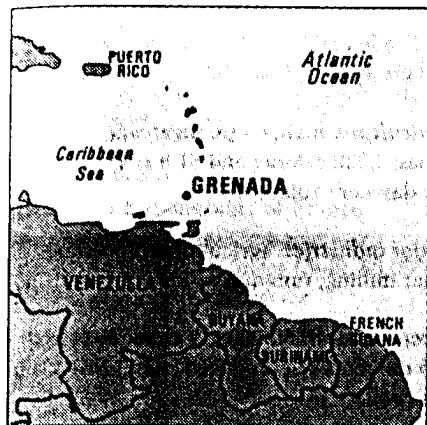


Grenada



(See reference map III)

Land

344 km² (Grenada and southern Grenadines); 44% cultivated; 17% unused but potentially productive; 12% forest; 4% pasture; 23% built on, waste, and other

Water

Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 nm (economic including fishing 200 nm)

Coastline: 121 km

People

Population: 111,000 (July 1983), average annual growth rate 1.3%

Nationality: noun—Grenadian(s); adjective—Grenadian

Ethnic divisions: mainly of African-Negro descent

Religion: largely Roman Catholic; Anglican; other Protestant sects

Language: English; some French patois

Literacy: unknown

Labor force: 36,000 (1978, est.); 40% agriculture

Organized labor: 33% of labor force

Government

Official name: Grenada

Type: independent state; recognizes Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Capital: St. Georges

Political subdivisions: 6 parishes

Legal system: based on English common law

National holiday: Independence Day, 7 February

Branches: following coup, led by New Jewel Movement leader Maurice Bishop, constitution suspended on 25 March 1979 and replaced by People's Laws; three-man electoral commission appointed; elections unscheduled

Government leaders: Maurice BISHOP, Prime Minister; Sir Paul SCOON, Governor General

Suffrage: universal adult

Elections: formerly every five years; most recent general election 7 December 1976

Political parties and leaders: New Jewel Movement (NJM), Maurice Bishop; other parties, now inactive—United People's Party (UPP), Winston Whyte (imprisoned); Grenada National Party (GNP), Herbert A. Blaize; and Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), Eric Gairy (in exile)

Voting strength: (1976 election) GULP 51.7%, Opposition Coalition, 48.3%; Legislative Council seats—GULP, 9; Opposition Coalition, 6 (NJM 3, UPP 1, GNP 1, unaffiliated 1)

Communists: the ruling party is Marxist oriented

Member of: CARICOM, G-77, GATT (de facto), IBRD, IDA, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, NAM, OAS, PAHO, SELA, UN, UNESCO, UPU, WHO

Economy

GDP: \$97 million (1981), \$870 per capita; real growth rate 1981 est., 3%

Agriculture: main crops—spices, cocoa, bananas; 2,175 calories and 67.0 grams protein per day per capita (1977)

Electric power: 9,000 kW capacity (1982); 26 million kWh produced (1982), 239 kWh per capita

Exports: \$18.8 million (f.o.b., 1981); cocoa beans, nutmeg, bananas, mace

Imports: \$48.8 million (f.o.b., 1981); food, machinery, building materials

Major trade partners: exports—39% UK, 17% West Germany, 12% Netherlands (1979); imports—21% UK, 20% Trinidad and Tobago (1979)

Budget: (prelim. 1980) revenues, \$39 million; expenditures, \$40 million

Monetary conversion rate: 2.70 East Caribbean dollars= US\$1 (23 February 1983)

Fiscal year: calendar year

Communications

Railroads: none

Highways: 1,000 km total; 600 km paved, 300 km otherwise improved; 100 km unimproved

Ports: 1 major (St. Georges), 1 minor

Civil air: no major transport aircraft

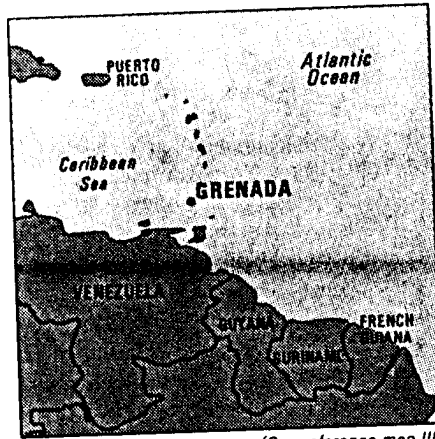
Airfields: 3 total, 3 usable; 2 with permanent-surface runways, 2 with runways 1,220-2,439 m

Telecommunications: automatic, island-wide telephone system with 5,650 telephones (5.4 per 100 popl.); new SHF links to Trinidad and St. Vincent; VHF and UHF links to Trinidad and Carriacou; 2 AM stations, 1 TV station

Defense Forces

Branches: People's Revolutionary Army, Grenada Police Service

Grenada



(See reference map III)

Economy

Aid: economic commitments—Western (non-US) countries ODA and OOF (1970-80), \$6 million; OPEC ODA (1974-80), \$15 million; Communist countries (1970-81), \$1 million; military commitments—Communist countries (1970-81), \$1 million (S/NF)

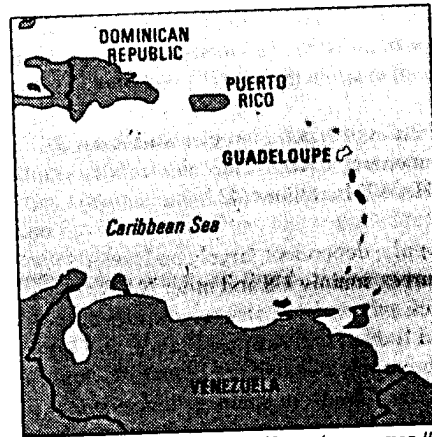
Defense Forces

Local security forces: People's Revolutionary Army 1,500, People's Revolutionary Militia between 2,000 and 4,000, Royal Grenada Police Force 300-500; Coast Guard 1 55-foot patrol boat, 3 30-foot patrol boats—the police commissioner is the immediate supervisor of the Coast Guard (C)

Intelligence and Security

The former Special Branch of Police has largely been disbanded in favor of separate People's Revolutionary Army units, which are reportedly responsible for security (S/NF)

Guadeloupe



(See reference map III)

Defense Forces

Defense is responsibility of France; data are for French military forces (S)

Personnel: 450 army infantry (S)

Major ground units: 1 company of overseas infantry regiment (S)

Ships: 1 patrol boat (S)

Aircraft: 1 helicopter (S)

Intelligence and Security

French National Police, domestic; General Intelligence, domestic; Gendarmerie, domestic; Directorate of Territorial Surveillance (DST), domestic (S/NF)

Guatemala



Communications

Merchant marine: or over) totaling 27 (C)

Defense Forces

Personnel: army 600 (100 pilots)

Major ground units: has 2 infantry infantry battal infantry battal infantry 2 police, 1 engine and 1 Presid tion; a 400 Aurora

Ships

river (LCM)

Aircraft

Supplies

riel 00 from

roy

GREECE

212

GRENADA

mounistiko Komma Ellados—EKKE). The EKKE, a small Maoist party, obtained .02 and .23 percent of the votes in 1974 and 1977, respectively.

LEGISLATURE

The unicameral Parliament (*Vouli*) consists of 300 members elected by direct universal suffrage for four-year terms, subject to dissolution. The electoral system rewards large parties by providing for a secondary allocation of parliamentary seats. At the election of November 20, 1977, the New Democracy won 172 seats; the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, 93; the Union of the Democratic Center, 15; the Communist Party—Exterior, 11; the National Front, 5; the Alliance of Progressive and Left-wing Forces, 2; and the New Liberal Party, 2. In 1978 both New Liberal deputies and 4 former Democratic Center deputies joined the New Democracy (the New Liberal Party being dissolved), while 2 New Democracy, 1 National Front, and 6 Democratic Center members became independents. However, Electoral Court rulings resulted in a gain of 1 seat by the Democratic Center, giving it a net representation of 6. In March 1979 the new Party for Democratic Socialism was joined by 4 independent, former Edek deputies.

President: Dimitrios PAPASPYROU.

CABINET

Prime Minister	George Rallis
Deputy Prime Minister	Konstantinos Papakonstantinou
<i>Ministers</i>	
Agriculture	Athanassios Kanelopoulos
Commerce	Aristides Kalantzakos
Communications	Georgios Panayotopoulos
Coordination	George Rallis
Culture and Sciences	Andreas Andrianopoulos
Finance	Miltiades Evert
Foreign Affairs	Konstantinos Mitsotakis
Industry and Energy	Stefanos Manos
Interior	Christoforos Stratos
Justice	Georgios Stamatis
Labor	Konstantinos Laskaris
Merchant Marine	Ioannis Fikloris
National Defense	Evangelos Averoff
National Education and Religions	Athanassios Taliadouros
Northern Greece	Nicholaos Martis
Public Order	Dimitrios Davakis
Public Works	Zannis Zennetakis
Regional Planning and Development	Georgios Plytas
Social Services	Spyros Doxiades
Without Portfolio	Georgios Kontogiorgis
	Stavros Dimas

NEWS MEDIA

The news media operated under severe constraints while the military was in power. Since the return to civilian rule, censorship has been lifted, and a number of papers banned by the military have reemerged.

Press. The following are published daily at Athens, unless otherwise noted: *Ta Nea* (190,000), liberal; *Eleftherotypia* (135,000), liberal; *Apogevmatini* (132,000), conservative; *Vradyni* (60,000), conservative; *Acropolis* (57,000), conservative; *To Vima*

(40,000), liberal; *Makedonia* (Salonika, 40,000), liberal; *Naftoriki* (22,000), business oriented.

News agencies. The major domestic service is the Athens News Agency (*Athenagence*). Several foreign bureaus maintain offices in Athens.

Radio and television. Radio and television broadcasting is controlled by the government under two different agencies. Hellenic Radio-Television (*Elleniki Radiophonia-Teleorasi*—ERT) is a state agency, while the Information Service of the Armed Forces (*Ypiresia Enimeroseos Enoplon Dynameon*—Yened) operates a separate radio and television network. There were approximately 3.3 million radio and 1.5 million television receivers in 1980.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATION

Ambassador to the US: John A. TZOUNIS.

US Ambassador to Greece: Robert J. McCLOSKEY.

Permanent Representative to the UN: Nicolas KATAPODIS.

IGO Memberships (Non-UN): BIS, CCC, CERN, CEUR, EC, ECFA, ICAC, ICEM, IEA, IIC, Intelsat, IOOC, IWTC, NATO, OECF.

GRENADA

State of Grenada

Political Status: Independent member of the Commonwealth since February 7, 1974; constitution suspended following coup of March 13, 1979.

Area: 133 sq. mi. (344 sq. km.).

Population: 93,858 (1970C), 99,000 (1981E).

Major Urban Centers (1975E): ST. GEORGE'S (30,000), Grenville (15,000).

Official Language: English.

Monetary Unit: Grenadian Dollar (market rate December 1980, 2.70 dollars = \$1US).

Sovereign: Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor General: Sir Paul SCOON; assumed office September 1978, succeeding Sir Leo Victor DE GALE.

Prime Minister: Maurice BISHOP (New Jewel Movement) installed by People's Revolutionary Government following coup of March 13, 1979, in succession to Sir Eric GAIKY (Grenada United Labour Party), whose formal resignation was announced March 21.

THE COUNTRY

Grenada, the smallest independent nation in the Western Hemisphere, encompasses a mountainous group of Caribbean islands located approximately 90 miles north of Trinidad (see map, p. 78). The country includes the islands

GRENADA

island of Grenada, St. Martinique, and St. Vincent, an approximate total population of 400,000, with a large mulatto population, with English as the official language, which is also the Roman Catholic majority. Grenada's economy is based on cocoa, nutmeg, and tourism, and has seen a substantial revival. Under the leadership of Prime Minister Eric Gairy, although the reduction of the foreign debt under the pre-

G

Political Status: Independent member of the Commonwealth since February 7, 1974; constitution suspended following coup of March 13, 1979.

Area: 133 sq. mi. (344 sq. km.).

Population: 93,858 (1970C), 99,000 (1981E).

Major Urban Centers (1975E): ST. GEORGE'S (30,000), Grenville (15,000).

Official Language: English.

Monetary Unit: Grenadian Dollar (market rate December 1980, 2.70 dollars = \$1US).

Sovereign: Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor General: Sir Paul SCOON; assumed office September 1978, succeeding Sir Leo Victor DE GALE.

Prime Minister: Maurice BISHOP (New Jewel Movement) installed by People's Revolutionary Government following coup of March 13, 1979, in succession to Sir Eric GAIKY (Grenada United Labour Party), whose formal resignation was announced March 21.

Area: 133 sq. mi. (344 sq. km.).

Population: 93,858 (1970C), 99,000 (1981E).

Major Urban Centers (1975E): ST. GEORGE'S (30,000), Grenville (15,000).

Official Language: English.

Monetary Unit: Grenadian Dollar (market rate December 1980, 2.70 dollars = \$1US).

Sovereign: Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor General: Sir Paul SCOON; assumed office September 1978, succeeding Sir Leo Victor DE GALE.

GRENADA

213

GRENADA

island of Grenada, the smaller islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique, and a number of small islets. The population is approximately 75 percent Black, the balance being largely mulatto, with a small White minority. English is the official language, while a French patois is in limited use. Although Roman Catholics predominate, there is also a substantial number of Anglicans.

Grenada's economy is based on agriculture; bananas, cocoa, nutmeg, and mace are its most important products. Tourism, an important source of foreign exchange, declined substantially in the mid-1970s but has since shown signs of revival. Unemployment has long been a major problem, although the Bishop government has claimed a substantial reduction from the more than 50 percent that prevailed under the previous administration.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Political background. Discovered by Columbus on his third voyage, in 1498, Grenada was alternately ruled by the French and British until 1783, when British control was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles. It remained a British colony until 1958, when it joined the abortive Federation of the West Indies. In 1967 Grenada became a member of the West Indies Associated States, Britain retaining responsibility for external relations. Eric M. GAIRY, who had been removed from office by the British in 1962 for malfeasance, was redesignated prime minister upon the assumption of internal autonomy.

On February 7, 1974, Grenada became a fully independent member of the Commonwealth, two years after an election which the British interpreted as a mandate for independence. Many Grenadians, however, were opposed to self-rule under Gairy, whom they compared to Haiti's "Papa Doc" Duvalier. United primarily by their disdain for Gairy, the nation's three opposition parties—the Grenada National Party, the New Jewel Movement, and the recently organized United People's Party—contested the election of December 7, 1976, as a People's Alliance. Although failing to defeat the incumbent prime minister, the Alliance succeeded in reducing the lower-house strength of Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party to 9 of 15 members.

In the early morning of March 13, 1979, while Prime Minister Gairy was out of the country, insurgents destroyed the headquarters of the Grenada Defense Force and a People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) was proclaimed by opposition leader Maurice BISHOP. Joining Bishop in the new government were 11 other members or supporters of the New Jewel Movement plus 2 members of the Grenada National Party; subsequently, 9 working-class representatives were added to the PRG. On March 21, reportedly under pressure from government leaders of nearby Commonwealth territories, Gairy formally resigned as prime minister.

Constitution and government. Grenada's constitution, originally adopted February 22, 1967, and modified only slightly on independence, was suspended following the March 1979 coup. A new basic law is to be drawn up by a People's Consultative Assembly. The Bishop government has stated that no change will be proposed regarding

Grenada's relationship to the British Crown, a governor general continuing to represent Queen ELIZABETH II as the nominal sovereign, with executive authority being exercised on the queen's behalf by a prime minister.

Grenada is administratively divided into six parishes on the main island, the minor islands forming separate administrative entities. At the time of the coup, the judicial system was headed by the Supreme Court of Grenada and the West Indies Associated States, and included eight magistrates' courts. Shortly after assuming power, the PRG announced that a Preventive Detention Tribunal would be established to consider appeals by persons detained during the coup.

Foreign relations. Even though Caricom failed to recognize the PRG at a meeting called within days of the March 1979 coup (some members expressing fear that such a move by the Caribbean Community would encourage similar coups throughout the region), de facto recognition by many of Grenada's neighbors came during a mid-May meeting at St. Lucia of ministers from Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Having proclaimed its continuing support for regional organizations, its commitment to democratic elections at home, and its respect for the rights of the other nations, Grenada was allowed to participate in the meeting, at which the formation of a new Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS) was announced.

The United Kingdom and the United States recognized the Bishop government on March 22, but relations subsequently deteriorated, with Washington condemning St. George's midsummer signing of a two-year technical-assistance pact with Havana and London deploring "the unattractive record of the Grenada government over civil liberties and democratic rights."

Current issues. Only two lives were lost in the 1979 coup, the first left-wing takeover in the Caribbean since the Cuban revolution 20 years earlier. Deposed Prime Minister Gairy had long been known for his erratic leadership, which included maintenance of his own secret police, the "Mongoose Gang", one of whose victims (killed in 1974) was the father of Gairy's successor, Maurice Bishop. At the time of the coup, no audit of the nation's accounts had occurred for seven years, the treasury was depleted, and substantial loans from the United Kingdom, OPEC, and the Caribbean Development Bank, among others, had "disappeared".

Politically, Gairy's ouster has meant little more than the substitution of a leftist for a rightist dictatorship. Early assurances notwithstanding, Bishop has demonstrated a clear contempt for parliamentary government and during much of 1980 was engaged in an abrasive verbal exchange with the most respected democratic leader in the region, Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados. Socially and economically, on the other hand, considerable progress has been made in alleviating the status of the poor by reducing food prices and creating new job opportunities in agriculture, housing, and education. Tourism, which has long been hindered by a lack of airport facilities, is expected to benefit from large-scale runway construction at Port Saline on the south coast, while a Canadian firm has expressed an interest in building a control tower and a chain of hotels to accommodate an expected surge in overseas arrivals.

Ironically, while Prime Minister Bishop has frequently

GRENADA

GUATEMALA

voiced concern that his predecessor might seek the aid of mercenaries in attempting to destabilize the PRG, its most serious test came in early 1980 with an apparent ultra-leftist coup attempt involving members of the People's Revolutionary Army.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Prior to the coup of March 13, 1979, Eric Gairy's Grenada United Labour Party (GULP) had consistently dominated the nation's politics. Having won 13 of 15 seats in the House of Representatives in 1972, GULP's majority fell to 3 when the nation's other three parties (see below) contested the election of December 7, 1976, as a People's Alliance.

New Jewel Movement (NJM). The NJM was formed in March 1973 by merger of the Joint Endeavor for Welfare, Education, and Liberation (JEWEL) with the Master Assembly for the People. The former had been founded in March 1972 by Unison Whiteman and Selwyn Strachan, while the latter "New Left" group had been organized in mid-1972 by Maurice Bishop and Kendrick Radix. Though the NJM initially called for adoption of a number of radical programs, including nationalization of foreign-owned banks, its policies have since moderated. Prior to the March 1979 coup, it held three of the People's Alliance lower-house seats.

Leader: Maurice BISHOP (Prime Minister).

Grenada National Party (GNP). Conservative in outlook, the GNP was formed in 1956 and was the traditional opposition group in Grenadian politics prior to the formation of the NJM. In early July 1979, GNP leader Herbert Blaize, at public meetings of the party that were broken up by the government, called for a return to constitutional rule.

Leader: Herbert BLAIZE.

United People's Party (UPP). The conservative UPP won one of the People's Alliance seats in the House of Representatives at the election of December 7, 1976.

Leader: W. WHYTE.

LEGISLATURE

The bicameral Parliament, embracing an appointed Senate of 13 members and a popularly elected 15-member House of Representatives, was dissolved by the People's Revolutionary Government following the March 1979 coup.

CABINET

Prime Minister	Maurice Bishop
<i>Ministers</i>	
Agriculture, Fisheries and Tourism	Unison Whiteman
Communications, Works and Labor	Selwyn Strachan
Defense	Maurice Bishop
Education, Youth, Social Affairs, Community Development and Cooperatives	George Louison
Finance and Planning	Bernard Coard
Health and Housing	Dr. Norris Bain
Home Affairs, National Security, External Relations and Culture	Maurice Bishop
Information (Acting)	Calvin McBarnett
Legal Affairs	Kendrick Radix

NEWS MEDIA

Press. In late 1979, Grenada's only independent newspaper, *Torchlight*, was closed down, while a church-sponsored bulletin attempted to replace it was also suppressed. Remaining publications issued at St. George's, include *The West Indian* (1,500), weekly; *West Indian Crusader* (1,000), weekly; *Grenada Newsletter*, weekly; *Government Gazette*, weekly government publication.

Radio and television. Radio Free Grenada is a government-owned enterprise which broadcasts throughout the Grenadines. Approximately 26,000 receivers were in use in 1980. Television provides limited programming, primarily on a basis from Trinidad.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REPRESENTATION

Ambassador to the US: Bernard Kendrick RADIX.

US Ambassador to Grenada: Sally Angela SHELTON (resident in Barbados).

Permanent Representative to the UN: Caldwell TAYLOR.

IGO Memberships (Non-UN): Caricom, CDB, CWTB, EDC, ICCO, NAM, OAS, OPANAL, SELA.

GUATEMALA

Republic of Guatemala
República de Guatemala

Political Status: Independent Captaincy General of Guatemala proclaimed 1821; member of United Provinces of Central America, 1824-1838; separate state established 1839; present constitution adopted September 15, 1960.

Area: 42,042 sq. mi. (108,889 sq. km.).

Population: 5,160,221 (1973C), 7,252,000 (1981E).

Major Urban Centers (1973C): GUATEMALA (700,504); Quezaltenango (53,021); Escuintla (33,200).

Official Language: Spanish.

Monetary Unit: Quetzale (market rate December 1979: 1.00 quetzales = \$1US).

President: Maj. Gen. Fernando Romeo LUCAS, elected March 5, 1978, and inaugurated July 1, 1978, for a four-year term, succeeding Gen. Kjell Eugenio LAUGERUD García.

Vice President: Col. Oscar MENDOZA Azurdia; designated by the National Congress on September 2, 1980, following the resignation of Francisco VILLAGRAN Krause on September 1.

THE COUNTRY

Guatemala, the northernmost of the Central American countries, is also the most populous, with an annual growth rate close to 3 percent. The population, which is 70 percent