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Glasnost is not poetic justice

Soviet poets rate reforms

By Joseph Kidd
Emerald Contributor

Although iron-fisted government controls on literature have loosened in the Soviet Union, questioning the authority of Lenin and the Communist Party is still taboo, two leading Soviet poets said Monday.

Mikhail Eremin and Vladimir Ufliand described what they see as the breakthroughs and failures of Soviet *glasnost*, or "openness," and described the world of underground literature in the Soviet Union in a presentation in the EMU Walnut Room titled "Cultural and Political Life in Leningrad Today."

Ufliand and Eremin are both veteran writers of underground — or *samizdat* — literature. *Samizdat*, literally meaning "self-published" in Russian, is the term used to describe unofficially published materials, a flow of which has existed for decades in the Soviet Union.

Samizdat books and journals are usually published on copy machines or simply typewritten and distributed, Ufliand said.

"That's why Xerox ma-



Photo by Joseph Kidd

Soviet poets, Mikhail Eremin, left, and Vladimir Ufliand, right spoke on the effects of glasnost Monday in the EMU. Frum Yurevich, middle, translated.

chines are totally off-limits in the Soviet Union," he said. "That is also why (copy machines) cannot be taken into the Soviet Union."

"The amount of underground literature is huge," said Alla Kovrizhnikh, Leningrad Film Studio editor, who also took part in the lec-

ture. "In Leningrad alone there are about 20 *samizdat* magazines."

Titles range from *People's Front* to *Mitya's Journal*, from *Obvodny Canal* to *Anarchists and Cynicists*, Ufliand said.

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Center grant brings speakers, film series

By Chris Bouneff
Emerald Associate Editor

A major grant from the Ford Foundation to the University's Center for the Study of Women in Society is allowing the center to take a new approach to integrate minority issues into class curriculum.

The center received a two-year, \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation and an additional \$80,000 in matching funds from the Humanities Center and the University's general fund.

Unlike past grants, project director Barbara Pope said this grant will be used to integrate issues dealing with the history of women of color into the curriculum of five departments within the College of Arts and Sciences.

The project, titled "A University for Everyone," includes a weekly film series and five women of color speakers who will hold seminars for faculty to work on improving course curriculum.

"Some of these grants have not been successful because people feel forced to do the stuff," said Pope, an associate professor of women's studies.

"The way this grant is written is that the departments themselves select a speaker to come in to help them do this curriculum integration," Pope said.



Barbara Pope

The five speakers, in addition to the faculty seminars on curriculum revision, will guest-speak in one lecture class and hold a public talk. Pope said each public and class lecture would be videotaped for future use.

The project also includes a weekly film series to help faculty determine whether they want to include the use of films and video to integrate material on women and minorities.

"The basic purpose is to present to the students at the University of Oregon the world as it is," Pope said. "And the world as it is, of course, is a world in which white people

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Industry says further preservation will cost jobs

The wood products industry is steadfast in its belief that the state's economic health will falter if current cutting rates are limited.

By Christopher Blair
Emerald News Editor

Editor's Note: The following is the second of a two-part Monday In-Depth series examining Oregon's dependence on the timber industry. This section features opinions from industry representatives, the forest service, and a forestry professor.

Bob Tribble is an analyst for the North West Timber Association. The association represents 20 local small mills, all of which employ less than 500 people each and are dependent on federal lands for their log supply.

"When you flippantly say 'We'll get rid of it, it's no big deal,' it is a big deal," Tribble said of limits on the amounts of logging.

Tribble said the almost 10 percent of the gross state product and 40 percent of manufacturing dollars the industry contributes to the state are too much to be trifled with.

One of every 10 payroll dollars comes from the timber industry, about \$600 million, according to the state employment division.

Tribble said he disagrees with those who say the timber industry can be replaced with service-oriented industries.

"There's only so much a service industry can do," he said. "You have to have some kind of industry to bring in outside dollars."

Tribble cited the 53 percent of federal lands already preserved, and added that further preservation would hurt the small mills his organization represents.

"That's bad news for them because they depend on the BLM and the Forest Service for their wood," he said. "Why do you need to preserve anymore than you have? When you look at what you have, what's in the national parks and the whole wilderness system, that's a lot of land."

Filling the Demand

"Those of us who have spent a lot of our life in the forest are hard-pressed to understand why everybody gets so terribly steamed up about destroying ecosystems, when we personally plant a lot of these replacement trees and leave a new forest coming up behind us," said Bud Stewart, public relations representative for Bohemia, Inc.

Stewart's concerns about preservation are two-fold: the issue of jobs and the economy, and the demand for Oregon wood products around the nation and the world.

"Yes, some things need to be set aside, and we certainly have no quarrel with the Congressionally designated wilderness and other set-asides," he said. "But I think we came to the point quite some time ago that we have enough preserved already. In a sense, you can't preserve any living thing. It's as if people wanted to put everything in cold-storage so that a thousand years from now it would look the same as it does now. It just doesn't happen that way."

It is a common point made by forest industry representatives: In addition to the hundreds of thousands of acres destroyed by fires every sum-

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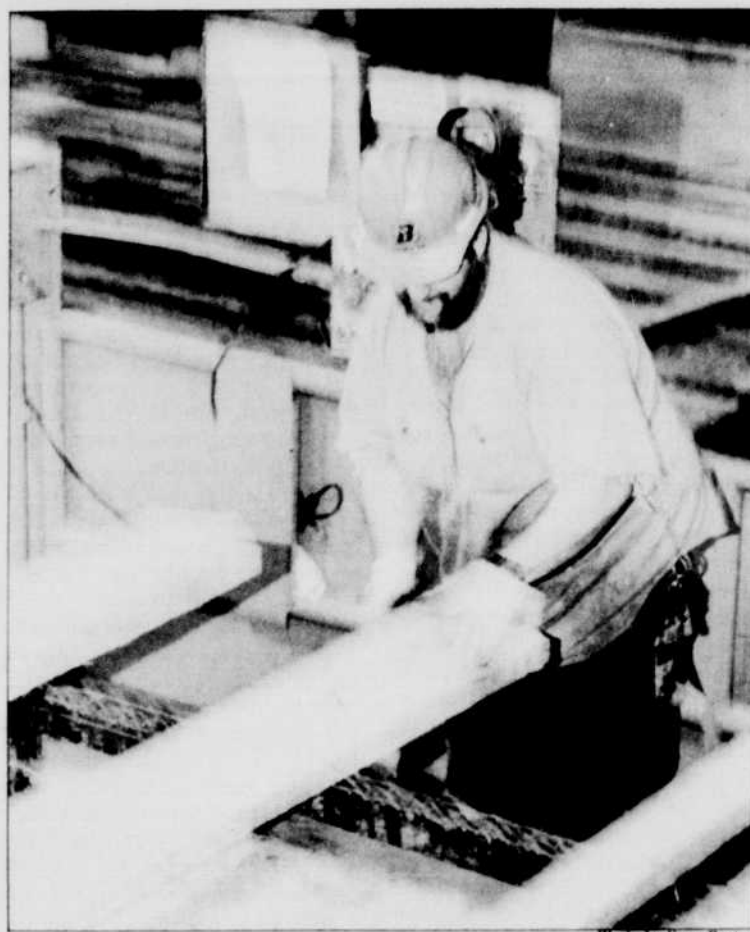


Photo by Sean Poston

Timber industry representatives claim further reductions in the supply of trees to Oregon's mills would threaten the jobs of thousands.