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## Brand broke state laws, report says

(AP) — University President Myles Brand probably broke state law when he offered free trips to the 1989 Independence Bowl to the wives of the mayors of Eugene and Springfield, an Oregon Government Ethics Commission report says.

The report by investigator Jim Pons says there is an administrative interest between the University and the two cities.

State law prohibits a person with a legislative or economic interest in a public official's decisions from offering gifts worth more than \$100 a year to a member of the official's family.

Pons' report contends that it was proper for Eugene Mayor Jeff Miller and Springfield Mayor Bill Morrisette to make the expenses-paid trip to Shreveport, La., but a violation of the law for their wives to accompany them. The trips cost the University \$1,357 per couple.

The Ethics Commission is scheduled to meet Dec. 10 to consider the case against Brand.

The ethics panel earlier this year initiated investigations of the two mayors' roles in accepting the gifts on behalf of their wives.

However, the cases against Miller and Morrisette lapsed last month because the ethics panel unknowingly missed a new 120-day deadline for prosecuting such cases that was passed by the 1991 Legislature.

The case against Brand was refiled before the deadline passed.

Peter Swan, Brand's assistant for legal affairs, said Monday that the University's position is that the case against Brand should be dismissed as a matter of equity.



Photo by Jeff Paslay  
The ivy on the walls of McArthur Court will stay for now, but much of the ivy on campus buildings will be destroyed in the interest of preservation and safety.

## University ivy coming down

By Janna Williams  
Emerald Contributor

The trademark ivy-covered walls of University buildings are quickly becoming a thing of the past. The University is joining the ranks of schools that are eliminating their ivy in order to preserve their buildings.

"Ivy is death on masonry walls," said architect Garry Fritz of the University Physical Plant.

When ivy attaches itself to mortar and brick, it traps moisture and deteriorates the masonry, Fritz said. Repeated freezing and thawing of the trapped moisture further tears up the mortar.

The University is restoring the crumbling exteriors of its 60- to 80-year-old buildings for the first time, and ivy removal is the process' first step.

Tim King, Physical Plant campus and grounds supervisor, said the ivy is difficult to remove. It is cut, pulled, scraped or pressure-cleaned off the buildings by a contractor.

Friendly, Gilbert, Condon, Chapman, and the Museum of Art have all been permanently stripped of most of their ivy. However, the ivy on Deady, Villard, McArthur Court, and the old part of Lawrence will probably stay because it is almost impossible to remove, King said.

Besides preservation of the buildings, ivy is also being removed for general building safety, King said. "We had bricks falling down off Friendly before we restored it," he said.

The Physical Plant also received complaints from people who have been bothered by birds that nest in the ivy. The birds flock around the ivy-covered buildings and have swooped down to pester people who pass by.

Preservation and safety aside, Fritz said the ivy removal is in line with new architectural trends of exposing details on the old buildings.

Fritz said exterior preservation of such buildings is expensive. The restoration of Straub Hall cost approximately \$200,000, and the Museum of Art cost approximately \$150,000 to restore.

Deady Hall, the oldest building on campus and a historical landmark, will be restored next, King said.

## INDEX

### Democracy

The United States moved closer to recognizing the independence mandate from the Ukraine.

See story, Page 6

### Domestics

U.S.-built cars are making a comeback against the Japanese as safety becomes the new catchword for the auto industry.

See story, Page 6

### On a roll

Debbie Sporcich continued her stellar performance scoring 18 points and grabbing seven rebounds as the Oregon women's basketball team ran its record to 3-0 with a 69-59 win over DePaul at Alumni Hall in Chicago. The victory comes on the heels of a 79-69 upset over 16th-ranked Northwestern.

See story, Page 7

## Speaker urges political pressure on El Salvador

By Karen Engels  
Emerald Reporter

Establishing peace and democracy in war-weary El Salvador will take political, not military force, said a representative for the FMLN, a group that has fought for a decade to overthrow the U.S.-backed government there.

Gladis Sibrian, who spoke Monday night at the University, said the war in El Salvador cannot be ended without pressure from other countries and that military action is no longer the answer.

The FMLN declared a truce on Nov. 16, the first in 12 years, ceasing all attacks on the El Salvadoran military in support of U.N.-sponsored negotiations in New York.

The FMLN, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, is a coalition of five rebel groups fighting the Salvadoran government.

Fighting has continued, but in defense only on the FMLN side, Sibrian said. The group hoped for reciprocity from the

government-armed forces, she said, but that hasn't been the case.

The Salvadoran military has instead taken advantage of the truce to take previously FMLN-occupied territories, Sibrian said. However, she remains staunch in her support of the truce.

"We are committed to maintaining the truce," she said. "We won't break it but as a last resort. We believe the Salvadoran people want peace."

One fundamental issue in continuing negotiations is the FMLN's proposed restructuring of El Salvador's military, namely by reduction, she said.

The FMLN also strongly supports punishing members of military death squads responsible for killing civilians.

The FMLN proposed eliminating the army a year ago, Sibrian said, but the United Nations thought this impossible.

Both the United Nations and the United States support military restructuring, however, and Sibrian doesn't rule out the possibility of abolishing the



Gladis Sibrian

army sometime in the future.

The military fears peace because war is the way it has become politically powerful, she said. The military is fighting to keep fighting, Sibrian said, which has slowed down negotiations considerably, and it keeps backtracking on agreements.

Even when agreements are reached, negotiators often do

not have the political power to implement them, Sibrian said. She cited human rights agreements of July 1990 that the government has yet to honor.

Forcing the El Salvadoran government's hand is the role the United States and other countries must play, she said.

The U.S. Congress passed legislation to suspend half of U.S. military aid to El Salvador to encourage negotiations last year, but Sibrian said this isn't enough.

When asked what it would take for the United States to force action on negotiation agreements, Sibrian said it should threaten to cut all aid unless negotiations are resumed and unresolved issues are addressed.

Despite lack of progress in negotiations, Sibrian remains committed to peace in her country. Why continue? "We must," she said. "People are dying, the country is destroyed. We don't want 10 more years of war."