banned. Blaize used his time to study law. He went into obscurity to avoid imprisonment as many others who dared to criticize the PRG. Visiting Grenada, the publisher of EVERYBODY'S did not observe Blaize sheltering the rain below the Nutmeg Restaurant. Blaize with his dry sense of humor said to him, "Aye! Aye! You an all forget me." Blaize was indeed a forgotten man.

With the self-destruction of the PRG and the invasion of Grenada by the U.S., the U.S. was ready to transport, on a

battleship, a handful of no name Grenadians who claimed they were in exile to create a government. Eastern Caribbean leaders such as Dominica's Eugenia Charles, Saint Lucia's John Compton, Barbados' Tom Adams and Jamaica's Edward Seaga vehemently opposed the American plan. "We hardly heard of them and I think Francis Alexis party was formed in Barbados; nobody in Grenada knew them," Eugenia Charles told EVERYBODY'S Publisher in 1985 and 1997. They favored Blaize for his experience but realized it would be imprudent to appoint an active politician. The task fell on Governor General Paul Scoon to select a non-politician to head the government until elections were held. Grenadian Alister McIntyre, an academician based in Jamaica who was once Michael Manley economic advisor, accepted the position but quickly withdrew paving the way for Scoon to appoint Nicholas Brathwaite. By all accounts, the interim government of Nicholas Brathwaite was a success. Grenada was now stable and ready for new elections, the first since 1976, to restore parliamentary democracy.

Like a turtle laying countless eggs, numerous political parties were hatched in and outside Grenada for the upcoming election. Caribbean leaders and the U.S. Department of State soon realized that a weak GNP and upstart parties, including the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, would split the votes paving the way for a Gairy's GULP victory. What an embarrassment that would be for America and the region! America and the Caribbean will be accused of returning Eric Gairy to power. Regional leaders worried of a backlash in their respective nations and giving young people and the left a reason to demonstrate and attempt to overthrow them.

Various strategies, such as at the 1984 Miami Conference on the Caribbean and Caribbean Basin Investment Exposition, were used to coax the egotistic political leaders to campaign as a single party to prevent a Gairy-GULP triumph. Privately, Caribbean leaders favored Blaize to lead but leaders of other parties desired the honor. As a last straw, party leaders were invited to meet on Union Island. The strategy was successful. As the saying goes, "when money talks nobody walks." Each leader allegedly



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53 NO 39
GRENADA TUESDAY, MARCH 7 1967

Seven Senators Sworn In As Grenada's New Parliament Is

Churchbells peal, cannons boom, crowds cheer as Associated Statehood comes to Grenada

Last Friday at midnight Grenada became a fully self governing territory in Associated Statehood with Great Britain.

Attainment of the island's new status was ushered in with the pealing of church bells throughout Grenada and Carriacou and a nineteen gun salute from Fort George St. George's.

A loud cheer went up from thousands assembled in and around St. George's Blaise Square when the new State Flag and Union Jack were hoisted as the Governor ment hand played.

Religious services at the Cathedral of St. George's

His Excellency, I.G. Turbott Governor of New State Honorable H.A. Blaise, Premier and a large gathering of local and foreign dignitaries stood at attention as one verse each of the British National Anthem and

Minister for Overseas Development on behalf of the Government and people of Britain, Mr. Bottomley, in a brief address, said that the gift would commemorate a great day in the history of the new nation of Grenada and with it went the best wishes of the people of Britain to all the people of Grenada.

Mr. Blaise, on behalf of Grenada's Governors, thanked Mr. Bottomley for what he described as a beautiful gift. Grenada, he said, was also

Square, groups of high spirited citizens went on parade in Carnival style celebrating the birth of the new State.

Criminal Sessions adjourned again

Adjournment of the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court at St. George's

Opened

Constitutional machinery set in motion

Statehood baby wins \$25 prize

A cash prize of \$25.00 which was donated by a father, Mr. George Franco for presentation to first baby born on Statehood day at the general hospital, St. George's was won by a baby girl weighing 9 pounds 4 ounces. The child's mother, Mrs. Sam of Parade, St. George's, was

Nine members of Grenada's new Senate were sworn in at York House St. George's last Friday morning prior to the first session of the island's first Parliament which was declared open by His Excellency, Mr. Ian C. Turbott, after he had read the throne speech. Earlier Mr. Turbott was sworn-in as Governor of the new State by Chief Justice, Mr. Frank E. Field.

Sensors are Honourable Dr. John W. etc.



President Ronald Reagan acknowledging "Thank you" from Grenadians who flooded Queens Park to thank him for rescuing Grenada. L to R: Mrs. Venetia Blaise, Prime Minister Herbert Blaise, President Ronald Reagan and Governor General Sir Paul Scoon.

Photo Pete Souza/The White House



L to R: Mrs. Venetia Blaise, Prime Minister Herbert Blaise, Queen Elizabeth II, Sir Paul & Lady Scoon and Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.

accepted a handsome monetary contribution courtesy of the U.S. treasury; money curbed their ego. Some recipients in 2024 are alive and residing in Grenada and may be in denial. The late George Brizan admitted to this magazine, as long as we did not reveal it, he got US\$25,000.

In return for accepting cash and vague promises, the leaders merged their parties into the New National Party (NNP) and through the prodding of Caribbean prime ministers, H.A. Blaise was selected to lead the NNP. This meant the once popular GNP met its demise and Blaise led the NNP to a landslide victory.

The morning after, Prime Minister Blaise was interviewed by someone from the conservative Heritage Foundation posing as a journalist and stringer for Time Magazine. The Heritage Foundation person's mission was to indirectly inform Blaise that Grenada would get tons of aid and conservative members of both Houses of Congress were in favor. According to him, Blaise did not see the need to lobby

the legislative branches because "Grenada has a friend in President Reagan." The stringer concluded that Blaise was naïve about America's legislative system. In fairness to Blaise, the late Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm frequently berated Caribbean leaders for ignoring Congress. Blaise was encouraged to take under his wings a young and ambitious Grenadian based in Washington, Keith Mitchell, who had impressed a section of the State Department. Mitchell was State's choice to create a government in the post PRG era until Eugenia Charles, Compton, et al stepped in. So exasperated was Prime Minister Tom Adams, he instructed his press secretary to urge the Barbados press to stop covering the daily news conference of the so called "Grenadians in exile" who by that time had rented a suite.

And, while Blaise was Prime Minister and leader of the NNP, Mitchell sought the leadership of the NNP and won. With Blaise no longer the political leader of the NNP, infighting within his Cabinet

and his deteriorating health, he became a weak prime minister.

Future historians will evaluate Blaise on his overall contributions to Grenada and not purely based on his tenure as prime minister and failed political strategies. Statehood, March 1967, allowed Blaise to ride the waves of popularity. He was the star of Statehood. Advisors urged him to use the opportune moment to call elections. The principled Blaise ignored them and by the time he called general election, his popularity had waned allowing Gairy to get back into office and to remain there until March 13, 1979. But in 1961-62, a young and dynamic H.A. Blaise did create a successful political ploy by promising Grenadians that he would seek a Unitary State with Trinidad & Tobago if elected. Based on that campaign slogan, he won the election. During the next 50 years, a Grenadian may suggest Unitary State with Trinidad & Tobago; hopefully H.A. Blaise will be credited for the idea.



HOW WELL DO YOU KNOW GRENADIAN HISTORY?

Answers on page 80. If you get all 50 questions correct without googling, you deserve a plate of oil down; if you answer 35 questions correctly without help, you earn a bowl of Jacks broth. You get more than 30 wrong then Grenada needs to teach its history or if you are not Grenadian, you need to vacation there.

- 1 Grenada is located very near the Dominican Republic. (a) True (b) False.
- 2 Grenada is famous for exporting (a) Macintosh Apple (b) Plantain (c) Nutmeg and Mace (d) Cotton.
- 3 Where was Prime Minister Maurice Bishop born? (a) Curaçao (b) Aruba (c) Grenada (d) Martinique
- 4 Name of St. David's when Grenada was a French colony (a) Paroisse de La Basse Terre (b) Paroisse Du Maigrin.
- 5 In what year did Kirani James give Grenada its Olympic Gold Medal? (a) 2020 (b) 2012 (c) 2016 (d) 2012.
- 6 Who was the first female governor of Grenada?
- 7 Who was known as "The Father of the West Indies Federation?"
- 8 William Galwey Donovan was (a) Journalist/activist (b) Farmer (c) School teacher.
- 9 Name the prime minister who wrote the history book, "Grenada Island of Conflict?"
- 10 Grenada Constitutional Conference in England, May 14-18, 1973 was about (a) Seeking Statehood (b) Seeking membership to the UN (c) Seeking Independence.
- 11 What was the name of the 1st Grenada calypso recorded and year?
- 12 What was the name of Grenada's first airport?
- 13 How many prime ministers Carriacou gave the nation? (a) 1 (b) 3 (c) 2
- 14 Name a leader of the Julien Fédon Rebellion who hailed from Petite Martinique?
- 15 Name the home parish of Foreign Minister Unison Whitman who was assassinated with Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and others. (a) Saint John (b) Saint Patrick (c) Saint David.
- 16 Name the 2 parishes where the Fédon Rebellion started? (a) Saint John and Saint Andrew (b) Saint John and Saint David.
- 17 The birth parish of The Mighty Sparrow is (a) Saint John (b) Saint Patrick (c) Saint David.
- 18 Was M.Z. Mark (a) An educator/Public lecturer, (b) Fisherman (c) Merchant?
- 19 The hurricane that killed approximately 122 persons on September 22-23, 1955 (a) Ivan (b) Janelle (c) Janet.
- 20 What country captured Grenada in 1779? (a) England (b) Spain (c) Canada (d) France.
- 21 The Grenadian in New York City who established trade unions for hotel, hospital, and nursing home employees was (a) George Meany (b) Peter Ottley (c) George Weekes.
- 22 Name the Grenadian who is the father of the labor movement in the Republic of Trinidad & Tobago and is a recipient of that nation's highest national medal?
- 23 The first Grenadian soca artist to win Trinidad & Tobago's International Soca Monarch was (a) Inspector (b) Ajamu (c) Mr. Killa (d) Tallpre.
- 24 Anderson Peters is (a) Light Heavyweight Boxing champion (b) 800 meters champion (c) World javelin champion.
- 25 Name the 2 calypsonians who represented Grenada in EVERYBODY'S Magazine World Calypso Monarch in 1994?
- 26 The Kalinago (Caribs) called their beautiful island (a) Isle de La Grenade, (b) Conception Island (c) Camerhogne (d) Mayo.
- 27 Did Christopher Columbus step on Grenada's soil? (a) Yes (b) No.
- 28 Name the American president who visited Grenada.
- 29 How many renowned Trinidad & Tobago calypsonians were born in Grenada? (a) 2 (b) 3 (c) Many.
- 30 Who wrote the book, "The Free Coloreds in the Slave Societies of St. Kitts and Grenada 1763-1833"? (a) Merle Collins (b) Beverley A. Steele (c) Edward L. Cox (d) Angus Martin.
- 31 Name the national dish of Grenada (a) Roti (b) Oil Down (c) Saltfish & Ackee.
- 32 Where was Mrs. Penelope Home, wife of Lt. Governor Ninian Home, buried? (a) Belvidere (b) Paraclete (c) Telescope.
- 33 Where is Julien Fédon buried? (a) Belvidere Estate (b) Fédon's Camp (c) Nobody knows.
- 34 The original name of Grenada's Capital, St. George's, was (a) Port Louis (b) Gran Pauvre (c) Port Washington.
- 35 In what year and month Grenada attained Statehood/Internal Self-Government? (a) February 7, 1974 (b) March 3, 1967 (c) March 13, 1979.
- 36 Did Marcus Garvey visit Grenada? (a) Yes (b) No.
- 37 Did prominent world and Caribbean leaders go to Grenada when Grenada achieved Independence on February 7, 1974? (a) Yes (b) No.
- 38 In what parish is Leaper's Hill? (a) Saint Andrew (b) Saint Patrick (c) Saint Mark.
- 39 What happened to the schooner, Island Queen, in August 1944? (a) Disappeared between Grenada and St. Vincent with merry-makers (b) Sank in St. George's Harbour with passengers (c) Sailed with partygoers to Trinidad and disappeared.
- 40 Name the ancestral village of British race car driver Lewis Hamilton? (a) Mirabeau (b) Concord (c) Mount Granby.
- 41 Was Gouyave once the revolutionary capital of Grenada? (a) Yes (b) No.
- 42 Name the only Grenadian to win The Miss World Pageant?
- 43 During the 19th and mid-20th century, Carriacou was famous for producing (a) Cotton and Peanut (c) Plantain (d) Avocado
- 44 Who is the King of Grenada?
- 45 How many governors general were born in Gouyave? (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3.
- 46 Grenada's famous 3-mile beach known worldwide is (a) Negril (b) Silver Sands (c) Grand Anse (d) Mayaro.

PHOTO QUIZ



47



48



49



50

47 Who is the person in the photo?

48 Who is the person in the photo?

49 Who are the 3 persons in the sketch?

50 This tree and fruit is (a) Ackee (b) Nutmeg (c) Golden Apple.





A COMMENTARY

Grenada at 50 and A Junction

By Martin Felix

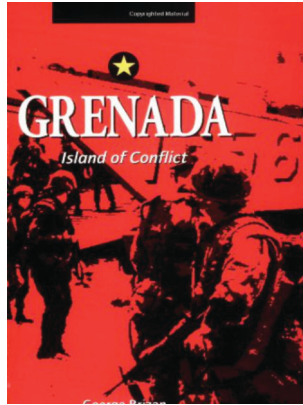
"Nations reel and stagger on their way; they make hideous mistakes; they commit frightful wrongs; they do great and beautiful things. And shall we not best guide humanity by telling the truth about all this, so far as the truth is ascertainable?" – W.E.B. DuBois, Black Reconstruction in America (1935)

The tri-island state of Grenada – the America's second smallest country, world-famous for making significant global impacts in its tiny spice container--celebrates its 50th Independence anniversary on February 7, 2024. Yet, like the cynical refrain from many of my Caribbean friends when greeted on the occasions of their respective countries' anniversaries, many will ask: "What independence?" Still, most would readily accept that even though our countries are still developmentally challenged, there is "much to celebrate."

Interestingly, the Spice Isle's Golden Jubilee coincides with the 415th anniversary since the first recorded instance of its indigenous resistance when the island's militant Kalinago ancestors successfully ward off the first British colonial settlement in 1609

Launched on October 31, 2023, with great fanfare under the forward-looking and unifying theme "One people, one journey, one future", the general expectation is that Grenadians (at home and abroad) would observe this milestone's significance with the usual revelry, spiced up with uniquely Grenadian pomp and ceremony. But while there is much to celebrate, there is urgent unfinished business to attend. Fortunately, many rich driving lessons from the Grenadian half-century are on record to guide the road ahead.

A measure of national maturity rightly befitting 50 years of climbing this rocky volcanic terrain would allow



The late Prime Minister George Brizan penned Grenada's history beginning with the aboriginals and ending with the Grenada Revolution of 1979-1983.

for a stock-taking of the country's progress, setbacks, and current challenges. To borrow from 2023 Independence Kaiso monarch, Niveon Cox ("H 473"), we need to more than glance into our rearview mirrors as we journey forward, using the Jubilee motto as a GPS.

Anniversaries can prompt valuable conversations about our collective journey. The Golden Jubilee commemorations should catalyze and re-center the nation in the lives of ordinary Grenadians, providing necessary source materials as we nurture and solidify a sense of nationhood among our people

Whatever the reason, a critical missing ingredient in the opening Jubilee celebrations was the presence of the country's parliamentary opposition and its leader. One wonders if this muted representation reflects segmentary factionalism, a historical danger to our democratic institutions, and a particular aspect of under-development. Is the opposition's 'no show' evidence of reckless driving? If our credited 'rich history' is to be taken seriously, this indicates a challenge to overcome.

One of a nation's maturity tests is valuing its collective experiences; as it is for individuals. As an important milestone, the Fiftieth Anniversary should be harnessed to encourage reflection on the nature of our Grenadian space, our society, its past, present, and future, especially among the young, who are well over half of the population.

What can we learn from Grenada's 50 years of experimentation in navigating this little vehicle? What are some of our best driving practices? And in what ways can reckless driving habits be morally, mortally, and institutionally ticketed?

Instructively, 2024 also marks the 56th year since the 1968 publication of the seminal work of A.W. Singham, *The Hero and the Crowd in a Colonial Polity*. A Grenada case study, it is still one of the region's most critical documentation of colonially conditioned political psychology. It should remind us that independence did not come in a vacuum.

In this social and political analysis of the 50s and 60s, Singham gives a snapshot of the template of the colonial society we inherited as we transitioned to independence. It allows us to contextualize the tumultuous 70s and 80s and why adversarial politics is a salient feature of Grenada politics, even today. Our colonial conditioning, especially the long periods of enslavement, left legacies, behavior hangovers, and institutionalized patterns that we are still wrestling with.

But we should not expect the vestiges of colonialism to wither away. We must purposefully employ our indigenous tools, including culture, heritage, and history, to construct a new society.

Among our lowest moments over these decades is the tendency to adhere to colonial relics and values over all



else. But actual manifestations of independence are the consciously withering away from colonial memorabilia, values, and institutions that further cement us to the old order. Independence also means memorializing our heroes, creating new monuments and institutions, or refashioning and repurposing colonial vestiges with Grenadianism.

The Spice Isle's history of resistance, the value of participatory democracy, resilience, and a striving for greater sovereignty promote an Independence Project. As the initial resistance of its Kalinago ancestors can attest, our people were engaged in over 400 years of resistance and survival strategizing - from the 1609 resistance to the Fedon Rebellion, to the 1848 Sauteurs labor strike, to Gairy-led workers 1951 rebellion, to March 13 1979 revolution, to present-day reparation demands. There was hardly a generation of our people that did not directly confront their enslavers, colonialists, and autocrats, often in armed struggle in the pursuit of more freedom.

Since attaining independence, the country has experienced diverse political rule - autocratic, popular revolution, neoliberalism - even a short-lived military regime, and a U.S. military invasion and occupation. These experiences contain our limitations as well as our self-determined possibilities.

Over the decades, among the positive developments that have reflected our maturity is the growing recognition of our native heroes and an increasing appreciation of our agency as a people. What began during the Grenada Revolution - Heroes Day-- has now evolved into a broad appreciation of our centuries-long tradition of resistance and resilient people.

Independence should also mean addressing historical trauma and the importance of decolonizing spaces within educational settings. One of the best expressions of this renewed value of our indigenous agency is the current Ministry of Education reintroducing Grenadian history in our schools with the publication of the Junior History of Grenada geared to students at the upper-primary and lower-secondary levels.

Other laudable independence steps are the recent policy initiatives declaring October 19 a national public

holiday and the promise of identifying and celebrating our collectively designated national heroes.

The erection of an Eric Matthew Gairy (1921-1997) monument in the Botanical Garden Ministerial Complex by the previous administration significantly contributed to the spirit of nation-building. So, too, was the renaming of our airport, Maurice Bishop International Airport, after the late revolutionary Prime Minister in 2009. Objective observers can view these as acts of political maturity.

We must also note the recent release of Merle Collins' intriguing novel on Louise Langdon Little (1897-1991), *Ocean Stirrings*, as part of the growing appreciation and recognition of the heroic pan-Africanist Grenadian mother of Malcolm X (1925-1965).

The country's accomplishments in the fields of international athletics are also commendable, with a high per capita medal count in the recent Olympics and featuring several top-ranking global elite athletes.

Among Grenada's most consequential accomplishments is social peace, reflected in the relatively low crime rates and the smooth transition of successive administrations in the post-revolution/post-invasion period. One can only hope this results from a conscious reckoning with the fallout of the preceding decades of social and political violence and trauma.

The tri-island state has also steadily climbed the United Nations Human Development Millennium goals charts. Among the country's strides is the representation of women in legislative bodies, with Grenada ranked within the top 3 among Caricom countries.

The recent dialogue on the century-long quest for reparations for African enslavement in Grenada is encouraging, though it can be bolder and self-determined. The British Trevelyan family's pledge of US\$ 100k for educational purposes should only be considered a beginning point for further and deeper conversations on our quest for colonial atonement. Above all, it should be up to Grenadians to determine how much British and French institutions, the British monarchy and aristocratic families owe us. This is not to be determined by the benefactors of the historic crime. Significant challenges facing the

country are:

- The need for systematic truth-telling and national reconciliation after decades of social turmoil and state violence
- Need to update the 1973 constitution to reflect the experience of the past 50 years and to come to terms with our more complex society
- An overwhelming debt burden of 71.4 percent of GDP in 2020
- Poverty rate of 38% (2016), the highest rate among OECS countries (slightly higher than the regional average)
- A need for economic diversification (away from tourism primacy)
- Rural/urban developmental imbalance
- Inadequate healthcare infrastructure and delivery systems
- Lack of environmental democracy to equitably address citizens' interests
- Growing food insecurity

A dynamic and multifaceted journey has marked Grenada's 50 years of independence. The nation has experienced various forms of governance, ebbs and flows of economic growth, with generally peaceful relations among its youthful population.

Grenada's path has been challenging, but the resilient nature of its people and a traditional commitment to participatory and ethically grounded approaches have allowed it to overcome many obstacles. As it looks ahead to its future, Grenada can draw upon its past and heritage lessons to continue on the path of development, peace, reparatory justice, and prosperity.

As the country continues to amalgamate ideas from its vast experiences of recent decades and utilize its unique path, it represents a site of knowledge production beyond the colonial framework and adversarial narratives.

Viva Petite Martinique, Carriacou and Grenada!

**Martin Felix hails from the Parish of Saint David, Grenada, and resides in the U.S. He is a professor at Fashion Institute of Technology (State University of New York). Felix is the co-editor of Big Drum Nation, a free-access digital Caribbean creative journal, and a Contributing Editor of EVERYBOY'S.*





50 NATION BUILDERS 1974-2024

EVERYBODY'S Magazine 50 top influential persons (1974-2024) reflect people who contributed during 50 years of independence. Some served in the early years, others served in recent years. This is not a listing of the most popular persons in Grenada's history. Throughout 2023, EVERYBODY'S sought the suggestions of countless Grenadians in the diaspora and in Grenada. We attempted to have a representation of persons who contributed towards nation building in various fields. It was a difficult task to choose from approximately 140 names all deserved to be listed in the 50. The most influential persons are listed in alphabetical order.

Baptiste
Bedeau
Benjamin
Bishop
Blaize
Brathwaite
Brizan
Caliste
Coard
Collins
de Gale
Ferguson
Francisco (Sparrow)
Friday
Gairy
Gairy
Gilbert (Inspector)
Glean
Hopkin
Hopkins
Hosten
Hosten
Hughes
James
Keens-Douglas
Keens-Douglas
La Grenade
Lalsingh
Mapp (Mr. Killa)
Marshall
McQuilkin (Wizard)
Mitchell
Mitchell
Mitchell (Ajamu)
Murray
Nedd
Noel
Noel
Palmer
Peters
Protain
Radix
Rowley
Scoon
Thomas
Watts
Whiteman
Whyte
Williams
Williams

Michael
Telfor
Nadia
Maurice
Herbert
George
George
Canute
Bernard
Merle
Sir Leo
Elsie
Slinger
Wellington
Eric
Lady Cynthia
Elimus
Sir Carlyle
Sir Royston
Ann
George
Jennifer
Alister
Kirani
Paul
Richardo
Dame Cecile
Kenny
Hollice
Norris
Elwin
Dickon
Keith
Edson
Junior
Waple
Lloyd
Denis
Sir Reginald
Anderson
Gertrude
Kenrick
Pansy
Sir Paul
Tilman
Dr. John
Unison
Winston
Dessima
Sir Daniel

POLITICIAN/FARMER
HIKER
POLITICAN
PRIME MINISTER
PRIME MINISTER
PRIME MINISTER
PRIME MINISTER/EDUCATOR
PAINTER/MUSICIAN
POLITICIAN/ECONOMIST
AUTHOR
GOVERNOR GENERAL/WWII VETERAN
FOUNDER, YOUTHQUAKE
CALYPSOIAN
EDUCATOR/POLITICIAN
PRIME MINISTER/LABOR PIONEER
POLITICIAN
CALYPSOIAN
GOVERNOR GENERAL/EDUCATOR
HOTELIER
SOCIAL WORKER
POLITICIAN
DIPLOMAT/MISS WORLD 1970
JOURNALIST
OLYMPIAN MEDALIST-3
STORYTELLER/ENTERTAINER
PLAYWRIGHT
GOVERNOR GENERAL/FOOD SCIENTIST
POLITICIAN/ENTREPRENEUR
SOCA ARTIST
FARMER
CALYPSOIAN
PRIME MINISTER/LAWYER
PRIME MINISTER/MATHEMATICIAN
CALYPSOIAN
WI CRICKETER
POLITICAN
LAWYER
AGRICULTURIST/NUTMED
GOVERNOR GENERAL/EDUCATOR
WORLD CHAMPION, JAVELIN
TOURISM
POLITICIAN/LAWYER
PERFORMING ARTS
GOVERNOR GENERAL/EDUCATOR
GOVERNOR GENERAL/LAWYER
DENTIST/POLITICAN
POLITICIAN
POLITICIAN
EDUCATOR/DIPLOMAT
GOVERNOR GENERAL/LAWYER

HONORABLE MENTION

Jones
De Riggs
Peters
Schaper

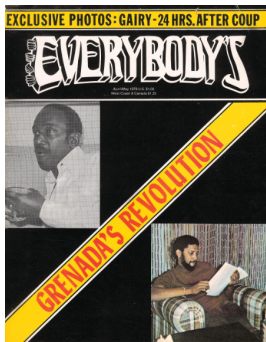
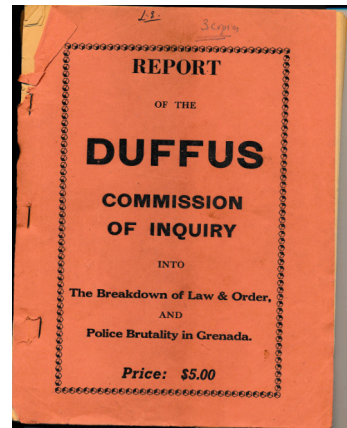
Ben
Christopher
Francis Urias
Joy & Rev. Melvin

PRIME MINISTER/LAWYER
PLAYWRIGHT/POLITICAN
PLAYWRIGHT
EDUCATION

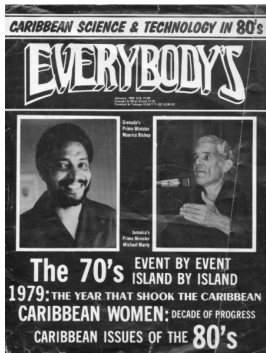


Planting Seeds For A Revolution Destroying Flowers Of A Revolution

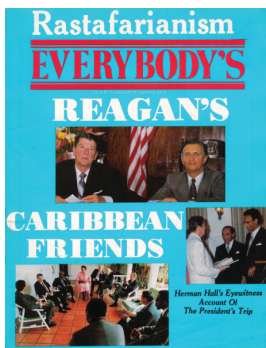
By Herman Hall



April/May 1979



January 1980



May 1982

In this section, EVERYBODY'S presents excerpts of articles, interviews and photographs this magazine published from 1978-1983 relating to the Grenada Revolution ("the Revo"). Highlights of events are presented in chronological order from this magazine's perspective.

EVERYBODY'S apologizes to readers who may feel that I have unprofessionally injected myself in this section, which is journalism taboo. I covered those four years as a journalist and as a patriotic Grenadian. As Grenada commemorates its 50th anniversary of independence, discussions, and information about the "Revo" are necessary and relevant, but discussions are mainly through social media. While social media is essential and popular, the various platforms carry brief information that could be more factual.

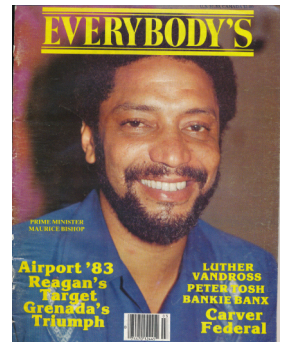
Complete information, significant or insignificant, about the Grenada Revolution of 1979-83 still needs to be available and will not be available in the foreseeable future. Many people who were direct or indirect participants in the Revo or were victims of the Revo are alive. Some prefer to have their accounts of the Revo released after their demise and many governments still need to release all their documents relating to the

Revo. In the same manner that more information about the Fedon's Revolution of 1795 is still being discovered in 2024; similarly, it will be historians of the future who will uncover additional information about the Grenada Revolution of 1979-83.

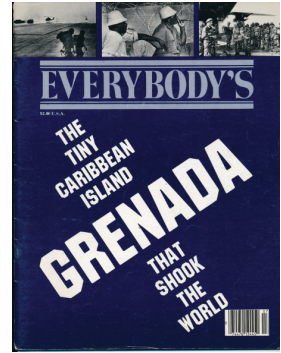
During 1979-83, it was mainly foreigners who hustled books about Grenada. Grenadian and Caribbean scholars have shared their opinions in academic publications, seminars and on public platforms in recent years. This section of this commemorative edition presents information directly "from the horse's mouth" such as interviews with Maurice Bishop and Eric Gairy. More information is available in back issues.

During that era, I was an active print and radio (WLIB/WBLS) reporter, and I hosted a one-hour Sunday morning talk show while publishing this magazine. Almost fifty years later, now is the time to share minor but confidential tidbits for history buffs and posterity. For example, Bernard Coard and, I suspect, other high-ranking members of the JEWEL/PRG Government, except Maurice Bishop, had no idea the drama unfolding in NY, Washington, D.C., Jamaica and London about recognizing the new government in the immediate days after March 13,

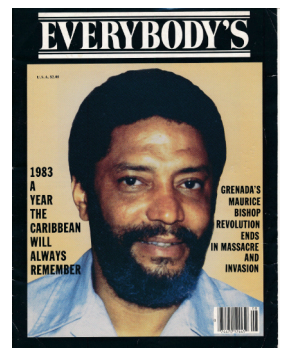
Continued on page 62



May 1983



November 1983



December 1983



1979. I was an inside observer and indirect participant in those suspenseful days.

I was a member of the United Grenadians of New York, a group opposed to Prime Minister Eric Gairy. But as a journalist, within 24 hours of Gairy's overthrow, I found myself in Gairy's suite at the New York Hilton and visited him almost daily on another floor that the world media corps were not aware of.

Gairy's first address to Grenada and the world via BBC, CBC, UPI, Reuters, world news, print publications was obtained from me through an agent. Behind the scenes, I assisted Kenrick Radix, a senior member of the JEWEL, who arrived in NY less than 48 hours after March 13, 1979. The late Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, Sony Mark and this publisher obtained the permit for Grenadians to hold a jubilant rally near the United Nations and the U.S. Mission to the U.N. celebrating Gairy's downfall. About a week or two after March 13, 1979, Angela Bishop, wife of Maurice Bishop, visited NY and informed me that Maurice requested that I remain in touch with Gairy.

Regional leaders such as Prime Minister Eugenia Charles privately opposed Bishop's People Revolutionary Government but kept it to themselves whereas Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados and Bishop publicly waged rhetorical battles. Although Bishop called Adams a "yard fowl," I brought letters from Prime Minister Tom Adams to Bishop and letters from Bishop to Adams.

Another example was the "off-the-record," sometimes called "a high-level briefing by a senior White House official" to the White House Press. The unnamed official was President Reagan and his team, who verbally attacked the PRG while visiting Jamaica and Barbados in 1982. It is not like today, where Black reporters are everywhere. I was the only Black reporter traveling with the president. Can you imagine how hurt I felt to hear what was said about my beloved island, Grenada, and my friend Maurice Bishop? Yet, I had to keep my feelings to myself.

We are cataloguing most of the magazine's collection for the archives.

Some documents may have been lost, borrowed and never returned. After covering the region for decades, it is my responsibility for sharing information about the Grenada Revolution in this Special Edition. I was not a participant but an observer and friend of some leaders.

History is not purely about experts and revisionists presenting academic papers and giving their interpretations of events. It is also reporting the actual events and the direct words of the newsmakers that allow experts to opine.

Throughout the PRG's reign, EVERYBODY'S Magazine reported on developments inside and outside Grenada.

The section begins with an interview with Leader of the Opposition Maurice Bishop in the February/March 1978 edition (Page 64). One evening, in Brooklyn, in late January or early February 1978, Bishop visited my home to help me edit an upcoming issue of EVERYBODY'S when Bishop's host, Kanuke Burke, suggested that a formal interview with Maurice could be dynamic. An exclusive interview with Prime Minister Eric Gairy appeared in the November/December 1978 issue.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REVOLUTION

MAY 14-18, 1973: Prime Minister Eric Gairy leads his government's delegation to England seeking independence as he advocated during the recent election campaign. Also attending the Constitutional Conference was Opposition Leader Herbert Blaize. The Opposition said they were not against independence but they were opposed to the granting of independence under the leadership of Gairy and suggested a general election be held first.

MAY 31, 1973: The British Government communicated to Prime Minister Eric Gairy and Opposition Leader Herbert Blaize that under the West Indies Act of 1967, independence will be granted to Grenada.

JUNE 6, 1973: It's official. The British Government announced that independence will be granted to Grenada.

OCT. 12 & 15, 1973: The Grenada House of Representatives (on the 12th) and Senate (on the 15th) ratified legislation for Grenada to achieve independence.

NOVEMBER 18, 1973: Known as "Bloody Sunday" when Maurice Bishop, Kenrick Radix and other opponents of Gairy on their way to Grenville were severely beaten and imprisoned.

DECEMBER 19, 1973:

"The Court at Buckingham Palace" announced that Grenada would be granted independence on February 7, 1974. (Premier Eric Gairy decided the date and month.)

JAN-FEB, 1974: Violence, civil unrest, work stoppage and chaos orchestrated by many opponents of the Gairy Government. During a demonstration against Gairy on January 21, Rupert Bishop, father of Maurice Bishop, was killed as he protected children and women from tear gas used by security forces.

FEB 7, 1974, INDEPENDENCE: A low-ranking British official read a proclamation stating that the United Kingdom had granted independence to Grenada. Most foreign dignitaries who accepted the invitation to attend did not come due to the tense situation. Premier Eric Gairy took the Oath of Office to become prime minister. Lamps and candles were used because electrical workers were on strike. NJM leader Maurice Bishop was imprisoned to prevent him from protesting during ceremonies.

FEB 7, 1974 – MARCH 13, 1979:

Prime Minister Eric Gairy allegedly continued encouraging violence to those who opposed his regime. The Mongoose Gang he allegedly created in the late 1960s became more vicious in the 70s. Gairy curbed the media; he fostered relations with Chile's dictator Pinochet who the CIA placed in office after engineering the overthrow of President Salvador Allende at the request of Henry Kissinger and President Richard Nixon. **DEC 7, 1976:** General elections held, the first in an independent Grenada. Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party won nine seats and the People's Alliance six seats. The Alliance was a partnership between Bishop's New Jewel Movement, Blaize's Grenada National



Party and Winston Whyte's United People Party. The NJM won the most seats within the Alliance including seats won by Bishop and Coard. Maurice Bishop became the Opposition Leader. Violence and tension continued. Innocent Belmar, Gairy's confidant, Minister of Agriculture and former Acting Police Commissioner was assassinated. By 1979, Gairy had lost the respect of most Caribbean leaders from Dr. Eric Williams in Trinidad & Tobago to Forbes Burnham in Guyana and Micheal Manley in Jamaica. Gairy was considered a buffoon.

GRENADA, MARCH 13, 1979: The secret military arm of the New JEWEL Movement led by Hudson Austin stormed the police and military barracks at True Blue. Allegedly, two persons were killed. One was police officer Godwin Pysadee, born on Belvidere Estate, Saint John, in 1945 and boyhood friend of EVERYBODY'S Magazine publisher. Gairy, while visiting NY, was overthrown in almost a bloodless coup d'état. Maurice Bishop and Bernard Coard became Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Minister respectively. That day, and to the chagrin of Bishop, extremists within the New JEWEL Movement arrested Governor General Sir Paul Scoon. Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and Scoon met that night when Bishop asked Scoon to remain in office. Bishop emphasized to the world media that general elections will be held within six months.

NY, MARCH 13, 1979: Since Gairy was in NY, Grenada and New York City became the center of media attention. With WLIB Radio and EVERYBODY'S Magazine then the principal news source for Caribbean happenings, major media – The New York Times, UPI, AP and others frequently monitored WLIB. One of the daily voices on WLIB was Grenadian Herman Hall who was pressured to find and interview Gairy. By late afternoon he was at the Hilton in Dr. Wellington Friday's suite and accompanied him to the press conference Friday held. Around 1:30am on Wednesday, Consul General Francis Redhead called, "Herman, the Prime Minister will see you at 9:30 in the morning." page 67

NY-MARCH 14: Kenrick Radix arrived in NY and EVERYBODY'S Publisher brought him to WLIB Radio (not then a 24-hour station) but rush hour traffic prevented Radix from doing a live broadcast. He taped a message for the next day's news. An exhausted and hungry Radix, Kanuck Burke and Hall dined in Manhattan during which, Hall briefed them about his meeting with Gairy. By then the BBC and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation were airing Hall's interview with Gairy and distributing it to AP, UPI and others.

NY-MARCH 15: Radix peacefully took over the Grenada Consulate and Mission to the UN office. He invited the staff to continue work and photos of Gairy were gently removed. The keeping of the Mission door locked at all times was the only indication that all was not well.

NY-DC - MARCH 15: On the afternoon of March 13, Kanuck Burke, whose home Bishop slept when in Brooklyn, asked News Director David Lampel and Hall to contact their boss, Percy Sutton, Chairman of WLIB and WBLS, politician and lawyer for the late Malcolm X for help. Sutton contacted Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the UN. By 3pm of the 15th Radix arrived in Washington, DC through Young and Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley's influence to meet U.S. Government officials and the diplomatic corps.

NY-MARCH 16: Since Grenadians and other Caribbean nationals worldwide were joyous about Gairy's overthrow, a massive celebratory rally was held near the United Nations and the United States UN Embassy. NY-Grenadians did not care if they lost their jobs by taking the day off. Arriving from Washington, DC, Radix held a press conference organized by "Friends of Grenada" attended by the BBC, Tass News Agency, Prensa Latina, Reuters and other global media. After the conference, Radix addressed the rally near the UN.

NY-MARCH 17: Through the input of Percy Sutton and other African American leaders, Radix met with Andrew Young. At 8:30am, EVERYBODY'S Magazine publisher received a call from Dr. Wellington Friday stating "the Prime Minister will

like to give you a statement at 10:30am and can you bring a photographer?" By that time, the U.S. had quietly informed Gairy of its pending recognition of the new regime and told him that he will be allowed to remain in the U.S. but he had to get a new passport because he can no longer use his diplomatic visa. Gairy and Friday needed photographs for their passport in order to get a new visa.

NY-MARCH 18: Approximately 3,000 Grenadians and other Caribbean New Yorkers attended a public meeting in Brooklyn to get the latest news from Kenrick Radix.

NY-MARCH 19: Radix, as the new ambassador, conducted a full day of business at the Grenada Mission to the UN and consulate.

NY-MARCH 20: An editorial in The New York Times was very favorable to the new government.

MARCH 20: Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana became the first countries to recognize the new government. A few days later the UK, Canada and the U.S. followed.

BEHIND THE SCENES, MARCH 15-20: Realizing that Kenrick Radix, a ranking member of the New JEWEL Movement, was in NY, Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley instructed his UN Ambassador Don Mills to indirectly and unofficially brief Radix. Ambassador Mills summoned EVERYBODY'S publisher/WLIB reporter and David Lampel, WLIB/WBLS news director. The always smiling Mills was straightforward and deadly serious saying that whatever he told them must not be broadcasted, nor shared with other media; the information was only for Radix. During the next few days, Mills passed on messages from Manley to Radix via Lampel and Hall. Manley had convinced his friend Andrew Young that the Carter administration must recognize the new government; that Manley had arranged for Radix to meet Young at his home and for Radix to visit Washington to meet the diplomatic corps and State Department; that the U.S. will not recognize the Grenada regime until the British Prime Margaret Thatcher's Government and the Canadian Government recognized the new regime.

Continued on page 64



Thatcher, on the other hand, informed Manley that before the UK accredited the People's Revolutionary Government, Caribbean nations had to do that first. Eastern Caribbean leaders, especially Prime Ministers Vere Bird, Sr. of Antigua, Eugenia Charles of Dominica and Saint Lucia's John Compton, abstained from taking the lead dreading that leftists such as Tim Hector in Antigua may attempt to overthrow them. The OECS prime ministers passed the buck to the big four. Three of the four big nations did – Michael Manley's Jamaica, Forbes Burnham's Guyana and Barbados' Tom Adams.

GAIRY'S DILEMMA: The U.S. quietly informed Gairy that the U.S. recognition of the Bishop Government was imminent, therefore, his diplomatic passport will be revoked and he will need a regular Grenada passport and a U.S. visa to remain in the U.S. That was why Dr. Friday on Saturday, March 17 asked EVERYBODY'S publisher to bring along a photographer. Who in the NY Grenada consulate did the U.S. pressure and threaten to issue Gairy a new passport when the Bishop-Coard regime wanted Gairy extradited? That's a question EVERYBODY'S has been unable to get answered for 45 years. Of the two persons suspected, one is living in Grenada and the other, Kanuke Burke, died many years ago.

APRIL 16: Grenada and Cuba established diplomatic relations much to the annoyance of the U.S.

HIGHLIGHTS 1980-1983

By Dr. Kenrick Lewis

1980: PRG published an extensive list of accomplishments during its first year in office.

JUNE 19, 1980: Bomb exploded under dais during rally in Queen's Park killing three female students and injuring more than one hundred persons.

1980: The Reagan Administration blocks World Bank loan to Grenada. US offers Caribbean Development Bank, a regional institution based in Barbados, that it would contribute \$4 million toward a "basic human needs" program—but only if Grenada was excluded. The demand outraged the bank's directors, who turned down the contribution rather than submit to pressure.

AUGUST 1981: U.S. Amber and the Amberines, military exercise off Puerto Rico.

EASTER 1982: President Ronald and Nancy Reagan "Working Holiday" to Jamaica and Barbados. In Barbados, he had a "Working Lunch" with Eastern Caribbean leaders and quizzed the leaders about Maurice Bishop and Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua.

1983: PM Bishop declared 1983 the year of Political and Academic Education.

MARCH 1983: President Reagan's Star Wars Speech. Grenada is building an airport with 10,000ft runway. Grenada does not have an air force. US pressures Canada and EU countries not to contribute to loans for the new airport.

JUNE 1983: First Plenary Session of the NJM exposes serious divisions between the Coard and Bishop factions of the NJM. Potentially disruptive issues that had been there since March 13, 1979 had now attained irreconcilable levels.

JUNE 1983: PM Bishop visited U.S. met with low level U.S. State Department personnel. Delivers memorable public address at Hunter College, appeared on ABC-TV Nightline. Make a brief trip to Indiana. Demonstration against Bishop in Washinton, D.C. allegedly organized by Keith Mitchell had approximately eight protestors; demonstration at Hunter College had 12 protestors.

SUMMER 1983: Bishop attended the Caricom Summit in Trinidad & Tobago. Visited Eastern Europe.

OCTOBER 1983 – The Revolution ended after Bishop was placed under house arrest, assassinated and the U.S. invaded/rescued Grenada.

MAURICE BISHOP INTERVIEW, 1978

1978: Chilean Fascism in GRENADA?? 1979: Economic Policies Under Maurice Bishop

One evening in late January or early February, 1978, Maurice Bishop and Kanuke Burke went to Herman Hall's home to assist Hall edit an upcoming issue Maurice had promised earlier in the day. This magazine was one-year-old. Maurice Bishop was then Opposition Leader. Burke suggested that Bishop be included in the edition and Maurice asked me to write some questions which I did. He handwrote the answers, he edited them and the Q & A appeared in the Feb/March/1978 issue. A part of the interview was republished in 1979 but the entire Q & A is in the Feb/March/78 edition. Here

is what we republished in the April/May/1979 edition:

Herman Hall: What is the state of Grenada's economy and its outlook for 1978?

Maurice Bishop: If you use 1977 as a guide, there is little on the horizon that can give room for expecting any improvements. While it is true that tourism is improving, on the other hand, tourism has been operating in our country in a very negative way. The tourists have been coming to the island, but they do not eat Grenadian food nor buy handicrafts produced in Grenada.

Indeed, the inputs into the economy by the tourist industry have been so minimal that some experts estimate that perhaps only about \$0.05 in every American dollar remains in Grenada. We have in Grenada what is called "elite tourism" as opposed to "mass package tourism" and "elite tourism" is geared to attracting a particular kind of tourist, one who does not necessarily spend a great amount of money in the country. The tourist industry is organized in such a way as to benefit mainly the big hotels, for example the Holiday Inn controls about 55% of all bed space in the island. A multinational corporation sets up a hotel



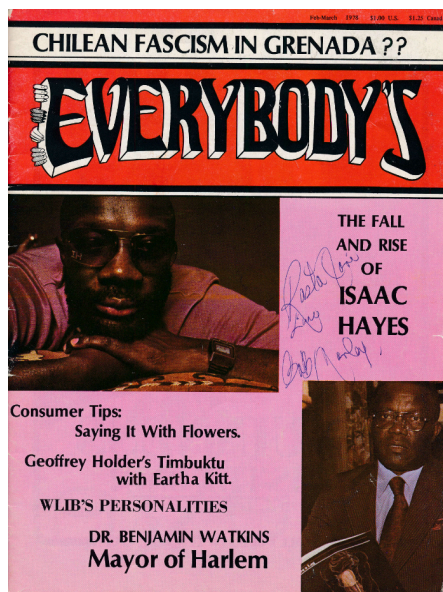
on the beach, attracts the pioneer incentives and at the end of the year there is this massive outflow of profits. The average Grenadian virtually gets nothing out of it.

Q: How will you improve the economy of Grenada?

A: We see four major ways of building a major economy. First and foremost, massive increase in agricultural production, particularly by way of farms. This can be done by bringing into cultivation all the unused and under cultivated lands. It is not just a question of increasing production for the export market, instead it is primarily a question of producing food so that we can deal with the question of import substitution, we can deal with the question of saving foreign exchange which can then be diverted for capital investments. Secondly, Agro-industrialization which I have dealt with. Thirdly, we want to build a new kind of tourism. What do we mean by that? We mean that we want a tourism that is relevant to our needs that is not external looking to what the foreign investor wants but is internal looking to our needs. A new kind of tourism that will be fully integrated vertically and horizontally with the rest of the economy where, when the tourist comes to Grenada, he eats Grenadian food, he buys Grenadian handicrafts and therefore other sectors of the economy will begin to share the tourism plum. Fourthly, we want to control in a firm way of our financial institutions. Small and poor as they claim we are, the five international banks continue to export all profits every year. The sixty-six insurance companies in our country also continue to do likewise. We see the need for the banks in particular to change their lending portfolio, and to begin to deal with the question of the outflow of foreign profits. The way we see this being done is to enact legislation which would require that banks put aside every year X percent of their capital, (not just their profits but their capital) which must be used as loans for productive purposes for poor people in our society. We believe that if these four efforts are seriously resorted to that a serious start can be made in reshaping our country's economy. Also, under agro-industrialization, we see the need for the processing of fish that we catch in the waters that surround us.

Q: Will you change Grenada's foreign policy?

A: Grenada's best friends today are international criminals and unpopular



Bob Marley, a fan of Isaac Hayes, autographed the cover for Hall at Island Records. After the popular singer and actor of "Shaft" fame filed for bankruptcy, in an exclusive with this magazine, Hayes said he was rising again, hence the caption, "Fall and Rise."

regime such as the Chilean Junta. Despite the worldwide condemnation of the Chilean regime on the basis of the facts regarding mass murders, kidnappings, torture and lack of human rights, Grenada has allowed Chile to become its best friend. To date Lieutenant Colonel Garcia Zamorano of the Chilean Armed Forces, the Esmerelda, a ship used by Chile as a torture chamber, a Chilean Hercules C-130 military plane and hundreds of Chilean security personnel have all visited Grenada. On several occasions, they brought arms, took pictures of strategic sites - police stations, bridges, harbors, etc. The Chileans have distributed literature showing the Chilean Constitution.

Q: Your critics, even those who are bitterly opposed to Gairy say you are not a strategist, since you tell the West openly your socialist beliefs.

A: Actually, they are using the wrong word; they mean that I am not an opportunist. They are mixing up opportunism with strategy. They are asking us to fool the people, tell the people one thing and do another, this is unprincipled. We cannot be elected into power and then do things we were not elected to do; this will be fundamentally wrong.

Q: As a socialist if you get into power, what kind of relation can we expect between Grenada and the U.S. especially in the area of aid and investment?

A: Our position on aid is the same as our position on foreign investment. We do not mystify the process. We do not see it as magic. We do not see it as a religion or something that you must have under any conditions. We believe that with aid and foreign investment the major criteria are as follows: First, they must bring in a large sum of capital. Secondly, they must bring in new technology or new forms of technology and skills that our country needs. Thirdly, they must not arrest our overall development process given the goals that we have set for our country. If these criteria are met, we would have aid and foreign investment from anybody. We would also accept foreign investments in those terms.

Q: What role do you see a new Grenada playing in the Caribbean?

A: Our first step should be to strengthen the CARICOM movement. As presently constituted and organized CARICOM has been a charter for businessmen to make more profits. It has no meaning or relevance to the Caribbean peoples. For example, an American can come into any of the CARICOM states by flashing a driver's permit while we in the Caribbean require passports to go from one country to the other. CARICOM can be an instrument in building a Caribbean nation which is one of our major aims. Outside the region, a new Grenada should work with the non-aligned countries and also develop new trading partners in the world's socialist community.

Q: What trend can we expect in the English-speaking Caribbean?

A: In the past governments in the Caribbean used to come to the rescue of sister governments even on internal matters. For example, when we had almost removed Gairy from power, Trinidad and Tobago gave him a loan which was immediately used in an attempt to pacify civil servants and other government workers. But, a new trend is being developed, governments and political parties in this region will increasingly begin to help each other on the basis of issues and ideology. Thus, I do not anticipate Grenada under Gairy getting help from Jamaica, Barbados, and Guyana and I doubt Dr. Williams will help him.



UFO LEADER SIR ERIC GAIRY

"...I had the experience of seeing one of those about three years ago."

Grenada's Prime Minister Eric Gairy is the only leader of a nation who is publicly crusading for the organization of an international agency to study UFOs and other extraterrestrial phenomena. Dr. Gairy is recognized on the international scene as one of the official spokesmen for UFO buffs. He has been instrumental in the creation of the United Nations' Committee on UFOs and President Carter recently sent the Prime Minister reports from "Operation Blue Book," information gathered by the United States Air Force on UFOs. The Prime Minister has received extensive press coverage for his position on UFOs from Newsweek Magazine in the United States to various publications in Japan. EVERYBODY'S Publisher Herman Hall recently interviewed Prime Minister Gairy. Here are excerpts from their conversation:

EVERYBODY'S: Do you really believe that UFOs exist?

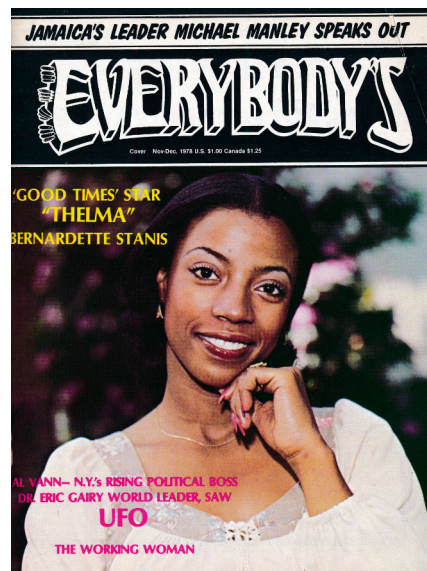
PM GAIRY: I know that they exist. I had the experience of seeing one of those objects about three years ago. But before that, however, I have always had this concept of the existence of extraterrestrial beings and these people come in here by ships – spaceships. I would think that it would be rather silly of us or rather naïve to think that we are the only creatures of God's entire domain. God made the universe and the Earth planet has been a very small part of God's estate. There are other people who are living in other parts of God's universe, most of them I would think are more evolved scientifically and spiritually than we are on this Earth planet.

Q: Where did you see that UFO?

A: That was about three years ago. I was returning from one of my places where I had a function, an evening function that went on to about 2:00 a.m. I saw the object about 2:30.

Q: You are regarded as the only world leader who is publicly advocating the existence of UFOs why are you doing so?

A: Other leaders have that very concept which I have, and there are many people



talking about it, but someone had to have the guts, the gumption to take it upon the level that I have. I was the person who was asked to open the First World Congress on UFOs at Acapulco last April, where about 400 people, mainly scientists and researchers gathered and held about 80 hours of meetings. It was rather interesting and I gave my support to the concept as propounded by the scientists. They have given me a mandate to pursue the course that I was pursuing at the United Nations.

Q: Are you disappointed that President Carter has not taken any initiative in the research of UFOs?

A: He has not been in office for a very long time so I cannot pass any judgment yet. I had the privilege of talking with him at the signing of the Panama Canal Treaty. I spent 45 minutes talking with him and we did touch on this subject, after which he sent me, by special emissary, for books (Blue Books) based on some of the experiences of the United States Air Force. I think that President Carter is rather sympathetic towards what we are doing. As to how far he would come to help in our thrust to the world's body I cannot say at this particular time.

Q: Why do you think that many technologically developed nations and their scientists are reluctant to discuss UFOs?

A: I cannot say that this is a fact, but I think there is a bit of selfishness. I think some of them are recognizing the power that could really emanate from full

knowledge and association with extraterrestrial beings, nevertheless, one would know that they are working behind the scene. Although the big powers are studying this phenomenon very intensely, I suppose each one will wish to keep the knowledge all to himself.

Q: I assume you saw Close Encounters of the Third Kind.

A: Yes

Q: Do you think that this movie is purely fictional?

A: No! No! I was amazed at the vastness of the concept of the picture - the many bits of many concepts put together. I was thrilled by the colorization. There are many things in the picture that would be better appreciated by the mystic. I don't know where they got certain things from, but they must have had persons involved who are associated with the mystics.

Every sound in the movie has a meaning and there are many things that the layman would not readily understand. Added to this, there are many factual occurrences that were depicted in the picture.

Q: Are there any scientists and private individuals paying you to make UFOs a political issue on the world body?

A: No! No! and that would be nonsense.

We don't fool around with a thing like this, this has more than what the material man can stretch his imagination to conceive. We are dealing with a highly explosive subject when we speak of UFOs and extraterrestrial beings. This has to do with the divine maker of the universe and one cannot fool around and one cannot commercialize on a phenomenon like this. One of the very significant aspects of UFOs and extraterrestrial beings is that they impress us whenever they come into contact with other beings as willing to serve, willing to love, and as I said before spiritually and scientifically evolved. They want to show us a way of life. They have been warning us to establish better behavioral patterns for ourselves and to treat the Earth planet as one unit. And we are too divided they say, and which is quite so. I think they are very good people and I don't think that those of us involved whether politically or scientifically should be inclined on getting favors or making money.

Q: When do you anticipate that the world will take this subject very seriously?



A: They already begun to take this subject seriously. I remember the first time I spoke about the Bermuda Triangle and extraterrestrial beings. People were laughing but today there is a significant measure of seriousness in every part of the world because people are experiencing sightings every day. Governments, institutions and private individuals have become serious about this matter. It would not be long again, in the not-too-distant future, when the whole world will accept the concept of extraterrestrial beings and these flying saucers.

Q: On Caribbean and domestic matters are you pessimistic about the future of CARICOM (The Caribbean Common Market)?

A: I am optimistic. I think that some people are a little too short sighted. CARICOM like every other body would have a period where it must be creeping, but with the efforts, the cooperation and the good intentions of all concerned I see CARICOM emerging as a very vibrant and very useful unit for us. CARICOM can provide us with better bargaining power as a unit and would give us a better impact as a people on the world market. As it is now, I am inclined to

think, that the leaders of most of the small countries are saying that the more industrialized nations in CARICOM are getting the better part of the exercise. However, I can see benefits accruing for all of us in the not-too-distant future.

Q: Your opponents in Grenada, especially the opposition leader Maurice Bishop say that you are a tyrant and that you have brought Grenada to a state of bankruptcy. How do you react to those allegations?

A: I would think that those fellows are in need of psychiatric treatment. A blind man can see that Grenada has moved away from the economic gutter which I met it, to economic prosperity. Grenada has moved forward in leaps and bounds in a manner that can be compared favorably with any other country in the world, considering the limits of our resources and the smallness of our country in terms of land mass and population.

Q: Grenada seems to be becoming "the Geneva of the Caribbean" in view of all the major international conferences that are held there. Why are you a successful host?

A: Leadership. Good leadership, dynamic, honest, keen, vibrant and the

people are warm with love and hospitality. People are able to see Grenada in terms of its people, its land, its natural beauty and the place to come for a good conference. We are indeed becoming the Geneva of the Caribbean.

Q: How long have you been on the labor and political scene?

A: I was there when Michael Manley's father was on the scene. I was there when Sir Grantley Adams, father of Tom Adams, and was there even before Dr. Williams came to the scene.

Q: Suppose you were to start all over again what would you do differently?

A: I would choose more carefully the people I had with me from 1950 to 1951 as my close associates. I have been let down by a few associates within the party who thought that they could have taken over leadership. I think that the course that I have followed over the years is commendable, even though I say it myself.

Q: What are your highest and lowest points?

A: My highest point would be, my attaining for the country of Grenada self-determination, freedom and independence. The lowest point is for someone else to say.

Gairy The Morning After Speaking With Forde of Barbados And Compton of St. Lucia

Just over 24 hours after the overthrow of Grenada's Prime Minister Eric Gairy, EVERYBODY'S Magazine Publisher, Herman Hall spent a few hours with the disgraced P.M. at his suite in the New York Hilton Hotel, N.Y. This is his report.

There was nobody in the suite with Prime Minister Eric Gairy when I arrived to interview him on Wednesday, March 14th. Only a few hours before, he was the world leader of UFO's and the most powerful man in Grenada. However, as a legal head of government, he had three U.S. Secret Service agents posted outside the suite.

The Prime Minister with a Bible in one hand and dressed in a white turtleneck jersey, dark striped pants and slippers greeted me. Apparently, he had just completed having breakfast and had a good one since all the plates and dishes

were empty. He showed no signs of strain, stress, pessimism or defeat. He was his usual self, flamboyant, ostentatious and loquacious.

A few minutes later two aides entered, Gloria Payne and Jennifer Hosten Craig, Miss World of 1970; followed afterwards by Consul General Francis Redhead, Ambassador George Griffith and Dr. Wellington Friday. I was very glad to see those aides. Since I had never met with the head of government who was overthrown, how could I remain alone with Gairy without stepping on his toes?

They began to draft a message for me and I immediately realized that Gairy was not totally informed of the developments in Grenada. His aides had not given him all the facts and they had no plans of action. The Prime Minister was indeed helpless.

The drafting of the message was rather tedious. It took about two hours. I did not participate. I sat there nibbling on a variety of fruits and daydreaming. Daydreaming about the other Eric Gairy, the Gairy I knew when I was a kid.

My earliest recollections began in 1950, and Eric Gairy stands out clearly in them. I remember the plantation I lived on and how the workers or "laborers" used to organize bus rides to attend island wide meetings given by Uncle Gairy. I remember the popular song:

"We'll never let our leader fall,
for we love him best of all.
We don't want to fight,
but if we have to,
We'll fight, fight, fight.
God save Gairy, God save Gairy."

Continued on page 68



During the working week Uncle Gairy would visit the estates to encourage the workers to stand up for their rights. On weekends Uncle Gairy would join a game of cricket, place a shilling on the wicket and challenge the bowlers to collect the shilling by getting him out (strike out). After the game, at dusk, Uncle Gairy would entertain at the village rum shop and sleep at the home of friends. This was the real Uncle Gairy, a true revolutionary, who had the masses of Grenadians in his pocket.

But here at the Hilton was the other Gairy who had lost his people. Gone were the days when they addressed him as Uncle Gairy. In recent years he had to be addressed as Dr. Gairy or Sir Eric. The people of Grenada became very scared of him, similar to how they were scared of the white and mulatto plantation owners of 1953 and before, the owners he rescued them from.

If a stranger had entered the hotel suite, he or she could have sworn that it was an English lesson in progress rather than a meeting about a Prime Minister trying to save his government and himself. Mr. Gairy and his aides were arguing not about the subject matter of the message but on grammar, punctuation and diction. Each time the Prime Minister won the argument. Even in defeat his aides were afraid of him.

In the midst of drafting the message, it was the consensus that Gairy would call Barbados to speak to one of the CARICOM leaders. They were in Barbados for an emergency session to discuss the Grenada crisis. He spoke to Barbados External Affairs Minister Henry Forde and later Mr. Forde had St. Lucia's Prime Minister John Compton join the conversation. Gairy began by briefing Forde on the situation in Grenada as if Forde did not know. In any event, Gairy may have convinced Forde that he, Gairy, was ignorant of all the details in Grenada since he pointed out to Forde that only the radio station and a few police stations were in the hands of a small number of rebels. Of course, the entire island was under the control of the new government. Forde or Compton apparently asked Gairy how they can help. Gairy replied that all he would need would be a helicopter. The conversation then changed to the reaction of CARICOM leaders. Gairy mentioned that he was not expecting support from Guyana and Jamaica because "they were

Highlights of The Grenada Revolution

GRENADA

WEEK OF MARCH 4: NJM gets hold of a secret list of persons who are eligible to vote. List contains allegedly Prime Minister Gairy's supporters.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10: NJM decides to tell all nationals of the secret voters list. NJM learns of Gairy's plan to detain the nucleus of the NJM. Key members of NJM go into hiding. That night government security forces begin to search the homes of NJM leaders.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11: Mrs. Phyllis Coard, wife of major NJM leader, meets security forces in her home.

MONDAY, MARCH 12: PM Gairy leaves for NY. NJM learns that Gairy leaves instructions to murder NJM leaders. NJM decides on coup d'etat and throughout the night sends a signal to its key members.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 4:15AM: NJM members attacked barrack at True Blue, headquarters of the Grenada Army. Within the hour, Radio Grenada is captured. The homes of government ministers are visited and ministers are taken into "protective custody."

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 6:30AM. Grenadians are told of the coup by unidentified voice over Radio "Free" Grenada. Later Maurice Bishop addresses the nationals as Prime Minister. Governor General Paul Scoon is not removed remains in office as head of state. Two persons are accidentally killed.

MARCH 20: Barbados, Jamaica and Guyana are the first countries to recognize the new government. A few days later, the U.S., Canada and Britain recognize.

APRIL 16: Cuba and Grenada open diplomatic relations.

NEW YORK

MARCH 12- Prime Minister Eric Gairy arrives in NY.

MARCH 13-(8am) WLIB radio gives detail of coup. (5pm) Dr. Wellington Friday representing Gairy holds press conference.

MARCH 14- Prime Minister Eric Gairy sends his first message to the people of Grenada. Kennrick Radix representing the new government arrives in New York.

MARCH 15- Grenada offices in NY and Washington, D.C. taken over by supporters of the new government. Radix goes to Washington.

MARCH 16- Radix holds a press conference in NY. Grenadians staged rally of support for the new government near UN.

MARCH 17- Radix meets U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young. Gairy sends second message to Grenadians.

MARCH 18- About 3,000 Grenadians attend a public meeting in Brooklyn, NY.

MARCH 19- Ambassador Radix conducts a full day of business at the Grenada mission in NY.

MARCH 20- An editorial in The New York Times is very favorable towards the new government.

already gone to the communists." He expected support from Prime Minister John Compton of Saint Lucia, Prime Minister Patrick John of Dominica and Premier Vere Bird of Antigua. Gairy emphasized to Forde and Compton many times that it was the Cubans who were behind Bishop and he was afraid that it would be Barbados next. Gairy then asked Forde and Compton if they heard from Trinidad and Tobago. At that point, thank God, I had to cough because I almost cracked up with laughter. The

silly response was that a spokesman for the Trinidad government told them that Trinidad cannot attend the Barbados meeting because Prime Minister Eric Williams was out of the country and could not be located. Every Trinidadian knows that Dr. Williams doesn't even travel as far as the sister island of Tobago. The conversation concluded by Forde or Compton telling Gairy that he cannot remain in New York and run a government in Grenada. Gairy sharply responded by informing them that he was



in New York conducting business and he would remain here to drum up support from friendly governments, since New York was the communication center of the world.

On Saturday March 17th, I spent a few more hours with the Prime Minister in the same suite at the New York Hilton. This time, I brought a photographer, Harold Belgrave, who reports for the Nation newspaper of Barbados.

As on Wednesday, we sat there listening to Gairy and his aides planned the message. Occasionally the Prime Minister and Dr. Friday argued over the

content of the message. At one time Dr. Gairy accused Dr. Friday and Ambassador Griffith of having no confidence, courage and willpower.

I asked the Prime Minister to compare how he was feeling at the moment to when the British arrested him and placed him on a battleship in 1951. He said 1951 was worse because he had no confidence in himself. He did not know what they were going to do with him and he did not believe in the mystics at that time. But in 1979, he had courage, hope and inspiration and he believed in God, thus, he was confident that he would be

back in Grenada soon.

I left the Prime Minister convince that (a) his aides had already seen the situation as a lost cause but were afraid to tell him the truth of developments in Grenada; (b) that Gairy strongly felt that the Cubans were responsible for the chaos in Grenada; (c) that he saw himself working with Barbados to prevent the expansion of Cuban influence and presence in the Eastern Caribbean; (d) that the U.S., Canada, Britain and Barbados will help him to fight communism in Grenada and the majority of Grenadians were still supporting him.

THE REMAINS OF MAURICE BISHOP

Decades ago, in the mid 1980s, EVERYBODY'S was told by three officials about what happened to the remains of Maurice Bishop and others executed with him. The three individuals gave the same story, they said, was given to them in confidence by the State Department. The State Department gets its information mainly from the Department of Defense and intelligence agencies. The information shared by State does not mean it is always truthful

The storyline: The American military found ashes and what seemed to be human remains in a pit in the southern part of the island. Fuel and tires were

used to burn the bodies beyond recognition. In the ashes they found Bishop's ring. The U.S. government did not make its discovery public and did not give the ring to Grenada fearing that it would create hysteria.

Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, Grenada's UN Ambassador, said he made a formal request on behalf of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize and the above was what the State told him. Congressman Mervyn Dymally, born and raised in Trinidad & Tobago, who became the first Black elected to the California's Senate and later, the first Black Lieutenant Governor of California, gave a similar story and so

was Congressman Major Owen.

Dymally said when visiting Bernard Coard in prison, Coard begged him to ask U.S. intelligence about what happened to the bodies. Visiting Coard at Richmond Hill Prison, Coard tearfully asked this magazine publisher to seek information about the remains of Bishop, Bullen, Jacqueline Creft and others. It is time the U.S. Government declassify its files about the remains of Bishop, and the NDC Government must pressure the Biden Administration to release them.



photo - Kwame Brathwaite

Summer 1983: Maurice Bishop final trip to the U.S. and his last public meeting in NY was held at Hunter College.



EBM Photo Library

Queens Park, St. George's, Grenada: Jamaica's Prime Minister Michael Manley, Maurice Bishop and Nicaragua's President Daniel Ortega.



EBM Photo Library

No more than 12 Grenadians protested against Bishop's last NY visit. The posters were handed to them by a low-ranking U.S. intelligence mole who organized the failed rally.



THE OTHER GRENADIANS

Grenadians In The Diaspora 1974-2024

By Wendy Gomez

Between the first anniversary of independence, February 7, 1975, and the fifth anniversary of independence, February 7, 1979, like some people in Grenada, many Grenadians abroad did not celebrate each year's anniversary of independence. They felt they would support Prime Minister Eric Gairy and his government; others believed Grenada was not ready for independence. Why celebrate something they did not welcome?

The People's Revolutionary Government (1979-83) organized more celebratory events on March 13, the month and date its leaders seized power, rather than on Independence Day. Today's Independence Gala Dinner/Balls, Independence Church Services, and other events in the diaspora were not in vogue back then.

Kudos to the late Richard "Opee" Holder and several other visionary Grenadians in Brooklyn. Beginning in 1975, they held parties in basements and small venues to celebrate their nation's anniversary of independence, attended mainly by supporters of Eric Gairy. To add spark to his annual event, Holder, who hailed from La Digue, later brought his boyhood friend Elwin McQuilkin, Black Wizard, to perform. Holder would



(L): The late Richard "Opee" Holder organized early annual independence celebrations. (R) An original *EVERYBODY'S* writer, Attorney Trevor Gairy, at *EVERYBODY'S* 15th year reception, Farragut Manor, Brooklyn.
Photo: Lloyd Patterson

have been proud to know that in 2024, his friend is Grenada's Consul General in Trinidad & Tobago. Visionaries within the Grenadian community in London held similar Independence events.

Long before the dawn of independence and during the peak of colonialism, Grenadians overseas and their offspring supported their beloved Grenada. The Preambles of the Grenada Mutual Association, established in Harlem in 1926, and the

Grenada Benevolent Association, organized in Brooklyn in 1927, clearly stated that their organizational mission was "to help Grenadians back home," and they did. After Hurricane Janet in 1955, both organizations shipped food, clothing, educational, and medical supplies to Grenada.

In the 1960s, people of Carriacou and Petite Martinique living in New York, including Gerald Marcelle, Francis Dickson, Fred Cayenne, and Dr. Lamuel Stanislaus, spearheaded the effort to build Bishop College in Carriacou. Other Grenadian-New Yorkers, such as Clive Louison from Saint John, Matthew Rae from Saint Andrew, and Francis Redhead from Saint George, assisted in raising funds to build the college.

For this special edition, *EVERYBODY'S* Magazine consulted Grenadians in the UK, Canada, and the USA to recommend Grenadians and their offspring residing overseas (1974-2024) who made, or are making, a difference in their respective fields and are grateful to Grenada for their success. Based on suggestions, *EVERYBODY'S* created its list of 50 outstanding Grenadians and their offspring in the diaspora, 1974-2024 (Page 75).

GRENADIANS AND OFFSPRING CONTRIBUTING IN THE DIASPORA

Compiled by Kerry-Ann Reid



The Bonaparte Family.

BERTHA PITT-BONAPARTE & DENNIS BONAPARTE

Born in Gouyave, St. John's in 1936, Bertha Pitt-Bonaparte has been active in education for more than 60 years. Bertha began her teaching career in Grenada and after studying at Trinity College of Music in London, England. She returned to the island in 1963 to oversee the teaching of music in four St. George's schools. In December 1964, Bertha joined her husband, Dennis, in London. A year later, she began her career as a music specialist with the Montréal Catholic School Commission (MCSC), a post she held for more than 30 years.

LISDA SAWNEY, COMMUNITY LEADER

Mrs. Lidsa Sawney, based in the Washington Metropolitan Area, has devoted her time to improve the lives not only of her Grenadian community but that of Caribbean people at large. Her



Lidsa and Eugene Sawney

contributions towards healthcare development in Grenada have been recognized multiple times. She was honored as one of the "100 Extraordinary Nurses" by the International Honor Society of Nursing in 2001. She also received a Government of Grenada Homecoming Award for contributions to the

Continued on page 74





From the Independence Gre

**AYSHA CALLISTE-OLLIVIERRE,
BRENTWOOD, NY -**

To My Family & Friends -
Determination, Drive and Rallying
together have made Grenada what it is
today. I am grateful to have family that
rally around each other. Love You All
Dearly!

**DAVIS EDGAR AND MAUREEN
CHARLES, QUEBEC, CANADA -**

Happy 50th Anniversary of
Independence to the people of Grenada,
Carriacou and Petit Martinique. May
God bless you. Keep on moving!

**THE GITTENS, HUMPHREY,
FARRAY, AND FAMILY REUNION
GROUP, WASHINGTON, D.C. -**

Our families are excited about this
momentous milestone, 50 years of
Independence. To all Grenadians at
home and in the diaspora, we say,
"Congratulations!!"

**ERIC & SANDRA BUTLER,
BROOKLYN, NY -**

Congratulations! Our Sweet Grenada,
land of our birth, let's learn from our
past and build a better and stronger
nation. In memory of my parents. May
God Bless Our Nation.

**COLLIS (CORTEX) & ALMA
DECOTEAU, NJ -**

Congratulations! There's no place sweet
as Grenada and there is no place sweeter
than A Place Called Gouyave. 50th
Anniversary Independence Greetings to
every Grenadian. Tribute to my
schoolmates.

IVY HUE, BROOKLYN, NY -

Best Wishes - As a born Jamaican and a
New Yorker, I have made friends with
many Grenadians and I have visited
Grenada. May your journey to your
100th Independence Year be very
successful.

**MIKE & VALITA MALCOLM,
HYATTSVILLE, MD -**

Yes, we are celebrating the land of our
birth 50th Year of Independence; let's
remember that it was determination and
love of our great grandparents who
made February 7, 1974 to 2024 possible.

MARJORIE EDWARDS, NY -

To My Grenadian Friends - I'm proud to
be Jamaican. I know how you love
Grenada and proud of the island of your
birth, the Isles of Spice. Best wishes for
the next 50 years.

**ASHLEY REDHEAD & FAMILY,
WASHINGTON, D.C. -**

We congratulate Grenada as it continues
to grow and prosper; may it always
remember that it will be as strong as its
weakest link.

**MONTREAL COMMUNITY
CONTACT NEWSPAPER, CANADA -**

On behalf of The Award-Winning
Montreal Community Contact
Newspaper, created and founded by the
late Egbert Gaye, and proudly serving
for 31 years Quebec's growing and
dynamic Black & Caribbean
Community, We Extend Our Heartfelt
Congratulations on Grenada's 50th!

**AIDEN PURSOO AND FAMILY,
BROOKLYN, NY -**

On behalf of Aiden and family, I wish to
congratulate the Government and People
of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite
Martinique on our 50th Anniversary of
Independence.

STEVE ANTOINE, HARTFORD, CT -

On Grenada's 50th Anniversary of
Independence, I wish all my Grenadian
family members and friends God's
richest of blessings, today and always.
Happy Independence!

**DAVID & PATRICIA JULIEN AND
FAMILY, BROOKLYN, NY -**

Congratulations Grenada on your 50th
anniversary as a nation, let us continue
to stand together in unity, to build,
aspire and advance our sweet Grenada.

**CHARMAINE ANUDE NEE
HARPER-THOMAS, ROANOKE, TX**

- To the Christopher, De Coteau,
Worme, Thomas, and Harper Families:
As Grenada celebrates its 50th
Anniversary of independence, may all
Grenadians, including my family
members and friends, be ever conscious
of God, and may God bless our nation.
Happy Independence!

RICKY HARPER, BRONX, NY -

Congratulations are in order as Grenada
celebrates its Golden Anniversary of
Independence. All Grenadians at home
and abroad must be proud of this
milestone in the nation's history. Here's
wishing every Grenadian, especially my
dad Adrian Harper, the Harper, Gulley,
Straker, Wilson, and Bubb Families,
Happy 50th!

**SPENCER, SYLVESTER AND
THOMPSON FAMILIES, U.S.
CANADA, GRENADA -**

Congratulations on Grenada's 50 years
of Independence in memory of Charles
and Muriel Spencer and their children,
Marilyn, John and Derek Spencer.
Amelia Spencer Sylvester and Myrtle
Spencer Thompson from the Spencer,
Sylvester and Thompson families.

**CHARLOTTE HOSTEN & FAMILY,
BROOKLYN, NY -**

Celebrating Grenada's 50th Anniversary
of Independence! A momentous
moment for our Grenadian father, Cecil
Hosten, and our Grenadian family
members. We wish the people of
Grenada a bright future.



Diaspora Meetings and Tributes

**MR. & MRS. GORDON
TELESFORD, NY –**

Our parents and ancestors would certainly have celebrated the 50th Anniversary of Grenada's Independence. To my late brother Alec, Alec T, who contributed towards helping the GBSS and Grenada, his friends and I know how joyously he would have observed this milestone.



**GRENADA NATIONALS
ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL -**
congratulates Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique on its 50th Anniversary of Independence. Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique may God continue to bless you.

**DR. R. TERRY CHRISTOPHER,
TAMPA, FL -**

As we celebrate our nation's 50th Year of Independence, let us remember that it was our ancestors, their determination, sacrifice and love, who made February 7, 2024 possible. May God bless Grenada.

JACQUELINE SCOON, NY –

I pay tribute to my late parents, May and Brighton Scoon of Belvidere/Clozier, and to my late Cousin Sir Paul Scoon. They and others toiled for an independent Grenada. May they rest in peace as we remember them during Grenada's Golden Anniversary.

**MORIBA DE COTEAU & FAMILY,
CHESAPEAKE, VA –** We wish our family and friends a Blessed 50th Anniversary of Independence; in memory of our great grandfather Norman Harper who in 1951 joined young Eric Gairy in the struggle for better working conditions.

PASTOR JOSEPH ANTOINE, NY
Congratulations Grenada on 50 Years of Independence! In memory of our ancestors who may this day possible. May God continue to Bless the Nation with Peace, Prosperity and Unity in Celebration and Prayer.

**DR. LYDIA GILBERT-MCCLAIN,
MARYLAND, USA -**
Congratulations on 50 years of Independence! Proud to call beautiful Grenada my forever home. Onward for the next 50!

CHERYL VINCENT, RN, NY -
My tribute to Elsie Ferguson, founder of Spiceisland Youthquake, who positively impacted the lives of many young people in Grenada and beyond. May her soul rest in peace. Gone but never forgotten. Her legacy will live on.

BRIAN STEELE, NY –
As we celebrate our nation's Independence Golden Anniversary, I pay tribute to my late wife Flora Yvette Steele, Mavis Jones, mother and Avis Robinson, sister - all from Grenville - who would have proudly celebrated this milestone in Grenada's history.

**EUGENE & LISDA SAWNEY AND
FAMILY, MD -**

Congratulations on our 50th Anniversary of Independence. May God continue to bless our Nation, Grenada.

CHRIS HARPER, NY -

In Memory of my Mother Daisy Florence Harper & Grandparents: Like family today, they too would have welcomed Grenada's 50th Independence Anniversary. From 1950, until he left for England, my Grandfather Norman was Eric Gairy's representative in Gouyave.

IRMA BENJAMIN, LONDON, UK –
Congratulations Grenada! Land of my birth. In memory of my Dad Alfred Benjamin, my uncles and rest of family who worked very hard for a better Grenada.

Rocking J ENTERTAINMENT



I Am Blessed To Have Promoted Many Grenadian Calypso And Soca Artists During The Last 50 Years Across The USA. Many Such As Tallprea Became World Famous.

**GRENADA,
The Land I Love, Nation
Of My Birth, Let's
Celebrate Our Golden
Anniversary Of
Independence.**



healthcare sector in 2012. She organized events to raise awareness about sickle cell disease and has worked tirelessly for the Grenada National Patient Kidney Foundation. Mrs. Sawney also coordinated fitness and wellness programs in her local community. She is the Vice President of the Prince Georges Caribbean Council and co-chair of the Multicultural Commission of Prince George's County, Maryland.

DR. JEAN AUGUSTINE, FIRST BLACK WOMAN IN CANADA'S PARLIAMENT

Dr. Jean Augustine is recognized as a trailblazer in Canadian public service and education. Born in Grenada, she immigrated to Canada where she shaped a remarkable career, becoming the first black woman elected to the Parliament of Canada and in Cabinet. A fervent advocate for social justice, Dr. Augustine's relentless efforts were instrumental in the official recognition of February as Black History Month in Canada. In addition to her groundbreaking political career, Dr. Augustine has also made significant contributions in the field of education. She served as the Superintendent of Equity and Cultural Proficiency for the Toronto District School Board, working towards promoting diversity and inclusion in education. Dr. Augustine has also been a strong advocate for access to quality education for all.

YVETTE NOEL-SCHURE, BEYONCÉ PUBLICIST

Yvette Noel-Schure is a renowned public relations expert in the music industry. In 2007, Noel-Schure joined forces with Beyoncé, becoming her trusted publicist and friend. Together, they have navigated the superstar's meteoric rise to become one of the most influential and successful artists in the world. Noel-Schure's strategic approach to publicity has played a key role in Beyoncé's career, helping her maintain a strong public image while also allowing her to evolve as an artist. Aside from her work with Beyoncé, Noel-Schure has also worked with other notable artists such as Mariah Carey, Prince, and John Legend.



McDonald Joseph Clarke and his wife Anne Farray.



Leonard Wharwood.



Caldwell Taylor's & spouse Patrice Farray.



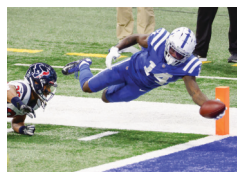
British-Grenadian Steve McQueen receiving his Oscar.



Pat and the late Dr. Gregory "Social" Williams. Toddler Jumaane and his sister Jeannine.



Gemma Raeburn



Zach Pascal of the Arizona Cardinals.

ANNE JANICE FARRAY, MONTREAL

Anne Janice Farray from Birch Grove, St. Andrew's, is the daughter of Margaret Farray-James from Beauregard. She holds a BA in HR Management from Concordia University in Canada. Anne has been making a difference in the Montreal community for years. In 2019, she was recognized for her outstanding community service and almost four decades of employment as a member of the McGill Black History Month Committee. In 2009, she led the drive asking McGill University to grant an Honorary Doctorate to Hon. Dr. Jean Augustine. Anne is the organizer of the "Island's Call" Project Committee requesting Grenadian Government recognize the classic song, "Island's Call," as a national song written by Patrick Humphrey in 1973 and released in 1974. Anne and her spouse, McDonald Joseph Clarke, live in Chateaugay, QC.

LEONARD "JUNIOR" WHARWOOD, MONTREAL

Leonard Wharwood, Jr., was born in Trinidad & Tobago but raised in Grenada. Leonard worked at McGill University for over 25 years in the Technology Department. He was passionate about mentoring the next generation and felt a deep connection to his homeland, Grenada. He was the Honorary Consul for Grenada in Montreal Quebec, where he became a lifeline for many Grenadians living in Canada. He founded the Spice Island Cultural Day Association of Quebec and spearheaded the first Spice Island Cultural Festival in 2017. After Hurricane Ivan devastated the island of Grenada in 2004, he mobilized the Grenadian community in Montreal to support the people of Grenada. Leonard Wharwood or "Junior" passed on August 23, 2018.

CALDWELL TAYLOR, TORONTO

In 1980, Maurice Bishop appointed Taylor to be Grenada's Ambassador to the United Nations; in 1982, he was appointed Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. Born in Paradise, Grenada, to Joyce Labarrie, Caldwell Taylor was a curious child with a passion for literature. After his political career, he settled in Canada, where he returned to his roots in teaching and embarked on a new journey in law. Throughout his career, Taylor has been an advocate for the voiceless, tirelessly working on initiatives that served his community. He has been vocal about the importance of understanding one's history, arguing that one cannot advocate for their community without a strong sense of self. Today, Taylor is a retired lawyer, historian, and a fountain of knowledge for those fortunate enough to know him. Caldwell Taylor's African village includes his spouse Patrice Farray-Taylor, daughter Nzinga Taylor, son-in-law Greg Camacho, and his beloved grandson Carter "Papa" Taylor Camacho.

STEVE MCQUEEN, OSCAR WINNER

Steve McQueen is a British filmmaker and director. He is known for the film, "12 Years a Slave," that earned him an Academy Award and a Golden Globe Award for Best Motion Picture, the BAFTA Award for Best Film, and the Critics' Choice Movie Award for Best Picture. In 2020, McQueen broadened his creative portfolio with the critically acclaimed anthology series, "Small Axe." This collection of five films shares stories from London's West Indian community from the 1960s to the mid-1980s. Each film explores different aspects of the Black British experience, showcasing McQueen's commitment to illuminating underrepresented narratives. The series received positive reviews for its poignant storytelling, adept character development, and insightful social commentary. Steve is the son of a Grenadian mother and Trinidadian father. He lives in Amsterdam with his wife and three children.

JUMAANE WILLIAMS, NEW YORK CITY PUBLIC ADVOCATE

Jumaane Williams is a dedicated public servant and a passionate advocate for social justice. The Williams family of Gouyave and Grenville were headmasters and public servants and Jumaane is keeping the tradition alive. The New York City Public Advocate parents were active in raising funds for a secondary school in Grenville (SASS) and his mother, Patricia, was an active participant in the early years of EVERYBODY'S and the production of the magazine's concerts, gala dinners and plays. As Public Advocate, Jumaane is the 2nd highest ranking official in New York City Government. Williams once represented the 45th District in the New York City Council. Known for his unwavering dedication to his constituents, he champions issues such as affordable housing, education equity, and police reform. He is a first-generation Brooklynite. As a youth, Jumaane spent his summers with his grandmother in Saint Andrew. Williams and his family have already reserved their flight to Grenada for the nation's 50th anniversary of independence.

GEMMA RAEBURN-BAYNES, MONTREAL

Gemma Raeburn-Baynes immigrated to Canada in 1964 where she married the love of her life, Mr. Raeburn from St. Vincent. She is an outstanding community leader and entrepreneur. Recognized as a YWCA Woman of Distinction, she has significantly contributed to society through various roles, including a choir director and activist. Her initiatives span multiple sectors, including education, health, and arts, with efforts both domestically and internationally. She has worked extensively to empower visible minorities and aboriginal youth through the Possibilities Program at the Bank of Montreal and the GemStar Circle of Excellence mentorship program for Black high-performing Grade 11 students in Montreal. She has also raised significant funds for charities through initiatives like the Miss Black Quebec Pageant and the Montreal Ebony Models. Further, she successfully lobbied for the recognition of February as Black History Month in Montreal. Her successful cultural venture, the Spice Island Cultural Festival, adds a new dimension to the contributions of Grenadians in the landscape of arts and culture in Quebec and Canada.

ZACH PASCAL, NFL SUPER BOWL PLAYER

Zach Pascal was born in Maryland to Grenadian parents. Pascal, a wide receiver in the National Football League (NFL) is known for his extraordinary versatility and consistency on the field. His commendable athleticism, coupled with his exceptional skills in both receiving and blocking, makes him a crucial asset to his team. Pascal was a member of the Philadelphia Eagles that played in 2023 Superbowl LVII. He now plays for the Arizona Cardinals.





The Diaspora 50 Contribution and Patriotism

What a response! During summer and autumn, 2023, EVERYBODY'S asked Grenadian community leaders residing in cities such as Toronto, London and Miami to submit 10 names of Grenadians in their respective cities who deserve to be included in EVERYBODY'S Diaspora 50 based on leadership and services, 1974-2024. It was a challenge to select 50 names from the 162 persons suggested. The magazine's top 50 in alphabetical order:

1	ADAMS	VAL	Calypsonian	NY	
2	ALEXANDER	JOHN CROW	Community Service	NY	
3	ANTOINE	DENIS	Diplomat	MD/DC	
4	AUGUSTINE	JEAN HON.	Politician	Ottawa5	
5	BAPTISTE	ROY	Dentist	MD/DC	Posthumously
6	BLAIZE	THEODORE H.	Honorary Consul	Montreal	
7	BRATHWAITE	NICHOLAS E.	Venture Capitalist	CA	
8	BRAVEBOY	AISHA N.	State's Attorney	MD	
9	CHARLES	STEPHEN	Entrepreneur	NY	
10	CRUICKSHANK	JOHN	Honorary Consul	Montreal	
11	DANIEL	RAPHAEL	Community Organizer	Montreal	Posthumously
12	DONALDSON	DENISE	Community Service	NY	
13	DOUGLAS	HERON (RockinJ)	Promoter	NY	
14	FARRAY	ANNE	Community Service	Montreal	
15	FRANCIS	ALISTER	Community Service	UK/GDA	Posthumously
16	GAYWOOD	SUSAN MALINSMITH	Florist	UK	
17	GEORGE	JOHN	Medicine	MD/DC	
18	GIFT	DUJONNA	Actress	UK	
19	GRIFFITH	GEORGE	Ambassador	Toronto	
20	HAMILTON	LEWIS	Race Car Champion	UK	
21	HENWOOD	THERESA "CLO"	Community Leader	Montreal	
22	HOLDER	RICHARD	Community Leader	NY	Posthumously
23	LEWIS	DEANNE	Carnival Organizer	UK	
24	LEWIS	DR. KENRICK	organometallic	NY	
25	LUCAS	HELEN BEATRICE	Fraternal Organization	NY	Posthumously
26	LUCAS	EDWIN	Steelman	FL	Posthumously
27	MARK	SONNY	Community Service	NY	Posthumously
28	MASON	CICELY	Pageant	NY	
29	MCBAIN	SHARON OGISTE	Pediatrician	NY	
30	MCQUEEN	STEVE	Oscar Winner	UK	
31	NOEL	FE	Fashion Designer	NY	
32	OTTLEY	PETER	Labor	NY	Posthumously
33	PASCAL	ALEX	Media	UK	
34	PHILLIPS	RACHEL ONEIKA	Actress	NY	
35	HOSTEN	CLARENCE A.B.	Funeral Director	NY	
36	PITT	LORD DAVID	Statesman	UK	Posthumously
37	PURSOO	EUGENE	Diplomat	NY	
38	PYSADEE	HAROLD	Media	NY	
39	RADIX	JOSEPH	Community Service	NY	
40	RAE	MATTHEW	Community Service	NY	Posthumously
41	RAEBURN	GEMMA	Carnival Organizer	Montreal	
42	REDHEAD	FRANCIS	Community Service	NY	Posthumously
43	SAWNEY	LISDA	Community Service	MD/DC	
44	STANISLAUS	LAMUEL	Community Leader	NY	Posthumously
45	SEALES	AMANDA	Comedienne	CA	
46	TAYLOR	CALDWELL	Diplomat	Toronto	
47	VINCENT	CHERYL	Entertainer	NY	
48	WHARWOOD, JR.	LEONARD A	Honorary Consul	Montreal	Posthumously
49	WILLIAMS	JUMAANE	Politician	NY	
50	WILLIAMS	PATRICIA	Community Service	NY	

HONORABLE MENTION

Mike Malcolm, Maryland
 Roy Hastick, NY (Posthumously)
 Archibold Hannaway, Toronto
 Lincoln DePradine, Toronto
 Donald Bridgeman, Maryland





Cheryl Vincent, recording artist

CHERYL VINCENT, REGISTERED NURSE

Cheryl Vincent is a recording artist and Registered Nurse who hails from Gouyave, St. John's. She specializes in Neonatal Intensive Care. When not in uniform, Vincent transforms into a singer, recording artist, entertainer, cultural ambassador, and community organizer. Ms. Vincent is an original member of Spice Island Youthquake. She toured England, Scotland and Ireland with the group from 1981-1985 prior to migrating to the United States, where she, and other former members, founded Quake USA Cultural Organization. She competed in the Grenada Independence Calypso Monarch Competition in 1996 and 1997, and received the "Crowd Favorite Award" in 1996. As a community organizer, Vincent is involved in charitable acts such as sending assistance to Grenada through the Make A Difference Initiative, the Rampoon Radio relief for Grenada during the pandemic, and John Crow Alexander Medical supplies initiative.

EUGENE PURSOO, AMBASSADOR AND AUTHOR

Eugene Pursoo, raised in Soubise, St. Andrew's, embarked upon a journey that eventually led him to New York. He soared to prominence as Grenada's Ambassador to the United Nations, serving diligently from June 1990 to August 1995. During this period, he wore many hats - as a Vice President of the General Assembly, Chairman of the Special Committee on Decolonization, and Chairman of the Alliance of Small Island States. In 1996, he transitioned into the academia, joining Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York. Here, he held numerous positions such as a Distinguished Lecturer in the Department of Public Administration, Director of International Education, and currently, the Program Manager of the Caribbean Research Center.



Dr. Shonnell McBain Lambert and mom, Dr. Sharon Ogiste McBain.

DR. SHARON OGISTE MCBAIN, PEDIATRIC SPECIALIST

Saint Mark, Grenada's smallest parish, has given the nation numerous nation builders such as Albert Forsyth in the 20th century to Dr. Clarice Modeste in the 21st century. Dr. Sharon Ogiste McBain, a beacon in Brooklyn's Caribbean community, hails from the parish where the 18th century revolutionary leader, Julien Fédon, and his siblings grew up. The Ogiste and McBain families are recognized for their participation in developing the parish and its town, Victoria. Her husband, Joseph McBain's father, is remembered for helping young Grenadian immigrants in NY during the 1960s and 1970s. The Ogiste and McBain spirit of sharing continues through Mr. Joseph McBain and Dr. Sharon Ogiste McBain. Their daughter, Dr. Shonnell McBain Lambert, is a young pediatrician. Joseph McBain and Sharon Ogiste attended the St. John's Christian Secondary School makes one wonder if the young students planned to become a wedded couple.

FELISHA NOEL, FASHION DESIGNER

Felisha Noel is a prominent Grenadian-American fashion designer and the driving force behind the Fe Noel brand. She is globally recognized for her compelling designs that masterfully weave her Caribbean lineage with contemporary elegance. Originating from Brooklyn, New York, Noel's fashion interest was sparked by her grandmother's dynamic Grenadian culture. Her knack for merging traditional Grenadian elements with modern silhouettes has garnered her global acclaim and a dedicated fanbase. Her creations have adorned international catwalks, and her brand has secured features in esteemed fashion magazines.

PRIME MINISTER NICHOLAS BRATHWAITE Present When Grenada Needed Him

Edited by Wendy Gomez

October 1983 was the gloomiest month in modern day Grenada. The assassination of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, some members of Cabinet, other high-ranking officials, the curfew and invasion/rescue mission by the U.S. and regional forces. Governor General Paul Scoon appointed Nicholas Brathwaite to chair the Advisory Council whose mandate was to re-establish democratic government, create stability, administer a temporary government and prepare the depressed nation for general election. Brathwaite, born in Carriacou, was an experienced technocrat having served in

many islands and Guyana. By all accounts Interim Prime Minister Brathwaite stabilized the nation within the 12-month deadline, 1983-84.

As Grenada celebrates its 50th anniversary of nationhood some revisionists of the history of that period are neglecting to recognize the leadership of Brathwaite. Almost six years later, 1990, Brathwaite led the National Democratic Party to victory, becoming prime minister again, this time by the electorate.

As the saying goes, "the apple doesn't fall far from the tree" and Sir Brathwaite's son, Nicholas Earle Brathwaite, is living proof.



Sir Nicholas Brathwaite

NICHOLAS EARLE BRATHWAITE CARVING HIS OWN DESTINY

Grenadian-born Dr. Nicholas Earle Brathwaite is a highly accomplished business executive and, arguably, one of the Caribbean's most successful entrepreneurs. He is a visionary leader who founded and co-founded multiple businesses, some of which grew to be global market leaders.

Brathwaite is well known, in the technology industry, for his accomplishments as the Chief Technology Officer of Flextronics. His vision and technical

leadership were instrumental in helping build Flex into one of the largest technology companies in the world with revenues of more than \$30B, operations in 35 countries and approximately 300,000 employees.

Brathwaite was a founding member and Vice President of Operations and Technology of nCHIP - a successful Silicon Valley startup that was acquired by Flextronics.

After leaving Flextronics, Dr. Brathwaite served as Chairman and CEO of Aptina,



Nicholas Earle Brathwaite

Continued on page 78



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a US based multinational semiconductor company, with operations in Japan, India, China, Italy, the UK and Slovenia in addition to several locations in the US. Nicholas led Aptina to become the leading supplier of imaging chips to the automotive industry with more than 70% market share globally.

Nicholas Brathwaite cofounded two (2), Silicon-Valley based, investment firms both of which are very highly regarded in the technology industry.

Dr. Brathwaite has served on the board of directors of several publicly

traded companies and has been named, multiple times, by Savoy Magazine as one of the most influential black corporate directors in America.

He has also served on the boards of more than 20 private companies (in the US, Japan, China, India, Brazil and Argentina).

For more than 20 years, Brathwaite and his family have been providing scholarships to Grenadian students, helping poor families and supporting various schools, organizations and initiatives on the island. Excerpts from this letter summarizes Brathwaite's

contributions. "Dear Mr. Brathwaite, I do not know if you can recall assisting a young struggling footballer from Victoria, St. Mark's, in 2004, whom you haven't physically met ... Your acts of love turned my nightmares into joyful dreams and inspirations of a brighter tomorrow."

In addition, his family foundation, the PETNA Foundation, that bears the initials of his parents, has been providing significant financial support for youth and community development initiatives in Grenada, Barbados, Jamaica, Tanzania, Uganda, Canada and the United States.

SONNY & BERNICE MARK Born To Serve

Joachim K. Mark better known as Sonny Mark was one of Maurice Bishop's and the PRG's most ardent supporter. As a result, U.S. intelligence agencies monitored him. He believed in the PRG slogan, "Forward Ever Backward Never!" Those scholars in Grenada who are rewriting and falsifying the reign of the PRG for the 50th anniversary of independence may write off Mark.

His father, M.Z. Mark, is a forgotten person in Grenada's history. He was the first "Black" Inspector of Schools meaning a poor person who was not light skinned. His book, *The Struggle To Construct And Disseminate A Philosophy of Life*, is a must read for anyone wishing to understand life in Grenada during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.



Sonny and Bernice Mark

Sonny Mark migrated to the U.S. in 1958 to attend the mecca of historically Black colleges, Howard University. He graduated Cum Laude

and was inducted into the School of Engineering Honor Society "Pi Beta Kappa." His passion for his island and his people motivated Mark to assist hundreds of Grenadians seeking U.S. visas.

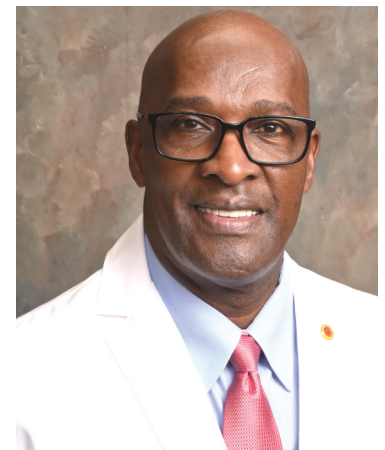
Bernice R. Mark, Sonny's wife, was born in River Sallee. She immigrated to the U.S. in 1960. Mrs. Mark practiced nursing at Brooklyn Jewish Hospital for over 35 years. As a founding member of the Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Nurses Association of America, 45 years ago, Mrs. Mark contributed towards sending supplies for projects in her homeland. The retiree believes, "All people no matter what economic situation deserve free health care."

DR. DIEGO SEBASTIAN HUMPHREY Family Tradition Continues

Back in the Day, the Humphreys of Birchgrove, St. Andrew's, were known by people in nearby villages and estates for the services they provided. Very small shops, call them grocery stores, carried basic imported items such as flour, rice, smoke herring, saltfish, biscuits and pigtail. Such shops were known island wide as rum shops. One of the Humphreys owned a rum shop and this rum shop was famous for selling excellent strong rum meaning the shop owner did not blend it with water, Limacol and other fluids to enhance profits. At Christmas, people from Clozier, Morne Longue, Belvidere, Chantilly walked miles to purchase strong rum from Humphrey. Everyone had nice things to say about the Humphrey family of Birchgrove. One wonders if villagers

and laborers of the 1940s and 1950s ever thought that descendants of the Humphreys would be highly educated, very patriotic and continuing the family tradition of giving and sharing.

Born in Birchgrove and educated in Grenada, Dr. Diego Sebastian Humphrey is a Cardiovascular Disease (cardiology) Specialist in Oklahoma. He is affiliated with many hospitals in Oklahoma and St. George's University (Medical School) in Grenada. He visits the island frequently where he provides medical services such as screening for cardiovascular diseases with on the site testing to individuals who cannot afford the cost of getting evaluated. Dr. Humphrey is an example that one does not have to be a lawyer or politician to serve Grenada.



Dr. Diego Sebastian Humphrey





MATTHEW RAE, ADELPHI,
SAINT ANDREW

To borrow David Rudder's slogan, Matthew Rae was "Grenadian to the bone." Arriving in NY from Adelphi, Saint Andrew, in the late 1950s, Rae assisted Grenada and the New York-Grenadian community until his passing. He helped countless Grenadians get lodgings, entrance to colleges and universities, Student and Work Visas. A member of the Grenada Mutual Association, Rae supported everything Grenadian and he wrote a column for a tabloid in Grenada.

HELEN BEATRICE LUCAS, BOGLES, CARRIACOU



When in 1973 Dr. Samuel Stanislaus introduced a young Grenadian immigrant to Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm and Beatrice Lucas, a community leader, none knew it would be a lifelong friendship. By 1976, Chisholm was encouraging the young immigrant to establish a magazine and she endorsed the suggested magazine's name, EVERYBODY'S, meaning it is for all Caribbean-American consumers. For the 200th Independence Year of the USA, July 4, 1976, the young immigrant penned a booklet about how Caribbean (West Indian) people contributed towards the development of the U.S.; Lucas single-handedly sold 500 copies. Lucas and Chisholm couldn't wait to get the inaugural edition of EVERYBODY'S, January 3, 1977. Ms. Lucas organized all the EVERYBODY'S gala dinners including the gala at New York's Sheraton Hotel when 1,600 persons attended including Chisholm and two former New York governors honoring Peter Otley, a Grenadian. She ensured that the proceeds, US\$15,000 be given to three charities in Grenada and US\$15,000 to Dominica's Hurricane Fund. Her name and the ship she sailed on upon immigrating to the USA in 1935 are displayed in the Ellis Island Immigration Museum. A photograph of Helen Beatrice Davidson wedding reception, held at the home of T.A. Marryshow in 1936, is exhibited at Marryshow House/ UWI Campus. Sometime in the 1950s, Helen B, as she was called, hosted a dinner at her home for Marryshow, Grantley Adams and other leaders on their way to London for a constitutional conference. Helen Beatrice Davidson-Lucas, who lived to 103, is among others who unselfishly cemented the foundation for February 7, 2024.

CONGRATULATIONS
GRENADA ON OUR GOLDEN
ANNIVERSARY OF
NATIONHOOD

Long before Independence, the Purcell family had a tradition of helping fellow Grenadians.

My Dad, L. A. Purcell, would have celebrated February 7, 2024 with decorum, his trademark, and my late brother, Lennox, developed the same passion of sharing. We cannot celebrate February 7, 2024 without recognizing the contributions of L.A. Purcell, entrepreneur, farmer, politician and philanthropist.
Dr. Rose Marie Phillip, daughter and Stem Cell Specialist.



Dr. Rose Marie Phillip
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TOP 10 HISTORY/BIOGRAPHY BOOKS BY GRENADIANS -1974-2024

(Historical fiction is not included)

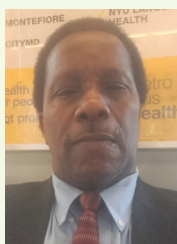
1. George Brizan, Prime Minister – Grenada: Island of Conflict. Macmillan Caribbean, 1998.
2. Bernard Coard – Sky Red. McDermott Publishing, 2020.
3. Merle Collins – The Authorised Biography of Dame Hilda Bynoe: The Governor's Story. Peepal Tree Press, 2013.
4. Edward L. Cox - Free Coloreds in the Slave Societies of St. Kitts and Grenada, 1763-1833. University of Tennessee Press, 1984.
5. Nicole Phillip-Dowe – Junior History of Grenada. Collins, 2023.
6. Herman G. Hall – Belvidere Estate – Fédon's House: Voices From The Past. HH Digital, 2016.
7. Herman G. Hall – Julien Fédon - Revolutionary, Patriot and Insurrectionist: The Untold Story of a Mulatto Leader. HH Digital, 2022.
8. John Angus Martin – Island Caribs and French Settlers in Grenada. Grenada National Museum, 2013.
9. Paul Scoon – Survival For Service: My Experience as Governor General. Macmillan Caribbean, 2003.
10. Beverley A. Steele – Grenada: A History of its People. Macmillan Caribbean, 2003.

HONORABLE MENTION

Michael Zephyrine Mark -The Struggle To Construct And Disseminate A Philosophy Of Life: An Autobiography. Vantage Press, 1978.

Joseph Ewart Layne – We Move Tonight: The Making of the Grenada Revolution. Grenada Revolution Memorial Foundation. 2014

Robert Marecheau



**Happy 50th
Grenada**

Memories of Independence, February 7, 1974: I was studying for my GCE O' Level in the living room when my uncle, Cornelius "Gualda" Marecheau of Woburn, barged in joyously shouting, "We got it! We got It,"

followed by expletives against those opposed to independence. I looked at him in amazement. I looked outside. There was an eerie silence in the neighborhood.

Within an hour, Uncle Cornelius asked me to accompany him to Gairy's place, Rock Gardens, in St. George's. We met throngs of people singing, "We Shall Never Let Our Leader Fall," the anthem of Gairy's political party. I inched my way through the elderly people to the bar to get a soft drink. Smell of alcohol punctuated the air. The GULP won the independence battle and they were celebrating. As morning approached, I retired to the back of the car where I slept until my uncle was ready to go home.



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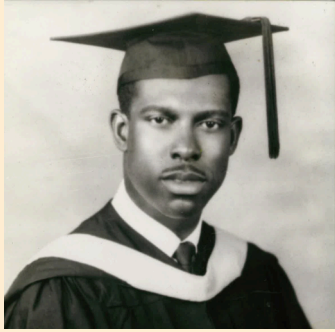
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Know How Much Sonny

And His Dad, M. Z. Mark,

Would Have Celebrated

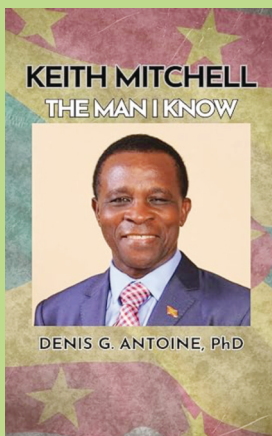
Grenada's 50th Birthday Of

Nationhood

QUIZ ANSWERS

(Questions on page 57)

1. (b) False; 2. (c) Nutmeg and Mace; 3. (b) Aruba; 4. (b) Paroisse du Maigrin; 5. (c) 2012; 6. Hilda Bynoe; 7. T.A. Marryshow; 8. (a) Journalist/Activist; 9. George Brizan; 10. (c) Seeking Independence; 11. Jacks Broth/1938; 12. Pearls; 13. (c) 2; 14. Joachim Philip; 15. (c) Saint David; 16. (a) Saint John and Saint Andrew; 17. (a) Saint John; 18. (a) Educator/Public Lecturer; 19. (c) Janet; 20. (d) France; 21. (b) Peter Ottley; 22. Tubal Uriah Butler; 23. (c) Mr. Killa; 24. (c) World Javelin Champion; 25. Ajamu and Inspector; 26. (c) Camerhogne; 27. (b) No; 28. Ronald Reagan; 29. (c) Many; 30. (c) Edward L. Cox; 31. (b) Oil Down; 32. (b) Paraclete; 33. (c) Nobody knows; 34. (a) Port Louis; 35. (b) March 3, 1967; 36. (a) Yes; 37. (b) No; 38. (b) Saint Patrick; 39. (a) Disappeared between Grenada and St. Vincent with merrymakers; 40. (b) Concord; 41. (a) Yes; 42. Jennifer Hosten; 43. (a) Cotton and Peanut; 44. Charles III; 45. (b) 2; 46. (c) Grand Anse; 47. Prime Minister George Brizan; 48. Black Wizard; 49. A Frenchman, Julien Fedon and a self-emancipated slave/maroon; 50. (b) Nutmeg.



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GRENADA'S TOP TEN 1974-2024 Calypso & Soca

By Dexter Mitchell and Wendy Gomez

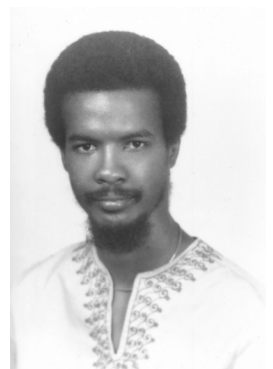


Mr. Killa

Early calypso and carnival have their roots in 18th and 19th centuries Grenada but the roots flourished in Trinidad & Tobago. Up to the mid-20th century, popular Trinidad calypsonians such as Small Island Pride, Bomber and Sir Galba were born and raised in Grenada. In 1955/1956 came the Mighty Sparrow who revolutionized the artform. Born in Grenada, the toddler was brought to Trinidad. His grandfather, Mr. Sandy Francisco, rode his donkey almost daily from Gran Roi to his lands in Clozier. Slinger Francisco never met him.

Along with the Sparrow generation came Brother Valentino, Ella Andall and others.

Although the first calypso by a Grenadian group was recorded and marketed in 1938, up to the early 1970s, there were no calypsos recorded professionally for international radio. Between 1974 and 2024, Grenadian based calypsonians recorded their songs mainly in Trinidad & Tobago and New York. Now in the century of video, digitization and electronic music, one can record in one's bedroom and the song can be an instant hit. Grenadian based calypso and soca artists such as Mr. Killa are amongst the world's best.



Black Wizard

TOP 10 SOCA SONGS - 1974-2024

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 <i>Ole Woman</i> | Tallpre | 6 <i>Soak It</i> | Skinny Banton |
| 2 <i>Rolly Polly</i> | Mr. Killa | 7 <i>Wrong Again</i> | Skinny Banton |
| 3 <i>Run Wild It</i> | Mr. Killa | 8 <i>Greater</i> | Dash |
| 4 <i>Shell Down</i> | Cloud 5 | 9 <i>Trouble in the Morning</i> | V'ghn |
| 5 <i>Never Say never</i> | General PP | 10 <i>Psycho</i> | Lava Man |

TOP 10 CALYPSONIANS 1974-2024

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 Ajamu | 6 Beast |
| 2 Black Wizard | 7 Flying Turkey |
| 3 Inspector | 8 Quako |
| 4 Scholar | 9 Randy Isaac |
| 5 Flying Clouds | 10 Val Adams |

TOP 10 SOCA ARTIST- 1974-2024

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 MR. KILLA | 6 TERRA D GOVERNOR |
| 2 TALLPRE | 7 SKINNY BANTON |
| 3 BOYZIE | 8 SHORT SPREE |
| 4 DASH | 9 JAPS |
| 5 LAVA MAN | 10 GENERAL PP |



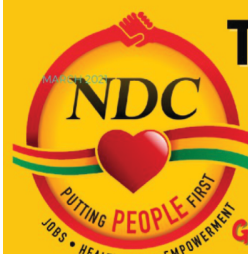
Photo Lloyd Patterson

Inspector and Ajamu represented Grenada at *EVERYBODY'S Magazine World Calypso Monarch* in 1994 when Chalkdust won the US\$20,000 purse. Some contestants visited Mayor Rudy Giuliani at City Hall. Highlights of the competition made the 10pm and 11pm news on all major TV channels in NYC and shown later on Time Warner Pay-Per-View in several states and Caribbean islands. L to R, front: Antigua's Smarty, Trinidad's All Rounder, Grenada's Ajamu and Guyana's Lady Guymine,; (standing, L to R): Trinidad's Shadow, St. Thomas Calypso King, Chaco of Germany, Councilwoman Una Clarke, Mayor Rudy Giuliani, Jamaica's Dance Master, Findlay of St. Vincent, Trinidad's Ronnie MacIntosh and promoter Herman Hall.



Photo Lloyd Patterson

1992 was a big year for Flying Cloud and his hit, "Raise Yuh Hand," arranged by Leston Paul. At *EVERYBODY'S Magazine Calypso Awards* in 1993 honoring the veteran, Roaring Lion, Flying Cloud was presented with the Most Popular Calypso Award for 1992. Flying Cloud was tearful when presented the award. L to R: All Rounder, Flying Cloud, The Mighty Duke, Lord Kitchener, Josh Phillip and Randy Isaac.



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Grenada In Global Sports

Test Cricketer Junior Murray to World Javelin Champion Anderson Peters



Anderson Peters

By Dexter Mitchell

The Grenadian space in global sports between 1974 and 2024 can be highlighted by the sterling careers of two exemplary runners, Donald Pierre and Alleyne Francique. Between those two success stories are a myriad of accomplishments in a variety of sporting disciplines that allowed this tiny nation to elbow its way into global sporting prominence.

Donald Pierre, born in Gouyave, is still spoken about in glowing terms by those who were privileged to witness his exploits on the track. The pinnacle of his career came one year before Grenada gained Independence. At the Southern Games in Trinidad & Tobago, Pierre defeated Fred Newhouse who ranked number one in the world's 400m. Opportunities for more global appearances were not available in those days. In 1984, Grenada competed in an Olympic Games for the first time. One can only imagine what Pierre could have achieved.

Before dreams of Olympic victories were realized, Alleyne Francique provided a precursor by winning two World Indoor



Junior Murray

Championships. Francique is a successful coach in the U.S.

Kirani James will always be the standard-bearer for all global sports success by Grenadians. His three Olympic and three World Championships medals have put him in a stratosphere of athletic excellence. And he is not yet finished, having won the World Athletics Diamond League title in August, 2023.

In 1993 Junior Murray became the first Grenadian to represent the

West Indies at Test level. Devon Smith and Andre Fletcher have since gone on to serve the Windward Islands and West Indies well.

In football Nixon Modeste, a product of River Road, St. George, excelled on the field for the National team, leading Grenada to memorable performances, including victories over regional powerhouses Trinidad and Tobago, Cuba and Jamaica. Incidentally, it would be in Jamaica that Modeste would prove that his skills were of global standards, playing for Portmore United in the Jamaica Premier League for ten seasons, seven of which he served as the side's captain.

Anderson Peters, winner of two World Championships competing in the javelin, is known worldwide. Lindon Victor placed third in the decathlon at the World Championships in Budapest.

Grenada sent representatives to international sporting events in the disciplines of boxing and swimming. It is just a matter of time before Grenada becomes a household name in swimming and boxing.



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Black Wizard



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Ajamu



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