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.

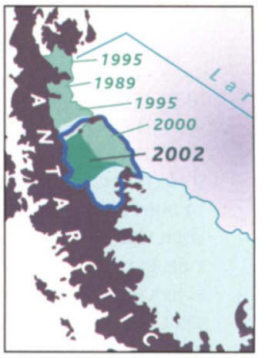
Response

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.