

Fun Wheels



'99 VW Passat

- Turbo • AM/FM Cassette
- 10 Yr/100,000 Mile Limited Warranty
- 2 Years Free Scheduled Maintenance

\$21,999

Sheppard

JEEP • VOLVO • VW

2300 West 7th • EUGENE • 343-8811

45¢

OFF

Any Yogurt*

(*Except small cones and tinsies. Expires 11/9/98)

Campus SUBSHOP

Mon.-Fri. 10am-10pm
Sat. 11am-9pm
Sun. 12pm-9pm

1225 Alder
345-2434

Not valid with any other discounts or coupons. One coupon per customer.



THE PERFECT COLLEGE COURSE

Student Memberships at Emerald Valley Golf Club



- No Initiation Fee if you join by 11/15
- Only \$65 a month dues



(541) 895-2174

83301 Dale Kuni Rd. Creswell, OR 97426

Check out **Rhythm & Reviews** every FRIDAY in the Oregon Daily Emerald. It's your weekly entertainment resource.



National news

Government declares plant not endangered

By Scott Sonner
The Associated Press

MINA, Nev. — For six long years Durk Pearson fought the federal government over its effort to protect the Sodaville milkvetch growing on his dusty patch of paradise in the Nevada desert.

Finally, earlier this month, he won his battle.

Now the government is counting on him to help save the milkvetch, a rare pea-like plant that he considers a poisonous weed.

The plant is known to grow in only three places in the world: California's Death Valley and two sites in western Nevada.

One of those sites is on Pearson's 160 acres of land near U.S. Highway 95, which snakes across the hundreds of miles of wide open spaces between Reno and Las Vegas. Here, brown, craggy mountains rise 8,000 feet from the valley floors filled with knee-high sagebrush, and Washington seems a million miles away.

That's still far too close for landowners like Pearson.

Government scientists proposed protection for the milkvetch under the Endangered Species Act back in 1992. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service formally withdrew the proposal

this month, saying that the ground-hugging vine with pink flowers is in no immediate danger of going extinct.

Besides, listing the plant could do more harm than good if someone decided to wipe it out in retaliation.

"When you only have a couple of plants left, you hate to admit it but in some cases — at least here in Nevada — we've had threats made against the species," said Chris Mullen, a biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service in Reno.

"A can of gasoline would take care of the whole species," she said.

Friends have suggested that a bulldozer or a drum of herbicide would end Pearson's struggle over the milkvetch.

"I could have gotten rid of every one of these plants a long time ago if I wanted to," he said. "I would prefer for it to continue to survive."

He wants it to survive on his terms, not the federal government's.

The fate of the Sodaville milkvetch may lack some of the allure of a battle over grizzly bears, spotted owls or bald eagles, but critics of the Endangered Species Act like Pearson say the

withdrawal of the 1992 listing proposal is a significant victory in their crusade to defend private property owners against the long arm of the government.

"There is nothing in the Constitution that says you have to quarter spotted owls or poisonous plants," said Pearson, an author and local organizer of People for the Constitution.

"The act is completely illogical. It says we're going to save everything at any cost and we're going to stick the landowner with the bill," he said.

The Endangered Species Act should be used to protect big fish and wildlife, Pearson said, "not ticks and flies, or locoweed for that matter."

Not everyone agrees.

"There are many people who feel like every species that is on earth has its own intrinsic value by the fact it is here," said Jim Morefield, a botanist at the Nevada National Heritage Program in Carson City who has done extensive research on the milkvetch.

"Who are we to guess why it is here or what its value might be?"

The Northern Nevada Plant Society started raising concerns more than a decade ago about the status of the plant first collected in Mineral County near Sodaville,

Nev., in 1882.

The milkvetch thrived near hot and cold springs in the area, the same rare oasis on the high desert where Indians settled and later cattle ranchers established a stagecoach stop.

"It's been there obviously quite awhile before human beings were around," Morefield said. "It takes several thousand to several million years for a plant species to develop."

One of Pearson's biggest complaints was the time it took the government to reach its conclusion. He said the Endangered Species Act effectively prevents landowners from disturbing plant habitat while the plant is being considered for protection.

Federal authorities blamed the lengthy delay on other listing priorities, a limited budget and a moratorium on new listings Congress enacted temporarily two years ago.

The process took so long that a whole new national park has been created in the meantime.

In fact, additional protection afforded the plant through the establishment of Death Valley National Park in 1994 is one of the reasons the agency gave for pulling back the proposed listing.

New York doctor killed by anti-abortion sniper

By Carolyn Thompson
The Associated Press

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Dr. Barnett Slepian's own words signal a chilling premonition of his own violent end.

In an August 1994 letter to the editor reacting to his frequent run-ins with "nonviolent" anti-abortion forces, he wrote: "Please don't feign surprise, dismay and certainly not innocence when a more volatile and less restrained member of the group decides to react ... by shooting an abortion provider."

And in a television interview, the father of four worried about how his family would cope if his work ultimately led to his death.

Slepian, a 52-year-old obstetrician-gynecologist, was killed by a sniper who fired a rifle bullet through a window in his home Friday night. His was the first fatality among five sniper attacks on upstate New York or Canadian abortion providers in the last four years.

The killer remained at large

Sunday as an international investigation continued. Police listed no suspects. All of the previous attacks have occurred within a few weeks of Nov. 11, Veteran's Day, which is known as Remembrance Day in Canada.

In the 1994 letter to The Buffalo News, Slepian said he did not begrudge anti-abortion demonstrators who "scream that I am a murderer and a killer when I enter the clinics at which they 'peacefully' exercise their First Amendment right of freedom of speech.

"They may also do the same when by chance they see me during the routine of my day," he wrote. "This may be at a restaurant, at a mall, in a store or, as they have done recently, while I was watching my young children play at (a children's restaurant)."

But "they all share the blame," Slepian wrote, when "a more volatile and less restrained member of the group decides to react to their inflammatory rhetoric by shooting an abortion provider."

In a statement Sunday, the founder of Pro-Life Virginia called Slepian's killer "a hero," one who ended Slepian's "blood-thirsty practice."

"We as Christians have a responsibility to protect the innocent from being murdered, the same way we would want someone to protect us. Who ever shot the shot protected the children," the Rev. Donald Spitz said.

Slepian often expressed his fears that abortion foes were encouraging violence. In a 1994 interview with Buffalo television station WIVB, Slepian said: "Maybe they are not going to perform it, but they're setting up their soldiers to perform the violence."

Three years earlier, he told the station he was not afraid for himself, but for his family and children. "I think, if I wasn't around, what they would go through," he said.

All of his children were home when Slepian's wife, Lynn, called 911 after the sniper's bullet entered the doctor's back, pierced

his lungs, exited his body and ricocheted into another room. Fifteen-year-old Andy had been watching a Buffalo Sabres hockey game on TV and ran into the kitchen.

"He saw blood in back of his dad," Andy Berger, 14, a friend of Andy Slepian, told The Buffalo News.

Generally, people on both sides of the abortion debate condemned the killing.

The Revs. Rob and Paul Schenck of the National Clergy Council, who helped organize the massive "Spring of Life" abortion protest in Buffalo in 1992, urged "all people of conscience to defend life peacefully."

"The murder of Barnett Slepian," they said, "is wrong, sinful and cowardly."

Dr. George Tiller of Kansas, who was wounded in an August 1993 shooting in the parking lot of his clinic, called it "a well-orchestrated political Armageddon against women and their freedom."

Discovery crew will perform 33 research projects

By Marcia Dunn
The Associated Press

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — John Glenn and his geriatric experiments may be grabbing all the headlines, but the flight of space shuttle Discovery will feature all sorts of scientific stuff — and six other people.

The crew will test-fly a computer and other devices intended for the Hubble Space Telescope, and release a sun-gazing satellite that got hung up in orbit last year. Dozens of cockroaches also are flying, as well as two oyster toadfish.

The countdown for all this and more begins Monday.

"We've got 83 different research projects on board. We'll be running them as a team, and I

would like to see the whole team get that recognition," said Glenn, the first and soon-to-be oldest American to orbit the Earth.

The 77-year-old senator is bothered, even a little embarrassed, by the world's attention focusing almost exclusively on him. "But I don't know what to do about it," he said, chuckling.

"I've tried to disembodiment myself and stand back and look at this thing as to why all the interest this time, because this is almost sort of a tidal wave of interest."

About 3,000 journalists are expected for Thursday's launch of what's been dubbed "The John Glenn Flight." The typical draw for a shuttle liftoff: 300.

The six others on Discovery's crew — pilots, engineers and doc-

tors in their 30s and 40s who come from three countries — are happy to hand Glenn the spotlight.

"Everybody understands," said shuttle commander Curtis Brown Jr. "This is natural. It's human nature because he's such a hero. I know I haven't done anything for anybody to remember my name."

Take away John Glenn and NASA still would have an "incredibly challenging" nine-day mission, said the lead flight director, Phil Engelauf.

"We couldn't go do this mission without every single member on this flight," Brown stressed. "There's too much to do."

As soon as they're in orbit, the astronauts will turn on three instruments in Discovery's cargo

bay: a computer, data recorder and high-tech icebox to be installed on Hubble by spacewalking astronauts in 2000.

NASA wants to expose the equipment to 345-mile-high cosmic rays to make sure they'll still work when they're attached to the telescope that high up.

It's risky — one of the instruments might break aboard Discovery. But that's preferable to sending something to Hubble that might conk out and cripple the prized telescope, said Rud Moe, a NASA payload coordinator.

"We don't usually fly stuff in space to see if it's good in space," Moe said. "But this one is so critical that they're doing exactly that just to really make sure."