

Eugene, Oregon

Nations at risk

People around world wait anxiously; invasion, chain of bombings continues



From Associated Press reports

The invasion of Grenada by almost 2,000 U.S. troops has given pause to most of the nation and several parts of the world. Wednesday the United

States landed about 800 paratroopers in Grenada to reinforce the troops already there.

Pentagon sources reported six U.S. troops killed, eight missing and 33 wounded. "There will be some more casualties because the price of freedom is high," said Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger earlier.

A Cuban government announcement in Havana said six U.S. helicopter gunships attacked Cuban positions on Grenada before dawn Wednesday, destroying the Cubans' main building at the Point Salines airfield. It said the last six Cuban defenders "sacrificed" themselves rather than surrender.

The Barbados state-owned Caribbean Broadcasting Co. said at least 30 Cubans were killed in the attack. It said Grenadian troops in armored cars and snipers in houses were firing on American forces trying to advance into the southern part of St. George's, the capital.

Analysis

But many questions remain. Questions such as why U.S. troops were sent to Grenada.

Pres. Ronald Reagan outlined three goals for the operation - "to protect innocent lives," "to forestall further chaos" and "to assist in the restoration of conditions of law and order."

U.S. officials said privately that they planned to reinstall the British governor-general and have him appoint a provisional government in Grenada. The officials said members of the military council which seized control of the island following the ouster and murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop would be arrested. It was not clear what might be in store for them.

is causing such alarm.

Grenada, a 133-square mile former British colony which lies 150 miles north of Venezuela, has been

a longstanding source of concern to the Reagan administration. Bishop, a Marxist who overthrew an elected government in 1979, built close ties with Cuba and drew sharp criticism from Washington.

But the administration was more alarmed when Bishop was overthrown and slain by far-left elements last week. Secretary of State George Shultz said Tuesday that he

regarded Grenada as being without a functioning, legal government.

And how do Grenadians, and the rest of the world, feel?

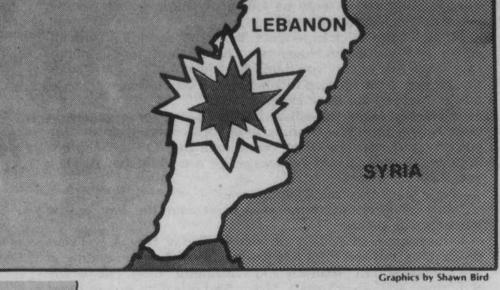
Grenada asked the U.N. Security Council early Wednesday to condemn the invasion by nearly 2,000 U.S. Marines and Army paratroopers.

"We must ask this council to express its strongest condemnation, because if we do not do that, what is happening to Grenada will happen to somebody else," said Ian Jacobs, deputy chief of Grenada's U.N. mission, Tuesday.

Leftist-led Nicaragua, communist Cuba and Mexico, with some of the same concerns, on Tuesday condemned the U.S. invasion of Grenada, but most other Latin American governments reserved comment or made cautiously-worded statements of concern.

Mexico's Foreign Ministry issued a strongly worded communique saying the invasion creates new dangers for peace in the Caribbean and Central America. It urged the U.N. Security Council to take steps to force the

withdrawal of "the foreign troops" from Grenada. Nicaragua's Sandinista government said in a communique from Managua, "This act must be interpreted as a new aggression against the people of Latin America and the Caribbean."



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

FLORIDA

possibility that the escalation of tensions could further complicate an already complex situation in the region." General Assembly Pres. Jorge Illueca of Panama said the "use of force is regrettable.

In the United States, Congressional Democrats accused Reagan of failing to comply with the War Powers Act and promised Wednesday to assert their authority to pull troops out of Grenada after 60 days if they are not withdrawn sooner

The Democratic minority in the Senate unanimously approved a resolution declaring that the notice Reagan sent to congressional leaders a few hours after Tuesday's landing on the Caribbean island "does not fulfill the requirements" of the 1973 act. CUBA

In his notification, Reagan took note of the Vietnam-era war powers law but did not invoke the provisions limiting a president's power'to keep troops in combat or in overseas areas of potential combat without congressional approval. Reagan also said he was acting "in accordance with my desire that the Congress be informed on this matter, and consistent with the War Powers Resolution." This was the same language he used 13 months ago when he announced he was sending Marines into Lebanon to participate in an international peacekeeping force in that strife-torn Mideastern country.

U.S. officials said the invasion was proposed by members of the Association of Eastern Caribbean States tiny, English-speaking island states which have expressed alarm about Grenada.

And people seem to wonder where, and what exactly,

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, a Peruvian, said he was "particularly disturbed over the

The announcement also ame a day after U.S. Marines were ordered into sand-bagged bunkers and told to "shoot to kill" **Continued on Page 3**

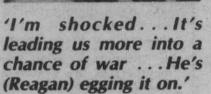
How do students feel about U.S. invasion of Grenada?



importance, of course, was to make sure the Americans were protected.'

 Mike Ridenour, senior, political science





— Lisa Layne, junior, psychology

think it's ridicu-4 lous...Here we go again with Vietnam. Have we learned anything?'

- Micheal Williams, junior, journalism

'I don't think we should be there. I don't think the people are behind it, especially after the bomb attack.'

GRENADA

 Shelby Robertson, senior, marketing

What does our country have to do with Grenada?...(It's) none of America's business.' — Eddie Garaza, freshman, political science