

Egypt's Sadat killed by gunmen

By STEVE K. HINDY
Associated Press Writer

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

The official Middle East News Agency said five people were killed in addition to Sadat, including two foreigners and Bishop Samuel, a leader of the Coptic Christian Church of Egypt. The foreigners were not identified.

The agency said 38 people were injured but did not identify them.

An official medical bulletin issued by MENA said Sadat arrived at Maadi Military Hospital in a coma about 20 minutes after the attack with several wounds and "blood gushing out of the mouth."

The bulletin described the injuries as "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."

It said "urgent treatment," including heart massage and blood transfusions, failed and that Sadat died at 2:40 p.m. (8:40 a.m. EDT)

with the cause of death attributed to "violent nervous shock, internal bleeding in the chest cavity with the left lung and major blood vessels at the bottom of the left lung torn."

In Washington, Reagan administration officials said elements of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and U.S. warships in the Mediterranean and Middle East "have been placed on increased readiness" following the assassination.

MENA said the funeral would be Saturday and would be attended by many world leaders.

Sadat 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. Yesterday'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.

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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.

Although the official medical bulletin made no mention of grenade wounds, Moussa Sabry, editor of the Cairo daily Al Akhbar, said Sadat had been hit by a grenade fragment. Witnesses, including Argentine Ambassador Luis Warckmeister who was on the reviewing stand, said he saw the assassins throw grenades.

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.

Grief was expressed around the world at the loss of a man President 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 forming 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.

Witnesses said the reviewing stand was littered with bullet-riddled armchairs and that bloodied dignitaries were thrown into pandemonium by the attack.

It occurred shortly after 1 p.m. during a low flyby by jet fighters. Explosions also were heard, indicating grenades were thrown in the attack, in the Cairo district of Nasr. Just before the attack, Sadat was laughing heartily with his top advisers while six Egyptian air force jet fighters thundered overhead.

Most of the people in the stand behind Sadat were watching the planes when they heard "pop, pop, pop."

Young men, dressed in olive drab uniforms, jumped from a moving truck and charged the president, firing their weapons from their shoulders.

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 presidential elections will be held within two months under constitutional provisions for selecting a successor. In the interim, the government will be headed by the speaker of parliament, Sufi Abu Taleb.

Sadat's death: Local theories on future of Egypt

By JACKIE MARTINO
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The assassination of President Anwar Sadat prompted local comment on the Arab leader as well as questions about the course Egyptian politics will now take.

"Sadat was certainly a courageous individual," Rabbi Jeffrey Eisenstat, director of the Hillel Foundation, said. "He stood up against all odds. He knew his life was on the line three years ago when he began the peace process with Israel. It was he who made the whole peace process work."

Hussein El-Amach, leader of the Organization of Arab Students, said, "He was one of the defenders for democracy — and he was one of the people who oppressed."

Sadat's death prompts speculation about whether or not the Egyptian government is strong enough to survive without its leader.

"I think it's too early to say what will happen in Egypt," El-Amach said.

However, he added, "I believe there will be change. I think there will be a government totally different from Sadat."

El-Amach said he does not see a possibility of a fundamentalist takeover, like that in Iran, happening in Egypt. He also ruled out the possibility of an establishment of a communist government.

"None of those will have substantial support to gain power."

Luke Taiclet, undergraduate representative to the Middle East Student Committee, said Egyptian military actions in the next two weeks will be a major indicator of future stability.

The acting president and former vice-president Hosni Mubarak was Chief of Staff in the Egyptian Air Force, he added.

"Personally speaking," Taiclet said, "I believe it (Egypt) will survive the changeover."

Threats to the country could come from Saudi Arabia, in the form of monetary pressures, and more overtly from Libya, who could take military action against Egypt, he said.

Osama R. Muriesh, professor of mathematics at the Capitol campus, said he does not think Mubarak will stay in power. Instead, he sees a military takeover as a definite possibility.

Sadat did not leave behind a strong pronounced leader to succeed him, he said. The former vice president only showed silent acceptance of Sadat's policies, remaining in the background, Nuriesh said.

Vernon Aspaturian, Evan Pugh political science professor, said, "The power passes to that person who can hold onto it, rather than that person who simply has a legitimate title."

"The military is probably the best organized group now."

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Egyptian President Anwar Sadat

AP Laserphoto

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weather

Some morning sunshine giving way to mostly cloudy skies along with a few showers today. It will be windy with temperatures remaining steady or falling slowly throughout the day. Partial clearing, breezy and cold tonight with low temperatures around 38. Partly sunny and cool, tomorrow with high temperatures in the mid to upper 50s.

Faculty Senate recommends tenure shift

By MARY BETH HORWATH
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

The University Faculty Senate passed a recommendation yesterday that would permit college committees to override college deans' decisions regarding promotion and tenure, should University President John W. Oswald approve the proposal.

The recommendation was part of PS-23, the University's policy regarding promotion and tenure, which the senate reviewed at its meeting yesterday. The senate also reviewed a recommendation suggesting that methods of evaluation be selected by faculty members of individual academic units.

That recommendation, which concerned student evaluations, was tabled until it can be more clearly explained.

The senate also tabled a recommendation by the Committee on Undergraduate Instruction regarding correction of grade errors for students. The committee suggested that Academic Policy 48-30, which deals with correction of grades, be amended so that the correction procedure would be simplified.

For example, if an instructor could not be reached, the department head would have the authority to change the

grade in accordance with departmental faculty policy.

However, the recommendation was tabled when faculty members objected to the word *error*. Several faculty members said the recommendation should only include procedures for grade correction when the error was arithmetic or computer-induced, and should not include procedures for students to question an instructor's judgment.

"The instructor is supreme in making grades," said John J. Cahir, associate dean of the College of Earth and Mineral Science. "You can't open that door the tiniest crack."

George W. Franz, assistant professor of history at Delaware County campus, said he had never heard of that type of recommendation. "There has never been in senate policy a procedure for changing grades by challenging the instructors judgment," he said.

Committee chairman Robert J. Heinsohn said the recommendation did include both types of grade errors.

"First and foremost, it is for fact errors," he said. "But the other issues don't go away."

George J. McMurtry, associate dean of the College of Engineering, suggested the recommendation be

tabled until the committee can address both issues.

"You have the issues mixed up," he said. "We haven't addressed the questions."

But Chris Hopwood, president of the Undergraduate Student Government's Academic Assembly, said the assembly wants the senate to address both issues.

"Every day we have students coming in complaining about their grades," he said.

In other business, the senate passed three recommendations from the Special Committee on Computer and Information Systems. The recommendations are now formal proposals to Oswald. The recommendations passed suggest:

Deans oppose tenure proposal

By D.M. LAFFAN
Daily Collegian Staff Writer

University deans are the strongest opponents of a recommendation, passed yesterday by the University Faculty Senate, that challenges their power to block promotion and tenure decisions.

The modification of the University's promotion and tenure policy, PS-23, would allow committees that do not agree with a dean's negative decision to override the dean's veto and send it on for further consideration at a University level.

The senate's action is only a recommendation, and must be approved by University President John W. Oswald to become policy.

With the present system, college committees can recommend a certain faculty member for promotion or tenure, but the dean can veto the recommendation and thereby kill the entire proposal.

Henry J. Hermanowicz, dean of the College of Education, said he preferred the present policy because a

committee could advance a difficult decision to the University level to avoid being held accountable.

He also said the dean holds final responsibility for the quality of a college.

"If a dean is to be held accountable, then he should also have sufficient latitude in exercising authority," Hermanowicz said.

Although Hermanowicz said he had vetoed positive recommendations in the past, he did not think that the college committee would often override his veto because he did not reject a proposal without a legitimate reason. C.A. Morehouse, professor of physical education, also said he could not see the committee overriding the dean's veto too often.

"But it's a good procedure in principle," he said. Morehouse said that it was a question of deciding who could settle the issue if the committee and the dean disagree.

"The University committee would not deal with this as

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