

Grenada poses a new headache for Washington

By FRANK CAMPBELL
Special to The Globe and Mail

The recent Grenadian coup opens a new agenda of problems for policymakers in the United States, the Caribbean and elsewhere.

After Maurice Bishop's New Jewel Movement overthrew former dictator Eric Gairy in 1979, Grenada became the United States' biggest headache in the English-speaking Caribbean. The reasons are not entirely ideological. Many of the oil tankers en route to the United States, from the Middle East for example, pass through the narrow passage between Grenada and Tobago, Trinidad's twin island.

With the increasing size of oil tankers making it impossible to use the Suez Canal and other oil routes, the Caribbean, unknown to most of its residents, has become geo-politically more important since about the mid-1970s.

Had they not previously dismissed Mr. Bishop as a stooge of the Soviet Union and Cuba, U.S. officials probably would by now have announced the presence of a Cuban or Soviet hand behind his overthrow and assassination. Yet the Cubans and Soviets can hardly benefit from instability in Grenada.

The lives of the many Cuban workers on the "Spice Island" are potentially more endangered than those of the 1,000 U.S. tourists reportedly stranded there. The Cubans, unlike the Americans, are directly representative of their Government and could more easily become victims of the political fray. And Grenada until now has been the socialist world's economic, administrative and (admittedly less so) political showpiece in the Commonwealth Caribbean.

New round of disputes

Mr. Bishop's recent bold and somewhat successful attempt to thaw relations with Washington is said to have triggered a new round of disputes with hardliners in the Grenadian leadership. This is possible and even credible. However, Cuba, at least during the past decade, has not encouraged its English-speaking Caribbean friends to seek enmity with the United States, with which, even now, Havana would love to have healthy trade and diplomatic relations.

Unfortunately for Grenada, for the United States and the hemisphere, Grenada's move to improve its relations with Washington inevitably will come to at least a temporary halt. One hopes, though, that from this the Reagan Administration will realize the danger of greater instability and radicalism when Washington gives the cold shoulder to a regime like Mr. Bishop's. Significantly, only the United States and, for understandable if misplaced constitutional reasons, the United Kingdom, have sought to ostracize Grenada, at least among the major Western powers. Grenada's airport has received financial and other support from Communist as well as Western nations, despite

President Ronald Reagan's conviction that its main purpose is to permit the landing of Soviet military planes. This Reaganite preoccupation recently drew from Mr. Bishop the taunt that the airport might be named after the U.S. President.

The new leader is unlikely to retain such widespread international support. Canada's rethinking of its generous aid package to Grenada is but a sign of things to come.

Perhaps the greatest international problems posed by the situation are those confronting the English-speaking Caribbean. The area's tourist industry, its trade and banking activities, its family ties — all temporarily may be disrupted, though the region as a whole is likely to remain calm.

Reconciliation now needed

When the Caribbean Community heads of government meet in emergency session in Trinidad and Tobago this weekend, they will have to reconcile two emerging positions.

Paradoxically, some of Mr. Bishop's most bitter Caricom enemies including Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados and Edward Seaga of Jamaica, have already declared they will not sit at the same table with his killers. On the other hand, Guyanese President Forbes Burnham, whose sponsorship was a major factor in Mr. Bishop's acceptance into Caricom's diplomatic fold, seems destined to play the same role for his successor.

This is understandable. Guyana's position can be uncomfortable if it becomes the only leftist regime in Caricom, and this will happen if a formula, difficult but not impossible under the Caricom treaty, is found to permit Grenada's exclusion.

Even if he is motivated by political interest, Mr. Burnham is nonetheless on firm ground. The Commonwealth Caribbean is much more integrated than is generally recognized.

The smaller countries in particular owe their recent industrial take-off substantially, if not entirely, to the freeing of intra-regional trade under the Caricom treaty. Except for Guyana, all share one university. Meteorological services, airline arrangements and health research facilities are almost inextricably linked.

The seven smallest Eastern Caribbean countries even share the world's only genuinely international central bank, the three-week-old East Caribbean Central Bank. Grenada's currency is the same as that of the other six Central Bank members.

All of this means that ejecting Grenada from the councils of Caricom could represent a powerful short-term sanction against the new regime.

Mr. Campbell, currently a graduate student in the School of Journalism at Carleton University in Ottawa, is a Guyanese journalist who has served in the Guyanese cabinet and as his country's ambassador to Cuba.

15 killed
in battle,
Grenada
rulers say

From Reuter and CP

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Grenada's new military rulers said yesterday that at least 15 people died in a gunbattle on Wednesday between troops and supporters of former Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, in which Mr. Bishop was killed.

The Military Revolutionary Council lifted a 24-hour curfew for four hours to allow Grenadians to buy food and provisions. Simultaneously it released a statement expressing regret for Wednesday's bloodshed.

But it blamed Mr. Bishop for the battle at the Fort Rupert army

Long Grenada war feared

From Reuter and AP

Grenada could be heading for a protracted guerrilla war as hundreds of armed Cubans were reported yesterday to have fled into the hilly jungle before advancing U.S. troops.

Hints that the invasion might develop into a drawn-out affair emerged in Washington, where officials were still considering the effects of the rebuff to the United States in the United Nations Security Council.

With the invasion in its fourth day, U.S. officials also reported rising casualties, with 11 U.S. soldiers killed and 67 wounded. They said removal of the 1,000 Americans on the island, whose safety was one of the reasons put forward for the intervention, was less than half complete.

In the first direct clash between the superpowers over the invasion, the Soviet Union said one of its

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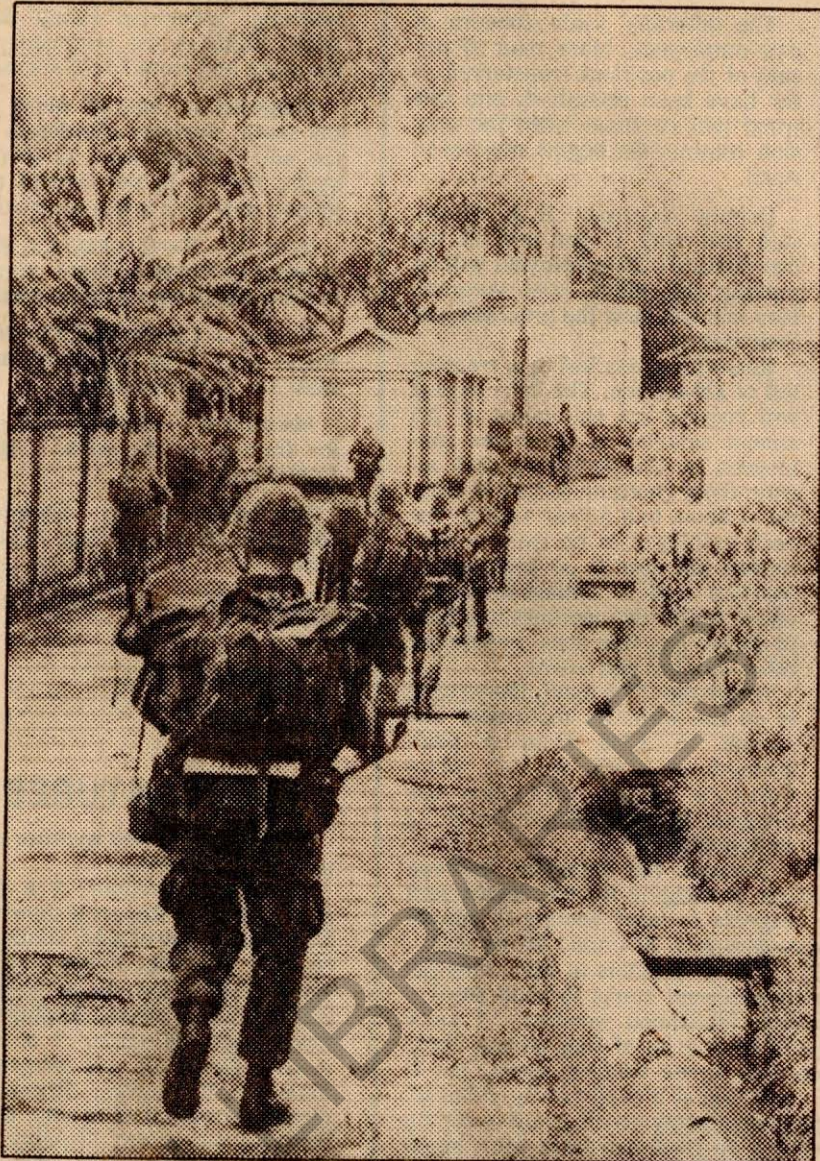
embassy staff members was injured in an aircraft attack on its mission in Grenada two days ago.

It lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, warning that the incident could have serious consequences. Western diplomats said it will undoubtedly be exploited to the maximum by the Kremlin.

The Reagan Administration expressed satisfaction about indications of growing public support in the United States for the operation, and the White House said the 3,000 or more U.S. soldiers, meeting little resistance generally, were mopping up last strongholds on the island.

But it acknowledged that several hundred armed Cubans who had fled into the hills could be difficult to dislodge, and one official said there was still serious resistance from the Cubans. U.S. officers in Grenada indicated possibly 200 Cubans were still at large, along with an undetermined number of Grenadian soldiers.

"I would say the fighting here has been as intense" as in Vietnam, a U.S. Army Ranger told a reporter at Point Salines on the island's southern tip.



U.S. Marine unit advances on the town of Grenville, Grenada, in picture released by the Pentagon yesterday.

At least 30 Cubans have died, according to Washington sources, but soldiers in Grenada said dozens of Cuban bodies were seen at one battle site alone, near the Port Salines airport, which was being built by Cubans. There is still no report of Grenadian casualties.

Warplanes from the aircraft carrier Independence attacked holdouts at a barracks area on Caligny Point late Thursday, and artillerymen also shelled the positions, the U.S. military reported. It said other holdouts may have pulled back toward the mountainous north, dominated by the 9,000-metre Mount St. Catherine.

President Ronald Reagan said on Thursday night that the invading troops had found evidence Cuba had intended to occupy Grenada, and had uncovered warehouses stocked with Soviet-made arms. One officer said there was enough to supply all the guerrilla forces in the world.

U.S. intelligence sources said Mr. Reagan was wrong in saying the extent of the buildup became apparent only after the invasion. "We knew they were there," one said of

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Guerrilla

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combat-trained Cubans. Cuba denied Mr. Reagan's charge, saying no more than 800 civilian and military workers were on the island. It also denied charge about the cache of arms saying they belonged to the Grenadian militia.

Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Armando Alarcon told journalists in Grenada: "I can tell you that anything you find would be part of the arsenal of the Grenadian militia which has been preparing for any threats. Events have proved they were

correct."

A spokesman for Grenada's High Commission in London also denied the allegation. Speaking on British television, he accused Mr. Reagan of "lying through his teeth."

Meanwhile, a UN spokesman said Grenadian Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon told the UN Secretary-General yesterday that all of Grenada's embassies had been closed pending the formation of a new government.

The Soviet Union, continuing its fierce criticism of the United States, said the vote in the Security Council showed its isolation. The vote, in which 11 of the 15 members approved a resolution deploring the armed intervention, was thrown out only by a U.S. veto. Britain, Togo and Zaire abstained.

The resolution would have labelled the invasion a flagrant violation of international law, and set a 48-hour deadline for the invading force to withdraw.

The veto appears likely to throw the question to the General Assembly, where there is no power of veto, and where diplomatic sources indicated a resolution condemning the action would undoubtedly be carried.

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Canadian recalls 'incredible' attack

By OAKLAND ROSS
Globe and Mail Correspondent

PORT KAITUMA — An "absolutely incredible" bombardment of Grand Anse Beach was described yesterday by one of 11 Canadians flown to Barbados after enduring more than three days of fighting since U.S. forces led an invasion of Grenada on Tuesday.

During a brief conference with reporters at the Barbados airport, four of the Canadians recalled their reactions during the sometimes fierce combat that raged around the Grenadian capital of St. George's.

Aside from the three-hour bombardment of Grand Anse Beach, south of St. George's, late Thursday afternoon, Edmontonian Alan Bodie said his main impression of the fighting was of "aircraft constantly bombarding the hills (and) heavy cannon fire . . . from ground installations."

Mr. Bodie, who has been working in Grenada for five months, said he thought concerted efforts were made throughout the fighting to

limit the degree of danger to civilians. "I think all of us felt that both sides made incredible efforts not to injure civilians."

However, other people airlifted out of Grenada yesterday said they believed large-scale assaults were aimed by U.S. forces at thickly populated areas, and that excessive force was used by the invaders.

As of yesterday afternoon, 15 Canadians still awaited rescue at the Ross Point Inn near St. George's, according to Noble Power, Canada's High Commissioner in Barbados. He said there are 10 other Canadians on the island who are thought to want to leave.

Although a Canadian Forces Hercules C-130 was ready yesterday to fly from Barbados to pick up the Canadians, the 11 were flown out on a U.S. military aircraft, along with 23 Britons and West Germans.

Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Andre Huot and their two children of Saguenay, Que., Mr. and Mrs. Ben Dube and their two children of

Canadians tell of action

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Sorel, Que., and Norman Guillemette of Shawinigan, Que.

Joe Knockaert, a Barbados-based officer for the Canadian International Development Agency, who had been in Grenada since the bloody coup was launched two weeks ago, also arrived on the U.S. plane.

According to Mr. Knockaert, no Canadians came under direct fire at any time during the fighting, either at the Ross Point Inn or elsewhere. He denied reports circulating yesterday morning that a convoy carrying the Canadians toward the airstrip on the south coast had come under fire.

However, Mr. Bodie said the combat was certainly close enough to cause considerable distress. "Grenada is so small that when there is fighting, it's close to you."

He refused to comment on whether he thought the invasion had been necessary. But he said he did not

believe that he or other Canadian had been in any danger after the assassination more than a week ago of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and key ministers and the formation of a revolutionary military council.

Rena Robson and her 24-year-old daughter, Catharina, of London, England, were among those flown to Bridgetown yesterday.

"It seemed to be very heavy and all out of proportion," Miss Robson said of the assaults on St. George's. Some were aimed at heavily populated areas, she said. "Oh, yes, I'm sure they were."

Grand Anse Beach was bombarded continuously from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday, until the air was thick with aircraft fuel, Mrs. Robson said. She agreed with her daughter that the scale of the attacks was out of all proportion.

"But British people think differently from Americans," she said. "For Americans, it was not out of proportion."

CIDA spokesman Edelyn Voitt said there are four advisers from the agency on Grenada, along with seven family members. One of the advisers is working on an \$8.8-million project to increase cocoa production; the others are supervising construction of a \$3-million central garage to improve maintenance of government vehicles, being carried out by Sintra Inc. of Montreal.

One other Canadian is in Grenada on a separate project, partly financed by CIDA, to assist the Grenada Credit Union League, Miss Voitt said.

Earlier this week, CUSO released the names of its five representatives in Grenada: Mariene Green, a native Dominican who is a landed immigrant in Canada and who is CUSO's regional field officer in the eastern Caribbean; Dionne Brand, a Trinidadian who lived in Toronto for several years; Barbara Thomas, a Torontonians who arrived in Grenada in mid-September on a three-month contract; Carolyn Green, a Hamilton physiotherapist working at Grenada Hospital in St. George's; and Susan Mitchell and Harvey Totten, both in their late 20s and from British Columbia.

All except Carolyn Green are reported to have taken shelter in the home of Marlene Green, on the outskirts of St. George's. Carolyn Green, who is staying with a Grenadian family, was reported as of Tuesday not to be in danger.

Canadian sources said yesterday that most of the Canadians on the island who wanted to leave had been assembled by Thursday at the Ross Point Inn, a small resort hotel situated between the capital, St. George's, and the airstrip at Point Salines. It was apparently impossible to begin removing the Canadians until yesterday afternoon because the road from the hotel to the airstrip had not yet been secured by U.S. forces.

Grenada invasion deals severe blow to Trudeau plan

By THOMAS WALKOM
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — The invasion of Grenada has dealt a severe blow to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and his plan to act as an international mediator between the superpowers.

The action has cast serious doubt on suggestions that Mr. Trudeau, the urbane and experienced statesman, is treated with special regard by President Ronald Reagan.

That doubt has been underscored by the first official U.S. response to Mr. Trudeau's peace initiative, outlined in a speech at Guelph on

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Thursday. A prepared statement released by the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa yesterday cautioned the Prime Minister not to meddle too much in nuclear arms negotiations between the superpowers for fear of weakening the Western alliance.

"In dialogue with the East on arms-control matters, the chances for genuine progress in these negotiations will be strengthened if Soviet leaders come to understand that the allies are united on such common security issues as INF (intermediate-range nuclear force negotiations)," the statement said.

The invasion of the Caribbean island has also pointed up the contradictions within Mr. Trudeau's sometimes subtle foreign policy.

The Prime Minister has attempted to walk a fine line in foreign affairs. His strategy over the past 18 months has been to sacrifice some of his party's economic nationalism in order to mollify the United States and to draw closer to the Reagan administration in matters affecting NATO.

Thus Ottawa effectively weakened its mechanism for screening foreign investment last year. And Mr. Trudeau agreed this year to

Trudeau peace plan shaken by U.S. action

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est the cruise missile, as requested by the United States.

But in both cases, he has tried to demonstrate that he is not merely a marionette responding to the jerks of a demanding puppeteer. Mr. Trudeau justifies the cruise decision (incorrectly, according to his critics) in terms of Canada's commitment to NATO. And the weakening of foreign investment rules has been disguised as administrative reforms.

However, in matters in which the United States has acted unilaterally, Mr. Trudeau has reserved the right to maintain his distance. And in most cases in which this option has been exercised, Mr. Trudeau has used the icy logic of national sovereignty and a state's right to use whatever means necessary to protect its existence.

Thus, when the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski took over in Poland in 1981, Mr. Trudeau did not denounce it as a Soviet plot, as did Mr. Reagan. In-

stead, the Canadian Prime Minister — perhaps remembering his own use of martial law in 1970 — mused that the Polish takeover was perhaps the better of two evils if it forestalled a Soviet invasion.

And this fall, in his response to the downing of a Korean jetliner by the Soviet Union, Mr. Trudeau raised a domestic storm by suggesting that the affair may have been a mistake, not, as Mr. Reagan said, a deliberate attempt by the Soviets to murder civilians.

Perhaps most importantly, Canada has increasingly found itself at odds with the Reagan regime on Central America, calling instead for the removal of all foreign nationals including U.S. troops.

But these disagreements occur mainly on the level of language and rarely in the sphere of action. For instance, in spite of Mr. Trudeau's remarks, Canada was first off the mark to take action against the Soviet airline Aeroflot after the Korean jetliner incident.

What the Grenada affair shows is that Washington wants more. It wants total support at all levels.

In spite of the comments of acting External Affairs Minister Gerald Regan, who said yesterday that the United States would understand that Ottawa's protest against the Grenadian invasion was not a condemnation but merely a "regret", Washington does not yet seem satisfied.

The U.S. attitude has perhaps been best exemplified by the Canadian airlift debacle. Although Mr. Regan said yesterday that the United States has been "excellent" in co-operating with Canada's attempt to remove its nationals from Grenada, Washington has obviously not accorded the Canadian airlift any special priority.

Mr. Regan has explained the delay in terms of military priorities and airport crowding. But while the United States did not refuse Canada permission for an airlift, it has allowed its ally twice to suffer the embarrassment of having a Canadian Forces plane return empty from its rescue mission.

In spite of requests from Mr. Regan to the U.S. Ambassador in Ottawa, in spite of official "grave concerns" lodged by Canada in Washington, the Reagan administration made it clear that its military objectives in Grenada have precedence over any Canadian rescue operation.

The irony of this attitude, given the praise heaped on Canada for its role in protecting U.S. citizens during the Iranian hostage crisis of 1979, is droll.

As well, the decision of the occupation authorities to exclude Canadian journalists from press trips to Grenada is explained privately by U.S. officials as punishment for Canada's failure to toe the line.

But neither of these snubs seems to be treated as seriously by Ottawa as the decision of the United States not to consult Mr. Trudeau before the invasion. Indeed, Mr. Regan says that Canada's protest was as much to "regret" the U.S. failure to consult Canada as it was to "regret" the invasion itself.

Conservatives, or because the United States knew Canada would not approve, as Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said, is somewhat moot.

The fact is that decades of ing up a so-called special relationship with its southern neighbor the part of Canada has, in this not produced the expected result.

THE GRENADA INVASION

No grounds for surprise at Cuban role, U.S. experts say

WASHINGTON (Reuter) — U.S. intelligence sources disputed yesterday President Ronald Reagan's statement that Washington was surprised to discover Cuba's military buildup on Grenada after U.S. forces stormed on to the tiny island this week.

Mr. Reagan said in a speech on Thursday that the invasion was launched to protect 1,000 Americans and restore democracy on Grenada after a bloody coup last week, and only after it began did Washington realize that the Caribbean island had become a major Cuban military outpost.

U.S. military planners "had little intelligence information about conditions on the island," Mr. Reagan said, echoing comments by other officials that U.S. forces expected to find only about 500 Cuban construction workers but ran into stiff resistance from more than 1,000 armed Cubans.

But the intelligence sources said U.S. intelligence agencies had kept abreast of the Cuban buildup on Grenada and there were no grounds for surprise. "We knew they were there," an intelligence source said of the combat-trained Cubans.

The conflicting versions raise a major

question: did an intelligence failure cause U.S. invading forces to be caught off balance, or was a key goal of the operation all along to destroy a growing Communist base on Grenada?

Several U.S. news organizations and members of Congress have charged that there was a serious intelligence failure such as happened in 1979, when the overthrow of the pro-Western shah of Iran

more Cubans and much stiffer resistance than they had expected.

Mr. Reagan said the troops found warehouses full of sophisticated, Soviet-supplied ammunition and weapons, "which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island was planned.

"Grenada . . . was a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democ-

Reagan's explanation raises questions

caught Washington by surprise.

But in the case of Grenada, the chief evidence of a possible intelligence failure has come from statements volunteered by the President and other top officials.

"We had to assume that several hundred Cubans working on the airport could be military reserves (but) the number was much larger and they were a military force," Mr. Reagan said.

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, General John Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and other officials also said U.S. forces encountered many

racy," he said. "We got there just in time."

But sources said it would have been very surprising if U.S. intelligence agencies had not been gathering information on Grenada, particularly in light of Mr. Reagan's repeated public statements of concern about the situation on the island, where Cuba was building a 3,000-metre runway.

A source said the Administration was informed in report after report that the runway could be used by Soviet and Cuban military planes and that combat-trained Cubans were being sent to the island.

Such information has also been available from public sources, including press reports, over the past year.

An article in the forthcoming issue of Naval Institute Proceedings, citing public sources, reports that there had been considerably more than 1,000 Cubans on Grenada, at least 300 of whom were full-time military personnel.

An advance copy was provided to Reuters by the Naval Institute, a private group with close ties to the Pentagon.

The article by Timothy Ashby, a visiting scholar at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University who lived in Grenada on and off for 13 years, reports that major Soviet weapons shipped to the island's leftist government included three helicopters, armored personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

"Much of this Soviet military equipment was displayed during a massive parade in St. George's (the Grenadian capital) on 13 March, 1983," it says.

Some newspapers, such as The Boston Globe and The New York Times, have suggested that ensuring the safety of the

Americans was largely a pretext for a U.S. move to wipe out a Communist base on the island.

Mr. Reagan and other Administration officials have said repeatedly that a Communist presence on Grenada threatened U.S. security, including sea lanes through which more than half of this country's oil supply passes.

Protecting Americans has been one justification for U.S. military interventions in Latin America over the years, and many critics charge it has actually been an excuse to thwart leftists and protect U.S. economic and other interests.

When president Lyndon Johnson ordered more than 20,000 U.S. troops into the Dominican Republic in 1965, for example, he told Americans, in much the same words Mr. Reagan used on Thursday, that the move was intended to save lives and restore order.

Later, critics and defenders of Mr. Johnson's move agreed that the main motive had really been to quell leftist unrest and that it had succeeded in restoring democracy in Santo Domingo.

U.S. action a danger to Latins, Cuban says

STOCKHOLM (Reuter) — The U.S.-led invasion of Grenada increases the danger of similar U.S. action in Central America, Cuban Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said yesterday.

"I believe the danger is greater every day after Grenada," Mr. Rodriguez told a press conference, but he said U.S. forces would face a far more difficult task than on the Caribbean island if they tried to attack Cuba's ally Nicaragua.

"The Americans are paying a very high price in Grenada, but if they decided to do the same thing in Nicaragua where there is a good, organized army and three million people ready to defend their country, it would be far more costly," he said.

The Cuban Vice-President, on an official visit, spoke to reporters after a meeting with Prime Minister Olof Palme which he said was devoted largely to Central American issues.

"The United States believes that whenever anyone is fighting it must be the Cubans, but it is the people of Grenada who are resisting. There may be one or two or three Cubans fighting with them. I don't know," he said, adding that Havana had lost contact with the Cubans on the island.

Mr. Rodriguez said his Government did not know the exact number of Cuban casualties on Grenada but that the information had been requested from the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

"The Cuban Embassy on the island has not been destroyed, but the diplomats are not going out. The situation is very difficult for them and we have no information," he said.

Answering the points made by President Ronald Reagan in his televised address to the United States last night, Mr. Rodriguez said the arsenal found by U.S. troops belonged to the Grenadian armed forces and had not been supplied by Cuba. The Cubans on the island did not have access to it, he added.

"You tell me that the weapons found in arsenal were sufficient to arm 10,000 soldiers. I only regret that Grenada did not have the time to arm 10,000 people in order to give the American forces a really good lesson," he said.

Mr. Rodriguez said Cuba had 44 advisers on the island training the Grenadian security forces. They were the only Cuban military there, he said, adding that he knew of no Soviet advisers. He said there were fewer than 800 Cubans on the island.

Globe & MAIL Oct. 29, 1983

Non-aligned nations may take UN debate to General Assembly

By MICHAEL KEATING
Globe and Mail Reporter

UNITED NATIONS — Non-aligned nations were reportedly trying to decide yesterday if they will seek further UN debate of the invasion of Grenada following a U.S. veto of one draft resolution criticizing the landings.

Earlier in the day the United States used its veto power in the 15-member Security Council to block adoption of a statement deploring the invasion and calling for an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops.

Eleven countries voted for the resolution: China, France, Guyana, Jordan, Malta, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Poland, the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe. Great Britain, Zaire and Togo abstained.

The issue could be taken to the General Assembly, where there is no veto, for a second debate on the request of a majority of the 158 members. The non-aligned bloc has more than 100 members.

The Security Council debate ran over four days, starting late Tuesday night and ending just before 3 a.m. yesterday with the vote. There were 63 speeches, with the vast majority criticizing the invasion as

interference in the affairs of a sovereign state.

Great Britain, France and the Netherlands, members of the Security Council, said they were against the invasion, although the British representative, Sir John Thomson said "we can understand the concerns of those who took action."

The only countries defending the invasion were the United States and a handful of Caribbean countries. The Caribbean nations were split between those who participated in the invasion and those who opposed it.

Communist nations condemned the action and the United States, as did a large number of non-aligned countries.

Spokesmen for countries which participated in the landings said the invasion was justified under the treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States. They said that their armies were small or non-existent while Grenada had built a force of 1,000 and was heavily armed.

This created a threat to peace and stability in the region, they said.

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U.S. soldiers brandish captured rifles from windows of civilian vehicle near Point Salines Airport in Grenada.

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Regan 'relieved' after 11 flown out

By CHARLOTTE MONTGOMERY
Globe and Mail Reporter

OTTAWA — As the United States airlifted 11 Canadians from Grenada yesterday, the Canadian Government faced continued criticism that it had endangered lives with its ineptness and failure to appreciate the seriousness of the situation on the Caribbean island.

Acting External Affairs Minister Gerald Regan told reporters in the late afternoon that he was "greatly relieved" to hear of the airlift of some of the estimated 40 Canadians who have been trapped on Grenada. Another 15 or 16 have been located and gathered for removal by a Canadian Forces plane which was expected to be completed by this morning, he said.

Those Canadians are "completely safe" in a hotel which has been secured by U.S. Marines, as has the highway to the airport, he added.

Another 10 Canadians, who have been living on the island for three or more years, are still being sought and are believed to have left their homes seeking safer refuge, Mr. Regan said. He said those 10

would be removed from Grenada if they wished to leave.

Mr. Regan refused to give Canada's approval to the invasion, although he expressed gratitude to



Gerald Regan

the marines.

"We would want to reserve our views until that information is before us from fully established sources," he said when he was asked if U.S. military claims that Cuba planned to take over the island changed Canada's formal "regret" of the military action.

Nor would he say that the existence of foreign troops on the island justified an invasion. If a sovereign government invited Cubans or Communists into its country, he would be distressed, he said. But unless there were shown to be plans for aggression against other states, "I doubt that that alone would justify . . . war."

Earlier in the day, Mr. Regan had firmly rejected the criticism of his Government's handling of the situation, insisting that Canada had been given no reason to believe an invasion was imminent despite later statements suggesting otherwise by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams.

Mr. Regan, who has been standing in for External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen while he is in the

Middle East, showed several flashes of exasperation yesterday as Conservative MPs repeatedly called the Government's handling of the situation inept and demanded to know why Canadians had not simply been picked up when the officials were dropped off.

That suggestion, he said, is "relatively naive" because of the chaos on the island and the interruption of communications.

Conservative external affairs critic Sinclair Stevens asked Mr. Regan sarcastically why he had been unable, in the 16 days since Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was murdered in a coup, to arrange a flight for Canadians from Grenada to Barbados which is "shorter than a flight from here to Toronto."

Mr. Regan said he trusts the accuracy of the report of Nobel Power, Canadian High Commission to Barbados, who met Mr. Adams on the Friday evening before the invasion but did not conclude an invasion was imminent and had no inkling that it would include the United States.

Globe & MAIL Oct. 29 1983

'We got there just in time,' Reagan tells U.S.

BY ROBERT CHESYRE
Observer News Service

WASHINGTON — With the words, "We got there just in time," U.S. President Ronald Reagan told the U.S. people on Day Three of the Grenada invasion that it was clear that "a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

He spoke with the grim satisfaction of one whose basic premise — that Soviet-inspired Communism is the root cause of instability in Central America and the Caribbean — had apparently been fully vindicated by events.

"Grenada, we were told, was a friendly island paradise for tourism. Well, it wasn't," he said in a nationally televised speech on Thursday night. "It was a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy."

As he spoke, pictures showing warehouses stacked with Cuban weapons were released, and other Administration officials described the discovery of Cuban "installations," complete with "command and control" equipment — i.e. radios — and claimed that a Cuban colonel had been captured.

Despite three years of non-stop propaganda against the regime of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and frequent allegations that Grenada was being transformed into a staging post for Soviet heavy aircraft, Mr. Reagan's Government had amazingly underestimated the strength of the Cuban military connection.

Cuban "construction workers" were expected to be found to be armed and to have had rudimentary reservist training, but the invading U.S. force was wholly unprepared for the stiff resistance put up

by what was said to be a heavily armed combat battalion. What had been expected to be a reasonably gentle mopping up operation turned into a bloody battle, with 1,000 fresh U.S. troops being flown in daily.

But for U.S. policy-makers, the cost of some embarrassment, chiefly over a severe U.S. intelligence failure, and of a slightly bloodied nose — eight dead, eight missing and 39 wounded in the first three days — was more than compensated for by the political value of the heavily armed Cuban presence.

This provided welcome substance to a belated third justification for an invasion that was of dubious legality in the eyes of many U.S. allies and hemispheric neighbors, an international judgment rubbed in by the overwhelming 11-1 censure vote in the UN Security Council yesterday morning.

For the obscure treaty, under

which — at the invitation of six Caribbean nations — the United States claimed to be operating, provides only for common defence against an "external threat." There are other problems with this particular agreement as the legal basis for an invasion — decisions, for example, have to be unanimous, and clearly Grenada, one of the signatories, did not sanction an attack against itself.

But the heavy Cuban presence on the island provided the United States with a sufficient "external" threat to enhance its claim that it was engaged in internationally lawful business.

The State Department was so concerned about charges that the United States was imposing its version of the "Brezhnev doctrine" — basically that a superpower has a sphere of influence in which its security is paramount and there-

fore anything goes — on a puny neighbour, that on Wednesday it issued a two-page legal justification for its actions.

The crux of the matter is whether the tail wagged the dog — the official version, that Caribbean nations had gone unprompted to the United States for help — or the dog wagged the tail.

The Washington Post reported from Kingston on Thursday that Jamican officials had told it that the United States had been urging Caribbean nations for several months to consider military action against Grenada. According to this report, Eastern Caribbean leaders meeting in Barbados shortly before the invasion only went ahead with their formal plea to the United States after the Reagan Administration had promised "immediate action."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

No evidence U.S. citizens were in danger in Grenada

Are we really being asked to believe the United States Administration's ridiculous rationale for the invasion of Grenada?

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's support for dictatorships in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and a host of other U.S. client states clearly demonstrates his real concern for "democracy."

There was no evidence that U.S. citizens in Grenada were endangered. Rather, we have witnessed yet another attempt by the United States to mobilize collective paranoia over Cuban expansionism in the Caribbean, in spite of the fact that Cuba had expressed grave concerns with regard to recent events in Grenada.

Tony Dean
Toronto

We are writing from the sense of outrage that we feel following

the reports of U.S. intervention in Grenada. There is no doubt that the killing of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was a murderous affair, and deserves our condemnation. But this does not excuse the return to "gunboat diplomacy" by the Reagan Administration.

Beverly Burke
Rick Arnold
Roseneath, Ont.

The United States has long expressed the fear that the new airport in Grenada would be used by foreign powers.

With the use of that airport during their invasion of Grenada, the United States was proved correct.

K.L. Rumley
Toronto

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's justification for invading Grenada

is, ostensibly, to protect American citizens living there.

Wasn't there a fellow named Hitler who felt justified in occupying Sudetenland using the same reasoning?

K. Dunsmore
Don Mills, Ont.

It seems Tory leader Brian Mulroney is seeking a safe constituency to represent in the next election.

Given his naive, "Ready-aye-ready" response to the American invasion of Grenada, which troubles even the militant British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Mr. Mulroney has found his niche: he will represent Washington, D.C., in the next Parliament.

Kurt Loeb
Downsview, Ont.

Canada was not informed about

the invasion of Grenada by the Commonwealth countries, and rightfully so. Fast response was required and what could Canada offer? Studies? Reports?

In the field of world events, Canada is insignificant.

Steven A. Mielczarek
Toronto

Viewing the situation in Grenada fills me with alarm.

Perhaps Canada should apply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan for a "certificate of approved democracy," because it seems the United States has now taken into its own hands the authority to decide which country is run democratically and which is not. If the United States were worried only about its nationals, surely the USS Enterprise could have simply stayed offshore and asked for U.S. citizens to be allowed to be taken on board.

The idea of 110,000 citizens of Grenada being a threat to the United States boggles the mind.

Goldie Josephy
Toronto

Globe & MAIL Oct. 29, 1983

Democratic rhetoric heats up as voters are heard from

By JOHN KING
and JOAN EDWARDS

WASHINGTON — Many Democrats in Congress were slow to criticize President Ronald Reagan for the invasion of Grenada, but their rhetoric has become increasingly angry as details of the invasion come out and they hear from constituents.

No polls have been released assessing U.S. public reaction to the invasion; but comments in the street, in the press and on radio phone-in programs show liberals

and leftists are angry and think the invasion was a mistake, moderates are uneasy about criticizing the move, and conservatives are wildly enthusiastic.

Representative Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, the Democratic Speaker of the House, gave the President the benefit of the doubt when he was called to the White House a few hours before the invasion started.

But he resumed his role as opposition leader later in the week: "The President has been looking for an excuse for two years to

invoke gunboat diplomacy . . . I believe the policy of the Government is absolutely wrong, unless we can absolutely justify (the claim that) the lives of Americans were in danger and that they would have been hostages. That has not been proved to me."

Senator Richard Lugar, a conservative Republican from Indiana, still supports the President and voted against invoking the War Powers Act, under which Mr. Reagan may not keep the soldiers in Grenada more than 60 days without congressional authoriza-

tion. The Senate passed a resolution to invoke the act on a 64-20 vote yesterday.

The invasion "was justified because of evidence we could have possibly faced a hostage situation," Senator Lugar said. "There was very strong evidence of a Soviet and Cuban threat to the region."

Senator Alan Cranston of California, a liberal who is running on a peace platform for the party's presidential nomination, called Mr. Reagan a "battle-minded, secrecy-loving President" and

said he has not explained the invasion satisfactorily why the invasion was made.

An aide to Senator Cranston said 936 constituents had written to him opposing the invasion, and 186 people supported the action.

But Representative Laurence Smith, a liberal Democrat from Miami, said most of his constituents favored the invasion.

"As the days go by, it seems that the threat to the security of Americans on Grenada was valid," Mr. Smith said. "But there's a question on the immediacy of

the threat to the Eastern Caribbean." He thought it would be "extremely appropriate" to send a peacekeeping force from other countries, because "we should get the heck out of there."

Senator Charles Percy, a moderate Illinois Republican who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he voted to invoke the War Powers Act because the U.S. forces should have a "limited mission" in Grenada. He said troops and police from Caribbean countries that took part in the invasion should stay as a peacekeeping force.

THE GRENADA INVASION

Rifles and post cards juxtapose war, peace

By OAKLAND ROSS

Globe and Mail Correspondent

BRIDGETOWN — In Grenada, there was war, but in Barbados soldiers were writing postcards.

The first U.S. invasion of a neighboring state since 1965 was said to be in its final mopping-up stages in Grenada yesterday, 200 kilometres southwest of here.

Meanwhile, in this holiday paradise, three U.S. servicemen in camouflage fatigues and burgundy berets with their M-16s slung over their shoulders lounged at Grantley Adams International Airport, casually filling out postcards to friends and relatives at home.

For journalists in Barbados covering the U.S.-led military invasion of Grenada, the story so far has been filled with such odd

images — bizarre juxtapositions of war and peace.

Serving as the main staging point for the invasion, the airport in Barbados has bristled with military activity since Tuesday. Like huge flying whales, U.S. Air Force Galaxy C-5A cargo jets lumbered earthward to disgorge their loads of military hardware.

The airport tarmac, usually dotted with commercial jets and island-hopping propeller planes, is packed with rows of C-130 troop carriers, painted in jungle green or desert tan, Cobra helicopters and U.S. Navy Tracker aircraft.

U.S. fliers, in olive-green jumpsuits and shoulder holsters, sip coffee at the airport cafeteria and studiously avoid making eye contact — or any kind of contact — with the hordes of reporters cruis-

ing anxiously for news.

For the most part, there is precious little news about Grenada to be had in Barbados these days. Phone links to the island have been cut since the invasion was launched on Tuesday, and an 80-kilometre "exclusion zone" has been established and was still being enforced yesterday by U.S. ships and aircraft.

As a result, journalists have been thrown back, for the most part, on "official" sources of information — and the results have been sketchy and often contradictory.

On Thursday, U.S. military personnel organized the first of what may become a series of press pool trips to U.S.-controlled sections of the 133-square-mile island, flying journalists and TV

crews in for brief, controlled tours, then escorting them back to Barbados, where the pool reporters were to brief their waiting colleagues.

A second pool tour was conducted yesterday. Unlike Thursday's venture, it included substantial non-U.S. representation, including reporters from Barbados, Jamaica, Britain and Spain.

Canada, however, which has probably the largest contingent of visiting press here, apart from the United States, was excluded both days. That fact, combined with a series of difficulties encountered by Canadian diplomats trying to fly Canadian nationals out of Grenada, has led some U.S. journalists to wonder aloud to their Canadian counterparts about why a protest is not lodged against

"unfair" treatment of Canadians by U.S. military authorities.

Noble Power, Canada's High Commissioner in Bridgetown, said yesterday he understood that at least some Canadian reporters were to be included in a press pool trip to Grenada today, provided that one was organized.

Growing increasingly restless about being stranded so far from the news, many reporters and TV crews of all nationalities were eyeing local airline schedules and charter routes carefully yesterday, planning attempts to fly as near to Grenada as possible or to switch to boats along the way in hopes of sneaking through the exclusion zone and getting on shore.

Regular flights and charters still were flying yesterday as far

as the island of St. Vincent, separated from Grenada by the Grenadines, a chain of small islands and islets.

However, no aircraft were flying onward from St. Vincent to Union Island, the last stop before the tiny Grenadian dependency of Carriacou, from whose shores a press assault on Grenada itself could conceivably be launched.

In the meantime, reporters continued to mill about the airport here, glued to shortwave radios, scribbling into notebooks, lining up at pay phones or nonchalantly trying to engage U.S. servicemen in casual conversation.

If war is hell, then reporting a war from a distance across the sea of 200 kilometres is its own kind of purgatory.

A faulty argument

BY MICHAEL VALPY

OTTAWA

"All politicians lie." — U.S. journalistic conscience I.F. Stone.

President Ronald Reagan explained to his nation and to the world on television Thursday night why he ordered American troops to invade Grenada. It was a superbly constructed, logical rationale.

He established the first part of his syllogism by stating why American troops are in Lebanon. They are part of a multinational force trying to restore stability to a country whose government had become ineffective in maintaining domestic order, a country key to Western interests and key to the security of its neighbor Israel, and a country in danger of falling under the control of an aggressor Soviet client state, Syria.

He then turned to Grenada.

He described Maurice Bishop, the executed Prime Minister, as a "protege of Fidel Castro" who overthrew Grenada's constitutionally elected government in 1979. Mr. Bishop sought the help of Soviet client-state Cuba in building an airport "which looked suspiciously suitable for military aircraft including Soviet-built, long-range bombers." He established an army greater than the combined military forces of six of Grenada's "small, peaceful" neighbors, thus threatening their security.

He then was overthrown by a militia group "if anything . . . more devoted to Castro's Cuba than he had been." Grenada thus was "without a government."

Next, Mr. Reagan said he was "awakened in the early morning hours" (he had someone photograph him in his pyjamas, a story in itself) and told the six small neighbors plus

Jamaica and Barbados had sent "an urgent request that we join them in a military operation to restore order and democracy to Grenada." This urgent request, plus Mr. Reagan's concern for the safety of Americans on the island, "dictated my decision" to invade.

That is the second part of his syllogism. America joins a multinational force to restore order in a country which has an ineffective (or non-existent) government, which is in danger of falling under the control of a Soviet client-state, which threatens the security of its neighbors.

Thus, with parallelism established, he came to the third part of his syllogism: if it is legitimate for the Americans to be in Lebanon, it is legitimate for them to be in Grenada.

A faulty syllogism, of course. The Lebanese Government invited a multinational force to come into its country; the Grenadian Government did not. Was there a Grenadian Government? There was an authority of sorts — the "revolutionary council" which overthrew Mr. Bishop. Did Grenada's constitutional leader, Governor-General Sir Paul Scoon, invite the invaders? The Americans have hinted at this but Mr. Reagan offered no evidence.

What was the legal legitimacy for the Grenadian invasion? Mr. Reagan said it was "under the terms of a treaty, a mutual assistance pact" among the six neighbors. Were the six neighbors threatened? Mr. Reagan did not say why he received an "urgent request" for an invasion. Were the lives of Americans on Grenada threatened — before the invasion, that is? Mr. Reagan offered no evidence.

Ex-hostage is skeptical on parallel

NEW YORK (Reuter) — President Ronald Reagan was unduly sensitive to potential hostage-taking and should not have invaded Grenada on the basis that Americans there might have become captives, two of the Americans held hostage in Iran said yesterday.

"I think the comparison between Grenada and Iran is a comparison by someone who hasn't looked at a map," said Moorehead Kennedy, who was the third ranking official at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran when students overran the mission on Nov. 4, 1979.

Another former hostage, Barry Rosen, said the Reagan Administration appeared to be paranoid about hostage situations.

In his address to the United States on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said he had been concerned that the 1,000 Americans living in Grenada would "be harmed or held as hostages."

"By Reagan's standards, any group of Americans in any foreign country, such as those with the Peace Corps or other groups, could potentially be held hostage and that could serve as justification for an invasion anywhere," Mr. Kennedy said.

OTTAWA (CP) — Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles yesterday she was supposed to have formally advised Canada about — and invited it to participate in — Tuesday's invasion of Grenada but events moved too quickly for her to do so.

"I'm trying still to get through (to Prime Minister Trudeau)," she said, adding that communication links be-



Eugenia Charles

tween her small island nation and Canada are not very good. "I haven't got his number. I've asked someone to get his number for me."

Miss Charles, chairman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, the group that sought U.S. aid for the invasion, said she had hoped to contact Mr. Trudeau on Monday but "things happened more quickly than I expected, or more quickly than we wanted them to."

"I had a formal letter written to him (Trudeau)" advising Canada of the invasion and inviting it to participate, but it was never sent, Miss Charles said, because it would probably take two weeks to reach Canada.

Mr. Trudeau said on Thursday one Caribbean leader was supposed to have advised him of the invasion in advance but did not. He said Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga had called to apologize that Canada hadn't been informed.

Mr. Trudeau didn't identify the leader who was supposed to call him but acting External Affairs minister Gerald Regan said it was Miss Charles.

MOSCOW (Reuter) — The Soviet Union, rejoicing in much of the world's disapproval of the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, said yesterday Washington was in international isolation.

The official Soviet news agency Tass said this was shown by the fact that the United States was forced to veto a United Nations Security Council resolution yesterday condemning "armed intervention" in Grenada.

Tass said abstentions by Britain, Togo and Zaire indicated that these countries too dissociated themselves from the U.S. "flagrant adventure."

The opinion voiced by Soviet officials and East European envoys and shared by many West European diplomats was that the Grenada invasion was a gift to Soviet foreign policy at a time when it was most needed.

After the international furor over the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner, and with arms control talks in Geneva at a crucial stage, the Kremlin has seized an opportunity to depict Washington as an aggressor.

Tass described the Grenada invasion as a "bandit action, undermining the very foundation of international relations," words closely echoing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remarks after the Korean airliner tragedy on Sept. 1. Washington was trying to impose the "law of the jungle, according to which the strongest was always right," Tass said.

Commentaries saying the incident proved that Washington relied on force while Moscow used words appeared in every major Soviet daily and magazine yesterday.

The Globe & Mail

Oct. 29, 1983

Replace U.S. troops, Grenadian envoy says

PARIS (Reuter) — Grenada's ambassador to the European Economic Community, George Bullen, called yesterday for a Commonwealth or nonaligned peacekeeping force to replace U.S. troops in his country.

Mr. Bullen, speaking at a press conference in Paris via a radio link from Brussels, told reporters, "I would like to see a force derived

from the Commonwealth or the Nonaligned Movement, both of which Grenada is a member of, sent to the island to assist an interim government.

"My personal view is that the invading U.S. forces should leave as soon as possible — in a week or, at most, two weeks. I do not want to see a U.S.-imposed interim government. It is up to the people of Gre-

nada to choose their democratic leaders," he said.

In London, Grenada's High Commission yesterday rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's charge that there was a Cuban military base on the tiny Caribbean island.

Speaking for the High Commission, the equivalent of an embassy, commercial attache Daniel Bartho-

lemew accused Mr. Reagan of "lying through his teeth."

Cuba's ambassador to France, Alberto Bola Hidalgo-Gato, who was at the press conference here, said, "All this is a tragic consequence of imperialism. The invasion of Grenada is a culmination of a clear intention of the fascist Reagan government."

Reagan must comply with act, Senate says

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Republican-controlled Senate, following the lead of a Democratic House of Representatives committee, passed 64 to 20 yesterday a war powers proposal requiring President Ronald Reagan to bring U.S. troops home from Grenada within 60 days.

The chief supporter of the measure, Senator Gary Hart (D, Colo.), said the vote was not a judgment whether the United States should have invaded Grenada but an effort to make sure the President complies with the 1973 War Powers Act.

Senator Hart, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said the issue is "whether the President of the United States is bound to obey the laws of the United States whether he likes them or not and whether he thinks they are constitutional or not."

Twenty-five Republicans joined 39 Democrats in favor of the Hart amendment. The 20 opponents were all Republicans.

Conservative Senator John East (R, N.C.) said Mr. Reagan "protected the lives of American citizens" by sending the troops into Grenada. Senator East accused Senator Hart of "niggling and nipping at his (Reagan's) heels over some technicality with regard to the War Powers Act," which Senator East called "unwise, unconstitutional legislation."

Senator East said if Mr. Reagan had not sent troops into Grenada, it is likely the 1,000 Americans would have been taken hostage, just as U.S. Embassy employees were held

captive in Iran for more than a year.

"We do not have Grenadian hostages," he said. "We have free Americans who are glad to be home."

In contrast to Jimmy Carter when he was president, Senator East said, Mr. Reagan "acted decisively. He protected the lives of American citizens."

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the GIPSE & Man UCI. 29, 1980

Crucial pieces still missing from complex coup puzzle

By GAIL LEM

It could take months to reconstruct the jigsaw puzzle of events that led to the slaying last week of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, at least three of his ministers and two prominent labor leaders, and ultimately to the invasion of the country by the United States.

Only one thing is clear now — the bloodshed was the culmination of an intense behind-the-scenes struggle for control of the ruling New Jewel Movement.

"A number of forces are operating in Grenada," one source said. "What is happening in Grenada is not simple. It is a very complex situation."

These are the main questions left unanswered:

- What was the role of Bernard Coard, the deputy prime minister, who resigned on Oct. 14 and, along with his cabinet ally Selwyn Strachan, has yet to surface? Mr. Coard was one of the chief architects of the revolution, and as minister of

finance, trade and planning, was given credit for many of its accomplishments. Sources say he was trying to seize power before Mr. Bishop's death. Did he have a role in the new regime, or is he, as some believe, dead?

- When did General Hudson Austin, long a close Bishop ally and leader of the assault on True Blue barracks that forced former prime minister Eric Gairy from power, change his allegiance, and why? Did he defer to a majority faction of the party's central committee, which reportedly wanted Mr. Bishop to share the leadership with Mr. Coard and later voted to oust the Prime Minister? Or did he see a power vacuum and make a move to fill it himself, possibly under the influence of an outside power?

- At what point did Mr. Bishop lose control over the army and the party apparatus he had set up, even though he remained enormously popular with the general public?

The People's Revolutionary Government established by Mr. Bishop after his New Jewel Movement deposed Mr. Gairy on March 13, 1979, had never been free of controversy.

Washington quickly identified the nation of 110,000 people, one of the smallest and poorest in the world, as a threat in its Caribbean backyard. It decried Grenada's warm relations with Cuba, hindered its efforts to obtain international financing and tried to discourage Western allies from contributing to the international airport under construction, charging that it would be used for Soviet and Cuban military purposes.

Politicians in neighboring islands scoffed at the Government's attempt to replace inherited British political structures with

focusing their criticism on its refusal to call elections until a new constitution was in place.

In recent months, however, these pressures had moderated. Mr. Bishop made overtures to the United States and obtained a closed-door meeting in June with William Clark, then U.S. President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser. He also appointed five commissioners to work on the constitution.

Military coups generally follow a period of political or economic upheaval, but there were no signs of turmoil in Grenada. In four short years, unemployment had been reduced to 12 per cent from 49 per cent. Mr. Coard had chalked up an enormous success in his finance portfolio, with 5.5 per cent growth in the gross national product in fiscal 1982, at a time when even the healthiest Western economies were floundering and the world recession had forced down the prices of Grenada's main exports — cocoa, bananas and nutmeg.

Occasional press reports spoke of a rift between Mr. Bishop and his deputy, but some observers never believed there was a serious problem. They felt the reports were part of a propaganda campaign, and pointed to the Government's accomplishments as an indication the two men were working well together.

Leaders of major Caribbean leftist parties, which had close links with the New Jewel Movement, were disturbed by what appeared to be a growing disagreement in the party, but "nobody in the region expected anything of this magnitude," Clive Thomas of the opposition Working People's Alliance of Guyana, confided after hearing of Mr. Bishop's death.

"In retrospect I should have said



Hudson Austin

matter public, not because I think such matters should not be made public, but because I feared that it would be misused."

Mr. Thomas condemned Mr. Coard, a fellow academic, as "the chief intellectual author" of Mr. Bishop's downfall. But observers question whether Mr. Coard, who has not been seen in public since he resigned from the cabinet five days before the slayings, was even the real power behind the 16-man Revolutionary Military Council set up by Gen. Austin.

The Caribbean is awash with rumors that he had made contact with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and was paid to exploit the rift between Mr. Coard and Mr. Bishop. The possibility that he had secret foreign links was given some credence last week when Cana, the regional news agency, carried a report that Prime Minister Tom Adams of Barbados, a leading antagonist of the Bishop Government, had advised Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman not to return to Grenada after Mr. Bishop was put under house arrest on Oct. 12. Mr. Whiteman did return, and led the crowd of 3,000 who released Mr. Bishop a week later. He was killed with his chief later that day.



Grenada fighting drives down share prices

By GEORGE LINTON

Worry over fighting in Grenada drove prices sharply lower on North American stock exchanges.

Exchange closed at its lowest level in almost six months and the New York Stock Exchange had its second-largest loss since early August.

The trend was higher on the two markets during

the morning but fell sharply in the final two trading hours. About 2 p.m., U.S. analysts were saying investors were upset by the White House acknowledgement that U.S. forces still had not gained full control in Grenada and that fighting was continuing. This countered earlier reports that the fighting was ending.

"It was an emotional thing," one New York analyst said. "As the drop began, the specialists pulled their bids on some big stocks."

Canadian stocks were pulled down by the New York slump. The TSE composite index fell 11.55 points to 2,360.3, its lowest close since May 4.

Although October has one more trading day to run, it is the worst month for Toronto share prices in more than a year, said Richard Anstett, assistant manager of the TSE index department.

So far this month, price levels, measured by the composite index, are down 5.5 per cent, the worst loss for any month since June, 1982, when the

index fell 10.3 per cent. Mines, oils and industrial products (which includes steels) have accounted for 70 per cent of this month's losses, he

said. The metals and minerals index is down 10 per cent on the month, oil and gas index 10.5 per cent and industrial products index 6.3 per cent.

Yesterday was the three-year anniversary of Canada's National Energy Program, Mr. Anstett said. The oil and gas index is down 34 per cent from corresponding figure of Oct. 28, 1980, and throughout the three-year period has remained below the figure on that date.

The Vancouver Stock Exchange index closed at 530.64 points, the lowest since the index was begun at 1,000 on Dec. 31, 1981. Much of the weakness reflected low bullion prices (many VSE-listed issues are gold-related).

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 18.6 points at 1,223.47. The only larger drop since Aug. 8 was 19.51 points on Oct. 11.

The Toronto Stock

THE MARKETS

A Toronto Stock Exchange slump continued for a sixth successive session. The New York market fell sharply in late trading.

TORONTO

TSE 300: 2,360.30 Change: -11.55
Volume: 7,408,000 Previous: 8,265,000

NEW YORK

Dow Jones	Ind	Trans	Util	65 Stk
Ind: 1,223.48	Ch'ge: -18.59	-3.83	-0.43	-5.44
Volume: 81,180,000	Previous: 79,570,000			
American: 212.45	Change: -1.18			
Volume: 7,240,000	Previous: 6,950,000			

MONTREAL

ME	Ind	Util	Bks	Pap	Comp
Ind: 416.11	Ch'ge: -3.79	-3.66	+1.92	-0.43	-3.22
Volume: 1,167,000	Previous: 1,383,000				

VANCOUVER

VSE index: 530.93 Change: -1.35
Volume: 9,265,000 Previous: 7,741,000

LONDON

Financial Times: 691.1 Change: -2.9

HERMAN



I bet you didn't remember this is the same coffee shop where we met 25 years ago.

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Linton