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Weather
Mostly sunny today and tomorrow. Highs around 60. Low tonight in the upper 30s.

Lifting restrictions
The Orange Water and Sewer Authority has called for an end to mandatory water conservation measures. See story, p. 3.

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U.S. Marines, Army paratroopers invade Grenada

The Associated Press

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — Nearly 2,000 U.S. Marines and Army paratroopers invaded Marxist-ruled Grenada in an airborne strike Tuesday, clashing with Grenadian troops and armed Cuban workers.

The U.S. forces, ordered to protect some 1,000 Americans on the tiny eastern Caribbean island and "restore democracy," were followed by 300 troopers from six Caribbean nations.

President Reagan called the operation, which began before dawn, "completely successful."

He said 1,900 Marines and Army Ranger paratroopers seized the two main airports on the mountainous, 21-mile-long island that has a population of 110,000.

At least two U.S. soldiers were killed and 20 wounded in the initial fighting, according to administration and congressional sources in Washington. They also reported three members of Grenada's 1,200-man armed forces were killed, and

30 Soviet advisers and about 600 Cubans were captured.

Jamaica was one of the six island nations contributing troops to the invasion force. Prime Minister Edward Seaga told the Jamaican Parliament he had received a report at noon saying 12 Cubans had been killed and 22 captured. He also said three civilians were killed.

Cuba's official news agency, Prensa Latina, issued a report in Havana indicating the resistance was crumbling.

In a later report, Prensa Latina said U.S. paratroopers had captured some Cuban defenders at the airport but others were being led by Cuban army Col. Pedro Tortolo Comas.

Medical students who make up the majority of the Americans on Grenada were reported unharmed, although pinned down by the fighting.

U.S. helicopter gunships circled the American-operated St. George's Medical College, drawing fire from Grenadian snipers, Mark Baretella of Ridgefield, N.J., reported by ham radio.

"Every time a gunship goes over, there's fire all around us," he said in a broadcast monitored by The Associated Press.

Baretella, a student at the medical college, said witnesses told him they saw three U.S. helicopters shot down by small-arms fire.

The medical school, with its offices in Bay Shore, N.Y., has two campuses, located on opposite sides of the Point Salines airport, called Grand Anse and True Blue. Grenada's only operating commercial airport is Pearls Airport located on the eastern side of the island and 10 miles from the capital of St. George's.

In his account to other ham radio operators, Baretella said, "We have a load of incoming wounded U.S. troops at True Blue. The other six (wounded) Americans were med-evac'd. The mortar has stopped at the present. Nothing (no mortar rounds or shellfire) has gotten into the True Blue campus. Trying to keep the morale up and the panic down." He said later the six Americans evacuated by medical helicopters were Marines.

Baretella said 196 students at the two campuses were safe as were some 205 students who lived off campus and had been contacted. He said nothing had been heard from 120 other students living in or around St. George's.

The invasion, coming just two days after a deadly bomb attack on Marines in Lebanon, stirred new unease about U.S. military operations among some in Washington, particularly Democratic congressmen.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz told a mid-afternoon news conference in Washington the decision to invade Grenada was taken because of the "atmosphere of violent uncertainty" and the fear that Americans on the island might be "hurt or taken hostage."

He said the U.S. forces "will leave promptly; we have no intention of staying there," but gave no timetable.

The other Caribbean countries contributing troops to the invasion force were Barbados, Dominica, St. Vincent, Antigua and St. Lucia.

In Castries, St. Lucia, the Organization of East Caribbean States — OECS — issued a statement saying it had sought the "pre-emptive defensive strike" against Grenada. It said the six-member OECS asked the "friendly" governments of the United States, Jamaica and Barbados to assist them.

The OECS members and Barbados, which gained its independence from Britain in 1974, are English-speaking countries. Two of the smallest OECS countries, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis, did not send troops.

The Soviet Union demanded that U.S. forces withdraw immediately from Grenada. The British government expressed reservations about the attack. And medical school officials and another American ham operator on the island insisted U.S. citizens had been in no danger from Grenada's new authorities.

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Green testifies he never said he'd take bribe

By FRANK PROCTOR
Staff Writer

RALEIGH — Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green, as his defense attorneys opened their case Tuesday, testified that he never consented to accept a bribe.

Green, on trial in Wake County Superior Court, is charged with receiving a \$2,000 bribe, twice consenting to receive a bribe of \$10,000 a month and consenting to receive a \$2,000 bribe.

Green's attorneys, Howard Twigg and Wade Smith, had asked Judge James M. Long to dismiss all four charges. Long denied the dismissals Tuesday morning before testimony began. On Monday, prosecutors had dismissed one count of Green consenting to receive a bribe.

Green spent most of the day Tuesday on the stand, recalling events that took place early in 1982 when FBI undercover agents first met Green. The trial stems from charges that Green considered taking bribes to help the agents set up a liquor-by-the-drink establishment in the town of Bolton.

Green said he met with FBI undercover agent Robert Drdak four times and had four telephone conversations with him. He continued to meet with Drdak, who was posing as Tom "Doc" Ryan, to try to learn the agent's true identity. Green testified he was suspicious of Drdak "from the moment he walked in the door."

Drdak first told Green that he represented a group of businessmen who wanted to invest \$500,000 in the Bolton establishment.

Green denied saying that receiving \$10,000 a month "would be nice" in exchange for helping Drdak set up such an establishment in Bolton. In earlier testimony, Drdak said he had given Green a note with the words "\$10,000 a month" written on it.



News Pool Photo

Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green testifies in court Tuesday. Green said he was suspicious of the \$10,000-a-month offer and cooperated only to learn the origin of the bribe.

Green said, however, that the note was illegible and that he later disposed of it without mentioning it to anyone. He also said he was in no position to help anyone get a license to sell liquor.

"It sure did sound far-out to me (to establish a \$500,000 bar in Bolton)," Green said. Bolton is a town of about 500 people in Columbus County.

Green admitted discussing campaign contributions with Drdak but added that his entire purpose in meeting with him was to "smoke him (Drdak) out."

"Everything that I did in conversing with that man from Feb. 15 to April 29 was trying to find out who he was," Green testified.

Drdak had sent Green a campaign con-

tribution of \$2,000 in April 1982. Green said he examined the check, decided it was from Drdak and then told an administrative assistant to not let anyone deposit it.

Green said he returned the check to Drdak at his next meeting on April 29. "I told him that I appreciated it, but I just couldn't use it," Green said. Drdak was reluctant to leave, and after this date, he never saw Drdak again until the beginning of the trial, Green said.

Special prosecutor James Blackburn tried to show that even after Green had been offered money, he did not report Drdak to any law enforcement officials.

Green, however, said, "At no time ... do I recall anything said about bribing

me." He also said he did not recall saying many of the things he was alleged to have said in transcripts.

The prosecution also questioned Green about a phone conversation on March 24, when Green gave Drdak the Post Office box number for campaign contributions.

Three character witnesses also testified in Green's behalf — former U.S. Senator Robert Morgan, N.C. Crime Control and Public Safety Secretary Heman R. Clark and District Attorney Edward Grannis Jr. of Fayetteville.

Today Green's attorneys are expected to show videotaped conversations between Green and Drdak.

Judge dismisses charge in shooting death case

By TRACY ADAMS
Staff Writer

A charge of voluntary manslaughter against William S. Newman, 71, UNC professor emeritus of music, was dismissed during a probable cause hearing Tuesday in Chapel Hill District Court.

Judge Donald Paschal allowed a motion for dismissal filed by Newman's attorney, Steven Bernholz.

The defense did not present any evidence during the hearing, but made the motion following the hour-long presentation of state's evidence by District Attorney Wade Barber.

Newman had been charged in the Oct. 12 shooting death of his son, Craig W. Newman, 31, a 1978 UNC graduate, who lived in an apartment behind his parents' house at 808 Old Mill Road. The shooting occurred about 6 p.m. at the Newman residence and Craig Newman died at 11:30 p.m. at N.C. Memorial Hospital.

Craig Newman had been shot twice, once in the right arm and once above the left ear, which was the cause of death, Barber said.

Three members of the Chapel Hill Police Department — Officer James Lilly, Lt. Arthur Summer and Lt. Robert Brooks testified Tuesday for the state. Lilly, the first officer on the scene, said that upon entering the house, he questioned William Newman about the weapon used. Lilly said the weapon was found in the top drawer of a chest in a bedroom. Lilly said the .32 caliber revolver had been fired twice and still had three bullets in it.

Yet the bulk of the state's evidence rested on a statement by William Newman that traced the events leading to the Oct. 12 shooting. According to the statement given to Brooks of the CHPD, Craig Newman had entered the screen porch and had begun beating on the kitchen door. In the statement read by Brooks, Newman said he went to the door and asked Craig what the problem

was and Craig said that he wanted money. Newman said he did not understand that because he had given his son the money he wanted the day before.

According to the statement, Craig Newman "...broke the kitchen door window, reached around and opened the door and started in at us in a blind rage..."

In the statement, Newman said he did not know if he fired the gun to scare his son or hit him. Newman said he saw him grab his shoulder and then seconds later, after stepping on the landing, he fired again, when he was unable to tell if his son was moving back toward the screen of the porch or toward him and his wife.

Newman also told Brooks that he had never shot a gun except during boot training in World War II but had bought the gun after his home had been broken into in 1947.

In making the motion for dismissal of the charge, Bernholz said there was "nothing in the evidence to suggest unlawfulness, which is the requirement under the law and is reasonable under the circumstances and that he had no choice."

Judge Paschal, in explaining his decision, said it was clear that William Newman was in fear of his life; he had no knowledge of firearms and he was not even sure if he had tried to hit his son.

Paschal said that the state did not have evidence of unlawful firing of the gun and that it had to depend on Newman's statement for its case.

After the hearing, District Attorney Barber said the fact that led his office to bring charges against Newman was that he had stepped out of the door onto the landing before firing the second shot.

Barber said that the time lapse between the shooting and the filing of charges was used to review the statements, examine photos and obtain the medical examiner's report.

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27th today Friday has anniversary

By DICK ANDERSON
Staff Writer

William C. Friday is a busy man — so busy he forgot his own anniversary.

"I wasn't really conscious of the fact until you called," Friday said in an interview Tuesday morning. Today marks the 27th anniversary of Friday's appointment to the presidency of the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

"It's a staggering thought," Friday said of this milestone in his career. "No two years have been alike."

Oct. 26, 1956, "was a happy day for Mrs. Friday and me," Friday said. That was the day the University Board of Trustees chose Friday to succeed Frank Porter Graham, who had been president for 18 years.

"I debated it, because I felt inadequate to the job," Friday said. But he accepted, and soon he learned the ropes of the presidency.

"Any man in this position quickly learns that it takes cooperation of all the chancellors of this institution" to run the University, he said.

One of the greatest changes Friday has seen during his tenure is the rise of special interest groups, he said. "Being involved in University administration is becoming increasingly difficult, unlike 27 years ago. So many new and different agencies and interests clamor for attention, time and energy," he said.

Of his accomplishments in office, Friday said he is proudest that "in all the growth the University has experienced, it is still a free college, not hobbled by unreasonable restrictions on academic

freedom. People can speak their minds.

"Lots of other things have happened — light, bricks, and mortar — but to maintain a spiritual quality of life that people experience here" is more important than material concerns, Friday said. "You hear that people who graduate from this University are different, and indeed they are." Strong school ties translate into strong loyalties in later years, he said. "That has been its (the University's) towering strength."

More than two years after the settlement with the now-defunct Department of Health, Education and Welfare over integration problems in the University system, Friday said that "promises and commitments in that consent decree have been met" to the satisfaction of all involved.

"We're working very hard to live up to everything we promised," including developing degree programs, equalizing salary schedules and achieving heightened levels of integration, Friday said.

"An enormous effort" is being made in the latter, Friday said. In the traditionally black schools 10 to 15 percent of the students are white, while there are currently 1,500 minority students here on campus, he said.

The most pressing issue facing the University today is a familiar one, Friday said. "Getting a fair and reasonable salary schedule for our faculty is our No. 1 priority and will remain so until achieved. We should make some real progress toward that in the spring," he said.

"Persons should not be penalized for becoming teachers, scientists or scholars,"

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Photo by Will Owens/UNC News Bureau

William Ruckelshaus, EPA director, spoke in Memorial Hall Tuesday. He said Americans set standards of perfection for the environment.

EPA chief asks whether mankind will survive freely

By CHRISTINE MANUEL
State and National Editor

The American public's demand for a clean environment must be "harmonized" within a free society, Environmental Protection Agency Administrator William Ruckelshaus told a crowd of about 700 in Memorial Hall Tuesday morning.

"Will man survive?" is not the question," said Ruckelshaus. "The essential question is 'Will mankind survive freely?'"

The American public sets standards of perfection for its environment, Ruckelshaus said.

"If we measure progress against an unattainable goal of perfection, we do not realize progress," he said. "This causes us to lose hope."

But Ruckelshaus said the United States has made "amazing" progress in cleaning up the environment. "From that we should have hope," he added.

Ruckelshaus, who was the EPA's first director when it was formed in 1970, said a risk-free society was impossible. Society must then define acceptable risks, which the United States has not done well in the past, he said.

Ruckelshaus, whose speech was titled "Living With Risk in a Free Society," said policymakers should consider both scientific and political implications. But the two should be kept separate and balanced, he said.

No other free developed nation seeks to involve the public as intensely as the United States does.

Ruckelshaus said. Great Britain, France and West Germany do not involve their public and do not have turnover in their environmental bureaucratic hierarchy.

"I'm living proof not only that there is turnover but also that you can turn back over."

Ruckelshaus said Americans tend to overreact to health problems in the environment. "We spend a little more money than we need to," he said. But the U.S. government spends too much on other departments also, he added.

The United States has created competitive problems in industry by setting strict environmental standards, Ruckelshaus said. As a result, society must cope with industrial costs and the public's wishes within freedom.

But Ruckelshaus said he agreed with the public's belief that the nation can have a strong economic recovery and a healthy environment.

One weakness in the management of health standards is the lack of coordination between federal agencies such as the Food and Drug Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the EPA, he said. Ruckelshaus said he intended to combine the efforts of the agencies to better investigate the effects of toxins and other hazards.

Ruckelshaus also said there was a need for change in laws the EPA enforces.

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