## Daughter of attorney general dies in Eugene



EUGENE (AP) — Katie Frohnmayer, the 12-year-old

MORTHWESI daughter of Oregon Attorney General Dave Frohnmayer, died Thursday at Sacred Heart General Hospital.

Katie, who suffered from a rare bone marrow disorder, had slipped into a coma in the hospital on Sunday.

A hospital spokeswoman said Katie died at 2:21 p.m.

Dave Frohnmayer and his wife, Lynn, issued a statement saying they were "touched beyond measure by the thoughts and prayers expressed to our family by so many people."

"We will miss profoundly Katie's presence in our lives but will draw forever from her strength and courage," the Frohnmayers said. "She gave us joy and embodied a boundlessly cheerful love of life. We are grateful that our lives were blessed by her presence."

Katie suffered a stroke Aug. 3 while on a trip with her family to Salt Lake City. She was taken to a hospital there before she was transferred to the hospital in Eugene, her hometown, on Aug. 27.

Katie's 18-year-old sister, Kirsten, also has been diagnosed with Fanconi's anemia, a disease that inhibits the capacity of bone marrow to produce red and white blood cells.

Katie had been hospitalized 14 times in the past 18 months with symptoms of the disease.

"In recent years, Katie endured pain and medical reversals but never chose the path of self pity. She always retained her capacity to make others happy by her caring concern." Dave and Lynn Frohnmayer said.

"Katie sometimes lived in an undesired public spotlight on her health, but if the price of that spotlight is that people can see true human courage, then thank the Lord for Katie Frohnmayer," they said.

Funeral arrangements were pending, the family said.

The only known cure for the

## Ballot Measure 5 could hurt credit

SALEM (AP) — Three East Coast agencies have decided to continue Oregon's good credit rating but with a warning that it could slip if the state fails to deal with the Measure 5 property tax limit, State Treasurer Tony Meeker said Thursday.

Maintaining a good rating is important because it can result in lower interest costs on bond sales by state and local governments.

Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's investment services continued to give Oregon an "AA" rating. Meeker said part of the reason that was the relative strength of the state's economy.

"The overall state economy is projected to outpace that of the nation with continued population and employment growth predicted," the treasurer said.

The rating agencies also took note of some initial steps state government has taken toward dealing with the budget cuts government faces in the years ahead because of Measure 5, Meeker said.

disease is a bone marrow transplant. But due to the girls' extremely rare tissue types, the family's international search for a compatible donor was unsuc-

In 1989, the Frohnmayers turned their hopes to scientific advances in gene therapy and founded the Fanconi Anemia Research Fund to raise money for further study of the disease.

In cooperation with other families of Fanconi's anemia patients around the country, more than \$400,000 was raised for research. About half was raised by the Frohnmayers' efforts.

Dave Frohnmayer dropped out of the 1986 gubernatorial race after his daughters were diagnosed with the disease.

But he ran in the 1990 governor's race, saying that his daughters' health had stabilized and that Katie and Kirsten had urged him to run. Democrat Barbara Roberts went on to win the race.

Shortly after the University announced law school Dean Maurice Holland was stepping down July 31, Frohnmayer agreed to be considered for the job. Recently, a search committee appointed to find a replacement for Holland recommended to President Myles Brand that Frohnmayer be offered the job.

After entering the governor's race, Frohnmayer told an interviewer in October 1989 that the experience with his children's illness had taught him important lessons of courage, humility, compassion, pain and optimism

"If you live in the valley of the shadow of death, you realize which peaks are really worth climbing," he said then.

The Frohnmayers have three other children; Mark, 17; Jonathan, 6, and Amy, 4.



## The last days

Freshman Laura Finke takes advantage of summer's glorious last days Thursday outside McClain dorm.

Photo by John Stoops

## Tobacco to become an MIP offense

SALEM (AP) — It's now illegal in Oregon to sell cigarettes to kids. As of Sunday, it also will be against the law for them to smoke them.

Among the hundreds of state laws taking effect Sunday are ones to prohibit minors from possessing tobacco, give unemployed timber workers extended jobless benefits and impose new restrictions on logging practices.

New laws go on the books 90 days after the Legislature adjourns unless lawmakers specify different effective dates for particular measures.

The 90-day mark this year is Sept. 29. The 1991 session quit in late June.

Possession of tobacco by anyone under 18 will be a civil offense with a maximum \$100 fine.

The law also requires that cigarette vending machines be kept in places not accessible to minors, with a few exceptions such as hotels and factories.

Selling or otherwise distributing tobacco to a minor no longer will be a crime with a possible jail term. It becomes a civil offense with a minimum fine of \$100 and maximum of \$500.

Wood products workers who are out of jobs be-

cause of a decline in timber supply or due to technological changes will be eligible for up to 13 weeks of supplemental unemployment benefits under another new law.

There is a catch. The worker must enroll in a state-approved retraining program to prepare for other employment.

The state Employment Division expects to pay up to \$12 million in added benefits under the law. The new benefits would begin when the worker used up the regular 26 weeks of benefits.

The measure was part of what Gov. Barbara Roberts called her timber response plan.

Another bill in her package allocated \$11 million in lottery revenue for training, public works projects and business loans to timber-dependent communities. That measure took effect earlier.

Lawmakers also made some significant changes in the state's forest practices laws, which regulate harvesting and other procedures.

Among the new requirements are ones limiting clearcuts to 120 acres in size, mandating that reforestation begin within 12 months on clearcut sites and new restrictions on use of chemicals.

