

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
GRENADA NATIONAL ARCHIVES  
&  
PUBLIC RECORDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM  
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF GRENADA**

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## Introduction

The loss of one's history and culture often results in an identity crisis much as is the case with an orphan, or more so an adoptee who, recognizing alienation to a biological past and ancestry, finds him/herself aimless. It is an apt analogy to a nation that does not have a national archive, the traditional home of a nation's historical and cultural memories. In the case of a nation, that identity crisis is more profound because it affects the lives and future of many. For Grenada it affects tens of thousands of people who, after centuries of slavery and colonialism, have only recently embarked on their political independence. The forging of a national identity is thus of paramount importance.

Luckily, Grenada thus far, has not experienced that identity crisis despite the past thirty plus years of soul searching brought on by civil unrest, political independence, a coup d'état, a revolutionary government, and US military intervention. But the continued neglect of the establishment of a national archive to house our collective memory could lead to a national identity crisis in the near future. As the global village becomes a reality, we are witnessing, on a large scale, the disappearance of our national culture as the older generation passes on and the memory of who we are fades away. Without the written records and oral history of who we are and where we have come from, we are at the mercy of outside cultural and political influences that can have a detrimental affect on our future.

The establishment of a Grenada National Archives is a major undertaking because of its ultimate value to the nation, but also due to its cost. This is a long-term project in need of continuous support to render it viable and useful. The decision to establish an archive is a costly endeavor, but the decision not to establish an archive will prove more costly still. The people of Grenada cannot feign ignorance and allow the records of their past, of their national identity, to rot away. As each piece of the puzzle disappears so too does a part of who we are, as biological and social beings, and as a people. Without a national identity, we are lost as a nation.

## The Historical Records of Grenada

The documentation of Grenada's modern history began with its sighting by Europeans in 1498 and continues to the present; just over five hundred years of historical records. In March 1649 when the French successfully settled Grenada, the islands' history became a part of France for the next 113 years. Of that period, few, if any, records exist in Grenada, and fewer still have been incorporated into the islands' published history.<sup>1</sup> Though the history of Grenada under British colonization has enjoyed a fair amount of academic research, Grenada's history during the period of French colonization has received little in-depth historical analysis, and as Nadin notes, "[t]his period of its history is rather obscure."<sup>2</sup> Illustrative of this are the present signs at the entrances to each parish on the island of Grenada which boldly state that the six parishes were established in "1763" which was when the island switched from French to British rule; their establishment, in fact, dates to the late 1600s and early 1700s when Grenada was under French rule.

Since very little or no historical records from the French period exist in the islands, they have been excluded, almost obliterated. Frederic Pryor, who while researching the Grenada Revolution and finding it difficult to find local sources, states rather prophetically, "Grenada is a nation that is losing its history." It was clear to him that "Many of the relevant documents about Grenada lie outside the island..."<sup>3</sup> The majority of the surviving records of the initial French occupation of Grenada can be found predominantly in French archives and libraries.<sup>4</sup> In 1941 Lowell Ragatz published a bibliographic paper

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<sup>1</sup> See John Angus Martin, *Island Caribs and French Settlers in Grenada, 1498-1763*, The Grenada National Museum Press, 2013.

<sup>2</sup> J. C. Nadin, "The Old Records of Grenada." In *Caribbean Archives Conference*. Mona, Jamaica: University of the West Indies, 1965 (Translated from an article published in the *Revue Francaise d'Histoire d'Outre-Mer* 49 (1962): 117-140), pp. 328-29.

<sup>3</sup> Frederic L. Pryor, *Revolutionary Grenada: A Study in Political Economy*. Westport, Conn: Praeger, 1986.

<sup>4</sup> According to Governor Leyborne in a letter to Secretary of State Dartmouth dated January 6, 1774 (Colonial Office, 101/17, London, Public Record Office), documents of the earlier French period were incinerated in the fire of December 27, 1771 which destroyed much of the town of St. George's. Yet, the Treaty of Paris in 1763 had granted the French the right to remove all

on the “Early West Indian records in the Archives Nationales,” which he described as a “treasure-trove.”<sup>5</sup>

He noted that:

“[t]he Grenadan (sic) papers contain data on the island’s low state in 1675; a memoir of that year on the expediency of founding a strong colony there; a report on its commerce 20 years later; details on shortages of negroes, women and indentured servants in 1702; a report on plantations in 1718; full human and livestock returns in various years as in 1719 and in 1738; detailed trade reports for 1739...”<sup>6</sup>

A more detailed list of the records of French Grenada was compiled in 1984 by the Archives Nationales in its *Guide des sources de l’histoire de l’Amerique Latine et des Antilles dans les Archives Françaises* (Paris: Archives Nationales, 1984). As Ragatz noted, these documents contain information on the administration of the colony, censuses, troops, fortifications, trade statistics, and maps dating to the 1600s. It represents the most, possibly the only, comprehensive source of documents on French Grenada. There remains no published history of French Grenada.<sup>7</sup>

In March 1762 the British captured the island and the following year it was ceded to them by the Treaty of Paris. From that date forward a large portion of the records from the British colonial administration spanning the next 191 years have remained on the island. Though some have either been damaged beyond repair or lost altogether, and the bulk of these in dire need of preservation, a great deal remains in tact.<sup>8</sup> These documents, identified by Nadin and Baker, represent the extent of Grenada’s British colonial memory housed on the island.<sup>9</sup> Both of these guides were completed in the 1960s and are out of date, even though Baker had made a major effort towards the “proper” storage of much of the documents.<sup>10</sup>

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administrative documents to Martinique which may be the more logical explanation for the absence of French administrative documents in Grenadian or British archives.

<sup>5</sup> Lowell Ragatz, “Early French West Indian Records in the Archives Nationales,” *Inter-American Bibliographical Review* 1 (Fall 1941): 151-190; p. 151.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., p.154.

<sup>7</sup> The author, J. A. Martin, is presently working on *A History of the French in Grenada*.

<sup>8</sup> The conditions of the records following the passage of Hurricanes Ivan in September 2004 and Emily in July 2005 are unknown at this writing.

<sup>9</sup> J.C. Nadin; and E.C. Baker. *A Guide to the Records in the Windward Islands*. Published for the University of the West Indies. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1968.

Much of the post-1762 records in Grenada are housed in either the “Grenada Archives,” comprised of a closed room to the rear of the Sheila Buckmire Memorial Library, a strong-room at the Supreme Court Registry, a vault at the Governor-General’s residence, or are in use at the Registrar General’s Office, Ministry of Health.<sup>11</sup> The majority of the records can be found in the Supreme Court Registry at the Court House, and include House of Assembly Minutes, General Executive Council Minutes, Deed Record Books, Indentures and Land Grants, Court Records, Original Acts, Ordinances, Slave Registration Records, the *Government Gazette* and other public records dating from the 1760s. A French series of records (1765-1809) collected data for the French inhabitants and include baptisms, marriages, and burials during the late 1700s.<sup>12</sup> The “Grenada Archives” at the Sheila Buckmire Memorial Library houses a number of Grenadian newspapers dating to the 1800s, a collection of papers of Governor Robert Melville (1764-70), Colonial Letterbooks, and a few rare books. The Civil List (register of births, deaths and marriages), dating from 1866 when it was begun, can be found at the Registrar General’s Office, Ministry of Health in a deteriorating state.<sup>13</sup> The documents at Government House, the residence of the governor-general, consist of records relating to the Government of the Windward Islands (1865-1958). Other documents can be found in a number of government departments like Education, and Agriculture, Forestry and Lands. A more complete collection of the British colonial-era documents can be found in the Public Record Office, UK.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> E.C. Baker, pp. ix. The author was responsible for both the back room at the Public Library and the strong-room at the Supreme Court Registry being used to store valuable historical documents. Though still utilized as such at present, the condition of the records have not been evaluated in the past decade.

<sup>11</sup> In 1990 over 200,000 pages of civil records (1764-1930), both French and British, have been microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah (Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints). Some administrative records have been copied by the University of the West Indies Library. Some administrative records and newspapers have been microfilmed by the University of the West Indies, as well as newspapers by the University of Florida. See Note 8 above.

<sup>12</sup> These documents are extremely valuable as recent research in them have yielded new information on Julien Fedon, one of the islands’ national heroes.

<sup>13</sup> The Civil List (1866-1940) was among the records copied by the Genealogical Society of Utah. Since their microfilming, records prior to 1900 have deteriorated, some lost altogether.

<sup>14</sup> See *List of Colonial Office Records, Preserved in the Public Record Office*. List and Indexes, no. 36. New York: Kraus Reprint Corporation, 1963. pp. 131-134.

The ecclesiastical records of Grenada are less comprehensive, but some have been preserved. The records of the Roman Catholic Church, which date to its establishment in the 1650s, are very few, considering its long history in Grenada. Many parochial records date to the mid-1800s, but thanks to preservation, a small portion dates to the late 1700s and are among the government records. The records of the Anglican Church date to 1784 and are the most complete.<sup>15</sup> Methodist Church records date to the early 1800s.

The physical condition of much of the above records is in a deplorable state, some so brittle that any handling could render the information permanently lost. The large portion of these documents already microfilmed by various organizations and institutions makes the task ahead somewhat easier, but a considerable portion remains in need of immediate preservation!

### A Grenada National Archives and Heritage Tourism<sup>16</sup>

As governments throughout the Caribbean move away from the exclusive resort tourism that has characterized the industry since its inception in the 1950s towards eco- and heritage tourism, the establishment of a GNA becomes absolutely necessary. The fabled white sandy beaches and sun offered by almost every island have created a ubiquitous tourist product that presents few opportunities for exclusivity for each island. Heritage tourism, relying on the past 350 years of Grenadian history, lies at the base of establishing a unique product for regional, North American, and European visitors. Cultural/heritage tourism is fast becoming a significant sub-sector of the industry as eco-tourism has become since the 1980s. Though the majority of visitors arriving in Grenada will continue to come for the

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<sup>15</sup> These were microfilmed by the Genealogical Society of Utah in 1989-90.

<sup>16</sup> See Richard Prentice. *Tourism and Heritage Attractions*. New York: Routledge, 1993; and *The Financing Requirements of Nature and Heritage Tourism in the Caribbean*. Washington, DC: Organization of American States, 1993.

beach and sun, a growing number are interested in experiencing the history and culture of Grenada. If heritage/cultural tourism is to become a key component of the industry, it must seek to representative “authentic Grenadian culture,” otherwise we would be doing a disservice to the Grenadian people and their national identity.

However, the history and culture of Grenada should not be trivialized in an attempt to market yet another product. Since our goal is authenticity, interpretations must have “historical integrity firmly rooted in a professional vision of the past.”<sup>17</sup> To achieve this, extensive research and investigation have to be done before we can exhibit our history and culture to the world. This original research has to be done using the collective records of the islands. Since there is no single location that houses these documents, present research is difficult and remains sketchy since a large portion of records are not even located in Grenada. The establishment of a GNA will consolidate the management and preservation of our historical heritage and make it available to professionals as well as local researchers and students who have as their goal the exploration of the islands’ historical/cultural heritage.

## A Grenada National Archives

**Mission Statement:** The purpose of a Grenada National Archives (GNA) will be to collect, protect, preserve and make available for research purposes those historical materials which document the social, political and economic history of the people of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. A GNA will seek to promote a thorough understanding of the historical processes of the islands by making its collection available to all. It will also function as a registry office for public documents of evidentiary value, and a records management department for the Government of Grenada.

### General Objectives

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<sup>17</sup> Bruce Fraser. “Historians Hold the Key to Heritage Tourism.” *Organization of American Historians Newsletter* 25, no. 3 (August 1997): 1, 8.



As stated above, the primary purpose of a GNA will be to act as a repository of historical and cultural materials that document the development of the peoples of Grenada and make these available to the public. A GNA will house the historical memories of the last 350 years. It will seek to create a collective memory of the Grenadian people of all racial backgrounds who have in some way impacted the Grenadian environment. It will act as the repository of any and all significant historical information, including rare books, maps, manuscripts and oral history relating to the islands of Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. It will also be responsible for the islands' Public Records Management Program.

Since some government records presently housed and utilized at the Supreme Court Registry, the Registrar General's Office at the Ministry of Health, and the National Documentation Centre are of immediate value to the GNA, these offices should become departments of the GNA since their functions are purely information dispensing. This office of registry will consolidate and further create an efficient means of dispensing information.

#### Statutory Authority<sup>18</sup>

Legislation relating to records management is limited. A National Archives/Public Records Act is the first step towards consolidating earlier measures. There is no legislation relevant to archival management of public records at present. The statutory authority must come from the Government of Grenada since the majority of the non-current historical records that will constitute the initial collection as well as future depositions are held or generated by its administration. This act is a major step in the management of both historical documents and everyday government records, and must be far-sighted in its approach to records management and archival preservation. The act will have to incorporate the following elements in order to make it appropriate and efficient:<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> See separate attachment: *Grenada National Archives and Public Records Act*.

<sup>19</sup> Adopted from *The Public Records Act*. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990.

- A definition of public records to include books, papers, maps, photographs, tapes, recordings, electronic storage materials and any other documentary materials regardless of physical form or characteristics prepared, owned, used, in the possession of, or retained by a public body.
- The GNA must have full authority to collect all government records dating back to the earliest period.
- Records from all agencies and other bodies of the state and its political subdivisions supported in whole and in part by public funds will be covered by the act.
- The legal custodian of public records must protect them against deterioration, mutilation, theft, loss or destruction, and make them available for easy use.
- The GNA will have the authority to:
  - a) Establish and develop standards, procedures, techniques, and schedules for the management of public records.
  - b) Make surveys of government record creation and use, and make recommendations for improvements in current records management practices.
  - c) Conduct an information and training program in all phases of information and records management.
- No records of long term or enduring value, including those stored on electronic devices, optical, film or other media may be destroyed or erased without an approved retention schedule.
- The GNA will act to protect and preserve permanently valuable public records.
- Refusal or willful neglect of the act's provisions will constitute a misdemeanor offense with a fine of not less than X dollars.
- The GNA will accept permanent donations of significant historical materials from private individuals and organizations.
- The collection housed by the GNA will be open to the public.

### The Archival Facility

An appropriate facility is of utmost importance for housing records that are to be archivally stored and preserved. In a tropical environment like Grenada's, it becomes even more important, and could mean the difference between proper preservation for future generations and destruction. The construction of an archives building, with all of its special features, is most likely impractical at present, considering the expense. An existing building would probably be the more readily available and could be renovated to accommodate the archives. The following are some of the criteria to consider in choosing an appropriate facility for an archive:

- Location
- Size: space for both temporary records storage under the Public Records Management Program and the permanent archival collection. Future growth should be factored in.
- Physical characteristics: temperature, humidity, light, susceptibility to fires and natural disasters like hurricanes, etc.

An important feature of any facility should be a vault. Master microforms, original and confidential documents which have been deemed inaccessible to the general public, and valuable papers and artifacts should be permanently stored in a closed vault for security and preservation reasons.

Once facilities are approved, the most important issues to consider are those listed above under physical characteristics. The proper preservation of records requires specific conditions that have to be maintained at all times. Environmental control—temperature, humidity and light—is the key to archival preservation. Though the ideal may not be immediately achievable, it should always remain the goal. It should however be kept in mind that a less than ideal archives, even a bad archives, is still preferred to no archives at all.

#### Implementation of the National Archives/Public Records Act

This proposal for the establishment of a GNA comprises the following plan of implementation that incorporates both short and long-term goals. Recognizing the extensive resources of money and personnel required, a phased program appears the best way to execute the original objectives.

#### Phase I: Appraisal/Acquisition

This phase will seek to create the rudiments of a GNA by acquiring the initial non-current historical records available from the Government of Grenada and housing them in a central location.

Once an act is passed, the GNA will have the necessary authority to begin its task of establishing its collection. The first step will be to inventory all government departments, storage sites, etc., and determine the records to be immediately placed under the GNA. These records will most definitely be the oldest, many of which are in need of immediate corrective measures to preserve them.

Once the above has been accomplished the next step will be to collect those documents and deposit them in a building allocated for the temporary or permanent housing of the GNA. The designated building or

facilities should meet the minimum criteria for the preservation of archival materials as discussed above. The next step will be to determine the physical state of the documents assembled and what is required to minimally preserve or restore them. This phase will include the very essential step of appraisal to determine the value—evidential, informational and intrinsic—of the records and whether they should be added to the collection or destroyed.

#### Phase II: Restoration/Preservation

The restoration and preservation phase will entail the bulk of the work since most of the old records are in a continuous state of decay due to centuries of neglect, exposure to the elements, and the tropical environment. Conservation was the preliminary task of assessing the records, and restoration/repair will attempt to restore as many records as possible. Some documents, deemed irreparable, will have to be reformatted, i.e. microfilmed, photocopied, etc., and the original stored away if it has intrinsic value. All of the very old documents (pre-1900s) should be microfilmed to decrease further handling that can cause deterioration, leading to destruction altogether. The goal here will be to clean and archivally store the majority of the documents.

#### Phase III: Arrangement/Description

Once the majority of the documents have been repaired and properly stored, the task of arrangement begins. This phase will make the collection available to the public in either its original format or some other which has been deemed necessary for preservation purposes. Since the major task of restoration and preservation will have been adequately accomplished, it will be necessary to arrange and describe the collection. Arrangement creates a management system by “identifying or bringing together sets of records derived from a common source which have common characteristics and a common file structure, and

identifying relationships among such sets of records and between records and their creators.”<sup>20</sup> This hierarchical structure pays strict attention to provenance and original order. Description, on the other hand, makes the arranged records accessible. It is “the process of capturing, collating, analyzing, controlling, exchanging, and providing access to information about the origin, context, and provenance of different sets of records, their filing structure, their form and content, their relationships with other records, and the ways in which they can be found and used.”<sup>21</sup>

#### Phase IV: Access

Once the collection has been arranged and described it can be made available to the public as determined by access policies. Access to the collection, in its entirety or in parts, will be determined by the condition of the collection, confidentiality and security. Ready access will be generally available to scholars, researchers and students. Since everyday government records such as birth, death and marriage certificates will be made available upon requests, a service desk will be established to provide the efficient search and reproduction of these documents.

Since the preservation and protection of historical records are the primary goals of the GNA, security will be strictly enforced to make sure that all documents, especially those accessible to the public, remain the property of the GNA and in archival condition. Most of these records are irreplaceable and therefore must be secured at all times. The continuation and integrity of a GNA depends upon the strict observation of security procedures.

#### Outreach

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<sup>20</sup> Fredric M. Miller. *Arranging and Describing Archives and Manuscripts*. Chicago: The Society of American Archivists, 1990. p.7.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

Outreach will be a major activity of the GNA and its staff. Together with its responsibility for the Records Management Program, it will work with the Ministry of Education to encourage the exploration of Grenadian history and culture by students. Its goal will be to create a lasting interest in the islands' history, utilizing the many historical and oral records in its collection.

With permanent and temporary exhibitions developed from the collection, the GNA will work to stimulate interest in the islands' history and culture by making the Grenadian community aware of the archives and its various collections. It will encourage individuals and groups who might otherwise ignore the archives as a source for relevant information, to explore the islands' history and culture. As a government agency, it will work with various ministries and agencies/organizations such as the Grenada Board of Tourism and Grenada National Museum to compile reports, guides, interpretative materials, and to organize conferences in association with the commemoration of historical events and anniversaries.

In addition, the widespread availability of electronic technology presents endless possibilities. The World Wide Web can be used to enhance the outreach of the GNA as well as provide links to other resources. A virtual archives can reach a larger audience and compliment the Government of Grenada's educational initiative of providing access to the Internet.

#### Collection Development

The "final" stage, collection development, is long-term. The ongoing business of the GNA will be to continue the acquisitions of historical documents through gift or purchase in order to create as complete a picture of the islands' history as is possible. This could entail locating manuscripts and other documents located in foreign archives, libraries and private collections, and obtain copies for the GNA's collection.

In its continuing attempt to stimulate interest in Grenadian history, the GNA will occasionally publish a newsletter to inform the public of interesting events and people in the islands' history, and ongoing

research by academic and popular writers. Certain materials from the collection, such as maps and rare books, may be reproduced in hard copy or on the World Wide Web for broader distribution. A gift shop will be established to sell publications and other materials of interest.

Collection policy will emphasize the need to broaden the collection to include substantial and significant materials relevant to the islands' history. It will accept records from private individuals and organizations that will enhance the understanding of Grenadian history and its people. It will attempt to build a collection of papers of individuals who have played a prominent role in recent Grenadian history such as T. Albert Marryshow, Sir Eric Gairy, and Maurice Bishop. Papers of prominent Grenadians and researchers of Grenadian history and culture will be solicited, as will rare and out-of-print books on Grenada.

#### Oral History Collection<sup>22</sup>

The historical heritage of Grenada would be incomplete if we seek to preserve only the islands' written records. Though these records will constitute a seminal part of the GNA program, oral history, often neglected by professional historians, would add a grassroots dimension. For many years the daily lives of the slaves and the peasants were not seen as being part of the islands' history. The mass of Grenadian society was therefore often ignored, except in interactions with the state or economy. Any narrative that purports to be a history of Grenada will want to utilize the few sources of oral history available if it is to tell the complete story of the people of these islands.

An important aspect of any archival program, especially in Grenada where for many years the majority of the population could not read and write, would be the establishment of an oral history collection to document the history, particularly of the peasantry. Much of this work would entail locating the already

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<sup>22</sup> See H.W. Payne. "Oral History and Non-Documentary Sources." *Proceedings of the Third Caribbean Archives Conference*. Nassau, Bahamas: Caribbean Archives Conference, 1981. pp. 97-101.

collected materials such as musical recordings of music, and folk stories, and making them available in Grenada. It would also be imperative to document the remaining folk culture before it disappears. Properly documented oral history can enhance or fill in gaps in the written record and produce a more comprehensive portrait of these islands and their peoples.

### Genealogical Collection

The growing fascination with family history is of particular interest to archives. The GNA will establish and maintain a special “department” to advise and assist family researchers. Grenada has a large immigrant population, many of whom return to Grenada frequently. For those coming in search of “roots,” a well-established Grenadian Genealogical Collection would be of particular interest and value. A goal of the GNA will be to publish a text on how to research Grenadian and Caribbean genealogy, with information on available sources. Many of the records constituting the bulk of the GNA’s collections will be valuable to genealogists.

## A Management System

(Possible Organizational Structure/Administration of the Archival Program)

Since its main purpose is the management of public records, both non-current and current, the GNA will integrate into the already established institutional structure of government administration. It will integrate itself into every government department to consolidate the existing records management practices. To avoid duplication, it will connect with a number of ministries and NGOs, including the Ministry of Education, Grenada National Trust, Grenada Board of Tourism, Grenada Hotel Association, Alliance Française, St. George’s University School of Medicine and others involved in historical/cultural preservation or related areas.



Since the GNA will also function as an office of registry, providing informational services to the public, it can acquire the staff already assigned to those agencies involved with dispensing information.

Management and trained staff in archives and library science will have to be hired. The GNA can be established as a statutory body with an advisory board.

## A Public Records Management Program

The need for a far-ranging Public Records Management Program has become vital in view of the growing amount of documents already generated by the various government agencies. The advent of the electronic age has further complicated the matter, forcing new definitions of “records” and forward-thinking approaches to records management. The profusion of records has created a paper nightmare, especially when specific documents are required. A responsible Records Management Program will guarantee proper management at all points along its continuum from creation to disposition.

As outlined in the Public Records Act above, the GNA will have responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of the Government of Grenada’s Public Records Management Program. This program will be comprised of the management and control of public records from their creation to disposition. Overall, it will consolidate the various records programs presently in use throughout the government, thus streamlining the onerous task of records management. It will develop retention schedules for all government records, thereby providing responsible guidelines to retain or dispose of documents.

- The Public Records Management Program under the GNA will have the authority to:
  - a) Establish and develop standards, procedures, techniques, and schedules for the management of public records.
  - b) Make surveys of government record creation and use, and make recommendations for improvements in current records management practices.
  - c) Conduct an information and training program in all phases of information and records management.

## Funding Sources

As the GNA will function as a governmental agency, initial capital for the GNA and facilities will come from the Government of Grenada. Once the rudiments of the GNA have been established, some operating funds will be generated from its functions as office of registry and administrator of the Government of Grenada's Public Records Management Program.

For the GNA to realize its full potential, external funding, specifically from international donor agencies, will have to be pursued for continuing projects like archival preservation, outreach programs and collection development. Many outreach projects can be solicited under education, heritage tourism, and cultural preservation, projects which are enjoying attention by funding sources. International assistance agencies like the Organization of American States (OAS), UNESCO, United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the European Economic Community (EEC), and the British Development Division in the Caribbean (BDDC) are only some of the organizations that have funded projects within this scope.

Associations with French cultural agencies like Alliance Française could lead to more extensive cooperation and funding possibilities. This is also true for British cultural and academic organizations as well. The development of a broad network of affiliations and cooperative ventures is vital to the success of a GNA.

One possibility, if only as a last resort, would be to establish an exchange program with extra-national archives and museums like the United States' Library of Congress and the American Antiquarian Society. The American Antiquarian Society has a large collection of Grenadian newspapers. If the GNA would agree to donate part or its entire collection of newspapers to the AAS, thereby expanding its collection, the AAS could agree to provide copies of both its collection and those granted by the GNA. This would help in a number of ways, primarily the reduction/elimination of the cost associated with the preservation of a newspaper collection. For the exchange of original Grenadian historical documents, these institutions

would provide copies (microform or some other form) of the exchanged documents as well as copies of records in their collections relevant to Grenadian history. This would greatly aid the development of the GNA's collection.

## Organizational Affiliations

Organizational affiliations will be vitally important to the continued success of the GNA. These will of course include the local organizations involved with the conservation and preservation of the historical, natural, and cultural environments. These associations will provide exposure, funding, and cooperation on projects and ideas.

The GNA will develop links with educational and research institutions within and beyond the region. Affiliations with academic institutions in the US and UK, for example, could provide professional expertise and other needed resources. The GNA could cooperate with foreign institutions to hold conferences and other events relevant to Grenada.

Since Grenada's immigrant population is fairly large, especially in Trinidad, the US, Canada, and the UK, cooperation with representative groups and organizations could prove beneficial to both the GNA and immigrants. The connections to home and hearth die long and hard.

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