

\$3 Million Bio-Medical Research Center Dedicated in Beaverton



JOINS STAFF—James (Jim) Stoop, formerly assistant district forester in 1948 for the bureau of land management at Roseburg, has joined the Medford district BLM staff. Stoop joined BLM in 1938 and continued in various capacities until 1948. From then until May 1, he was in the field of forestry working as a consultant and for private industry in Douglas and Lane counties. Stoop's assignment is in the field of road maintenance, District Manager Ross A. Youngblood said.

Beaverton—A 200-acre, \$3-million bio-medical research center opened its campus last week end a few miles from Portland.

In a setting enhanced by tall firs, the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center greeted its first official visitors at a three-day dedication ceremony.

Visitors—numbering some 200 scientists, educators and business leaders—received a preview of an institution which many scientists believe is destined to become one of the most significant biological research centers in the nation.

Three Major Buildings

The research campus with its three major buildings represents a combination of some of the most advanced scientific and architectural thought and planning of the modern age. At full complement, the new scientific center will enlist the services of about 100 scientists and technicians.

The Oregon research institution has already attracted the interest and attention of scientists in England, Latin America, Europe and, even, the Soviet Union, which is the site of the world's only comparable institution, at Sukumi, on the shores of the Black Sea.

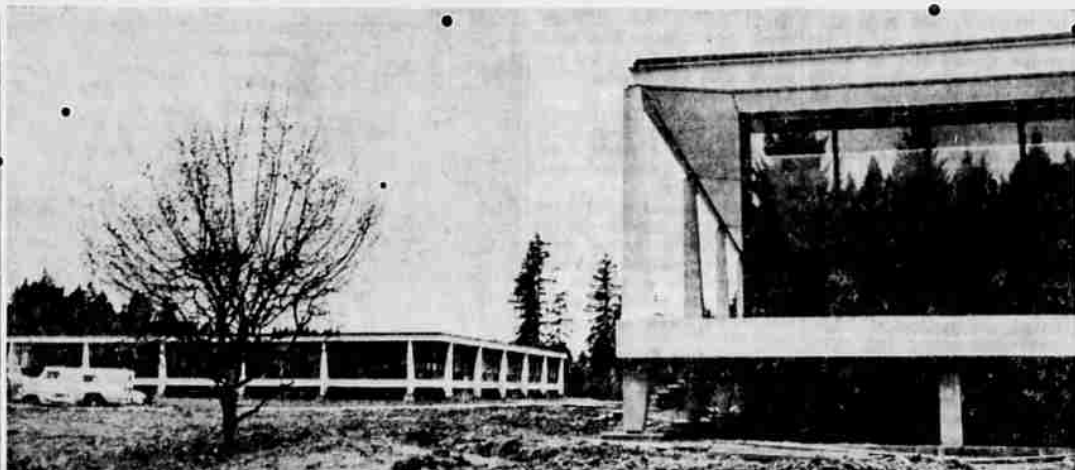
All of this activity, architecture and expenditure is firmly dedicated to the betterment of mankind, by means of man's closest kin in the biological family—monkeys and great apes.

Purpose of Center

Purpose of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center is to provide scientists with the opportunity to discover all they can about the biological characteristics of various species of monkeys. With a colony of 400 to 600 of primates to scrutinize, scientists intend to materially advance all areas of knowledge relating to these species and, ultimately, to apply much of this knowledge toward the understanding and control of human disease.

The chief laboratory animal under study at the Oregon Primate Center is the mulatta macaque monkey, commonly known as the Rhesus. The macaque has already contributed greatly to modern science. In the conquest of polio, in the triumph over tuberculosis, in the current investigations of space, macaque monkeys have played vital supporting roles.

One unique feature of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center's scientific operation is the number of scientific disciplines which are involved. The center encompasses studies in fields as diverse as nutrition and genetics; micro-biology and instrument design.



VIEW OF CAMPUS—A view of the research campus of the Oregon Regional Primate Research Center shows the Bio-Research Building (center) and a portion of the Central Services Building (right). Up to 150 scientists and graduate students will be engaged in research activities

verses as nutrition and genetics; micro-biology and instrument design.

Will Be Correlated

Information gained in one field of investigation will be correlated with information acquired in other divisions allowing scientists who would customarily proceed independently to benefit from the findings of their colleagues. Thus one line of investigation may progress faster without duplication of effort on the part of the researchers.

Papers Are Listed

The keynoting event of the new research center's opening ceremonies was a day-long scientific conference at which nine scientific papers were delivered by outstanding authorities in the many phases of primatology. The board range of the subject matter of the papers delivered at the meeting is indicative of the vast scope of scientific pursuits the Oregon research center will include.

Dr. Frederic C. Robbins, Nobel prize recipient who is now with Western Reserve university in Cleveland, Ohio, discussed contributions of the primate to research in infectious disease. A paper on the Chimpanzee given by Dr. Arthur Riopelle, director of the Yerkes laboratory in Florida, noted the possibility of a

“breakthrough” in research on infectious hepatitis. Dr. Allan Schrier of Brown University and Dr. Kenneth Brown of the University of California presented studies on vision in monkeys. Dr. Frederick Stare of Harvard told about new world monkeys and their role in research.

Dr. Gertrude vanWagenen of Yale and Miriam Simpson of the University of California discussed hormones and ovulation in macaque monkeys.

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Fossil Crocodile Found in Northcentral Oregon by Scientists



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Eugene—The first fossil crocodile ever found west of the Rocky Mountains has been uncovered in northcentral Oregon by two University of Oregon scientists. It is estimated to be from 45 to 60 million years old.

The discovery, consisting of skull and lower jaw of the prehistoric reptile, went on display at the university's Museum of Natural History last week.

The find of some 35 bone fragments and 15 teeth was made almost by accident in mid-April by Dr. Jane Gray and Dr. Kankichi Sohma, both research associates at the museum. Dr. Sohma is on leave from his post as curator of the botanical gardens at Tohoku university in Sendai, Japan.

Stumble Onto Bones
Both are paleontologists, experts in fossil vegetation. They stumbled upon the bones while working out an itinerary for scientists wishing to visit the Clarno fossil beds following a meeting of the International Pollen Congress in Tucson, Ariz., in late April.

"The bones were covered by a thick matrix, clay which has gathered and formed into rock," according to Dr. J. Arnold Shotwell, assistant director of the museum who identified the bones, "and it was remarkable that scientists trained to recover vegetable matter would even recognize the material as bone. It is gratifying that they were able to recover so many fragments in such good condition."

With Fossil Leaves
The bones were found in association with fossil leaves, which is an unusual occurrence, Dr. Shotwell reported.



FOSSIL CROCODILE—Dr. Kankichi Sohma (left) and Dr. Jane Gray, research associates at the University of Oregon Museum of Natural History, discuss skull and jaw bone of first fossil crocodile ever found west of the Rocky mountains. The scientists came upon the bone fragments and

teeth while visiting the Clarno fossil beds in northcentral Oregon. Restoration was made in the university's paleontology laboratory, and the find went on display in the museum this week. Skull of a modern crocodile is in foreground.

restoration, Dr. Shotwell reported. Fossil leaves and fossil vertebrates are not usually found together, presumably because the chemical environment that preserves one will not preserve the other. More precise dating of the crocodile may be available after the complete find has undergone further study, he added.

Positively Identified
Fossil crocodiles have been found elsewhere in the U.S. but never before in the West. Scientists have found tiny fragments of bone and teeth in the western states that may have been crocodile, but this

is the first time that enough material has been recovered to make a positive identification. Dr. Shotwell pointed out.

The Oregon crocodile "apparently" is an ancestor of the crocodiles now found in the southern U. S., he said.

90 Per Cent Recovered
Dr. Shotwell estimates that about 90 per cent of the reptile's skull and jaw bone was recovered. Richard L. Wilson, senior in geology from Eugene, spent about 35 hours in the paleontology laboratory, removing the matrix and fitting the fragments together.

The characteristic long narrow snout measures about 18 inches. The living crocodile was probably about eight feet long, Dr. Shotwell estimates.

"The find gives us an opportunity to determine what kind of crocodile this is and to learn more about the distribution of these reptiles during this time period," Dr. Shotwell commented. "Perhaps more important, it indicates to us that vertebrate remains are available in parts of the Clarno other than those we have excavated, and we are going to investigate this new site immediately."

Fossil Mammal Found
Although the Clarno beds, a thick strata extending for 1,000 square miles or more across northcentral Oregon have been known for more than 100 years, and Dr. Thom-

as Condon, the university's first professor of geology, excavated there in the 1850's and '60's, the first fossil mammal finds were not made until 1942.

This discovery was made by the late Lon Hancock, Portland amateur paleontologist, who also located the Clarno "quarry," overlooking the John Day river midway between the towns of Fossil and Antelope, in 1933 and 1934.

This quarry, as paleontologists call an excavation site, was worked jointly by the university and the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry between 1955 and 1960 and has proved to be the only significant fossil mammalian deposit yet found in the Clarno.

Transition Period

Bones from this deposit come from the transition period between the Eocene and the Oligocene, about 45 million years ago, when the climate was changing from sub-tropical to temperate. The crocodile was found at an earlier level about 40 miles away from this site.

Among the Clarno quarry finds has been a miniature horse, about the size of a collie dog, which is new to paleontologists and which "fills in a gap in our record of the development of the horse," Dr. Shotwell said.

A tapir, which proved to be a "missing link" between two previously known descending

lines of this animal, also has been found.

In all, the bones and teeth of about a dozen different types of mammal have been recovered from this quarry, including two types of rhinoceros and two animals which have no modern descendants, the titanotheres and the oreodont.

The Clarno takes its name from Andrew Clarno, who was one of the earliest white settlers along the John Day river.



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