## **Donations sending** Lee, Fore to D.C.

By Tammy Batey

ASUO President Bobby Lee and Vice President Karmen Fore used money from private donations to pay for airplane tickets so they could travel to Washington, D.C., for President-elect Bill Clinton's inauguration Wednesday.

Gerry Moseley, vice provost for student services, said last week he was willing to use money from the President's Fund to also pay the way of Lee Marna and Fore's guests -Gehrke, ASUO assistant finance coordinator, and Cliff Milbank, a University graduate. The group left for Washington from Portland Saturday and will return Thursday

Moseley bought Lee, Fore and their guests \$390 airplane tickets with money from his own pocket, but he said he expects to be reimbursed with money from the President's Fund. He said he could also give each of them \$100 in spending money from the fund.

'The way I looked at it, it's an invitation to two people and their guests," Moseley said. 'We're not saying who the

guests have to be. I didn't make any requirements about who the guests were, but I suggested that Bobby think about a logical connection.

Milbank, Fore's guest, formerly lived and worked in Washington and will save her and Lee time in their lobbying efforts. Milbank will use his own money to pay for his expenses, including his airplane ticket. Fore said.

Fore said she will take advantage of Moseley's offer because the money is coming from private donations.

Lee said before the trip he would accept the President's Fund money and Gehrke wouldn't. The group will only attend the inauguration and other free events.

"We want to channel our focus more toward lobbying than toward the celebration." he said.

Fore said she and Lee are excited about the trip and plan to meet with federal legislative aides while in Washington.

Moseley said the trip will have a lot of positive spin-offs. including the lobbying work Lee and Fore plan to do while in the nation's capitol.

QUESTION:

What do you think of the photo exhibit in the EMU containing naked people?

"I think this is not a place for those photographs.

"I don't

see any

thing

wrong

with it.

We were

artistic work.

naked. It's legitimate

There's nothing artistic about them."

"They're all right, but don't seem too artistic. It all depends

"I'm a lit-

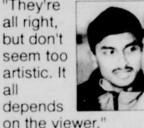
shocked.

strange

it right

place for

It's a



"They're not artistic. I'm from Japan and I can't



imagine these in a public place."

**ERIKA ARMSBURY** senior, business

next to the cafeteria."

ANBARASU CHINNIAH senior, business/psychology SHIGEO FUKITO senior, economics

"I'm all for free expression, but I don't find them that interest-



ing. I'm surprised we have them up.

CARLA DAMIANO grad student, german DIANNA COLLINS junior, sociology

## Geologists map fault lines

By Demian McLean

A two-year investigation has led two University geologists to an unsettling conclusion: When it comes to earthquakes, Oregon may have California beat, hands down.

Scientists have long known that the Oregon and Washington coast sits atop the largest geologic fault in North America. It is unclear how active, and dangerous, that fault may be

Professor Ray Weldon and graduate student Clifton Mitchell recently finished work with other Northwest geologists on the first map showing active faults off the Oregon coast

On a scientific level, the map will aid geologists in their study of the Northwest coast. But more practically, the map will help Oregonians and Washingtonians better understand earthquake risks.

The map depicts a section of the coast stretching from Cape Mendocino, Calif., to Washington's Olympic Peninsula. From 50 to 120 miles off that coast, the map is filled with red ink, indicating major, active faults.

A fault is an area where two massive sections of the earth's crust collide.

These colliding sections are buckling the western edge of North America Mitchell said, causing the Oregon Coast to rise out of the sea.

Each year, the Northwest coast rises, up to five millimeters in some spots, Mitchell said. "Further inland, this rise is less; Eugene itself is rising about two millimeters a year.

Herein lies the earthquake danger, Mitchell said: Eventually, one of the crust pieces will slip against the other, and centuries of coastal uplift will suddenly fall - causing an earthquake.

Oregon last felt a massive earthquake such as this about the year 1600, Mitchell said. Research suggests these earthquakes strike every 300-500 years.

"It could generate the largest earthquake in North America," Mitchell said. That means eight or over on the Richter scale.

By comparison, last year's earthquake in California, which leveled buildings in Humboldt County, registered about seven on the Richter scale, Mitchell said.

#### TROJAN

Continued from Page 1

**CARLOS ARIAS** 

grad student, criminology

"Greg is the lead attorney in that case and intends to redirect the focus of the trial, put Trojan on trial and try to conduct our own investigation into how it was that it took a year off and the manipulation of an election to finally have PGE admit, when the dust was settled, that this plant was not viable to operate." Marbet said.

Kafoury and Marbet also spoke of mismanagement by both Trojan and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

A few days after the November election, Trojan was shut due to a leak in the steam generator.

"We said all last year that the steam generators had grave safety implications, and PGE denied it." Kafoury said. "The NRC never supported us a bit. What we didn't know was that the scientific staff at the NRC said, 'Don't run this plant. It's 300 times more likely to have a meltdown than the guidelines supposedly allow.' But they just sat on their own expert opin-

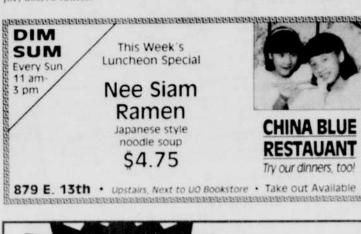
However, in late November, some of the NRC scientists responsible for that report leaked that memorandum, Kafoury said.

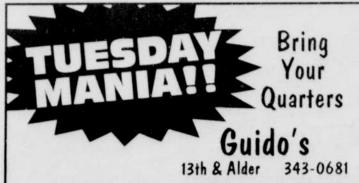
"Then, when it was open and everyone could see that these scientists the most experienced in the area of steam generators - said this plant should not have been operating for the past year," Kafoury said.

PGE called the report outdated, he said, and was scheduled to re-start Trojan in December, but within about a month PGE "fell on its sword," as Kafoury said, and announced that the plant would never reopen.

Marbet and Kafoury said another concern is the cost of closing Trojan. including finding a permanent disposal site for spent fuel rods and other nuclear waste.

"What we have to do is make sure that PGE bears the cost of Trojan's premature closure because they are the reason it closed," Marbet said. "The rate payers in this state had nothing to do with the management decisions that were made by PGE.







# WHY DON'T

What Does Work?

Come find out at a FREE non-credit

### Weight Management Class

When: 7 Wednesdays, 2:00-3:15 ☆ Starts January 20th ☆ Where: Student Health Center

Downstairs in the Medical Library

Preregister by calling 346-4456

Sponsored by the Lifestyle Planning Program, Student Health Center