States split on Microsoft deal

OTORCYCL WASHINGTON (AP) ed Microsoft for antitrust vioons splintered Tuesday, with ttle the case and the others ermined to go to trial.

Six states expressed support the proposed settlement uck last week between the stice Department and software int to end the landmark propoly case, and at least six hers successfully negotiated w concessions with Microsoft at moved them closer to a deal. Those changes broadened sclosures Microsoft must ake to rivals about the operaon of its powerful server softre. By adding the phrase "or Internet" to one section, wyers for the states explicitly quired Microsoft to reveal chnical details about servers her than just those used for fice networks. That slight ange could broaden the settleent to cover Microsoft's future siness strategies of providing

ternet services The states also negotiated to stablish a separate oversight mmittee, so the states can nsure compliance.

Philip Beck, a Dept. of stice lawyer, described the w provisions as "clarifications, ot substantial changes" and sugsted the federal government ould not object.

After all-night negotiations, coalition of 18 states that Microsoft hinted it was finished negotiating and was willing to continue the fight in court with many as two-thirds poised to those states that do not sign the settlement.

'Microsoft believes the settlement process has come to an end," attorney John Warden told the judge. "The issues in this case have been beaten to death, and they have been beaten to death by people who are worn out.'

Without agreement of all the states, the judge hinted, she may let disgruntled states continue the lawsuit even as she weighs whether to approve the settlement with the others.

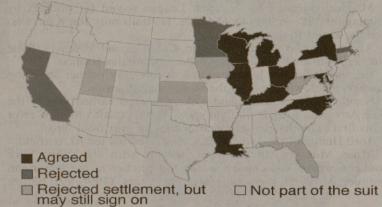
Eric Green, the mediator, said attorneys general in some states remained very troubled despite the additional provisions sought by their colleagues. He did not identify them.

Other states indicated they would sign the settlement as the Justice Department negotiated it. Connecticut, Iowa, California Massachusetts believed to be pressing to continue fighting in court.

In talks Monday that carried into the early hours of the mornand resumed before Tuesday's hearing, several states sought new provisions from Microsoft in a side agreement.

New York, which organized other states against Microsoft early in the case, sought addiSplit decision

The attorneys general for 18 states and the District of Columbia involved in the antitrust suit against Microsoft Corp. decided Tuesday whether to accept the settlement proposed by the company and the Justice Department.



SOURCE: Associated Press

tional sanctions in private negotiations with the company Monday but was rebuffed, according to people close to those talks.

The settlement already negotiated between Microsoft and the Justice Department requires the company to provide technical details to help rivals make products compatible with its monopoly Windows operating system and to give an oversight panel full access to its books and plans for five years.

But critics portray the 21page agreement as rife with loopholes, such as one clause that permits Microsoft to ask consumers whether they want to restore after 14 days any changes made to Windows by computer makers.

It also allows Microsoft to maintain the secrecy of any technical details of its anti-piracy, security, anti-virus or encryption technology. In the changes negotiated by states, the government also sought to narrow cases in which Microsoft could shield that information.

Study: Insects altered by global warming

my mosquito that lives in the ner plant is evolving in sponse to global warming, researchers report.

In a study appearing esday in the Proceedings of he National Academy of sciences, researchers at the niversity of Oregon in gene found that global arming is leading the pitcher plant mosquito, a tiny, fragile ecies that seldom bothers ople, to delay when it reeds and develops.

The pitcher plant mosquito not considered a pest. But perts say the study suggests at global warming also could lead to genetic changes troublesome insects.

William E. Bradshaw of LTY SHOPP regon, the first author of udy, said the pitcher plant osquito bases its lifestyle on e length of day. When days ow shorter, it is genetically togrammed to hibernate and ttles in to spend the winter omfortably protected inside pitcher plant, he said.

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However, a subgroup withthe pitcher plant mosquito opulation has slightly differt genes that cause them to velop and reproduce later nto the season. Global warm-

ing, by causing a longer growing season, favors this subgroup, Bradshaw said.

"The temperature changes caused by global warming are increasing the length of the season in which the animal can grow, develop and repro-

... it shows the genetic population of the mosquito was modified by global warming. This suggests that this type of genetic adaptation could happen in other species also.

> — Marina Caillaud genetic researcher

duce," he said. "As a result, animals that reproduce later in the season have a greater opportunity to leave their genes in the population."

As a result, global warming allows those mosquitos to dominate others, Bradshaw said.

The pitcher plant mosquito, which lives mostly on nectar, is found in eastern North America, from Canada to Florida. Along its southern range, it is found as far west as

Mississippi. It is the southern type of pitcher plant mosquito that is adapted to a longer growing season, Bradshaw said. The study showed that this southern adaptation, favored by the warming, is

now moving north. In laboratory experiments, the Oregon researchers showed that this genetic adaptation can come to dominate a mosquito population in as little as five years.

"This is an important finding because it shows the genetic population of the mosquito was modified by global warming," said Marina Caillaud, a Cornell University genetic researcher who commented on Bradshaw's paper.

"This suggests that this type of genetic adaptation could happen in other species also."

For instance, she said, other mosquitoes that are pests to humans might adapt so that the troublesome mosquito season could grow longer and expand further north.

shine across American skies

(AP) - The aurora borealis appeared with rare intensity in skies across the country, treating onlookers as far south as California and Georgia to a shimmering display of red and green lights.

as the Northern Lights, are rarely seen south of Canada and Alaska.

charged particles blowing away from the sun, called solar wind, interact with the Earth's magnetic field. The lights are produced as the particles strike different gases in the atmosphere.

A large solar flare on Sunday likely caused the lights to be visible farther south than usual, said Brian Murphy, director of Butler University's Holcomb Observatory in Indianapolis. Clear skies and dry air also created ideal conditions.

"There was this huge red streak through the northern sky," Murphy said. "I'd never seen an aurora like that before.

The color of the aurora depends upon what type of molecule is struck by the particles and at what atmospheric level. Oxygen about 60 miles up produces a green color. Higher-level oxygen produces the rare all-red auroras, while ionized nitrogen produces blue light and neutral nitrogen glows purplish-red at the edges of the aurora.

On the Website spaceweather.com, photographers from California, Alaska, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Idaho, New Jersey and Georgia posted their pictures.

Northern lights

1-800-2COUNCIL www.counciltravel.com The ghostly streaks, better known

The Northern Lights occur when

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Society of Women Engineers General Meeting

When: Wed., November 7th Time: 6:45 p.m. Where: RICH 114

Speaker: Susan Keller

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If you cancel your contract for the Spring Semester of 2002 you will be responsible for 50% of the Spring Rent and you will forfeit the deposit.

