

NEWS IN BRIEF

● **FOGARTY INTERNATIONAL CENTER:** Funds for the John E. Fogarty International Center for Advanced Study in the Health Sciences have been appropriated. The center, which will be directed by Milo D. Leavitt, Jr., former director of the National Institutes of Health Office of Program Planning, will house an international conference and seminar program, a scholars-in-residence program, a foreign visitor center, and an international fellowship and exchange program. Named for the late Rhode Island Congressman John E. Fogarty who had long supported plans for the creation of an international health sciences study center, it will cost about \$3 million and operate within existing NIH facilities until its construction is completed in 1972.

● **UNIFORM STANDARDS:** The National Bureau of Standards is supervising replacement of state weight and measure standards to improve measurement accuracy throughout the nation. Uniformity of measurement began in 1836 when the federal government was authorized by Congress to supply each state with a uniform standard of weights and measures. The new sets, which will be provided to about 10 states per year until all state standards have been modernized, will cost the federal government about \$70,000 each.

● **NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD:** Philip Handler, Duke University biochemist, has been reelected to a second 2-year term as chairman of the National Science Board, the 24-member policy-making body of the National Science Foundation. Also elected to the board's five-member executive committee are E. R. Piore, vice president of IBM, and Harvey Brooks of Harvard. They join committee members Robert Morison, of Cornell, and Leland J. Haworth, director of NSF.

● **HARVARD SCIENCE CENTER:** Harvard University President Nathan M. Pusey has announced plans for a new Science Center for undergraduate and graduate research and instruction. The new building, financed by an anonymous alumnus gift of more than \$12 million, is the largest item in a \$48.7 million program for developing science facilities at Harvard.

● **BUBONIC PLAGUE:** Colorado Department of Health officials have announced that recent tests reveal that 11 dead squirrels found in the Denver area all showed positive signs of bubonic plague. State and city officials are on the alert for further signs of the disease.

● **EDUCATION ASSESSMENT:** A major federal grant, totaling \$370,000, has been given to the Committee on Assessing the Progress of Education (CAPE) by the Office of Education. CAPE, begun in 1964, has been supported in the past largely by the Carnegie Corporation and the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which together have contributed about \$2 million to the project. The new federal grant will enable CAPE to continue plans for gathering census-like data on educational attainment, which may be used to judge the nation's educational system, levels of performance, and testing standards. The actual assessment, which will begin its first phase in 1969, will assess science, writing ability, and citizenship; it will take into consideration geographical location, socioeconomic status, sex, and urban-rural environmental factors.

● **NEW PUBLICATIONS:** The Society for the Experimental Analysis of Behavior has announced the publication of a new quarterly entitled the *Journal of Applied Behavioral Analysis*. Subscriptions for individuals may be obtained for \$8 from Mrs. Mary Louise Sherman, Department of Human Development, University of Kansas, Lawrence 66044.

A new compilation of some 125,000 scientists and engineers, the *International Directory of Research and Development Scientists*, will be available next month for \$60. An introductory offer of \$47.50 is now in effect. For copies, write Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106.

Government Patent Policy, an annual report by the Federal Council for Science and Technology, contains pertinent regulations regarding invention rights arising from government-sponsored research. Copies may be obtained for 25¢ from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

perior tributaries in the spring of 1966, and appears enormously successful. Several million young salmon, mostly cohos but also Chinook salmon (a larger, more slowly maturing fish) in substantial numbers, have now been planted in more than a score of Michigan streams.

As many as a third of the coho planted in Lake Michigan tributaries in 1966 survived and grew to maturity. Those not taken by fishermen were either allowed to complete their spawning run or were captured in weirs by the Conservation Department and stripped of their eggs, or sold for market. The coho also thrived in Lake Superior and, last fall, provided exciting sports fishing there.

However, the Lake Superior coho were much smaller than their brothers in Lake Michigan, and the percentage surviving from the 1966 planting was substantially lower. Chiefly, this is because, in Lake Superior, alewives have not attained the abundance they have in Lake Michigan. The Lake Michigan coho feeds largely on alewives, although some authorities suspect that his diet also includes lake trout, perch, and other desirable species.

Thirty years ago Lake Michigan had a well-balanced and highly productive fishery from which the alewife was totally absent. The lake trout and the burbot (a freshwater fish allied to the cod), both abundant and widely distributed, were the principal predators. Other lake fish included yellow perch and several species of chub, as well as smelt, lake herring, and other forage fish.

This fishery ecology was upset by the alewife and an earlier invader, the sea lamprey. The lamprey, a predator which attaches itself to its victim by means of its sucker-like mouth and feeds on the blood of the host fish, has inhabited Lake Ontario since post-glacial times. The opening, in 1829, of the Welland Canal, which provided a bypass around Niagara Falls, gave the lamprey access to Lake Erie and the upper Great Lakes. By the 1930's the lamprey had reached Lake Huron and Lake Michigan, and by the end of the 1940's it had nearly destroyed the lake trout and other predatory fish of both lakes. In the early 1950's the lamprey became well established in Lake Superior, again having a catastrophic effect on the lake trout and other large fish.

Significantly, the alewife, an anadromous species native to the Atlantic,