

Sadat slain by fundamentalists

CAIRO, Egypt (AP) — Anwar Sadat, whose peace with Israel changed the course of Middle East history, was assassinated Tuesday by six Egyptian soldiers who jumped from a jeep on military parade and charged the reviewing stand firing automatic weapons. Army sources said the attackers were Moslem fundamentalists.

The Egyptian president had been under attack by Moslem fundamentalists who claim he betrayed Islam and the Arab world through his peace with Israel, which broke the cycle of three decades of Mideast wars. Tuesday's parade marked the anniversary of what Egypt calls a "glorious Arab victory" in the last conflict of that cycle — the 1973 Arab war against Israel.

An official medical bulletin issued by the Middle East News Agency said Sadat arrived at Maadi Military Hospital in a coma about 20 minutes after the attack with "two holes in the left side of the chest, a bullet in the neck, just above the right collar bone, a wound above the right knee and a huge gash at the back of the thigh, with a complicated fracture of the thigh."

Moussa Sabry, editor of the Cairo daily Al Akhbar, told The Associated Press that Sadat was hit in the chest by a rifle bullet and a grenade fragment and died

about two hours after he was wounded. "They tried to save him," Sabry said in a telephone interview. "They changed his blood and tried to make his heart work, but it was useless."

The raiders also were said to have killed seven other people and wounded 27, including three American servicemen and two diplomats.

The army sources said all six attackers, including one lieutenant, were members of an artillery unit. They said two were killed and the others were being interrogated.

That report differed from an earlier statement by Egypt's ambassador to Washington, Ashraf Ghorbal. He said three assassins were killed and three were captured.

The Egyptian government has not given official word on the assassins' identities, their ages, or their political and religious affiliations.

Vice President Hosni Mubarak declared a state of emergency and the ruling National Democratic Party nominated him to succeed Sadat.

Sadat took over after the death of Gamel Abdel Nasser in 1970. Within three years he crushed one internal revolt against him, expelled 15,000 Soviet advisers and started turning Egypt's orientation from the Soviet Union

to the United States.

Grief was expressed around the world at the loss of a man Pres. Reagan called "a champion of peace." But there was rejoicing in some Arab capitals and by Palestinians who felt Sadat sold them out to the Israelis.

In Beirut, Lebanon, callers purporting to speak for three separate Egyptian opposition groups claimed responsibility.

The death was considered likely to bring a new period of turmoil to the Mideast, and Israeli opponents of the peace treaty were gathering support for a last-ditch effort to block Israel's withdrawal from the Sinai.

The 62-year-old Sadat had enemies at home and throughout the Middle East because of his peace treaty with Israel and his recent crackdown on hundreds of opposition figures suspected of fomenting Christian-Moslem strife in Egypt. He shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin after reaching the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords.

Last month he ordered the arrest of more than 1,500 people, including fundamentalist Moslems and Coptic Christian leaders, and ordered private mosques to accept government control.

The attackers were said to have shouted, "Glory to Egypt!" and yelled

"Agents and intruders!" at foreigners on the reviewing stand watching the parade.

The attack occurred shortly after 1 p.m. (3 a.m. PDT) during a low flyby by jet fighters. Explosions also were heard, indicating grenades were thrown in the attack. Young men, dressed in olive drab uniforms, jumped from a moving jeep and charged the president, firing their weapons.

Mubarak told the nation in a TV address announcing the death of Sadat: "We are accustomed to these wounds and we believe in God's will and we will continue in the name of the spirit and soul of our leader and our constitution that we will abide by all treaties and commitments made."

He said constitutionally mandated elections will be held within two months. Until then, the government will be headed by the speaker of parliament, Sufi Abu Taleb. There were no outward signs of alarm in Cairo, other than deployment of anti-riot police, which was considered a normal precaution.

In Washington, Reagan said with the death of Sadat "America has lost a close friend, the world has lost a great statesman and mankind has lost a champion of peace. . . . In a world filled with hatred, he was a man of hope."

oregon daily emerald

Vol. 83, No. 24

Eugene, Oregon 97403

Wednesday, October 7, 1981



Photo by Bob Baker

The "monsoons" have started anew, so don't expect to see much sun through the week.

Staying dry is a major dilemma. Some people wear ponchos, while others carry umbrellas. Some — like the woman pictured above — find themselves forced to use rather unconventional devices to keep dry. You know the old saying, "Any box in a storm."

Campus right-wing wave helps 'rebels with a cause'

By MIKE RUST
Of the Emerald

During the turmoil of the 1960s, Young Americans for Freedom was considered to be the leading conservative answer to Students for a Democratic Society.

SDS died more than a decade ago, but YAF has grown to between 60,000 and 70,000 members nationwide.

And now, YAF — self-proclaimed "rebels with a cause" — once again are working to provide a political alternative for University students.

Leaders of the campus YAF chapter, which held its first organizational meeting of the year Monday, believe that the organization can provide an important service for students on this campus where, as vice-chairer Rick Skayhan puts it, "many teachers see socialists as conservatives."

"To use their term, this is the alternative. This is going to be the alternative to what these people have been fed for 15 to 20 years."

Both Skayhan, a graduate student in CSPA, and chairer Jerry Peyton, a senior business major, believe that despite the University's image as a center of leftist activity, much support exists among students for the philosophy YAF espouses.

"There's always a latent support out there," Skayhan says. "It's just a question of bringing it out."

The presence of Ronald Reagan, a member of YAF's national advisory board, in the White House provides a "convenient support base" for groups like YAF, he says.

Peyton mentions national polls which last year revealed a nationwide conservative trend among students. He also suggests that conservative students may not have the time to be as visible on campus as their left-wing counterparts.

"These are the people who are working to pay taxes," says Peyton, a union millworker for 14 years. "They don't have time to up and yell."

At the organization's philosophical base is "The Sharon Statement" — a declaration of

principles adopted 20 years ago at the home of William F. Buckley, Jr. in Sharon, Conn. Among the many principles listed in the statement:

"... Liberty is indivisible, and political freedom cannot long exist without economic freedom.

"... When government interferes with the work of the market economy, it tends to reduce the moral and physical strength of the nation; that when it takes from one man to bestow on another, it diminishes the incentive of the first, the integrity of the second, and the moral autonomy of both.

"... The forces of international Communism are, at present, the greatest single threat to these liberties."

However, Peyton and Skayhan both point to a wide variety of views within the organization on issues such as the draft and abortion. Throughout its history YAF has opposed the draft and favored an all-volunteer military, they say.

Most students arrive at college not as liberal or conservative, but as part of "the mainstream" that tries to make independent decisions concerning political issues, Skayhan says. Therefore, YAF stresses education rather than confrontation.

"Many students strive to be objective. If all your information comes from one side, that's where the damage is," he says.

While both Peyton and Skayhan have worked with Republican politics in the past, they insist YAF is non-partisan. Peyton cites Rep. Peg Jolin, D-Cottage Grove, as an example of a Democrat whose voting record concurs with YAF beliefs.

YAF hopes to sponsor debates, speakers and films to combat the "stacked deck" they believe most college students face. Although Skayhan says that political apathy among students "is at the highest level I've ever seen," he says he is hopeful.

"When pressure is applied to present the alternative point of view," says Skayhan, "all of a sudden that lack of public interest seems to dissipate."