

The Daily Tar Heel

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Weather

Sunny and warmer today with highs reaching into the mid-70s and lows in the mid-to upper 40s.

Gain an hour

Daylight-saving time ends Sunday at 2 a.m. Remember to set your clocks back one hour.

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Events in Lebanon and Grenada linked, Reagan says

The Associated

WASHINGTON — President Reagan charged the Soviet Union on Thursday night with encouraging the violence in both Lebanon and Grenada "through a network of surrogates and terrorists." It is "clear a Cuban occupation" of Grenada had been planned, he said.

The president said the foremost mission of the American invasion of the Marxist-ruled Caribbean island was to guarantee the safety of U.S. citizens. "The nightmare of our hostages in Iran must never be repeated," he declared.

Reagan also vowed that those responsible for the bombing in Beirut that killed 225 Marines and sailors "must be dealt justice." "They will be."

In a televised address to the nation, Reagan said "The events in Lebanon and Grenada, though oceans apart, are closely related. Not only has Moscow assisted and encouraged the violence in both countries, but it provides direct support

through a network of surrogates and terrorists."

"It is no coincidence that when the thugs tried to wrest control over Grenada, there were 30 Soviet advisers and hundreds of Cuban military and paramilitary forces on the island," Reagan said.

"Two hours ago," the president said, "we released the first photos from Grenada. They included pictures of a warehouse of military equipment, one of three we have uncovered so far. This warehouse contained weapons and ammunition stacked almost to the ceiling, enough to supply thousands of terrorists."

"Grenada, we were told, was a friendly island paradise for tourism. But it wasn't. It was a Soviet-Cuban colony being readied as a major military bastion to export terror and undermine democracy. We got there just in time," he said.

The president devoted most of his address to his explanation of why American forces remain in Lebanon despite the heavy loss of lives.

But he declared the invasion of Grenada a

"brilliant operation" that thwarted a takeover of the Caribbean outpost by the Castro government.

Reagan said that on Grenada, the United States had assumed that several hundred Cubans working on an airport runway on the southern part of the island could be military reservists.

"As it turned out, the number was much larger and they were a military force," Reagan said. "Six hundred have been taken prisoner and we have discovered a complete base with weapons and communications equipment which makes it clear a Cuban occupation of the island had been planned."

About 3,000 American forces have landed on the island since a pre-dawn invasion Tuesday. "It is our intention to get our men out as soon as possible," the president said.

The president said the invasion is "now in the mopping-up phase."

"Regrettably," he said, Cuban President Fidel Castro "ordered his men to fight to the death and

some did. The others will be sent to their homeland."

Reagan said he ordered the invasion because of an urgent request from Grenada's neighbors "that we join them in a military operation to restore order and democracy in Grenada."

"These small, peaceful nations needed our help," the president said, adding that three of the countries do not have any arms and the others have only limited forces.

"The legitimacy of their request, plus my own concern for our citizens, dictated my decision," said Reagan. "I believe our government has a responsibility to go to the aid of its citizens if their right to life and liberty is threatened."

"The nightmare of our hostages in Iran must never be repeated," the president said.

In Grenada, American forces crushed a final stronghold of Grenada's defenders Thursday, but the Caribbean island's diehard Marxist leader was reported still resisting the invaders and holding a

woman hostage.

The United States poured hundreds of fresh paratroopers into the fight for the tiny nation Thursday. President Reagan said a fully equipped Cuban base was found and that the operation thwarted a planned Cuban takeover of the island.

Pounding artillery fire could still be heard at the Point Salines airport Thursday night. The shelling was to head off a possible counterattack, Marines told a contingent of 12 reporters flown to the island.

The U.S. forces were also strafing positions with four or five A-7 Corsair jet aircraft, said Army Lt. Col. Fred Ackers in a briefing on the island.

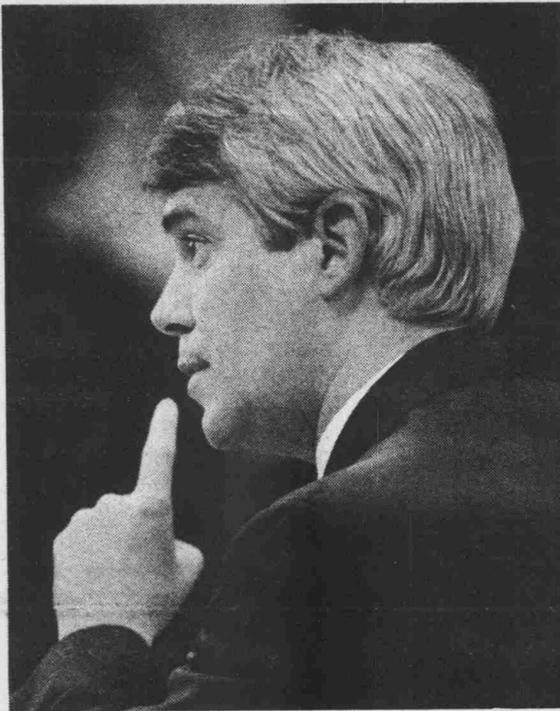
Six hundred Cuban soldiers and 200 Cuban civilian prisoners were being held in an encampment on a hill overlooking the airport, the reporters were told.

During a stay of several hours, reporters were taken to five warehouses full of crated arms that Ackers said were from Cuba and the Soviet Union

See GRENADA on page 3



In the trial of Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green, defense attorney Wade M. Smith (left) makes his closing arguments to the jury, and prosecutor James L. Blackburn (right) makes his closing arguments. The trial was held at Wake Superior Courthouse.



Student describes life on Grenada

By JIM ZOOK
Staff Writer

UNC graduate Matt German was asleep in his dormitory room on the island of Grenada early Tuesday morning when he was awakened by the sounds of battle.

"There was a huge explosion — machine gun fire, anti-aircraft fire, mortar fire — all over the campus. Bullets were flying all over and my roommate and I looked at each other and dove for cover," German said.

Interviewed in Chapel Hill late Thursday, German was more than 2,000 miles away from that scene, which had taken place less than 72 hours earlier. A 1982 UNC graduate in chemistry, the student at St. George's Medical School on the tiny island found himself trapped in his room as the fighting waged outside.

One of about 600 American students there, German described Grenada as a "very laid back place with very nice people."

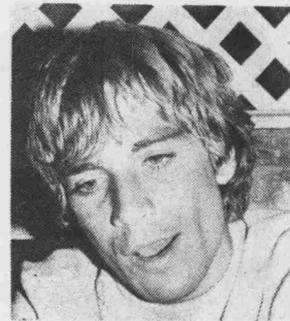
The first evidence of violence was on Oct. 19, he said, the day that Prime Minister Maurice Bishop and members of his cabinet were executed.

"I was in an anatomy exam," he said. "While waiting for the exam, we heard machine gun fire. We saw people on the beach with binoculars, who could see people running."

When news of the deaths of Bishop and his Cabinet members reached campus along with the news of the new Marxist regime taking over, the mood among the students was split, German said. Some took a "wait and see" attitude while others, including German, wanted to get off the island.

"I talked to some people from Grenada and they said that blood would be flowing and that there would be a civil war," he said.

Meanwhile, the medical school administration seemed unshaken by the



Matt German

events, telling students to go back to studying.

That same day, a 24-hour shoot-on-sight curfew was imposed.

"The school was telling us not to worry. Some students believed that. I didn't, and I wanted off the island, but I didn't take action because I didn't know how," he said.

"For the next four days, students were at the school. We had to cook, and we had to worry about the water because we didn't have hardly any. We heard shots all through the night. All this time, the (school) administration took the position that we had no worries, and that we should be studying."

The result was a lot of worrying by students and a lack of concentration for studying or anything else.

"Food was low. We had enough, but we had some people who liked to eat. Our water was green, and we had to boil it, which was kind of disconcerting. The administration tried to relax everyone by dividing rum and Coke among the students."

See MED STUDENT on page 3

Jury hears closing arguments in Green trial

By CINDY PARKER
Staff Writer

RALEIGH — The jury heard closing arguments from both sides in the trial of Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green Thursday at the Wake Superior Courthouse.

Green, 62, is charged with receiving a \$2,000 bribe, consenting to receive \$10,000 a month from undercover FBI agent Robert J. Drdak in exchange for helping Drdak cut through red tape in the opening of a proposed nightclub.

Green occasionally glanced at his family while his attorneys made one final attempt to convince the jury of his innocence.

Howard F. Twigg, defense attorney, reminded the jury that their minds must be completely free from doubt in order to convict Green. He told them to imagine a man pushing a gigantic boulder up a hill. If he stops and hesitates before he reaches the top, then he has reasonable doubt," Twigg said.

Green had said that he was suspicious of Drdak, known to him as Tom "Doc" Ryan, from the beginning. In testimony earlier this week, Green said he returned the \$2,000 check from Drdak soon after it was brought to his attention.

"Jimmy Green has done nothing except return the only check he ever received," said Twigg. He said, "actions speak louder than words" was the main theme of the trial and said Drdak was "a wolf in sheep's clothing" who was always trying to "break Jimmy Green's neck."

Green rejected Drdak's offer 25 times in the transcripts of conversations between Green and Drdak, Twigg said. He also said that all the face-to-face meetings between the two occurred in very public places or in Green's home, thus dispelling any possibility of illegal action.

Both Twigg and Wade M. Smith, Green's other lawyer, described the "nightmare" that Green has been living since the charges were brought against him. "I long to see this man have peace," Smith said.

"Mr. Green is the only person in this courtroom who knows the truth," Smith told the jury. The most unusual thing about this case, he said, is that "everything which is a crime had to have happened quietly, silently, in Mr. Green's head, if it happened at all."

"This case literally drips with doubt," Smith said, adding that it takes only one piece of doubt to prohibit a guilty verdict from being passed.

Green's credibility was reflected in the testimonies of several character witnesses earlier this week, Smith said. Circumstances point unerringly to innocence, he said. "I don't know why he's here, but I'll argue that he's not guilty."

The prosecution said that Green's testimony was inconsistent and didn't correspond with the transcripts provided for the court. The jury was told that Green became scared and that his request for help from the State Bureau of Investigation was simply a cover-up instigated when he became suspicious that Drdak was going to turn him in.

Special prosecutor James L. Blackburn informed the jury that Green was the first person to mention

the phrase "\$10,000 per month," and he quoted Green as saying to Drdak, "I'm not insulted by your offer."

"It doesn't matter if you bring 5,000 character witnesses into this courtroom . . . The transcripts speak for themselves," Blackburn said.

When Drdak implied that Green might be trying to frame him, Green said "I'm not that kind." This is the line that the defense wishes was not there, Blackburn said.

"What kind of man is Jimmy Green?" Blackburn asked the jury. "What kind of man says he's not insulted by the offer of a bribe? If I live for a long time I will always want to know and I will always be so disappointed," said Blackburn.

Both the defense and the prosecution expressed their regret at having the holder of the second-highest office in the state on trial.

Blackburn concluded his arguments by telling the jury that he wanted them to take as much time as needed to reach a decision. "Time is not important in a matter like this," he said. "Whatever you decide will be the truth in this case."

Judge James M. Long of Pilot Mountain is set to give instructions to the jury this morning, and then it will begin deliberations.

Green, a two-term lieutenant governor, is expected to run for governor in 1984. But convicted felons are prohibited by the N.C. Constitution from holding public office.

If convicted, Green faces a maximum prison sentence of 20 years as well as an unspecified fine.

New campus political party criticizes Student Government

By MARK STINNEFORD
Staff Writer

A progressive political party has sprouted on campus, charging that Student Government is not responsive to the needs and interests of students.

Students Effectively Establishing a Democratic System will provide a forum for issues that have been muted within Student Government, said SEEDS spokesman Marty Leary.

"We feel there is room for a progressive voice," said Leary, a freshman.

Two SEEDS-sponsored candidates, Carol B. Solow and Bill Barlow, won vacant graduate seats on the council in special elections Tuesday. And CGC member Allan Rosen (District 7) said he plans to join SEEDS.

During their campaigns, Solow and Barlow proposed passing a symbolic resolution declaring UNC a nuclear-free zone, establishing a water conservation plan for the University, expanding UNC's anti-discrimination policy to bar discrimination based on sexual preference and forcing the University to rid itself of

holdings in companies that operate in South Africa.

Solow, a first-year graduate student in the School of Social Work, said the CGC was a self-serving body, reluctant to tackle controversial issues.

"I don't think the CGC is expansive and responsive," she said. "UNC is not a Carolina Blue vacuum. What happens outside affects us. What we do can affect the real world."

Barlow, a first-year graduate student in the department of city and regional planning, said Student Government has contributed to campus apathy by failing to deal with issues that are important to students.

"They've taken politics out of Student Government," Barlow said. "Without politics, what interest would constituents have?"

Rosen, a doctoral candidate in the School of Public Health, said many CGC members are more interested in padding their resumes than serving students.

"SEEDS will attract students who are interested in improving Student Government rather than their own lot," Rosen

said. He was the sponsor of a recently passed CGC resolution calling on the University to divest its holdings in companies operating in South Africa.

CGC Speaker James Exum said he was pleased by the formation of SEEDS but puzzled by some of the party's criticisms.

"Their remarks are somewhat unfounded," said Exum, a junior industrial relations major. "This council in particular has reached out and addressed some controversial issues that are within our control."

"If there are some measures we are not addressing, we welcome the new members to bring these matters before us," he said.

Exum cited the CGC's passage of the divestment resolution, its efforts to halt a fee charged to students who stayed in residence halls over Fall Break and its continued funding of the Black Student Movement Gospel Choir as evidence of the council's willingness to take on controversial issues.

Exum said some of the organizers of SEEDS had asked him informally to join the party.

"I'm a supporter," Exum said. "But that doesn't mean I'm a member."

Garth Dunklin, chairman of UNC-CH College Republicans, said he could not predict whether campus conservatives would form a political party in response to SEEDS. But he said that some action should be taken to counteract the new progressive party.

"If they are going to form a party, we need to provide a defined response on the other side," said Dunklin, a junior political science and economics major.

In the past, College Republicans had had as many as 12 members on the CGC, Dunklin said. This year the number has dwindled to three or four, he said.

"(In the past) a lot of people bitched that the CGC was too conservative," he said. "We didn't like to see that change."

Barlow said he welcomed the formation of other campus political parties.

"I'm not just pushing the SEEDS idea," Barlow said. "I think everybody should have their interests represented. They should get organized and run somebody."

War resisters challenge truth of 'final letter'

By VANCE TREFETHEN
Staff Writer

At least 75,000 young men nationwide have received "final notice" letters from the U.S. Selective Service because they did not register for a possible draft.

Mandy Carter of the War Resisters League/Southeast said Wednesday that the letters stated that the men who received them would be subject to prosecution by the Justice Department if they failed to register.

Even though the letter says it is the last warning the recipient will get, "the warning letter is not the last go-round," she said.

Carter said the names of those who fail to register after receiving the letter would simply be turned over to the Department of Justice but that prosecution would not necessarily follow. She said the chances were very small that anyone would actually be prosecuted for failure to register.

Carter disputed the Selective Service's assertion that more than 95 percent of the 18-year-olds in the country had complied with the registration law. She said that the large number of letters sent out to alleged nonregistrants proved that the compliance rate was not that high.

Wil Ebel, assistant director of the Selective Service, said the final-notice letter was a much more serious affair. He said if someone fails to register after receiving the letter, the next step could be a personal visit by an FBI agent. "To knowingly and

willingly fail to register is a felony," he said.

But Ebel stressed that "the goal at Selective Service is registration, not prosecution." He said it was important to get full compliance from those who have not registered in order for the law to be fair to those who have obeyed it. Ebel said the compliance rate was 96 percent to 98 percent.

Ebel also stressed the difference between Selection Service registration and an actual draft. "I just absolutely could not see a return to a military draft in the near future," he said, adding that Congress, the president and the public in general are all very much opposed to an active draft, even in light of recent events in Lebanon and Grenada. The current numbers and quality of armed forces personnel were adequate for America's national defense needs, he said.

Another factor that may forestall the need for a draft is the increasing number of people rushing to military recruiting stations since the deaths of more than 200 Marines in Lebanon.

Although the recent deaths in Lebanon and the fighting in Grenada were expected to reduce the number of new enlistees, recruiters have found the opposite to be true. Would-be volunteers have recently included many ex-GIs and even some World War II veterans wishing to return to the service.

Carter said the deaths in Lebanon were an indication of unfairness in the military. See DRAFT on page 4