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Vietnam widows remember

All About My Mother is a hit

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Special

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The Portland Observer

PSU president takes over as chair of Urban League

Margaret Carter

Bernstine ttakes over position, intent on continuing goals of the Urban League

CONTRIBUTED STORY
FOR THE PORTLAND OBSERVER

It was announced Tuesday Jan 11, 1999, Bernstine will assume the role of Chair of Urban League, effective immediately.

Bernstine, who has served as a member of the Board since January 1998, was selected to take over as Chair because of his commitment to the continuation of the Urban League and the service that it provides. He is succeeding Duane Bosworth, a local attorney who has served as Chair for the past three years and who will continue to serve as a member of the Board of Directors.

"This is the moment in the rebuilding of the Urban League when it can most profit from announcing a new leadership team. I am delighted that Dan Bernstine will begin as Chair of the Board," said Bosworth.

Interim Executive Director of the Urban League, Margaret Carter said, "Because of Duane's passion for this community and the things that he was able to do, he brought heart to the Urban League. He cared about the kids, the elderly and the community. Dan will equally carry on this legacy of caring. He will also bring a different leadership style and an increased focus on fundraising and meeting the bottom line. It will be a wonderful transition for the Urban League and for the people that the league serves."

> *"This is the moment in the rebuilding of the Urban League when it can most profit from announcing a new leadership team. I am delighted that Dan Bernstine will begin as Chair of the Board,"* said Duane Bosworth, former chairperson.

Bernstine said that he hopes to share the talents of PSU and the experience of

(Please see 'Urban' on page 6)

Dan Bernstine

OHSU researchers clone twin monkeys by splitting embryos

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Researchers using a technique called embryo splitting hope to grow genetically identical rhesus monkeys in the laboratory _ a breakthrough that would enable experiments such as growing new organs from stem cells to be tested on monkeys rather than mice. Monkeys are closer to human biology.

The technique has so far produced only one living rhesus monkey, a female named Tetra, but Professor Gerald Schatten said that four more twinned infants are on the way.

Schatten, a researcher at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, said the goal is to produce identical monkeys that could be used to perfect new therapies for human disease.

The study appears Friday in the journal Science.

The Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine objected to the technique, saying monkeys suffer in research labs. "Making one monkey more similar to another does not make them any more like humans," said Dr. Neal D. Barnard, the group's president. "They are not good models for human health problems. In fact, animal experimentation does a terrible disservice to people with chronic disease."

Most medical therapies are now first tested in mice, but monkeys would be more reliable in developing daring new techniques such as gene therapy or growing new organs from stem cells, said Schatten.

"It is a huge leap from a mouse to a patient," said Schatten. "The monkeys could fill that scientific gap. "Medical research needs to have healthy, genetically-identical animals so cures can be perfected before they are tested on humans," he said.

In their research, Schatten and his colleagues created monkey embryos in the laboratory by combining sperm and egg.

When the embryos grew to an eight-cell stage, they were each split into four parts, with each part containing two cells. These were then nurtured into new embryos.

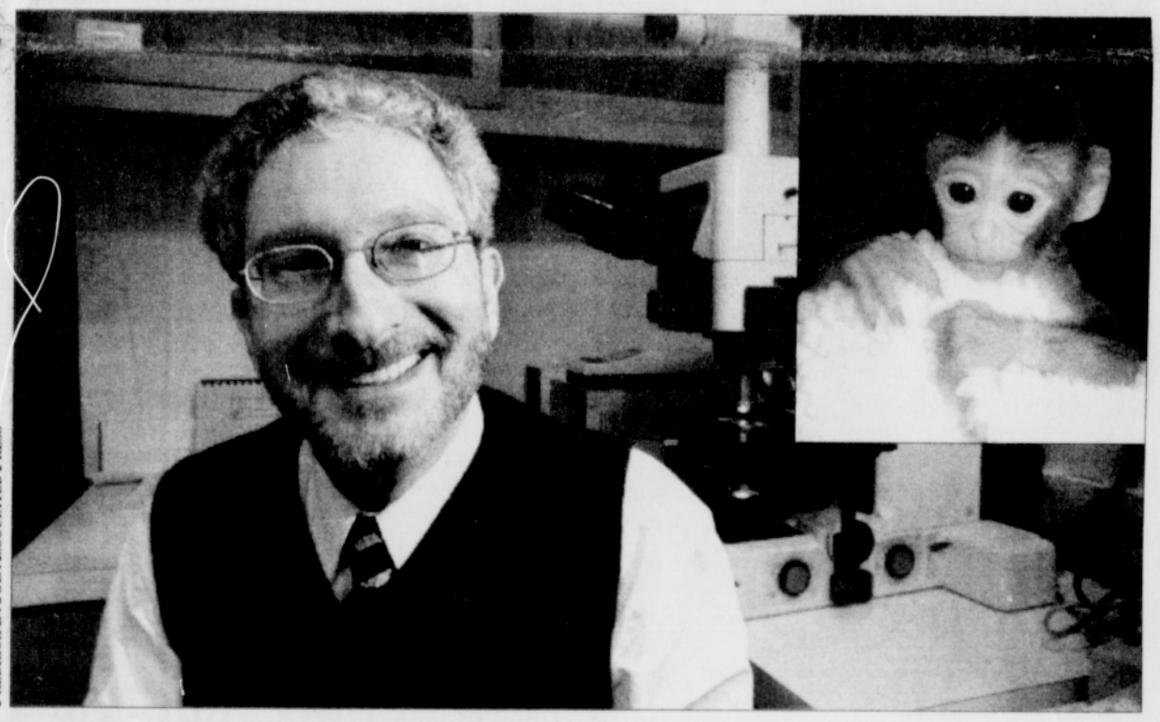
In effect, he said, the single embryo became four embryos, all genetically identical. The new embryos were then implanted into the uteri of different mothers.

In the first test of the technique, the researchers produced a single animal, named Tetra. A twin to Tetra was implanted, but miscarried.

Now, said Schatten, four mother monkeys are pregnant with cells taken from two separate embryos. Three of the mothers were implanted with two unrelated embryo splits and the fourth mother was impregnated with a single embryo split.

Schatten said it will not be known until May, when the animals are born, which of the split embryos are developing into infants.

"It is likely that we will have genetically identical monkeys born to different mothers," he said.



FREDRICK D. JOE/ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gerald Schatten, a researcher at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, poses in a lab Thursday, Jan. 13, 2000, in Portland, Ore. Schatten and a team of researchers successfully cloned a rhesus monkey, using a technique called embryo splitting. They hope to grow genetically identical rhesus moneys in the laboratory.

The technique is not cloning in the sense of producing a genetic duplicate of an adult, such as was accomplished with the famed Scottish ewe named Dolly.

Instead, said Schatten, the technique clones genetically identical infants that arose from the same embryo. It is virtually unknown, he said, for identical twin rhesus monkeys to be produced naturally.

Schatten said that genetically-identical monkeys could be used to develop treatments using embryonic stem cells, the ancestral cells from which all organs and tissue grow during gestation. Research using human embryonic stem cells is controversial because to produce the cells requires the death of an embryo.

Stem cell research, however, offers the promise of growing new organs to replace ailing hearts or livers, or to cure diabetes.

His research, said Schatten, may make it possible to split a monkey embryo and use one part to produce a live monkey, while using the other embryos parts to produce stem cells. Those stem cells would be genetic matches to the live monkey. The stem cells could then be used to grow new organs, which could then be tested on the live monkey.

For instance, he said, genetically-matched stem cells could be used to grow insulin-producing organs that could then be transplanted into the live monkeys to test a promising technique for curing diabetes.

Martin Luther King Jr. remembered

A Call to Action *is this years special edition in tribute to the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Inside you will find photos and works by, for, and about the movement that King began.*

Weather

Through the weekend

Today	Showers	46°F/7°C 36°F/2°C	Friday	A few clouds	48°F/8°C 33°F/0°C
Saturday	Partially cloudy	45°F/7°C 34°F/1°C	Thursday	Showers	46°F/7°C 34°F/2°C
Sunday	Occaisonal Rain	45°F/7°C 33°F/1°C			

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This Week in History

On this day in 1809, Edgar Allan Poe, famous author of macabre tales and originator of the modern detective story, was born in Boston, Massachusetts.

On January 24, 1848, James W. Marshall discovered gold on the property of Johann A. Sutter near Coloma, California.

On January 25, 1890, police cleared a path through a cheering crowd for reporter Nellie Bly as she stepped off a train in New York just 72 days, 6 hours, 11 minutes, and 14 seconds after setting sail east to prove she could circle the globe in less than 80 days.