

CORRECTION

In regards to Tony Lystra's timber sale story that ran in Monday's *Emerald*, the article was a repeat of his original story that ran last week. The follow-up story can be found in today's *Emerald*.

An article on the Oregon State System of Higher Education in Monday's *Emerald* incorrectly stated the number of Higher Education Board Members. There are 11 board members.

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Glover brings unorthodox style to Eugene

Greg Hamilton
For the Oregon Daily Emerald

Unique. Unusual. Offbeat. Unpredictable. These are but a few words that can be used to describe the nature of Crispin Hellion Glover. As a young actor, Glover forged a career out of bringing eccentric and quirky characters to the screen. Roles in *Back to the Future*, *River's Edge*, *Wild at Heart* and *What's Eating Gilbert Grape* have helped to establish Glover as a personality capable of just about anything, on screen or off.

One of Glover's off-screen passions involves the "reinvention" of antique literature, primarily the works from the 1800s. From these, he takes volumes and seeks out certain elements which appeal to him.

"I'll page through them, and the words or the titles of chapters will intrigue me,"

Glover said in a recent phone interview. "Sometimes it's the content of the book, but often times it's the way the book is bound that gives me ideas."

After selecting a work that intrigues him, Crispin edits the book by adding his own prose, changing the story sometimes and introducing photographs that support the book's theme.

This reconstructive process is just a part of the creative aspect Glover prides in having control over. He supervises each printing, which shows through the rich production value of every hardbound copy.

Of the 20 or so books he's put together, he's published three.

The Art of Rat Catching (1988), which Glover describes as "a study in the art of rat catching, plus something else."

Oak Mot (1991), which begins on the virgin American prairie in 1868 and ends up in

Deutschland in 1928, "a tale of epic proportions involving pride and prejudice."

Concrete Inspection (1992), "a family story where a mother is looking for something and finds it."

After receiving frequent requests to hold book readings, Glover took his show on the road, premiering it at the Olympia Film Festival. In keeping with the unorthodox style of his creations, Glover added a twist to the program, marrying the visual and textual elements of his books.

"I ended up photographing the books and making it into slide presentation because it just wouldn't work as an oral presentation," he said.

Glover will be speak in EMU Ballroom at 8 p.m. Wednesday with his "Big Slide Show" in tow.

Tickets are \$4 for University students and \$6 for non-students.

Forester stresses importance of conservation

Tony Lystra
For the Oregon Daily Emerald

From Port Orford Cedar to Bollander's Lilly, forester and activist George Shook took his audience on a hiking tour of the Siskiyou forest Thursday night, introducing them to organisms indigenous to forest lands and threatened by the old-growth timber harvest.

Shook, 53, earned his forestry degree from Syracuse University and has worked for the Forest Service and private corporations. He's advocated ancient forest protection for the last ten years, aligning himself with Earth First!, and more recently, with the Siskiyou Regional Education Project.

Shook's two hour slide-show and lecture, sponsored by the University Outdoor Program, journeyed deep into an area devoid of roads of the Siskiyou forest, stopping along the way to observe lacy patches of foliage, magnificent cedar trees, flowing creek beds, and a red-hot political landscape whose conservationist and corporate protagonists continue to butt heads over.

"Right now, cedar is at the

heart of the controversy," Shook said.

He said the cedar root systems spread laterally and grow into stream beds, forming calm-water pools vital for fish reproduction.

Shook added that the cedar trees are susceptible to a water-borne pathogen called Port Orford Cedar Disease. Once the pathogen enters the water table, its spores kill cedar over a ten-year period. Logging roads, he said, allow the disease to spread rapidly because the spores hitch a ride on logging equipment and settle into the water table as the machinery travels up a road.

However, he said the Forest Service is still intent on punching roads through the region.

"The Forest Service is doing everything it can to avoid a moratorium on building roads in the Port Orford cedar areas," he said.

The Forest Service has experimented with steam-cleaning logging equipment to eliminate spores and removing cedar trees along logging roads to prevent the spread of the pathogen. But both methods, Shook said, have been unsuccessful. The root systems

of cedar trees, he said, grow into each other forming a web of pathways through which they share nutrients.

According to Shook, the Forest Service allowed the pathogen to infect the stumps and spread to other trees through the complex root system by leaving the stumps of chopped cedar trees along logging roads.

Shook said the Port Orford cedar is popular in Japan because its counterpart, another species of cedar indigenous to that country, is prized for its religious significance. Because residents of Japan want Port Orford cedar in their home as a status symbol, cedar lumber is worth ten times its domestic value on the Japanese market.

"Congress saw fit in its infinite wisdom to consider cedar to be surplus and exportable," Shook said.

He also said those factors make cedar old-growth in the Siskiyou region vulnerable to harvesting.

Shook urged his audience to jump into the ring on conservation issues and to stand up against sales of timberland that is out there for everyone to enjoy.

Shook also focused on one 660-acre plot of Siskiyou land known as the Sugarloaf Sale. The old-growth sale was the first to be enacted after President Clinton's plan for Northwest logging went into effect. The Forest Service awarded the sale to the Boise Cascade corporation in August of 1994.

Shook and other critics claim the area is a "key watershed," vital to the revitalization of salmon stocks and a habitat for cougar, black bear and the Northern Spotted Owl. They contend the sale should not have been allowed because the Sugarloaf area lies within an ancient forest reserve.

Now Shook and the Siskiyou Education Project are hoping public pressure on Boise Cascade will prevent the harvest of the Sugarloaf region.

"It's kind of a last resort thing," Shook said. "We've exhausted other possibilities. This is what we have left."

"It gives us an opportunity to really direct efforts at the corporations," he said. "Corporate power is really what these forest problems are all about."

Anti-insemination bill introduced in Oregon Legislature

Ben Moebius
Oregon Daily Emerald

Family values, a popular buzzword in national politics, is now finding its ambiguous way into Oregon's legislative arena.

State Rep. Kevin Mannix, D-Salem, created a public stir and a wave of response through the media with a recent bill he introduced last week. The bill would make it illegal for an unmarried woman to be artificially inseminated in Oregon.

Mannix, who distanced himself from the conservative Oregon Citizens Alliance, used a popular OCA catchword to defend his newest bill.

"I'm not casting stones with this bill," he said. "The OCA tends to bag things together and lash out at groups. I just want to support the traditional family values of our nation."

Mannix said the state should work to affirm those values that seem most productive and healthy. "It's best for the child that it be raised in a safe, secure environment," Mannix said.

Single motherhood and gay parenthood are unsafe lifestyles, according to Mannix.

Currently, married women who are artificially inseminated must get the consent of their husbands, but unmarried women are not required to have anyone's consent. There are also no laws in Oregon prohibiting adoption by single parents or homosexuals.

Mannix has also introduced two other bills. One would prohibit surrogate motherhood contracts and the other would declare legal a special relationship that should be favored and supported by the state. Mannix said 20 to 30 other states have prohibited surrogate motherhood because it tends to have dramatic negative effects on the surrogate mother.

Mannix admitted his bills do not have much chance of being passed, but said the role of government on moral issues should be to affirm those ideals it approves.

Opponents of the bills contest Mannix's view of government involvement. House representative Lisa Naito, D-Portland, said

the kind of debate Mannix has created is counterproductive and off-track.

"Let's not talk about labeling," Naito said. "That is not our role. The healthy way to focus on family values is to value families."

Naito said government should be discussing issues like poverty and homelessness. She said homosexual parenting and artificial insemination do not lead to neglected or abused children.

"You can't match up labels of sexual orientation and abuse," she said.

Dominick Vetri, a law school professor at the University, said the government is involved with many laws that relate to family issues, but that government should never assert a moral position because of religious values.

"We have lots of laws about marriage and how property should be divided after divorce," Vetri said. "Those are necessary laws. But the structure of the family should never be determined by government."

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