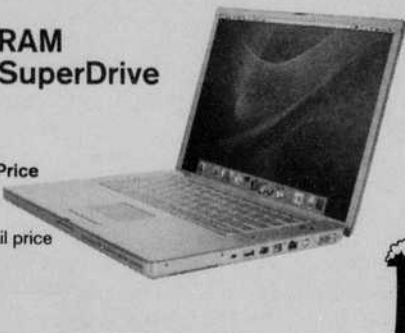




## WINTER 2005 LAPTOP SPECIALS

**LOW PRICE SPECIAL!!**  
PowerBook G4  
1.5GHz 512MB-RAM  
80GB-HD 15.2" SuperDrive  
AirPort Extreme built-in

**\$2099** Digital Duck Price  
M9422LL/A  
Regular Hi-Ed price \$2,299  
Discounted from \$2,499 retail price



**iBOOK LOW PRICE SPECIAL!**  
iBook G4 1GHz  
256MB-RAM 30GB-HD  
12.1" Combo Special  
AirPort Extreme Ready

**\$649** Digital Duck Price  
M9426LL/A

**CAMERA SPECIAL!!**  
PowerBook G4  
1.5GHz 512MB-RAM  
80GB-HD 15.2" SuperDrive  
AirPort Extreme built-in

**\$2199** Digital Duck Price  
M9422LL/A  
Regular Hi-Ed Price \$2,299  
Retail price \$2,499 (PowerBook)  
+ \$249 + \$14 (Camera+bag) = \$2762  
**WITH A DIMAGE X31**  
Digital Camera 3.1 mega pixel  
3x optical zoom  
WITH a case for the camera  
Digital Duck Price includes ALL.



**iBOOK & BAG SPECIAL!!**  
iBook G4 1.2GHz  
256MB-RAM 30GB-HD  
12.1" Combo Special  
AirPort Extreme Built-In

**\$899** Digital Duck Price  
M9623LL/A  
INCLUDES CRUMPLER  
"WEE BEE" LAPTOP BAG  
Discounted from \$999 (iBook)  
+ \$84.95 (bag) retail price.



**digital DUCK**  
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON BOOKSTORE

Prices and availability are subject to change without notice.  
While supplies last. 346-4331 [UOBookstore.com](http://UOBookstore.com)

## U.N. finds new nuclear development in Egypt

BY GEORGE JAHN  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

VIENNA, Austria — The U.N. atomic watchdog agency has found evidence of secret nuclear experiments in Egypt that could be used in weapons programs, diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats said that most of the work was carried out in the 1980s and 1990s but said the International Atomic Energy Agency also was looking at evidence suggesting some work was performed as recently as a year ago.

Egypt's government rejected claims it is or has been pursuing a weapons program, saying its nuclear program is for peaceful purposes.

"A few months ago we denied these kinds of claims, and we do so again," Egyptian government spokesman Magdy Rady said. "Nothing about our nuclear program is secret, and there is nothing that is not known to the IAEA."

But one of the diplomats said the Egyptians "tried to produce various components of uranium" without declaring it to the IAEA, as they were bound to under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The products included several pounds of uranium metal and uranium tetrafluoride — a precursor to uranium hexafluoride gas, the diplomat said on condition of anonymity.

Uranium metal can be processed into plutonium, while uranium hexafluoride can be enriched into

weapons-grade uranium — both for use in the core of nuclear warheads.

The diplomat said the Vienna-based IAEA had not yet drawn a conclusion about the scope and purpose of the experiments. But the work appeared to have been sporadic, involved small amounts of material and lacked a particular focus, the diplomat said.

That, he said, indicated that the work was not directly geared toward creating a full-scale program to make nuclear weapons.

The diplomat said Egypt's program was not "cohesive."

"It's not like Iran, where there was a clear plan to produce" uranium hexafluoride, the gas that turns into enriched uranium when spun in centrifuges, he said.

He also warned against comparisons to South Korea, which conducted larger-scale plutonium and uranium experiments in 1982 and 2000 without reporting them to the agency.

Iran, which the United States accuses of having nuclear weapons ambitions, developed a full-fledged uranium enrichment program over nearly two decades of clandestine activity revealed only in mid-2002. Iran says it plans to enrich only to levels used to generate nuclear fuel and not to weapons-grade uranium.

In Vienna, IAEA spokesman Mark Gwozdecky said the agency would not comment on the revelations about Egypt.

Cairo has denied in the past that it

is trying to develop a nuclear weapons program.

The country appeared to turn away from the pursuit of such a program decades ago. The Soviet Union and China reportedly rebuffed its requests for nuclear arms in the 1960s, and by the 1970s, Egypt gave up the idea of building a plutonium production reactor and reprocessing plant.

"We've seen the reports, and I don't think we have anything to offer at this point except what we've said all along, which is, we expect all nations to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency," White House spokesman Scott McClellan said. "We're sure they will look into this matter, and I would just point out that Egypt is a signatory to the non-proliferation treaty."

Egypt runs small-scale nuclear programs for medical and research purposes, and Rady said the IAEA is monitoring that program.

"Nothing about our nuclear program is secret and there is nothing that is not known to the IAEA," he said. "We don't have a secret program for energy. All our program is known."

Plans were floated as recently as 2002 to build the country's first nuclear power reactor. But no construction date has been announced, and the pro-government Al-Ahram Weekly reported late last year that the plant site, near the coastal town of Al-Dabaa, might be sold to make way for tourism development.

## Governor, his six bodyguards murdered in factious Baghdad

BY NICK WADHAMAS  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BAGHDAD, Iraq — The governor of the Baghdad region, known for cooperating closely with American troops, was assassinated along with six bodyguards as he drove to work Tuesday in yet another bloody day of insurgent attacks that exposed grave security flaws in Iraq with elections less than a month away.

Other assaults Tuesday killed five American troops as well as 10 Iraqi commandos, bringing the death toll in the last three days to more than 70. Despite the violence, which U.S. troops and Iraqi security forces have been helpless to prevent, American and Iraqi leaders insist the Jan. 30 vote will go forward.

White House spokesman Scott McClellan acknowledged security "challenges" in Iraq but said the election timetable would not be changed.

"For much of the country, the situation is secure enough to move forward on holding elections," McClellan said. "There are a few areas that we're continuing to work to improve the security situation, so those areas will be able to have as full a participation as possible in elections."

While it's true that many areas of Iraq are calm, there are vast regions, including the capital, that are extremely dangerous. In places like Fallujah, which was bombed to ruins in a U.S.-led campaign in November, and the northern city of Mosul, there has been little headway in preparing for the vote.

The attacks have prompted Sunni Arab clerics to call for a boycott, and Iraq's largest Sunni political party announced it was pulling out of the race because of poor security.

The country's Shiites, many of whom are in the government, want to take power, but they also want the Sunnis to participate in the vote. A low turnout because of the fear of violence or a Sunni boycott could undermine the legitimacy of the country's first free elections since the overthrow of the monarchy in 1958.

McClellan confirmed that President Bush spoke with interim Prime Minister Ayad Allawi on Monday, but said they did not discuss postponing the vote. They focused on "some of the ongoing challenges as Iraq moves forward toward a free, democratic and peaceful future," he said.

Several Iraqi leaders, including the defense minister and the ambassador to the United Nations, have suggested a delay as a way to get Sunnis to take part, but other officials support Allawi and want the vote to be held on time.

"So far, there is no postponement ... of the elections, and they will be held on Jan. 30," Foreign Minister Hoshiyar Zebari told reporters. He acknowledged the vote will "take place under very difficult circumstances, which will be a big challenge for all Iraqis and their government."

Those challenges were made clear yet again Tuesday.

The militant group of Jordanian terrorist Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, Al-Qaida in Iraq, claimed responsibility for killing Gov. Ali al-Haidari and his bodyguards, according to a statement posted on a Web site known for carrying such claims.

"We tell every traitor and supporter of the Jews and Christians that this is your fate," the statement said. Its authenticity could not immediately be verified.

Al-Haidari's three-vehicle convoy

was passing through Baghdad's northern neighborhood of Hurriyah when gunmen opened fire, said the chief of his security detail, who asked to be identified only as Maj. Mazen.

"They came from different directions and opened fire at us," Mazen said, reached on al-Haidari's cell phone.

Al-Haidari was the target of an assassination attempt last year that killed two of his bodyguards. He is the highest-ranking Iraqi official killed since the former president of the now defunct Governing Council — Abdel-Zahraa Othman, better known as Izzadine Saleem — was assassinated in May.

Al-Haidari worked closely with the U.S.-led multinational forces on rebuilding the capital. In an interview published Tuesday in al-Mutammar newspaper, he said infrastructure in Baghdad was improving because of cooperation between his office and the troops.

In Thailand, Secretary of State Colin Powell said he was saddened by al-Haidari's death.

"It once again shows that there are these murderers and terrorists, former regime elements in Iraq, who don't want to see elections," Powell said. "They want to go back to the tyranny of Saddam Hussein's regime, and that's not going to happen."

In the American deaths, a roadside bomb killed three U.S. soldiers in Baghdad, and a soldier and a Marine were killed in other attacks outside the capital, the U.S. military said.

The three soldiers killed in the capital were with Task Force Baghdad, and two soldiers were wounded in the attack, the military said.