appropriate methods and approaches. We agree with many of their arguments and, indeed, addressed several of them as substantive (rather than methodological) challenges in our Policy Forum. More importantly, however, the meeting reported in our Policy Forum catalyzed a process of consultations on science, technology, and sustainability that, over the past year, has engaged more than 300 scientists and technologists from more than 40 countries in locally organized workshops on every continent except Antarctica. These consultations have reviewed the relevance of the core questions and challenges posed in our Policy Forum to the most urgent sustainability problems of specific regions. A synthesis workshop, organized in collaboration with the International Council for Science (ICSU) and the Third World Academy of Sciences in May, sought to integrate these regional perspectives and identify priority measures for harnessing science and technology in support of sustainability. The report of that meeting has been taken forward by ICSU as a contribution to the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Results of this continuing process of revision and elaboration can be found on the Forum on Science and Technology for Sustainability at sustainabilityscience.org. Each of the core questions initially raised in our Policy Forum now has a separate Web page with introductory essays, commentary, links, and resources. Emerging thinking on a number of related issues, including several of those raised by Swart *et al.*, is also addressed. Finally, the Forum supports a growing network of scientists and technologists interested in specific questions of science, technology, and sustainability.

We invite all *Science* readers to peruse these discussions on the Forum, join the network, comment on any or all of the many papers and documents posted, and further the development of the virtual community of sustainability science and technology.

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Does the Sun Know What Day It Is?

I WAS AMUSED BY THE RANDOM SAMPLES item "Sun burp" (12 July, p. 189), in which it is stated, "The sun jumped the gun on Independence Day fireworks, belching out a massive curling cloud of flaming gas more than 30 times Earth's diameter on 1 July." Do you have some unreported evidence that the sun is American? Many countries celebrate their national day with fireworks, and several do so on July 1, including your neighbor to the north. Perhaps the sun is really Canadian, eh?

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Making a Case for Conservation

I THINK IT'S IMPORTANT WHEN SCIENTISTS with the credentials of *Science*'s Editor-in-Chief Donald Kennedy make an effort to portray scientific evidence in terms the public can understand, as he did in his recent Editorial "POTUS and the fish" (26 July, p. 477) about President Bush and daughter Jenna's striped bass capture during a Maine vacation this summer.

I have absolutely no quarrel with Kennedy's comments regarding the extension of species' ranges as a result of climatic change, but I'm not sure the striped bass incident he cites is a case in point. *Morone saxatilis* is a broadly distributed species. Old ichthyology texts list its range from Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico up to the New Brunswick coast of Canada—well within the area of the Bush expedition. In the 1950s, I worked as a mate on a charter boat that fished in huge schools of stripers in Cape Cod (now Massachusetts) Bay, north of the Cape. By the time I began doing research at the Marine Biological Laboratory in Woods Hole in the late 1960s, not only were stripers in decline north of Cape Cod, as Kennedy indicates, but by the late 1980s, only the old salts were able to catch stripers south of the Cape, and then not reliably. The North Atlantic population of *M. saxatilis*, most of which originates in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, had entered a period of steep decline. There were few striped bass anywhere along the Atlantic coast, outside of hatcheries.

President Bush and daughter Jenna catching a striped bass in Maine this summer.

CREDIT: ROBERT F. BUKATY/AP

While I'm not sure if the problem causing the decline was actually ever identified—there were the usual handwringings and accusations of pollution versus overfishing (both likely to blame)—in 1981, a massive striped bass conservation effort was undertaken by the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commis-

sion (ASMFC), which developed and adopted a striped bass management plan involving states from Maine to North Carolina. This effort seems notable to me, not only for its success, but also for the incredible cooperation that was ultimately achieved among several state and local governments, commercial and local fishermen, restaurateurs, and biologists. Instead of global warming, I think it's more likely that the Bushs' catch, especially because the first family was fishing well within the native range of the species, was due to this major conservation effort coupled with a very successful *M. saxatilis* spawn in the Chesapeake Bay several years ago. Indeed, the conservation effort was so successful that the ASMFC declared the Chesapeake Bay stock of Atlantic striped bass, which supports the greatest portion of the Atlantic coastal stock, recovered as of 1 January 1995 (*1*). Still, I hope the lesson will not be lost on the president. Conservation and management of natural resources, along with a helping hand from nature, can work in at least some cases.

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Reference

1. See www.asmfc.org.

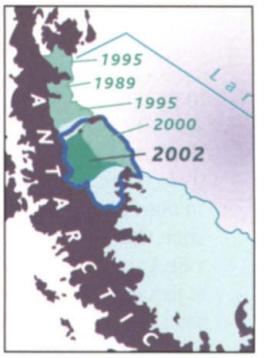
Response

I SHOULD HAVE GIVEN MORE CREDIT TO striped bass conservation, which Pierce properly praises for having boosted populations all along the Atlantic Coast. Henry Bigelow's classic *Fishes of the Gulf of Maine* documents that populations along the Maine coast were relatively low compared with those south of Cape Cod before World War II, but included numbers of Chesapeake and Delaware migrants in "good years." Recent conservation-based improvement in bass reproductive success doubtless contributed to making the Bush fishing trip a success. But the impact of climate change on the distribution of other marine species strongly supports the idea that northward range extension was at work for stripers as well.

DONALD KENNEDY

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

SPECIAL ISSUE ON POLAR SCIENCE: NEWS: "Breaking up is far too easy" by J. Kaiser (30 August, p. 1494). A map of recent ice shelf losses on the Antarctic Peninsula (p. 1495) should have indicated that a portion of the Larsen B shelf is still intact (see map).



NEWS FOCUS: "Protecting the brain while killing pain?" by L. Helmuth (23 Aug., p. 1262). The results of research by Edward Koo, Todd Golde, and colleagues were misrepresented. The drugs rofecoxib and naproxen do not increase the production of β amyloid 42 in cell cultures and animal studies as *Science* reported. The two drugs have no effect on the ratio of β amyloid 42 to other β amyloid species. As the article noted, all experiments showing an effect of nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs on β amyloid production used very high doses.

NEWS OF THE WEEK: "Tough challenges ahead on political and scientific fronts" by J. Cohen (19 July, p. 312). Cohen quoted U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) Tommy Thompson as saying he was the first person in his job who had "had the courage" to attend the international AIDS conference in 12 years. In fact, HHS Secretary Donna Shalala gave a plenary speech at the international AIDS conference held in Vancouver in 1996.