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* PHI BETA KAPPA * Stanley B. Greenfield Φ BK Prize

A \$250 prize awaits a University of Oregon undergraduate for the best essay in the third annual Stanley B. Greenfield Phi Beta Kappa essay contest.

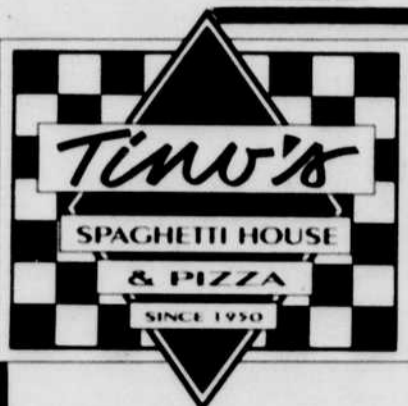
The essay, limited to 2,000 words, may be on any subject and be either an original essay written for competition or an edited and revised version of a student term paper in any academic discipline. Essays should appeal to a general audience and will be judged by an interdisciplinary committee. Only one essay will be considered for each contestant. The winning essay should exemplify high quality in its analysis and writing.

Professor Stanley B. Greenfield, who died in 1987, was an internationally renowned Old and Middle English scholar, winner of the university's Ersted Award for teaching excellence, and a president of the campus chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, the nation's oldest and best-known honor society for undergraduates.

The essay contest is open to all undergraduates who are admitted and currently enrolled in the University of Oregon. The deadline for entry is April 5, 1991, but earlier entries are encouraged. Three typed copies, which will not be returned, should be sent to:

Professor Robert Mazo
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UNIVERSITY

Israel part of Middle East solution

Former Nixon aide
outlines U.S. policy

By Karla Thomas
Emerald Contributor

John Rothman, former aide to President Nixon, spoke to a small crowd in the EMU Ben Linder Room Tuesday night about the role of Israel and the United States in the Middle East.

Rothman's appearance was part of the Israel Week activities sponsored by the Jewish Student Union in an effort to provide information about Israel and events in the Persian Gulf.

Rothman, now a national executive committee member of the Zionist Organization of America, said U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East is permanently connected with Israel.

Rothman presented a model that indicates the United States has three goals in foreign policy in the Middle East: maintaining some form of American domination in the region, access to oil and protection of Israel as an ally.

"Any one ball (in this juggling act) may be higher than the others at any one time," he said.

Moreover, these different policy goals may explain some of the confusion created when President Bush has, at various times, articulated different reasons for the U.S. presence in the gulf.



John Rothman

"When we first committed our forces in the region, Bush said we were 'protecting our way of life.' What he meant was protecting our economic way of life," Rothman said.

The war began as a combination of factors, one of which was cited by Rothman as the Soviet withdrawal from the region. The Soviet Union's serious domestic problems allowed Iraq to fill the power vacuum created by its absence.

Following the Soviet pull-out, Saddam Hussein faced control of possibly 40 percent of the world's oil assets if his conquest of Kuwait were successful.

"If Kuwait's primary exports were bananas, then we wouldn't have a half a million men and women over there right now," Rothman said.

Israel has been an integral part of U.S. policy in the re-

gion. Rothman said the only reason Israel did not react immediately after the first Scud missile attack was because the United States asked it not to. Rothman called Israel "the only stable democracy" in the region.

Another reason for U.S. involvement in the war is fear of Saddam Hussein as a nuclear power in the Middle East. Israel's strike on Iraqi nuclear facilities in 1981 was a "pre-emptive" strike against Hussein filling the role of leader in the area.

"With Iraq gone," Rothman said, "Syria and Iran are powers on the ascendancy." He said the United States doesn't want either of those unfriendly states as a regional leader.

"American wants to be the only viable arbiter in the region," he said, stating that Hussein is a definite threat to U.S. domination.

Rothman explained that America has supported a number of different nations and regimes in the area in order to further its own policies. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq have all received U.S. support, but the only state that fits the American model of democracy is Israel.

Although the Palestinian question has seemingly plagued all discussions about Israel, Rothman, although admitting he knows no solution to the problem, suggested the possible creation of two states.

Japanese scholar named to post

By Lisa Millegan
Emerald Reporter

Known for his outstanding research in peace studies and extensive experience in international relations, Yoshikazu Sakamoto will teach two courses at the University next fall.

Sakamoto will be the sixth professor to visit the University campus as holder of the University's annual Carlton Raymond and Wilberta Ripley Savage Endowed Visiting Professorship in International Relations and Peace.

Fatima Meer, author of the authorized biography of Nelson Mandela and sociology professor at the University of Natal in South Africa, taught at the University this fall as part of the Savage program.

"Professor Sakamoto's presence at the University of Oregon will provide a unique opportunity for our students to work closely with one of the world's leading scholars of peace studies and international relations," said Kathleen Bowman, vice provost for international affairs.

Sakamoto is professor of peace and world order studies at Japan's International Peace Research

Institute Meigaku in Yokohama. He has also been a professor in International Politics and Law at Japan's most prestigious university, the University of Tokyo.

He has published extensively in both English and Japanese. Two of his most recent books are *Democratizing Japan: The Allied Occupation* and *Asia, Militarization and Regional Conflict*. Most of his books focus on peace and disarmament issues since 1945.

From 1972 to 1974, he was a Special Fellow at the United Nations Institute for Training and Research where he worked on longer-range problems facing the United Nations. He served as secretary general of the International Peace Research Association for four years beginning in 1979.

GTF Leslie Scott, who has worked with all Savage scholars to date, said Sakamoto was selected for his expertise in peace research.

"There are three elements of peace studies: research, education and action," Scott said. She said previous Savage scholars have dealt with education and action. Sakamoto is the first Savage Scholar to visit the University who will teach about research.

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