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Panel discusses media coverage of Woods case

By Stephanie Holland
Emerald Reporter

Although journalists often have access to facts from public records, they should be sensitive to the public when reporting this information, according to a panel held Tuesday on journalism ethics.

"Yes, real reporters make decisions based on the heart," said panelist Rebecca Force, news director for KEZI-TV.

The panel also included Tim Gleason, University assistant professor of journalism; Eric Mortenson, reporter for *The Register-Guard*; and Captain Tim Birr, public information officer for the Eugene Police Department.

The panel, sponsored by the University's chapter of Society of Professional Journalists, discussed the news stories that arose last fall when Dr. Rodney Wood and his wife Nancy Wood were charged with prostitution in Eugene.

The wealthy New York couple last September offered University students cash to have sex with Nancy Wood while Rodney Wood took pictures and tape recorded the acts.

A male University student was paid \$30 after he had sex with Nancy Wood.

In December, Rodney Wood was found dead in his home. New York police said Wood apparently shot himself in the head.

The entire incident received national and international attention, from Eugene, to the Woods' Southampton residence on Long Island, New York, and to

Turn to Woods, Page 15



Students on Tuesday protested the imminent return of monkeys to the University's labs.

Group demonstrates against animal study

By Chris Bouneff
Emerald Associate Editor

About 20 University students opposed to the impending return of primates to campus for invasive research protested outside Huestis Hall Tuesday.

"This is pretty much a non-violent, peaceful way of educating students and the campus that primates are coming back," said Monica Semeria of Students for the Ethical Treatment of Animals.

Protesters carried signs, marched and chanted against animal research in their demonstration that lasted about 30 minutes.

Even though the rally was peaceful, the University took preventative measures by placing a campus security officer at the entrance of Huestis, where animals are kept.

Primate research is one part of a three-year, \$720,000 grant looking into brain mechanisms that control selective attention in humans.

Possible benefits from the research, which will deal mainly with human subjects, include the development of new techniques for rehabilitating victims of closed-head injuries and other brain disorders.

A colony of six to eight macaque monkeys will be kept each year of the grant under the care of psychology professor Richard Marrocco.

Brain implants will be inserted into each monkey to study activity during selective attention research. The monkeys will be killed to determine where the implants are located in the brain.

Semeria said SETA plans to send out flyers describing future activities to tell students about the return of monkeys and about the type of research that will be performed.

"We want them to know that primates will be exploited and suffering again at the University," she said.

Misha Dunlap, director of Citizens for Animal Rights in Eugene, said her group will work toward educating people on alternatives to animal research.

"We don't believe (Marrocco's research) will stop," Dunlap said. "We want to gain enough exposure that when the situation arises again, we'll have more people behind us to stop it."

Turn to Animals, Page 20

Goodall shares story of 30-year 'kinship' with wild chimpanzees

By Stephanie Mencimer
Emerald Reporter

Jane Goodall, known for her 30-year field study of African chimpanzees, showed slides and discussed her work with a Eugene audience at the Hult Center Tuesday night.

Speaking as if she were flipping through a family photo album, Goodall traced the history of one of three chimpanzee communities in the Gombe National Park in the interior of Tanzania.

"Chimps have a history just as humans do and I have been distinctly privileged to record the history of a culture with no spoken or written language," Goodall said.

Goodall said the primates have an unusual social structure, marked by close bonds among family members. Each chimp family is characterized by a unique call, of which Goodall did her own rendition over the loudspeaker.

Goodall's narration of the slides illustrated the characteristics that most link chimpanzees to humans, such as the use of tools for "termite fishing," a

technique in which the chimps use twigs to pull termites out of small holes in fallen logs.

"To study chimps is to study the roots of human behavior," Goodall said.

Chimpanzees do not always display the instinctive behavior seen in lower animals. Instead, they learn from observation, much like human children, Goodall said.

Feeding patterns and tool-making differ in each community, often depending on the environment, and these behaviors are passed on through generations, Goodall said.

Tool-making is a form of primitive culture, Goodall said, and "chimps use more tools than any other animal except for us."

Many of the slides showed the chimps playing with each other, swinging from trees, and performing "social grooming," which Goodall called essential for good relationships within the community.

Although most of the slides were of humorous and endearing primate behavior, a few represented the dark side of chimpanzee culture as well. Melissa, the matriarch of the

chimp family portrayed in the slides, lost two of her children to an aberrant female named Passion and her daughter Pomme.

Over a four year period, Passion and Pomme hunted female chimps with newborns, took the newborns, killed them and ate them, Goodall said the killing spree ended only when Passion and Pomme both became pregnant and had their own children.

One other youth in the community, Getty, also died from abnormal causes, Goodall said. Getty had the potential to become the community's dominant male leader when he was fully matured. Unfortunately, when he was four years old, a researcher found him with his head cut off.

Goodall said she believes his death had to do with witchcraft, which is wide-spread in the area. She said witch doctors usually cut off the head of a dominant male, but because Getty was such an unusual chimp, Goodall believes the witch doctor took him for his

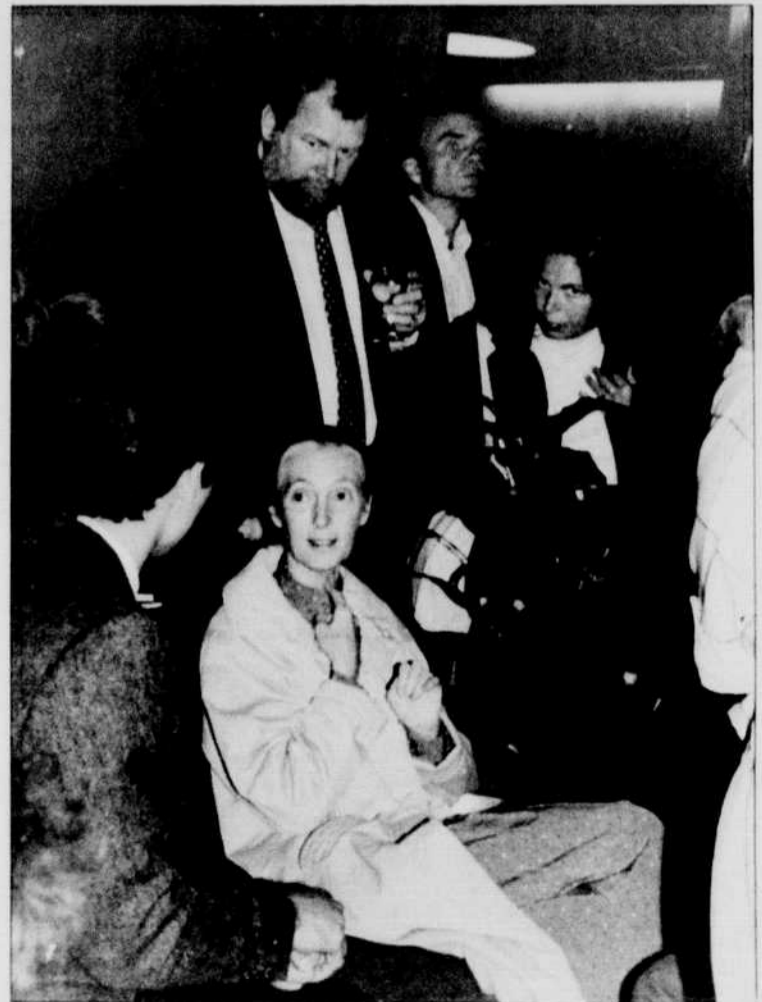


Photo by Dafna Kaplan

Jane Goodall, who spent 30 years studying chimpanzees in their African environment, summarized her work to a Eugene audience Tuesday night.

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