



Letters

Share the courts

Sunny days being a relatively scarce commodity lately, when one struck this week, avid tennis nut that I am, I grabbed a friend and headed enthusiastically for the Alder Street tennis courts.

Well, we had just gotten started in our first set, after ten minutes of warm-up, when two scowling figures, rackets in hand, approached us. One of these women stalked up to me, and with all the good grace and manners of Attila the Hun, told me the courts were now, "OURS". (Not even asking us our set score).

Being the suspicious type, I asked her who she and her henchwoman friend were. She identified herself as a member of the "TEAM," (UO team), and said the court belonged to them at this time whenever "the weather is nice," which is to say whenever they feel like it after 3:30 p.m. or so. Not wishing to get angry and involved, (gut strings being expensive these days) we left.

I was pissed-off enough to write this letter because; 1) I don't see why the tennis team should have priority to the courts during the time they aren't in league play, men's and women's team.

2) Under orders of a coach-type figure, the team was told, "two to a court." Why can't they play "four to a court" if they're so proficient as to be members of the team? University tennis classes do and they're composed of the people the courts are really for. 3) Consider posing signs on courts informing people when their practices are, so people won't pedal a mile over, play one game, and be

told to beat it. 4) Finally, I suggest their coach assign them any chapter on ETIQUETTE out of any reputable tennis book...and TEST them on it.

Dave Olmos
Junior Journalism

Hear, hear

In response to Joe Calhoun's opinion in the Feb. 8 Daily Emerald...hear, hear. It is refreshing to see, in print, what most of the University students are feeling. Apparently it took an outsider from the University to take time to respond to the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade and the Southern African Liberation Support Committee.

Too often, University students remain silent with the attitude that the RCYB, etc. are unworthy of comment or even consideration.

It is difficult to comprehend why these people feel such animosity toward the State Board, which is only trying to raise funds to assure a decent education for University students. (Could it be they aren't students?) Why are they so adamant that certain U.S. corporations withdraw from South Africa when these corporations are providing the people — all the people — of South Africa more opportunities, with equal pay, for learning advanced technologies than these people have ever received before. How can the RCYB or the SALSC explain to us why there are so few University black students involved in these demonstrations? Or why there is such a small percentage of all University students involved?



Accomplish nothing? Certainly not! Twenty-three people out of the 16,000-20,000 involved in and around the University can't be all wrong. What they did will be remembered for at least another week.

One last thought. Perhaps we should let the students in the business school, who are the primary participants, decide whether we want certain corporate recruiters on campus or not.

Stuart Wilson
Senior, Business

Law School elite

I can't believe it. The law school is now teaching its law students how to become elitists even before they graduate. Now the almost-lawyers want to pass inspection on those students who use their hallowed halls to be sure everyone in the building is "one of them."

Why don't you people (who obviously feel you are better than we undergrads) just kick out the offenders. Or don't you want to dirty your clean un-calloused hands?

What about students doing research there? I need to use that facility at least every other day and I don't want some law student coming up to me checking out whether I am using law school material. As a lowly undergraduate I am actually taking classes that require using the law library. I know it's hard to believe but even undergraduates can learn to use law books.

So, elitists, get off your self-created pedestals and kick out the offenders. But leave the students who have a legitimate right to use "your" precious library alone.

Lori Flagg
Senior, Journalism

Simeral implications

We wonder if our colleagues, particularly the untenured ones, are aware of the implications of last fall's controversy over the rehiring of Margaret Simeral in the Department of Economics. For faculty on fixed-term appointments (i.e., untenured faculty), there is no appeal from decisions of a department or school not to reappoint, not even on grounds of dis-

crimination or academic freedom. Although we recognize that primary responsibility for such decisions ought to remain with the departments and schools, yet occasional cases arise, and will arise, in which such decisions ought to be reviewed.

We are pleased that some members of the President's Advisory Council, in particular Mike Posner, share this concern and have initiated discussions about the matter. We find deplorable, on the other hand, the Provost's position against the establishment of an appeal process for such cases. The U. of O. Federation of Teachers (A.F.T. No. 3209, AFL-CIO) believes that an equitable and effective appeals procedure for untenured faculty must be established as soon as possible.

Jack Maddex
Mavis Mate
Cheyney Ryan
T.A. Brady, Jr.
Margaret Simeral
Daniel Pope
members of the
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opinion

Peace in the Middle East: Where to?

Submitted by:
Monatham Al-Talabah for the
Organization of Arab Students.

On Nov. 19, 1977, Israel was hosting President Sadat of Egypt, who ventured to occupied Palestine to discover, reveal, and unravel the "truth." In effect, he discovered that Israel has the intention neither to withdraw from the occupied territories nor the recognize the Palestinians. Upset over that, Sadat headed last week towards Washington where he was entertained by President Carter and praised as "the most courageous man in the world." It was officially stated that Sadat's objectives were two-fold; first, persuading the U.S. to pressure Israel to comply with his terms for peace, and second, to get the U.S. to supply him with sophisticated arms.

In regards to the first objective, Sadat believed that "99 percent of the Middle East cards are in the hands of the U.S." At the same time, he believed that 70 percent of the Arab-Israeli conflict lies in the psychological factor. So his open door policy and his trip to Israel came to solve this complicated formula.

Since he came to power in 1970, the cornerstone of Sadat's economic strategy has been the well publicized "Open Door" policy. This policy, planned by Chase Manhattan Bank, IMF, World Bank, etc., has been predicated on; (1) Reform of the Egyptian economy to encourage the inflow of foreign capital, mainly from the U.S., (2) Restructuring the tax system so as to permit the private sector to accrue larger amounts of capital and profits, (3) Perform the financial and leans policies, (4) Reliance on "liberalism" and de-centralization as the underlying political economic philosophy for the newly induced set of social relations.

To accompany this new orientation, the State cut off or diminished its subsidization of basic consumer goods. To achieve the above aims, Sadat's politico-economic policy required the attainment of a state of stability. Launching on a campaign of "internal stability" by suppressing the national and democratic movements in Egypt, Sadat claims to have ventured to Israel to secure "external stability."

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The celebrated "Open Door" policy led to a sharp increase in the price of consumer goods which took the following pattern between 1972-75: fish — 70 percent, cooking oil — 88 percent, eggs — 71 percent. This is not to mention the increase in the costs of meat since it is a commodity seldom eaten by the masses at large. In contradistinction, the the average level of wages in this time period remained relatively unchanged. The ratio between the lowest and highest incomes is 1 to 300. The disparity increases even more when we compare the average income between rich and poor families which is 1 to 1320. Moreover, 5 percent of the Egyptian families have an intake of 22 percent of the national income as compared to 34 percent of the low income families who earn 11 percent of the national income.

To complement this policy, some legal measures were introduced. A law was passed providing for the arrest of any "crowd" or grouping exceeding five. This law did not prevent the Egyptian people from leading one of the most explosive uprisings against state policies in Jan. 18-19 of 1977. In the wake of these uprisings, Sadat passed new repressive laws which resulted in a concerted and organized campaign of repression to ensure "internal stability." As a result, there are now more than 1,300 political prisoners in the Egyptian jails.

The "external stability" sought by the regime through its rapprochement with the United States culminated in Sadat's visit to Israel. As a result of this visit Sadat recognized Israel and invited her along with the U.S. for preliminary "peace" talks in Cairo. Of course, the talks dragged on, and Israel maintained a position which is consistent with its colonial nature. Being established at the expense of the Palestinian and Arab people, and pursuing a policy of expansion, Israel's position is the denial of the Palestinian people's right to self determination.

Israel also insists on the established settlements in the occupied Arab lands (Sinai, Golan Heights, the West Bank, and the Gaza) and is continuing to establish more settlements even now. Unable to cope with the growing opposition to his policies in Egypt and the other Arab countries, Sadat paid a visit to Washington. Considering

the above realities, his declared objective to persuade the U.S. to pressure Israel will prove to be a failure. The U.S. has maintained Israel as a colonial state and armed it to the teeth; the United States as well as Israel knows that self determination for the Palestinians means the end of the existence of the colonial Israeli State, which continues to serve U.S. interests in the area.

On the contrary, the U.S. was able to pressure Sadat, rather than Israel, to comply with the essence of the Israeli demands. Instead of speaking about Palestinian self-determination, Sadat comes closer to Carter's terms; "Palestinian participation in a peace conference to determine their destiny." Instead of his long-echoed position for the total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, he accepts military Israeli presence in some occupied areas.

Sadat's second objective is to obtain arms from the U.S. Sadat knows that Israel is maintained by the continuous flow of U.S. arms, so he offered to play the same as Israel. "I am asking for the same arms that Israel is getting. I don't like to be treated like before, with one eye on Israel, and one eye on me. I am asking arms not to attack Israel,...but I have other responsibilities now. I have received alarming reports from Africa, Somalia, and Chad." Now Sadat offers to play a role in Africa similar to Israel's role in the Middle East, that is, the suppression of national liberation movements.

This is how we understand Sadat's visit to the U.S. It is intended to maintain the status quo; a racist colonial State of Israel, and dictatorial Arab regimes. The maintenance of this status quo will ensure the dominance of the U.S. corporations in the area.

We believe peace should be the result of national, political and social justice. Any peace short of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination is doomed to failure. Sadat-Carter-Begin's "peace" seeks to undermine the struggle of the Palestinian people for a democratic and secular state in Palestine. Such "peace" aims at starting a new war of aggression against the Arab and African masses who are struggling for their freedom.

Tonight, at 7 p.m. in the EMU, Dr. Hassan Noti from UCLA will speak on the current status in the Middle East.

Wednesday, February 15, 1978