

A showcase  
of the newest  
spring fashions  
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# Oregon Daily Emerald

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## Use of animals in lab experiments protested

By Kim Kaady

Of the Emerald

Carrying placards that read "The U of O operates animal death camps" and "Lab animals are innocent," about 50 people protested the use of animals in laboratory experiments Saturday on Franklin Boulevard, across from the University science labs where animal research takes place.

The protest was sponsored by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA), an international organization of about 200,000 members whose ultimate goal is the elimination of all animal research.

Saturday's event culminated a week of public awareness activities in conjunction with World Week for Laboratory Animals.

PETA wants to accomplish three goals at the University, said Sharon Nettles, president of the local chapter. The group wants a PETA member assigned to the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee and permission to allow a trained, non-partisan veterinarian or other animal care expert make periodic, unannounced inspections of labs.

Elimination of psychological experiments like sight deprivation is also a goal, Nettles said.

She said PETA has tried to

work through University channels to accomplish its goals, but has met with little success. John Moseley, University vice president of research, canceled an appointment to meet with Nettles and rescheduled a tentative date in May, she said.

"Moseley has said he doesn't need to meet with us at this time," Nettles said. "To me, that means he doesn't want to meet with us."

Researchers across the country feel under attack from groups opposed to animal research and are starting to get defensive rather than work toward a compromise both sides can live with, Nettles said.

"I'm here because I'm very concerned about animal exploitation," said protester Marilyn Burkhardt. Many experiments are just a good way to get federal grant money, she said.

"Ninety percent of animal research is done for the profit motive," said Ron Kiczinski, a PETA member from Coos Bay. Researchers are "in a race for grant money," he said.

Kiczinski said animals are held against their will in laboratories. "If we were living in the animal kingdom, running wild, we'd have an excuse to kill animals," he said. "Supposedly we're living in a civiliz-



Photo by James Marks

About 50 people gathered on Franklin Boulevard Saturday to protest the use of animals in University lab experiments. The protest was sponsored by People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

ed system, but animals don't have any rights."

Louis Singer, another protester, said animal experiments are totally without medical validity.

"Sewing the eyes shut on kittens doesn't prove anything. Any 12-year-old knows what

the result will be — blindness. They might as well do limb deprivation," Singer said.

Jack Heinemann, a graduate student in molecular biology, said a distinction should be drawn between experiments conducted at universities and in private industry.

Eight monkeys and 106 cats were used and disposed of in experiments at the University in 1985, according to Greg Stickrod, laboratory animal services director. About 50 rabbits, 500 rats, 250 hamsters, 24 bats and 8,000 mice were similarly used, he said.

## GTFs protest State Board's tax ruling

By Mary Lichtenwalner

Of the Emerald

About 60 demonstrators chanted and picketed in front of Susan Campbell Hall Friday to protest the State Board of Higher Education's recent tax ruling that makes Graduate Teaching Fellows' tuition waivers taxable income.

Chanting "Starving students can't

teach!" and carrying signs with slogans such as "(Bill) Lemman — Don't squeeze us!", the group entered the hall to protest directly to the office of the State System of Higher Education.

The group, mainly composed of GTFs, then called Chancellor William Davis outside to answer questions from the group. Davis told the demonstrators that the

system contacted about half of the Big-10 schools and those schools also are withholding percentages of their GTFs incomes.

"Ohio State has been withholding since January," Davis said. "Their argument for starting that early is that they should start sooner to make the bite smaller."

"Yeah, that's a good idea — why didn't you?" people in the crowd responded.

Because of the ruling, about \$150 will be withheld from the April and May paychecks of GTFs who generally make \$500 to \$600 a month.

"The problem is that we do a lot of undergraduate education... if we quit, we will be assessed for this quarter," said Chuck Hunt, president of the GTF federation's local chapter. "We want to teach people, but what do we do? We can't live but we can't leave either."

Davis said GTFs are an integral part of the campus community. "I don't think (the University) would be as good as it is now without GTFs," he said.

The group advised Davis to consult with Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., on the issue. "But it shouldn't take all the people here to get together and get you to go talk to Packwood," said Dave Herman, a student participating in the rally.

Glen Mittermann, a GTF who advises undergraduates in the international studies program, said the tax ruling is rough on him and his family.

"This isn't something that's going to break us. It's just one more thing in a really tight budget," Mittermann said.

## Teachers and students back five-year plan

By B.J. Thomsen

Of the Emerald

Although state officials recently adopted a teacher education program that will require five years of study, the idea is not new, says Judith Grosenick, associate dean of the University College of Education's division of teacher education.

The five-year program may go into effect at all state colleges and universities that offer teacher education as soon as September 1987.

The idea may have first come 20 years ago, but Grosenick says the idea has reemerged because of a nationwide concern about the quality of teachers. Also, she says there is concern about the lack of direction new teachers receive when first employed.

The four-year program produces teachers ready to begin teaching, but banks on further help from associates at the schools at which they work, Grosenick says.

"No one ever said that four years was the end of a teacher's education," Grosenick says.

A fifth year, Grosenick says, would almost certainly include more on-the-job training in public schools. She says the



Photo by Lynne Casey

William Davis, chancellor of the State Board of Higher Education, answered several questions from a group of GTFs protesting a recent tax ruling by the board.

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