




Today	Friday	Saturday
		
High: 72 Low: 54 Precip: 0%	High: 63 Low: 48 Precip: 80%	High: 63 Low: 44 Precip: 30%

Inspector says there is no evidence of WMDs in Iraq

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Contradicting the main argument for a war that has cost more than 1,000 American lives, the top U.S. arms inspector said Wednesday he found no evidence that Iraq produced weapons of mass destruction after 1991. He also concluded that Saddam Hussein's ability to develop such weapons had dimmed — not grown — during a dozen years of sanctions before last year's U.S.-led invasion. Contrary to prewar statements by President Bush, Saddam did not have chemical and biological stockpiles when the war began and his nuclear capabilities were deteriorating, not advancing, said Charles Duelfer, head of the Iraq Survey Group.

Violent explosion in Pakistan kills 34

MULTAN, Pakistan — A car bomb exploded at a gathering of Islamic radicals in the central Pakistan city of Multan early Thursday, killing at least 34 people and injuring dozens, city police chief Skindar Hayyat said. The attack came as hundreds of people had gathered in a residential area in the city to mark the anniversary of the death of Maulana Azam Tariq, the leader of outlawed Sipah-e-Sahaba group who was killed last year.

Dozens of injured were taken to a government hospital, an officer in the police control room in Multan said.

Iran says it has processed tons of uranium

TEHRAN, Iran — Iran said Wednesday it has processed several tons of raw "yellowcake" uranium to prepare it for enrichment — a key step in developing atomic weapons — in defiance of the U.N. nuclear watchdog agency. Converting raw uranium into hexafluoride gas does not violate any agreements Iran has made regarding its nuclear program and was done with the full knowledge of the International Atomic Energy Agency. However, it draws Iran and the United States — which quickly voiced its disapproval — closer to a showdown before the U.N. Security Council.

Car bomb kills 16 Iraqis near Baghdad

BAGHDAD, Iraq — A suicide car bomber plowed into an Iraqi military checkpoint northwest of Baghdad on Wednesday, killing 16 Iraqis and wounding about 30, as U.S. and Iraqi forces sealed off roads south of the capital in a campaign to curb the insurgency before January's elections. There were hopeful signs, meanwhile, that talks may produce a cease-fire agreement with a Shiite militia headed by radical cleric Muqtada al-Sadr — although residents of his stronghold Sadr City reported explosions in the area late Wednesday. A negotiator also claimed progress in talks to end the military standoff in Fallujah — the country's toughest insurgent stronghold and suspected base of Iraq's most feared terrorist group.

— The Associated Press

Two Israelis, one American share Nobel science prize

The trio receives \$1.3 million for research on cells' ability to destroy possibly harmful proteins

BY MATT MOORE
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

STOCKHOLM, Sweden — Two Israelis and an American won the Nobel Prize in chemistry Wednesday for showing how cells can give a "kiss of death" to destroy unwanted proteins, a finding that could help scientists find new medicines for cancer and other diseases. The award marks the first time an Israeli has won a Nobel science prize.

Israelis Aaron Ciechanover and Avram Hershko, and American Irwin Rose were cited for revealing a process that gives doomed proteins a chemical label and then chops them up.

That process in turn governs such key tasks as cell division, DNA repair and quality control of newly produced proteins, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences said in awarding the prize. If it goes wrong, diseases like cervical cancer can result, the academy said.

Ciechanover, 56, is the director of the Rappaport Family Institute for Research in the Medical Sciences at the Technion, in Haifa, Israel, while Hershko, 70, originally from Hungary, is a professor there. The 78-year-old Rose is a professor emeritus at the University of California, Irvine. All three will share the \$1.3-million

cash prize for their work, done in the 1980s.

At a news conference in Hershko's apartment in the Israeli port city of Haifa, the two Israelis said they hope their work will lead to new advances in the treatment of cancer.

One such drug, Velcade, is on the United States market, Ciechanover noted, and "there are many more in the pipeline."

Added Hershko: "It does not mean that a miracle drug to beat cancer is on the way. But I do believe there will be advances in the treatment of cancer based on our work. This I truly believe in."

The protein-destroying process the scientists discovered was completely unexpected because scientists had thought such destruction was not regulated, said Lars Thelander, a member of the Nobel Committee for Chemistry.

Thelander said researchers now hope they will be able to manipulate the protein degradation system in two different ways — either to prevent it from destroying proteins that boost the immune system, or to get rid of proteins that help cause diseases.

"And we hope also that by knowing this system in detail we will be able to make new medicines," he said.

The chemistry prize is the first Nobel science prize to be awarded to an Israeli — but not the first Nobel Prize.

In 1978, Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. In 1994, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin shared the peace prize with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

In 1966, Shmuel Yosef Agnon of Israel shared the 1966 literature prize with Swedish writer Nelly Sachs.

Hershko and Ciechanover said they were proud to be the first Israelis to win Nobel prizes for science.

"We're a small country ... so we don't have all the infrastructure that big laboratories have in the U.S. or in other places," said Hershko.

The prize is "identified 100 percent with Israeli scientists that ... have worked and lived in the country and will continue to live and to work in this country," added Ciechanover.

This year's award announcements began Monday with the Nobel Prize in medicine going to Americans Richard Axel and Linda B. Buck.

Axel and Buck were selected by a committee at Stockholm's Karolinska Institutet for their work on the sense of smell. On Tuesday, Americans David J. Gross, H. David Politzer and Frank Wilczek won the physics prize for their explanation of the force that binds particles inside the atomic nucleus.

Canadian sailor dies in airlift after submarine fire

The electrical fire occurred in a vessel that Britain had recently donated to the Canadian naval fleet

BY JILL LAWLESS
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON — A sailor injured in a fire that disabled a Canadian submarine died Wednesday while being airlifted to a British hospital. The diesel-powered submarine drifted in the Atlantic as British ships battled through rough weather to reach the remaining 54 crew members on board.

Officials had initially described the Tuesday electrical fire aboard the HMCS Chicoutimi as small. But Commodore Tyrone Pile, commander of the Canadian Atlantic Fleet, said Wednesday it was "a major fire."

Britain's military airlifted Lt. Chris Saunders and two other injured sailors from the vessel earlier Wednesday. Canadian Prime Minister Paul Martin said Saunders had died during the airlift but provided no further details.

"He gave his life serving his country, and we owe his family our deepest condolences," Martin told Canada's House of Commons in Ottawa. Rescuers had intended to take the three injured men to a hospital in Londonderry, Northern Ireland, but had to quickly change course to Sligo, in the Republic of Ireland, because Saunders' condition deteriorated and he needed immediate treatment.

Lawmakers in Ottawa observed a moment of silence in honor of Saunders, a father of two.

There was no immediate word on the condition of the two other crew members brought to Sligo for treatment, but the hospital said they were

able to walk. Canadian officials said a total of nine people had suffered smoke inhalation from the blaze.

The six others did not require hospitalization and remained aboard the submarine, adrift about 115 miles northwest of Ireland. No injuries were reported among the remaining members of a crew that originally numbered 57.

Three British naval vessels and two tug boats planned to tow the sub to a Scottish naval base, but a Canadian naval officer said rough seas might delay any attempt to get a tow line to the vessel until Friday.

The lead rescue ship, frigate HMS Montrose, reached the Chicoutimi at about 1 p.m. on Wednesday and pulled alongside to drop off medical staff and supplies and assess the damage, the Ministry of Defense said in London.

"They've got emergency lighting on board. It is probably going to get a little bit cold, but they have sufficient blankets and other means to keep warm onboard the submarine," Pile said. "It's going to be uncomfortable with the movement of the sea."

The Chicoutimi, a diesel-powered patrolling submarine formerly called HMS Upholder, was only turned over to the Canadian navy on Saturday and had been on its way from Britain to the Canadian port of Halifax.

The incident has highlighted concerns about four secondhand subs Canada recently purchased from Britain.

Happy Birthday Donald!

October Birthday Events

Celebrate Donald's 75th Birthday during October with *great events* brought to you by: Cultural Forum, ASUO, Greek Life, UO Alumni Association, UO Presidents Office & Knight Library

Oct 1st - 29th
Adell McMillan Gallery
Donald Duck exhibition located in the EMU, 2nd Floor next to the Ballroom.
Disney reproductions & original sketches mixed with historical University photographs

Oct 13th @ 4pm
Adell McMillan Gallery
Child Care Development Center Birthday Party

Oct 16th
Adell McMillan Gallery
Parents Weekend Brunch
9:30 am to 11 am

Oct 19th
EMU Ampitheater
Donald Duck Birthday Party
Everyone welcome. Music, Prizes and Cake
1:30 pm to 3:30 pm

 **Cultural Forum**
EMU, Suite 2
346-4373



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October 7th

by special arrangement with HBO Films

Iron Jawed Angels

A film about the fierce fight for women's right to vote

Two showings: 6:00 and 8:30 pm
Columbia Hall, Room 150 • University of Oregon

FREE and open to the public

This event is wheelchair accessible. If any other accommodations are needed due to disability, contact the Women's Center at 346-4095 by October 1, 2004

Sponsored by: ASUO, Women's Center, Center for Study of Women in Society, Oregon Humanities Center, Women's and Gender Studies Program, Political Science, and History