

DIRTY APES



BY R. DELUNA

ZEY

Continued from Page 1

investigation committee] actually suggested firing her," Boies said. "But in my opinion — and in the opinion of many others — there was no other conclusion that they could come to other than to see that she had committed plagiarism."
No announcement has yet

been made as to whether benefits or compensation will be given to Prechel, but Boies said he expects some response from the U.S. Justice Dept. in the next few weeks. Prechel declined comment, stating that he was involved in a lawsuit with legal proceedings summing up that suit should also be completed this week.

BUILDING

Continued from Page 1

Pavilion, but none have been found to be unstable so far. "There is no danger there as there was with the Special Services building, but next week we will look into the possibility of putting measuring gages

on several buildings." "Back when this building was put up, they didn't realize the expansive nature of the Sippial said. "But we have learned the last 85 years — we've built up buildings with steel reinforcement that allows for the movement of the soil."

MEXICANS

Continued from Page 1

task force, which hopes to have recommendations for the two presidents by September, when Fox visits Bush in Washington. Ashcroft is meeting with Mexican officials in California and Arizona later this month to discuss border issues. He and Powell also will meet with their Mexican counterparts in early August. The preliminary report will be presented to Bush as Fox completes a five-day visit to the United States this week. On Monday, Fox planned to meet in Detroit with auto executives

and union officials. Sen. John McCain said he would back the amnesty move now under consideration. "I believe that these are living here, and it's a recognition of reality. They're living here," he said. "Meet the Press." But Sen. Trent Lott sounded a more cautious note. "Just to summarize, we have 3 million people of them that got here and have violated the law, they're here — I'd want to be sure we do this carefully," he said. "Fox News Sunday

Missile defense test successful

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Pentagon's successful missile defense test bolsters President Bush's hopes for building at least a rudimentary defense against ballistic missile attack on the United States and its allies by 2004.

The destruction of a mock warhead in space by a missile interceptor launched from Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Islands was an important step for the Pentagon's missile de-

fense effort, but must be followed by more successes in more frequent and more realistic tests, officials said.

The success late Saturday night followed two dramatic test failures during the Clinton administration.

"This test is just one on a journey, one stop on a journey," said Air Force Lt. Gen. Ronald Kadish, head of the Pentagon's missile defense programs. He held a news conference at the

Pentagon less than an hour after the collision of the interceptor and its target created a huge white flash in space.

"We will press on to the next test," he said.

That test, scheduled for October, may include some additional complexities, such as extra decoys aboard the target missile. In Saturday's test, just one decoy was used.

A White House spokeswoman said the president was pleased with the result.

Russia, however, renewed its warning that Bush's missile defense plans will hurt global security rather than boosting it by threatening the structure of nuclear disarmament treaties.

Bush and Russian President Vladimir Putin are expected to discuss missile defense and existing arms control pacts when they meet this coming weekend in Italy at a gathering of leaders of the world's industrial powers.

The successful intercept provides a political boost for a project that some congressional Democrats believe risks upsetting relations with Russia and China, and has the potential to create a new arms race.

"They hit a bullet with a bullet, and it does work. We can develop that capability," said Sen. Trent Lott, R-Miss., on "Fox News Sunday."

One skeptic, Sen. Joseph Biden, chairman of the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee, congratulated the military while cautioning that "it's not a real world test yet. And we have a long way to go, and we should continue to pursue it."

Bush has asked Congress for \$8.3 billion to finance missile defense research and testing in 2002, a \$3 billion increase over this year. Saturday's test cost about \$100 million, Kadish said.

"We should put this right at the top of the agenda," Lott said.

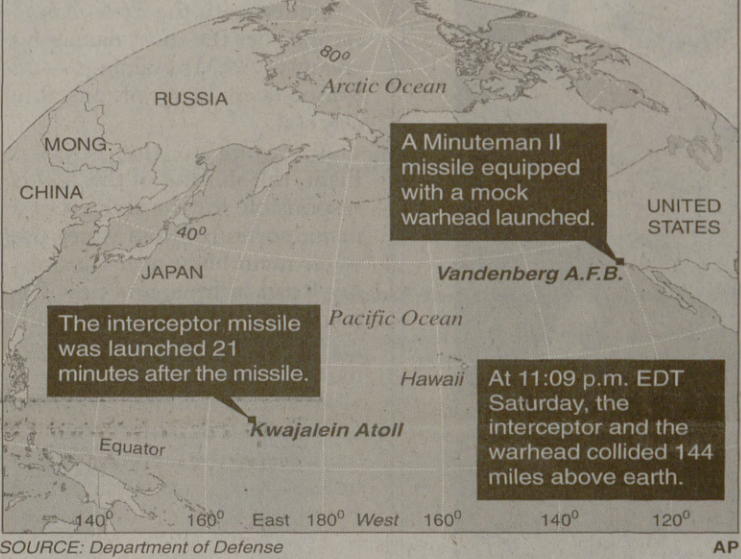
Biden, D-Del., was more cautious. "We don't know what his program is yet," he said on Fox. Asked if the spending request was worthwhile, Biden responded: "It depends on what he's going to use it for. The answer is maybe."

The intercept was the Bush administration's first test of the "hit-to-kill" technology it hopes will become a key element of a missile defense network. Of three previous tests in 1999 and 2000, two failed and one succeeded.

The administration also is exploring the feasibility of other missile defense weaponry, including an airborne laser, ship-based missile interceptors and space-based weapons. The system tested Saturday, using a land-based interceptor to hit the target during the mid-course of its flight, is the most technically advanced.

Missile defense test hits target

The Pentagon successfully conducted a missile defense test late Saturday in what is an important milestone in the Bush administration's quest to build a system to defend the nation and its allies against ballistic missile attacks. More frequent and realistic tests will follow, officials said.



SOURCE: Department of Defense AP

Scientists discuss global warming

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Ever since global warming became an issue, scientists have been grappling with a blizzard of new data, feeding them into computer models, trying to frame the planet's present course and to project its future.

New facts — and new questions — will be at hand for politicians and policy-makers gathering Monday in Bonn, Germany, for a new round of negotiations on controlling the greenhouse gases blamed for the gradual warming of the Earth.

Among the research: Measurements collected since Cold War submarines prowled under the Arctic ice show the ice cap is getting thinner year by year. Is it global warming or a natural cycle — or both?

In the Himalayas, the Andes and other middle latitude mountains, glaciers are receding, while others in high latitudes like Scandinavia are expanding.

In the coming decades, parts of the Earth will get less rain, while some will get more. What does this mean for food production, fresh water supplies, population shifts?

As temperatures climb, the earth's cloud cover will grow and reflect more sunlight, cooling in some places but perhaps warming others. No one is sure what effect this will have on the ground.

Last week, at a conference of 1,500 scientists in Amsterdam, only a few basic assumptions were universally accepted: The

Earth is indeed getting warmer because of human activity; the warming already has begun to change our lives and the trend will increase; we ought to do something about it.

"The problem of global change is real, and it is more serious than is currently perceived politically," said Berrien Moore III, a key member of the U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

The Amsterdam conference coincided with the publication of the panel's full

"The problem of global change is real, and it is more serious than is currently perceived politically."

— Berrien Moore III
U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

3,000-page report documenting evidence that the Earth is warming faster now than at any time in the previous 1,000 years and that the concentration of carbon dioxide in the air is higher than it has been in the last 400,000 years.

The primary manmade factor in global warming, scientists say, is greenhouse gases — especially carbon dioxide from cars, fac-

ories and power stations. That thickening blanket of heat-trapping gases has already raised ground temperatures by 1.1 degree over the last 100 years, they say, and in the next 100, the global thermometer could rise 6 more degrees.

Four years ago at a U.N. conference in Japan, governments agreed on a document called the Kyoto Protocol outlining targets and timetables for industrialized countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. It required an average 5.2 percent reduction from 1990 levels, to be achieved over a five-year period ending in 2012.

Further negotiations on how to reach those targets have become embroiled in contention, pitting the United States against its European allies, and poor nations against the rich.

Talks in The Hague, Netherlands, in November broke down over how to credit countries for managing forests and farms that absorb carbon dioxide from the air, in so-called "sinks." The U.S. delegation wanted broad leeway, while the Europeans saw sinks as ploy to avoid forcing American industry to clean up its act.

Since then, the change of administrations in Washington has made prospects for an agreement in Bonn even dimmer. In March, President Bush renounced the U.S. commitment to Kyoto Protocol, calling it a flawed plan that would harm the U.S. economy.

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Jeff Kempf, Editor in Chief

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Monday, July 16, 2001

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