By SETH SUTEL

NEW YORK — There has run out for the debt clock.

For more than a decade, the grim electronic sign atop a building near Times Square has chronicled the national debt for more than a decade. If the government keeps on borrowing at the current rate, the clock will go dark on Sept. 7, the birthday of the man who invented the National Debt Clock.

Debt Clock will go dark on Sept. 7, the birthday of the man who invented it.

The sign was just one facet of the story Durst's campaign to publicize the national debt. For more than a decade, the Durst Office

"It was put up to focus attention on the mounting national debt," said Durst's son, Douglas Durst, who now runs the family real estate business.

Durst was just one of the 1,000+ supporters who signed up to the National Debt Clock, which is listed on the Treasury Department's Web site.

"We hope that the debt clock will serve as a reminder to Americans," said Durst.

Durst put up the sign in 1989. The sign was not in use at the time of the current debt crisis since that time. It was turned off for a few days in the 1990s, but it never turned off and it displayed the actual debt.

Durst is in the process of building a new debt clock in New York City, which will be unveiled in 2020.

World's apes vanishing at alarming rate

By JOSEPH B. VERRENGIA

AP Science Writer

LIKE IT: The world's great ape species are vanishing at an alarming rate. In some areas, the great apes are being wiped out at a faster rate than any other non-human species in the world.

At an urgent meeting this week of an international group of 100 scientists, conservationists warned that the world's great apes are at risk of extinction. They called for immediate action to save the apes from extinction.

More than 100 scientists, including experts in primatology and great ape conservation, attended the meeting to discuss the future of the great apes.

"We are at a critical juncture in time, and time is running out," said Dr. Jane Goodall, the world's foremost expert on chimpanzees.

Experts say that the great apes are facing a number of threats, including habitat loss, hunting, and climate change. The great apes are living in some of the most biologically diverse regions in the world, but these regions are also some of the most vulnerable to human activities.

"The great apes are one of the most important species on Earth," said Dr. Goodall.

A recent study by the World Wildlife Fund found that the great apes are facing a 90% risk of extinction in the next 50 years.

The study also found that the great apes are facing a 90% risk of extinction in the next 50 years.

People on Sixth Avenue pass the National Debt Clock near the corner of 42nd Street in New York on May 11. The clock has displayed the national debt for more than a decade. If the government keeps on borrowing at the current rate, the clock will go dark on Sept. 7.

"We're in a staring match," Durst said in a light-hearted moment. "It's the revenge of the little guy."

"The apes are in a very serious situation," said Dr. Goodall. "They are taking what they believe is theirs and no conservationist is going to stop them."

As of now, there are only 2,500 chimpanzees left in the wild. Most of the chimpanzees are living in small, isolated groups in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is one of the most densely populated countries in Africa. The country is home to an estimated 80 million people, and it is estimated that half of the country's forests have been cleared for agriculture and logging.

"We need to do more to protect the great apes," said Dr. Goodall. "They are in crisis, and we need to act now to save them."