## Lee Owen Stone continues to embrace diversity

Students at Lee Owen Stone celebrate 30 years of diversty.

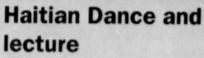


See Metro, page B1.

#### PICA Presents PureMovement

Philadelphia Hip-Hop dance troupe, Rennie Harris PureMovement.

See Arts & Entertainment, page B3.



Mrs. Frances Schoen-Newspaper University of Oregon Libr

> Native Jamaican Yanique Hume will give a free public lecture on Afro-Caribbean dance.



See Black History, page B4.

# The Portland Ghzerver.

# THE WEEK REVIEW

#### Study shows more black males losing voting rights

According to a report released by the Washington, C.C. - based Sentencing Project, one in seven African-American males have lost their voting rights due to incarceration and felony convictions. An estimated 1.46 million Black males have lost the right to vote. The study discovered that about 510,000 Black males are permanently disenfranchised in 13 states. The remaining 950,000 are ineligible to vote in 31 states for the term of their incarceration, probation or parole. Only four states, Maine, Massachusetts, Utah and Vermont, allow prison inmates to vote.

#### South Africa's New Constitution Takes Effect

South Africa (PANA) -- South African's new constitution, hailed as one of the most progressive in the world, came into effect at midnight Monday Feb. 3, 1997. It replaces the interim constitution under which the country has been governed since the inception of the first democratically elected parliament in May 1994. Its final certification in December 1996 by the Constitutional Court ended negotiations which began after President Nelson Mandela's release February 1990 from 27 years in prison.

#### Southern African Women Express Concern Over Great Lakes Summit

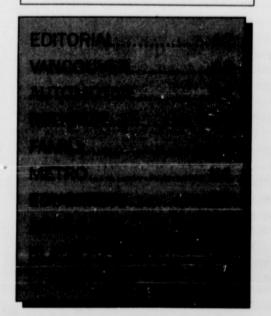
South Africa (PANA) -- Women from five Southern African countries are demanding representation at the United Nations Great Lakes Summit, which is scheduled to be held at the end of March. The women made this call at a recent Dutchsponsored conference on the role of women in armed conflict. Winnie Madikizela-Mandela, the President of the ANC Women's League, addressed the delegates.

#### Empire State Building reopens

The observation deck of the Empire State Building reopened to the public Tuesday with extensive new security measures in effect two days after a distraught gunman killed a tourist and wounded six others at the famous New York landmark.

#### Lawmakers fault Mexico

Pressure mounted Tuesday for President Clinton to send Mexico a tough message and deny it Washington's unqualified blessing for its efforts against drug trafficking. His administration must announce by Saturday the verdicts on Mexico and 31 other countries in the process known as "certification." But last week, Washington was caught by surprise when Mexico dismissed its top anti-narcotics official, charging that he had ties to a drug kingpin. Decertified countries face U.S. economic sanctions.







Above: Sharnell Brown, 9, a student at Martin Luther King School, shows LaSean Woodland, 3 (left), and Tracy Barber, 2, the new computers at Self Enhancement Inc. community center.

Left: An enthusiastic crowd filled the new Self Enhancement Inc. community center in North Portland during Saturday's grand opening.

Photos by Neil Heilpern

# Court rules on abortion protests

he Supreme Court Wednesday upheld fixed restrictions on protesters at abortion clinics, but struck down so-called "floating buffer zones" for violating free-speech rights.

The high court upheld part of an injunction in upstate New York which banned demonstrators within 15 feet of the clinics, but declared unconstitutional the floating part requiring demonstrators stay 15 feet away from anyone who does not want to talk to them.

"The floating buffer zones are struck down because they burden more speech than is necessary to serve the relevant governmental interests," Chief Justice William Rehnquist said for the court in the 26-page opinion.

He explained that the floating buffer zones prevented demonstrators from communicating a message from a normal conversational distance or from handing out leaflets on public sidewalks.

However, Rehnquist upheld the fixed restrictions barring demonstrators from near the clinic doorways, driveways and entrances, saying these limits were necessary to ensure that people and vehicles have access to the clinic.

The restrictions had been imposed by a federal judge in 1992 because protesters previously engaged in a campaign to harass abortion-seeking women and obstruct access to the clinics in Buffalo and Rochester.

## Researchers clone lamb, raise questions

Researchers have cloned an adult mammal for the first time, an astonishing scientific landmark that raises the unsettling possibility of making copies of people.

Scientists slipped genes from a 6-year-old ewe into unfertilized eggs and used them to try to create pregnancies in other sheep. The result: A lamb named Dolly, born in July, that is a genetic copy of the ewe.

The feat opens the door to cloning prized farm animals such as cattle, and should make it much easier to add or modify genes in livestock, experts said.

It's also scientifically stunning. Researchers used DNA from the ewe's udder cells, proving that mature mammal cells specialized for something other than reproduction could be used to regenerate an entire animal.

Scientists had thought that was impos-

Experts said the same technique might make it possible to clone humans, but emphasized that it would be unethical to try.

"There is no clinical reason why you would do this. Why would you make another human being?" said Ian Wilmut, one of the

scientists who cloned the sheep. "We think it would be ethically unacceptable and certainly would not want to be involved in that project."

Carl Feldbaum, president of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, which represents about 700 companies and research centers in the United States and abroad, agreed.

"I can think of no ethical reason to apply this technique to human beings, if in fact it can be applied," Feldbaum said Sunday. "The biotechnology industry exists to use genetic information to cure disease and improve agriculture. We opposed human cloning when it was a theory. Now that it may be possible, we urge that it be prohibited by

A report of the sheep cloning will be published in Thursday's issue of the journal Nature by Wilmut and colleagues at the Roslin Institute near Edinburgh, Scotland, and others.

Before the new work, scientists had been able to take tissue from adult frogs and create genetically identical tadpoles. But the tadpoles never developed fully into frogs.

To do the sheep cloning, scientists took cells from the ewe's udder tissue and cultivated them in a lab, using a treatment that made the cells essentially dormant. They also took unfertilized sheep eggs and removed the nucleus, the cells' central control room that contains the genes.

Then they put the udder cells together with the egg cells and used an electric current to make them fuse. The eggs, now equipped with a nucleus, grew into embryos as if they'd been fertilized. The embryos were put into ewes to develop.

The process was horrendously inefficient.
Of 277 fused eggs, only one led to a lamb.
Wilmut said he expects the efficiency to

Wilmut said he expects the efficiency to improve. Someday a dairy farmer, for example, might make a few clones of cows that are especially good at producing milk, resisting disease and reproducing, he said.

A farmer wouldn't want entire herds of identical animals, because populations need a diverse genetic makeup, he said. Without that diversity, a lethal disease that struck one cow might wipe out all the clones, too.

The advance will also provide a much more efficient way to insert genes into livestock, Wilmut and others said. Inserted genes can be used to make animals secrete valuable drugs in their milk, for example.

Scientists currently insert genes into fertilized eggs in a laboratory, which is a very inefficient way to produce animals that use the genes properly.

With the new technique, they could start

With the new technique, they could start with a virtually unlimited supply of body cells from an adult animal, use a much more effective lab technique to insert genes, identify cells that use the genes as planned, and fuse them to eggs.

Wilmut and colleagues published research last year that suggested this technique could be done by inserting genes in embryo cells. But body cells from an adult are far more plentiful than embryo cells, making the idea more feasible.

Ian Wilmut, who headed the team that created Dolly, said genetic science was nowhere near reproducing humans. But President Clinton ordered an urgent inquiry into the ethics of cloning and Nobel peace prize winner Joseph Rotblat compared the breakthrough with the creation of the atom bomb.

### Oklahoma bomb witness admits mistake

mechanic who said he rented Timothy McVeigh the truck used in the Oklahoma City bombing is unreliable because he misidentified another man as a suspect, the defense argued.

The mechanic was among a handful of witnesses who testified Tuesday at a pretrial hearing to determine whether they will appear at McVeigh's trial on March 31. The defense wants a federal judge to bar their testimony, arguing that they were influenced by widespread publicity.

The hearing was to resume this morning. Kansas auto mechanic Tom Kessinger told the FBI a few days after the April 1995 bombing that he rented a Ryder truck to McVeigh. He also said McVeigh was accompanied by a burly, heavy-browed man who came to be known as John Doe 2 in an FBI sketch circulated worldwide.

But Kessinger said Tuesday that he was wrong about the second man, saying he had actually described a soldier who came into the shop the day after McVeigh

the shop the day after McVeigh.

Kessinger said he realized in 1 /ember

after looking at photographs that he had described Todd Bunting. The FBI has since cleared Bunting of any role in the bombing.

"I think I made a mistake," Kessinger testified. "My memory was in error."

McVeigh's lawyers claim the admission bolsters their arguments that Kessinger is unreliable. They said his recollection should have been best right after the crime, claiming his story changed to suit the prosecution's version of events.

"How could you be so wrong 60 hours after the event, and so right a year and a half

later?" McVeigh's lawyer, Stephen Jones, asked. Kessinger did not answer.

Outside the court, Jones said intense publicity was one reason why witness stories changed.

"That and the \$2 million reward and the 17 to 19 meetings with prosecutors might have had an influence," he said.

McVeigh and Terry Nichols are charged with murder and conspiracy in the bombing of the Oklahoma City federal building that killed 168 people. No trial date has been set