

Weather

Variable cloudiness today and tomorrow. Highs today in the mid-60s. Lows tonight around 50. Highs tomorrow near 70.

The Daily Tar Heel

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We're No. 10

UNC fell to 10th in the latest AP football poll after losing to Maryland, which jumped to seventh. Story on page 5.

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DTH/Charles Ledford

DTH/Jeff Neuvillo



Boo!

Michele Gray and Cheryl Hagland, backup singers for the Tubes, meet Rocky and Bullwinkle at the Tubes/Breaks concert, top. The singers were two of the judges of the costume contest held before the concert. Carlos Perez, bottom, an employee of Woofer and Tweeter, looks for the head of Meade Ridge, a UNC graduate who lives in High Point. The two were on Franklin Street Monday night.

U.S. bombed hospital in Grenada invasion, hospital officials say

The Associated Press

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — U.S. jets attacking an army fort on the first day of the invasion of Grenada bombed a nearby hospital, killing about 20 patients, hospital officials said Monday.

"I'm not saying it was deliberate. It was during the attack on Fort Frederick," said Anthony Roberts, an administrator at the hospital, Richmond Hill Institutions.

There were conflicting reports on the casualties, and no figures were given for the number of people wounded in the bombing. It occurred Oct. 25 after nearly 2,000 U.S. Marines and soldiers had landed on the small Caribbean island to remove a Marxist military government.

Roberts and the hospital manager, Clement Gabriel, said 15-20 patients were killed. Nurse Agatha Harry said she thought as many as 46 had been killed, but Roberts disputed that figure.

He also said up to 20 patients were missing, but some might have wandered away unharmed.

Navy Cmdr. Tony Hilton, who was at the site as workers dug through the rubble, said at least 12 men and women were killed and probably more bodies would be found.

The hospital, which housed 319 patients in three sections, is on Richmond Hill and about 500 yards from Fort Frederick, where Gen. Hudson Austin reportedly had his headquarters during the first stage of the invasion.

Austin, a Marxist who seized control of the country in a bloody coup on Oct. 19 following a power struggle within the left-wing government, was captured by U.S. paratroopers Sunday. White House spokesman Larry Speakes told reporters in Washington that Austin was being detained on the USS Guam off the Grenadian coast "for his personal protection." Officials declined to say where the general had been found.

In Washington, the Defense Department said an investigation disclosed that explosives from an A-7 Corsair fighter-bomber had hit the hospital while the plane was trying to knock out artillery and small-arms fire.

It said hospital personnel had buried the dead and moved all other patients to a house in St. George's before U.S. Marines arrived in the area the next day.

The statement said the Marines "did not know a hospital had been hit and, since they encountered no resistance from the hospital site, did not visit the site."

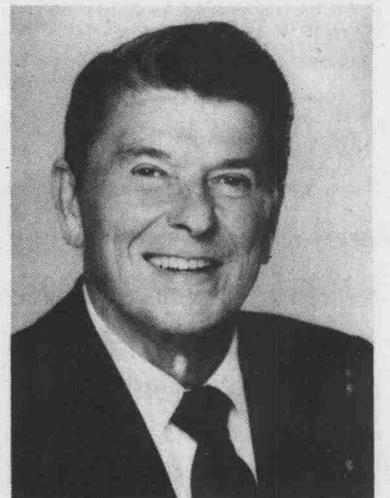
But the Pentagon denied a report in the Canadian news magazine *Macleans* that as many as 47 patients perished in the attack and said the casualties were "substantially lower." Publication of the *Macleans* account Sunday had prompted the U.S. investigation.

On Monday, the Pentagon put U.S. casualties from the week-long fighting at 18 killed, 86 wounded and one missing.

No gunfire was heard around the capital Monday, but a sniper fired two shots at U.S. soldiers patrolling along the northeastern side coast. None of the soldiers was hit and the sniper fled as helicopter gunships swooped over the area.

Loudspeakers on U.S. military vehicles driving through rural villages called on resistors to surrender. The message said:

"Members of the People's Revolutionary Army. Cuban defenders. Lay down your arms and surrender. You will be allowed to go home. Gen. Austin has sur-



Ronald Reagan

rendered. The resistance is over."

Army Sgt. Gerald Mitchell of Ontario, Calif., one of the soldiers still searching buildings for caches, said two crates of what he called Cuban-style uniforms and knapsacks were found in the downtown central telephone office.

"What we're looking for is to just disarm the people and take the weapons away," he said. "We don't care about what their political aspects are. We just want to get the weapons away from the people, bring peace to this place and get out of here."

"The island has more weapons than humans, I understand," Agnes Williams, an elderly Grenadian, said. She said she had pointed out an arms cache to U.S. occupation forces.

"I am very proud of what you all have done for Grenada, because Grenada was in a very bad state and we thought that was the end of us," she said. "But thank God that the Reagan people came in and saved our lives."

Most of the Grenadians talking to American reporters said they were pleased with the invasion, but two teen-age boys in a boat in the harbor shouted toward shore, "Go home! Go home!"

"I am not happy at all," said one of the boys, David Thomas, 17. "My view of this whole situation is that if this country has a problem, I feel we are capable of solving our problem and no outside forces is correct in coming and trying to put peace under any pretext."

The stated aim of the invaders is to restore order, protect civilians and evacuate foreigners who wished to leave the tropical Caribbean island of 110,000 people.

But President Reagan also claims that Cubans working on the island were building military installations and stockpiling weapons in preparation for a Cuban takeover.

UNC's graduate program is ranked among best in nation

By STEVE FERGUSON
Staff Writer

Two UNC graduate programs have rank among the best in the nation, according to a recent publication of the National Academy of Sciences.

The department of statistics doctorate program ranked sixth in the nation and the department of sociology doctorate program ranked fourth, in a study whose results appear in the November issue of *Changing Times*.

The study — *An Assessment of Research-Doctorate Program in the United States* — reviewed 2,700 Ph.D. programs in 32 disciplines.

Walter L. Smith, chairman of the statistics department, wasn't surprised at the NAS results. "If anything, sixth is a bit disappointing to us," he said.

The statistics department was founded in 1946 with only a graduate department and began teaching undergraduates about 1970.

"We feel everyone at UNC doesn't realize it has such a good statistics department," he said.

Smith said he recently looked at a book in a bookstore about the nation's universities in which UNC was mentioned. "It said we had a fine humanities department and something or other, but it didn't mention the doggone statistics department," he said.

"Needless to say, I didn't buy the book."

According to the study, the nation's top six Ph.D. programs in statistics are, in order: Stanford University, the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Chicago, the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Iowa State University at Ames, and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Smith said the department should be ranked higher than it is because he felt it outranked Iowa State and Wisconsin.

The top five Ph.D. programs in sociology were, in order: the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, the University of Chicago, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and the University of California at Berkeley.

"It was a very thorough report," said John D. Kasarda, chairman of the department of sociology. "You can see why, with the number of schools examined, we were really proud to come out fourth in our discipline."

The national ranking is not a recent development. In 1964, the sociology department was ranked ninth and in 1971 it ranked seventh.

"That steady improvement is particularly gratifying," Kasarda said. "We hope to continue improving and become the top department in the nation by our University's 200th birthday in 1992," he said.

The sociology department has the best young faculty in the nation, Kasarda said.

Maintaining high faculty recruiting standards and retaining those faculty after they come to the University are key reasons the department has done well in national rankings, Kasarda said.

"This department always recruits on a national basis," he said. "We want to compete with the very best in the nation, and be the best we possibly can be."

The publicity of the magazine article and NAS study will help the department recruit the very best graduate students and faculty across the nation, Kasarda added.

"It will make them take a long, hard look at what UNC can offer them."

Kasarda said he claimed no personal credit for the department's prestige. People that preceded him did much work to contribute to its success and national status, and he was only a part of it, he said.

The study reflected well on the University, he added. "I think it's a feather in the cap of the University of North Carolina, not just the department," he said. "This is a world-class university."

A 'DTH' Interview

Mitchell, Hutson discuss Greek system

By AMY TANNER
Staff Writer

Editor's note: Fraternities and sororities at UNC last year agreed to work for elimination of racism within the Greek system after a black student who went through sorority rush failed to receive a bid from any of the white sororities. The DTH interviewed Assistant Dean for Sorority Affairs Sharon R. Mitchell and Assistant Dean for Fraternity Affairs Steve G. Hutson to find out how the administration was helping to integrate the Greek system. The following is an edited transcript of that interview.

DTH: Have you seen any changes in the past year concerning integration in the sororities?

Mitchell: For the first time this fall, round one, or the information round, of rush was integrated. A lot was done again by the system and by the leadership within the individual group, regarding showing films, having discussions and bringing speakers.

DTH: What steps are fraternities taking toward integration?

Hutson: I've been very pleased with the attitude of the students who are working to the end of disassembling any racial barriers that exist and coming to grips with the problems that are forever in the larger society. Already the Inter-Fraternity Council has had three meetings. One of

those was with the leadership to discuss their own racial problems, their own racial attitudes, to come to grips with their emotions involving it. They've come up with really viable solutions for improving the activities of fraternity members regarding race. It started within and they're spreading out, and already I think things are showing within the larger system.

DTH: Have there been members who said their parents wouldn't approve of integration or alumni who have expressed disapproval?

Hutson: As far as alumni or parents, I have been faced with that issue at one other school, but not at UNC, which is interesting, and I've been pleased with that fact.

DTH: Why were you surprised that you didn't see it here?

Hutson: Because it does seem to be such an issue in the public eye that with so much time given to it you would have much more of a strong reaction. Sometimes with students too, I think there is a feeling of awkwardness of dealing with the issue. I know that with the IFC, when we first started talking about it especially some of the new officers were a little uneasy about just coming out and dealing with the issues straight forward. It wasn't because as much of a racial discrimination, but rather because of a great desire not to offend another person. And what we found was that it was much easier just to lay things out on the table and say: these are some of

the black issues, and these are the white issues, and these are the misinterpretations, and this is what we can do about it.

We have a program of about five or six steps which are planned, and we're at the third or fourth step. It's a long-range problem.

Mitchell: We've gone into individual groups and had discussions and dialogues and open conversations and really brought to the front a lot of individual insecurities. As the black and white students start understanding each other and realizing and respecting their differences, as well as realizing a lot of likeness that they didn't assume were there, it is amazing how far they can get.

But, yes, to be very honest with you, that has been something that we've raised — how people would deal with parents and other adults who they might think would be bothered by integration. Some of the groups have even written letters to the parents regarding the focus their organization has given to integration — and the concerns of racism — and just wanted the parents to know where that organization was in terms of integration, their concerns and intentions. I have never been confronted with a parent, but we have really encouraged the women to talk to their parents about this issue and let them know where they are.

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