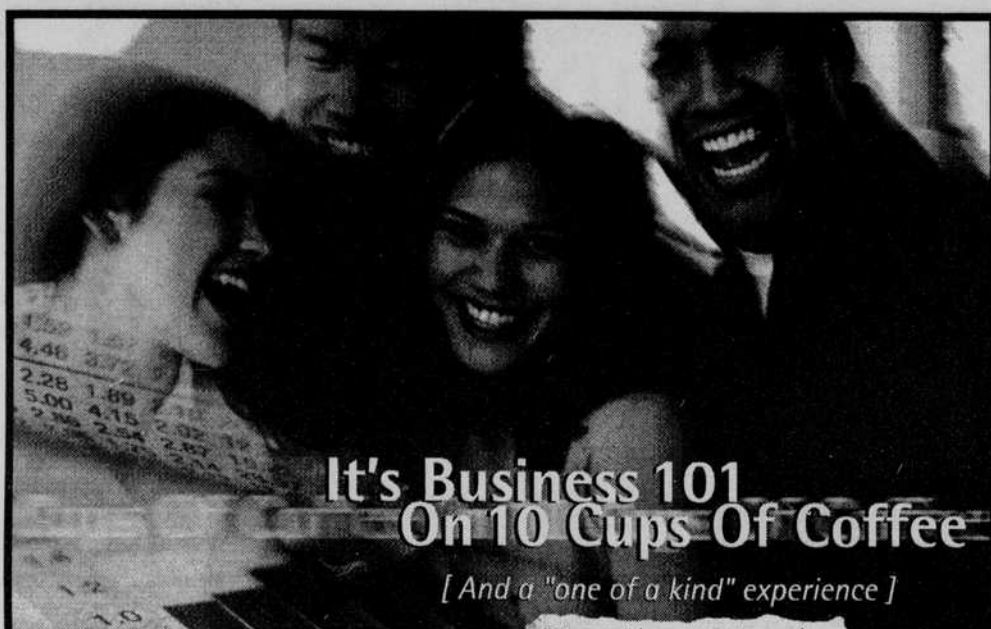




It's Business 101 On 10 Cups Of Coffee

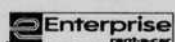
[And a "one of a kind" experience]

Internships at Enterprise

Enterprise Rent-A-Car would like to thank the following summer interns for their boundless energy, enthusiasm and efforts.

Annie Amspoker	Matt Kemper
Ana Burlacu	Lenore Matthew
Keith Callahan	Matt O'Brien
Kristy Cottrell	Shauna Plourd
Chelsea Huyck	Brittany Sasser

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RUNNING COLORS



DANIELLE HICKEY | PHOTO EDITOR

Legendary Hayward Field has been privy to many great moments in Oregon athletic history. Tuesday evening's sunset is a prime example of how this historical site enshrines feats of nature as well.

Spacecraft returns images from one of Saturn's moons

Cassini, a \$3.3 billion spacecraft, reaches its closest approach to Titan since it began orbiting in June

BY JOHN ANTCHAK
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PASADENA, Calif. — The U.S.-European spacecraft Cassini began beaming close-up images of Saturn's giant moon Titan to Earth late Tuesday.

Cassini reached the point of closest approach, 745 miles, at 9:44 a.m. PDT and transmitted to NASA's deep space network antenna in Madrid, Spain, a little under nine hours later.

The first image was a low-resolution scene of part of Titan's disk covered in hydrocarbon haze. "It takes a bit of processing to bring out features," said imaging team leader Carolyn Porco.

There was concern that bad weather in Spain might interfere with some of the night-long data transmissions.

Cassini turned its cameras and instruments toward the cloud-shrouded moon in its closest flyby since it began orbiting Saturn on June 30. Scientists want to see whether Titan has oceans or seas of liquid methane and ethane.

All together, the spacecraft will make 45 flybys of the moon, coming within 600 miles of Titan at times. The spacecraft also carries a probe that will be released on Dec. 24 and plunge into Titan's atmosphere in January, radioing pictures and science data back to Cassini as it descends under a parachute.

Saturn has 33 known moons, including two little ones that were spotted in pictures taken by Cassini in June.

Titan, which is bigger than the planet Mercury, has an atmosphere 1 1/2 times as dense as Earth's and contains organic — meaning carbon-based — compounds. Scientists believe those compounds could be much like those on Earth billions of years ago before life began. Life, however, is unlikely on Titan because it is so cold at minus-289 degrees.

The \$3.3 billion spacecraft's first flyby, on July 2, was at a distance of some 200,000 miles and proved disappointing. Scientists struggled to discern surface features through what was described as an "organic goo," a hydrocarbon haze likened to smog over Los Angeles.

This time, Cassini was programmed to also use its imaging radar to generate topographical maps and determine whether Titan has a liquid or solid surface.

Cassini was launched in 1997 and flew 2.2 billion miles on a round-about route to Saturn. NASA said it has worked flawlessly since slipping through a gap in Saturn's shimmering rings to enter orbit.

The mission was funded by NASA, the European Space Agency and the Italian Space Agency.

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