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Graduate teachers warned of tax mixup

By Stephanie Holland
Emerald Reporter

Graduate teaching fellows who pay fair share fees to the Graduate Teaching Fellows Federation should be advised when filing tax returns that the fees are different from contributions made to Oregon Fair Share.

GTFs who are not members of the federation pay fair share fees, which enables them to be covered by the federation's bargaining unit, said Eric Buckles, the University's employee relations manager.

However, fair-share fees are different from contributions made to Oregon Fair Share, which is a citizens' action group that works for political resolution of state public interest issues.

About two weeks ago, some international students contacted Diane Rau, union representative for the GTFF, about confusion they had about fair-share fees on their tax returns, Rau said.

The confusion arose after some tax information offered by the Office of International Services last month led the students to believe that their GTF fair share fees were deductible from federal income tax.

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Bird's eye view

Freshman Mark Berney (left) and Jeff Butterworth enjoy a game of one-on-one Thursday afternoon. A warm spell of spring sunshine has brought many students out for outdoor sports.

Photo by Steve Card

Weekend approaches; partiers call for peace

By Jolie Andrade
Emerald Reporter

Despite the tension resulting from last weekend's confrontation with Eugene police, University party-goers say their attitudes may have changed toward the police, but they are not looking for trouble this weekend.

University student Tim Hazen said attitudes may have shifted, but he doesn't feel students will become rebellious as a result.

Students also seem to be taking sides, said Dave Camp, a member of one of the bands.

"My experience in the last few days is that there is a real division between what people think," Camp said. "There is some hostility, but I think there are strong feelings to work things out."

Camp said he is starting a group, Students Against Confrontational Circumstances, to eliminate further problems with the police.

Discussions between the University, some of the students involved in the confrontation and police officers have already begun to help decrease tensions.

Many of the negative attitudes students have toward the police stem from the way they say police handled the situation.

Party-goers say problems occurred as a result of lack of communication.

"I can understand if there

were noise complaints, but there should have been some other measure of communication," said Brad Wearstler, a resident of a neighboring building.

"I really feel that with communication, the entire situation could've been dealt with," Hazen said.

Hazen said he had no problem with the police showing up but was opposed to the way police handled the situation. They came in through the back way and nearly caused a stampede because students only had one place to exit through, he said.

"I don't feel the police handled it in the most appropriate manner," Hazen said.

The issue of safety should have been addressed, agreed Hazen and Buck. There was concern that people would seriously get hurt.

Hazen also said he didn't feel people were warned sufficiently. He was in the middle of the crowd when the police reportedly cautioned students, but he said he didn't hear a thing.

"Police tear gassing a party is not going to stop the (drinking) problem either," said Jonas Fahnstrom, a resident of one of the apartments involved.

"They (the police) never told the party to disperse," Fahnstrom said.

Buck said he also wrote a letter to Capt. Dick Loveall and public information officer Tim

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Renowned primate researcher to speak at Hult Center

Goodall began field study in 1960

By Stephanie Mencimer
Emerald Reporter

Dr. Jane Goodall, known worldwide for her pioneering study of African chimpanzees, will speak at the Hult Center Tuesday on primate research and world wildlife policy.

Goodall began her field study in 1960 at the age of 26, when she arrived in Nairobi, Kenya, from Bournemouth, England to fulfill a childhood dream "to study animals in Africa and to write about them."

There she met famed anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey, who recruited her to do a long term study of chimpanzees in the wild. Although Goodall had no training for scientific research, she set out for Gombe, in the interior of Tanzania, anticipating the study to last three years.

She was accompanied by her mother, because the African authorities would not allow a single European woman go out into the bush unchaperoned.

Critics predicted she would not last more than two days.

Now completing her 29th consecutive year of study, Goodall has been recognized by the World Wildlife Fund for executing the longest unbroken field

study ever conducted of any group of animals in their natural habitat.

In nearly three decades of study, Goodall recorded the first observation of chimpanzees making and using tools, which, up until that time, was considered behavior unique to humans.

Much to her dismay, Goodall also witnessed the breakdown of a chimpanzee community into violence and wanton killing. In a National Geographic Magazine article, she said that the violent behavior displayed by the chimpanzees showed an even stronger link between humans and primates.

In addition to fulfilling her childhood dream, Goodall said in her early writings that she wanted to study the chimpanzees because, in the future, the destruction of the environment may limit primate research to those in captivity.

Goodall and her colleagues have formed the Committee for Conservation and Care of Chimpanzees to promote the survival of wild chimpanzees and to improve the care of those in captivity.

In the conclusion of her latest book, *The Chimpanzees of Gombe: Patterns of Behavior*, Goodall writes:

"Let us hope that, even as our greed and and shameless destruction of the natural world gradually take from yet



Jane Goodall

more chimpanzees their forests, their freedom, and often their lives, our knowledge of their capacity for affection and enjoyment and fun, for fear and suffering and sadness, will lead us to treat them with at least the compassion we would accord fellow humans."

In addition to authoring three major books, Goodall has been the subject of several National Geographic Society specials and has been honored by scien-

tists around the world.

Among her many awards are the J. Paul Getty Wildlife Conservation Prize (1984); The Albert Schweitzer Award from the Animal Welfare Institute (1987); and the Joseph Wood Krutch Award from The Humane Society of the United States (1988).

Goodall is one of three women Leakey sent out into the wild to study the great apes. Leakey believed that women were better observers and more patient than men, making them better qualified for field studies.

Leakey purposefully chose women with no scientific background to undertake these long-term primate studies because he also thought that the women would enter into the study with open minds, hopefully finding more innovative research methods than used in the past.

Goodall, Dian Fossey, who was murdered in 1984, and Birute Galdikas-Brindamour seem to have proved Leakey's theory correct through their combined success in studying gorillas, chimpanzees, and baboons — the closest relatives of humans.

Tickets for Goodall's lecture are \$18, \$16, and \$12 with a \$2 discount for students and seniors, and are available at the EMU main desk or through the Hult Center. For more information call 687-5000.