

Weather

Mostly sunny today and tomorrow with highs today reaching into the low 60s and lows dropping into the mid-30s.

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Bail out

A group of UNC students is learning to jump out of planes. See story, p. 7.

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Students rally in reaction to Grenada

From staff reports

Tensions ran high on campus Wednesday, as two student groups reacted to Tuesday's invasion of the Caribbean island of Grenada by a combination of forces that included U.S. Marines and Army paratroopers.

A crowd of about 100 people gathered around The Pit at noon as a rally sponsored by the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles demonstrated support for the U.S. intervention.

At another rally, the Carolina Committee on Central America joined with representatives from the Democratic Socialists of America, the Communist Workers Party and Students Taking Action on Nuclear Disarmament in protesting the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The rally, which began in front of Sack's on Franklin Street, was moved to the Pit when speakers learned that representatives from CARP were holding a pro-interventionist rally there.

Claudia Werman of the Carolina Committee on Central America told an audience of about 100 people that Tuesday's invasion was only a beginning. "Reagan's invasion of Grenada is only a dress rehearsal — a prelude to a full-scale invasion of Nicaragua," Werman said.

"Perhaps Reagan thinks the U.S. troops in Grenada will draw our attention away from Nicaragua. In order to escape the trap Reagan has set for us, we must concentrate on U.S. strategies in Central America as a whole," she said.

The first CARP speakers had only begun to draw a crowd when members of the Carolina Committee on Central America arrived at The Pit with a large banner reading "Jobs, Peace and Freedom."



Ted Johnson (top) speaks on the steps of Lenoir Hall Wednesday against the U.S. invasion of Grenada as part of a jointly sponsored rally. Below, CARP member Richard Lewis (right) and Derek Caldwell, a UNC graduate, exchange views at a CARP rally in The Pit supporting the invasion.

The CARP rally was held to demonstrate support for the U.S. government's action, as well as to give students a chance to voice their own opinion, said Jack Ashworth, regional director of CARP.

CARP members carried banners reading "We support the liberation of Grenada."

"It's important that students have an educated point of view," Ashworth told the crowd. But while the format of the rally was billed as open mike, sentiment was strongly in support of U.S. intervention and U.S. fighting against Cubans.

"I don't think Cuba knows that President Reagan means business,"

Ashworth said.

He said that the Marxist coup in Grenada was not an isolated incident and that Americans should support the U.S. government's attempt to support democracy there.

While the CARP rally continued with speakers and songs, the opposition rally was turning out denunciations of the U.S. involvement.

Yonni Chapman, speaking for the Communist Workers' Party, said that if Americans did not protest the invasion, no one in Central America, Latin America, the Caribbean or the rest of the Third World would be safe.

"We can be sure that Grenada is not going to be the last," Chapman said.

"We know that Nicaragua is next on the list. We know that all of Central America can become another Vietnam, where we're spending millions of tax dollars that are needed here for vital improvements in our standard of living."

But as the participants of the two rallies reached high emotional levels, reactions from onlooking students were mixed.

Ward Russell, a senior economics and history major from Richlands, who attended the anti-intervention rally, said

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U.S. paratroopers sent to Grenada; fighting slows

The Associated Press

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados — The United States threw fresh paratroopers and helicopter gunships into the fight for Grenada on Wednesday, and the stronghold of a stubborn "fistful of Cubans" was reported overrun.

House-to-house fighting flickered on between Grenadian defenders and American troops in the streets of St. George's, capital of the eastern Caribbean island, Barbados radio said.

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said in Washington that some Cubans were fighting on, but resistance generally was "diminishing."

About 800 paratroopers from the rapid-reaction 82nd Airborne Division from Ft. Bragg arrived in Grenada Wednesday to back up the almost 2,000 U.S. Marines and Army Rangers who descended on the Pearls and Point Salines airports by helicopter and parachute in the initial landings Tuesday.

The Cuban collapse came at Point Salines airfield, on Grenada's southern tip, where U.S. helicopter gunships battered a building holding armed Cuban airport workers, the official Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina, reported.

"At the end, a group of six comrades, embracing our flag... sacrificed themselves for the motherland," it said.

At least 30 Cubans were killed in Wednesday's airport combat, Barbados radio reported. The U.S. death toll for the two-day invasion stood at six. Weinberger said about 600 Cubans had been taken into custody.

Here in Bridgetown, 150 miles to the northeast, big U.S. Air Force transports took off from the airport through the day, shuttling arms, stretchers and other equipment to tiny Grenada.

"We're still sending gunships in," Air Force Lt. Col. Vince Strayhorn told re-

porters here. "It's getting better," he said. "We'll probably be out of there soon."

In Washington, a Reagan administration official, who requested anonymity, acknowledged that the almost 3,000 invasion troops had encountered "more resistance than we thought there would be" from the 1,200-man Grenadian army and the Cubans, most of them workers who had been building an airport runway at Point Salines.

Early Wednesday, Weinberger said more U.S. casualties could be expected, "because the price of freedom is high."

At midday Wednesday, Pentagon sources said six U.S. servicemen had been killed in the operation, which began before dawn Tuesday, and 33 others were wounded. They said eight men were missing. Reports of casualties among the Grenadians remained uncertain.

President Reagan said he ordered the invasion Tuesday to protect those 1,000 or so Americans on the Marxist-ruled island in the aftermath of a coup, and to "restore order and democracy" there.

In a government upheaval that began two weeks ago, the pro-Cuban prime minister, Maurice Bishop, was overthrown and killed, and military leaders described by Washington as hard-line Marxists took over.

Six other Caribbean nations, including Barbados and Jamaica, contributed a total of 300 troops and police to the Grenada occupation force, saying they wanted to halt the spread of Marxism through the region. The Reagan administration also contended that the Cuban-built airfield presented a potential strategic threat to the United States and the region.

But around the world the Reagan administration was finding little support for its military venture. Governments ranging

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BSM was guaranteed space, UNC official says

By CHARLES F. WALLINGTON
Staff Writer

Vice Chancellor for University Affairs Harold G. Wallace confirmed in a letter Monday that the Black Student Movement was guaranteed a meeting and activity space on the newly renovated second floor of Chase Cafeteria.

His view was echoed this week by other administration officials concerned about space for the BSM.

Since 1972, the BSM has used the Upendo Lounge on the first floor of Chase. But construction of a new cafeteria on the first floor is expected to begin in May, forcing the BSM to abandon its present space.

In recent weeks, BSM President Sherrod Banks has said the group had been guaranteed space on the second floor of Chase, which will be the new South Campus Student Union.

"The Union has said that the BSM would be given priority over the space in the Union, but we were never given a clear definition of what that means," Banks said.

"We're not asking for anything unreasonable, but just what is rightfully ours," he said. "We share the space with seven black Green organizations, none of which have houses. So why shouldn't we have a place to call our own?"

Wallace's letter, addressed to Banks, Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs Donald Boulton and Carolina Union Director Howard Henry, stated that in 1976 the Division of Student Affairs and the Chase Hall Space Study Advisory Committee agreed to assign about 2,000 square feet of space on the second floor to an Upendo Lounge.

"A decision was made in 1976 and communicated in writing to the BSM that Upendo Lounge would be relocated on the second floor, in the event that Chase Hall was renovated in such a manner as to disturb the first floor lounge," stated Wallace, the BSM faculty adviser. "That decision is still valid; there is no need to debate the fate of Upendo Lounge in 1983."

Instead, Wallace said, "the matters to be discussed and resolved include operation procedures, how the Upendo supervisor will work with the South Campus Union staff, furnishings and decor, custodial care, and the like."

But Henry said Wednesday that the BSM would be given priority in access to all Chase meeting rooms but could not be guaranteed permanent space as it has now in Upendo.

"I don't envision it being a total Upendo room as it is now," he said.

Other University officials agreed with Wallace that the BSM should be given as much — if not more — space in the new Union as it now has in Upendo. Hayden B. Renwick, associate dean for the College of Arts and Sciences, said the BSM should be given another Upendo Lounge over which it would have complete control.

"Upendo Lounge serves the exact same purpose as the International Center does for foreign students," Renwick said. "Both operate under the same concept — to provide a refuge for a minority culture that hasn't been accepted into the mainstream of American society."

The International Center is the most widely used center on campus for foreign students, just as the Upendo Lounge is for blacks, Renwick said. "The only difference is that the University provided a better facility for the international students than they did for blacks," he said. "It's OK to get rid of Upendo Lounge if you get rid of the International Center and the fraternity and sorority houses because they all serve the same function," he said.

Boulton said that renovations had tripled the amount of available space on the second floor, giving all students room for more activities in Chase. "Whatever has gone on in Upendo will continue to go on upstairs," he said.

Edith E. Wiggins, assistant vice chancellor for student affairs, said that she believed the BSM would always have access to rooms in the new Union.

Those who were involved with the new Union realize that the BSM had well-developed programs that should not be eliminated, she said.

"Unless I've been really deceived, I don't think any administrator, black or white, has been trying to do anything for the demise of the BSM," she said.

Space in Chase was guaranteed to the BSM as early as 1976. In an Oct. 21, 1976, memorandum Boulton said, "Approximately 2,000 square feet will be assigned to the Black Student Movement in order that they might continue their activities that have been ongoing for the past four years on the first floor of Chase."

Chapel Hill native was follower of Rev. Moon

By JOEL KATZENSTEIN
Staff Writer

When Chapel Hill native Chris Carter went to San Francisco three years ago, he had hopes of finding himself and establishing a career in theater.

At 22, Carter had just graduated from college and finished a job with a theater company in North Carolina.

His dream was to establish himself as an actor and to develop a street act of juggling, mime and magic tricks. When he arrived in the Bay area, however, he found the road to success a long and uncertain one.

"I was experimenting with different lifestyles and I even rented a pottery studio and tried working with clay, but things just weren't working out."

"I tried to find a place to live and I ended up staying with friends. For a while I was sleeping on a friend's porch, but I finally had to leave."

Three days after he left his friend's porch, he met the followers of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon.

"I was waiting in Union Square for some friends of mine, and two people came over to talk to me. They said they lived in a group home not far from the park. They ran a business cooperative, and they wanted to know if I'd be interested in coming out to the house," Carter said. "Since I didn't have a place to stay and I was out of work, I decided to go with them."

"They showed me a slide show about some projects that they were working on, including a food distribution project. There were lots of pictures of people harvesting vegetables and smiling and really enjoying the work," he said.

That evening the couple invited Carter to accompany them to the farm shown in the slides — a place called the Ideal City Ranch in Booneville, Calif.

"I was invited to spend two days and nights up at the farm for lectures, etc., for a cost of \$20. Not bad. I didn't have anything else to do and these people were dealing with the same problems I was, so why not go?"

Two days later Carter was still at the ranch, and he wrote in his journal: "Last night I tried to get away and return to the city. I was talked out of it. My resistance to these loving people is breaking down."

Later he wrote, "Isn't this what I have wanted since eighth or ninth grade? Living on a farm commune devoted to changing the world through revolution of love. Love from the Heavenly father. I think the reason I feel afraid of it is the loss of my innocence over the past few years. This place fits my beliefs better than the group at school."

His first entry after joining the church read: "What I was doing was not going any where or coming near what or who I wanted to be. Wow. Chris in a commune. I like the sound of that. How could it possibly hurt anything?"

This, according to Jason Thompson, a professor at Davidson College, is a perfectly normal reaction for people when they first enter a cult.

Thompson, who attended a workshop led by Davidson sociology professor Jan Grigsby, said that people who are in stages of transition or lack direction are especially susceptible to groups such as Rev. Moon's.

College age students are prime targets, because until they arrived at college, they looked at life idealistically, Thompson said.

"Once they see that life isn't filled with easy answers, they get confused and frustrated. Then a group like Rev. Moon's comes along and tells them that they were right the first time," he said.

Carter found that living as a follower of the Unification Church meant keeping unusual hours. Converts rose daily at 4:30 a.m. to recite a pledge to Moon and his wife that they were the true parents — members are encouraged to denounce their biological parents — and that they were prepared to die for them, he said.

Fifteen days after joining the church Carter wrote, "I had a bad attack of the 'I want outs' Tuesday of this week. I feel great when I am thinking of staying, but when I get negative I become depressed and upset. The peace of the lord is with me here. Wow! I'm a Moonie."

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