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Cover An emu eggshell discovered in a Pleistocene dune at Lake Eyre, central Australia. The calcite matrix of the shell resists alteration and thus can be dated directly (the one pictured is ~14,000 years old) and preserves a record of the bird's dietary preferences. Analyses of more than 1000 eggshells of emu and another flightless bird (Genyornis newtoni) suggest that human activity, rather than climate, was responsible for extinction of the latter ~50,000 years ago. [Photo: G. H. Miller]

NUMBER 5399





158 Inside Russia's nuclear cities

DEPARTMENTS

NETWATCH 139

THIS WEEK IN

SCIENCE

141

153

171

173

251

	NEWS OF THE WEEK		NEWS FOCUS
150	CHINESE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES: Institutes Reinvent Themselves As Part of Well-Funded Reform	158	RUSSIA: Nuclear Strongholds in Peril U.S. and Russia Join Forces in High- Stakes Job Hunt
	Neuroscience Institute Breaks New Ground		Keeping a Wary Eye on Chornobyl's Unsettled Remains
153	GENETICS: Which Jefferson Was the		Retracing Mayak's Radioactive Cloud
	Father?	165	MATERIALS RESEARCH SOCIETY: Finding
154	CELL BIOLOGY: Immortalized Cells Seem Cancer-Free So Far		Speed on the Smallest Scales Combinatorial Test of Corrosion
▼155 220	ORIGINS OF LIFE: RNA Study Suggests Cool Cradle of Life	167	AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR CELL BIOLOGY: New Findings Point to an Abundance of Cellular Riches
157	PLANETARY SCIENCE: Pluto: The Planet That Never Was	169	PALEOANTHROPOLOGY: Ancient Child Burial Uncovered in Portugal

197 Sea level swings caught during the previous deglaciation SEARCH REPORTS 188 The Generation and Trapping of Solitary Waves over Topography D. Farmer and L. Armi Paleolithic Population Growth Pulses 190 **Evidenced by Small Animal Exploitation** M. C. Stiner, N. D. Munro, T. A. Surovell, E. **SCIENCESCOPE** Tchernov, O. Bar-Yosef 194 **Controlling Charge States of Large Ions** M. Scalf, M. S. Westphall, J. Krause, S. L. **RANDOM SAMPLES** Kaufman, L. M. Smith 197 **Rapid Fluctuations in Sea Level Recorded CONTACT SCIENCE** 205 Pleistocene Extinction of Genyornis at Huon Peninsula During the 182 newtoni: Human Impact on Australian Penultimate Deglaciation T. M. Esat, M. T. Megafauna G. H. Miller, J. W. Magee, B. J. McCulloch, J. Chappell, B. Pillans, A. Omura **NEW PRODUCTS** Johnson, M. L. Fogel, N. A. Spooner, M. T. 202 **Coral Record of Equatorial Sea-Surface** McCulloch, L. K. Ayliffe **Temperatures During the Penultimate** Deglaciation at Huon Peninsula 209 Particle-Stabilized Defect Gel in M. T. McCulloch, A. W. Tudhope, T. M. Esat, G. Cholesteric Liquid Crystals M. Zapotocky,



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L. Ramos, P. Poulin, T. C. Lubensky, D. A.

E. Mortimer, J. Chappell, B. Pillans, A. R.

Chivas, A. Omura

MANA MARCHIEZA & 1

EDITORIAL

Investing in Our Future V. McGovern 173

LETTERS

175 Silver-Tongued Neandertals? P. Lieberman. Yellowstone Fires J. E. Anderson, W. H. Romme, G. Meyer, D. H. Knight, L. Wallace. Otter-Eating Orcas D. L. Garshelis and C. B. Johnson. Response J. A. Estes. Fertility Technique Regulation B. A. DeBuono and C. H. Coleman. Response L. Andrews and N. Elster. Climate Change Prediction W. Broecker

BOOKS ET AL.

- 180 **OCEANOGRAPHY:** Ecological Geography of the Sea A. Longhurst, reviewed by S. L. Smith
- 181 **BIOETHICS:** The Human Use of Animals Case Studies in Ethical Choices F. B. Orlans, T. L. Beauchamp, R. Dresser, D. B. Morton, J. P. Gluck, reviewed by A. R. Morrison

190

A turtle-shell

population



PERSPECTIVES

▼182 205 **PALEONTOLOGY: Debating Extinction** T. F. Flannery

184

fidgeting

229

186

225

v 229

183

The benefits of

- **▼**183 CLIMATE CHANGE: Warm, Warm on the Range J. M. Melillo
- **⊎184** 212 HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY: Beyond Sloth-Physical Activity and Weight Gain E. Ravussin and E. Danforth Jr.
 - NEUROSCIENCE: RNA, Whither Goest Thou? H. Tiedge, F. E. Bloom, D. Richter



- **▼212** 184 **Role of Nonexercise Activity** Thermogenesis in Resistance to Fat Gain in Humans J. A. Levine, N. L. Eberhardt, M. D. lensen
- 215 A Molecular Mechanism for Electrical **Tuning of Cochlear Hair Cells** K. Ramanathan, T. H. Michael, G.-J. Jiang, H. Hiel, P.A. Fuchs
- 217 Female × Male Interactions in Drosophila Sperm Competition A. G. Clark, D. J. Begun, T. Prout
- **▼220** 155 A Nonhyperthermophilic Common Ancestor to Extant Life Forms N. Galtier, N. Tourasse, M. Gouy
- STAT5 Interaction with the T Cell 222 **Receptor Complex and Stimulation of T** Cell Proliferation T. Welte, D. Leitenberg, B. N. Dittel, B. K. al-Ramadi, B. Xie, Y. E. Chin, C. A. Janeway Jr., A. L. M. Bothwell, K. Bottomly, X.-Y. Fu

CD1d-Restricted Immunoglobulin G Formation to GPI-Anchored Antigens Mediated by NKT Cells L. Schofield, M. J. McConville, D. Hansen, A. S. Campbell, B. Fraser-Reid, M. J. Grusby, S. D. Tachado

Grassland Vegetation Changes and Nocturnal Global Warming R. D. Alward, J. K. Detling, D. G. Milchunas

TECHNICAL COMMENTS

Flowers and Insect Evolution B. N. Danforth and J. Ascher; R. S. Anderson. Response B. D. Farrell

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THIS WEEK IN SCIENCE edited by PHIL SZUROMI

CATCHING A WAVE

Solitary waves are common in many lakes and in the Earth's atmosphere and oceans, where they can enhance mixing. The origin of many of the waves, however, is uncertain. Farmer and Armi (p. 188) have used echo soundings and aerial photography to capture the formation and maintenance of these waves in Knight Inlet, British Columbia. Waves form well upstream of a sill in the inlet from instabilities that propagate upstream when the tidal current plunges over the sill and divides into two different flow patterns.

EARLY HUMAN IMPACTS

The interaction between early human populations and animal ecosytems is the subject of two reports. It can be difficult to trace the growth of early human populations. One means is to assess the impact of human predation on ecosystems and faunas. Stiner et al. (p. 190) examined the use of small animals as food by early humans in present-day Italy and Israel. Tortoises and marine shellfish, which are easily caught, were the dominant food until about 40,000 years ago when, increasingly, hares, partridges, and other hard-tocatch small animals were hunted. The size of the remaining tortoises also crashed. These data imply the human populations expanded rapidly then and depleted food resources; additional increases are seen later, after peak glacial times. In the beginning of the Pleistocene, Australia was populated with a wide variety of marsupials and other animals, including large flightless birds. Most of these mediumsized and large animals in Australia, however, became extinct in the last 100,000 years. The cause of this mass extinction—whether a climate change or the impact of humans on the ecosystemhas been uncertain, in large part because the age of the extinctions has been poorly dated. Through a wide variety of dates on bird eggshells and sediments in three diverse localities, Miller et al. (p. 205; see the cover and the Perspective by Flannery) now show that the extinctions of a major bird species happened about 50,000 years ago, when humans first arrived in Australia.

GLACIATION HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF

The most recent deglaciation was marked by sudden reversals in climate, including a marked cool period and pause in the melting of glaciers and sea level rise

known as the Younger Dryas. In a pair of reports, Esat et al. (p. 197) and McCulloch et al. (p. 202) provide some provocative evidence that the previous interglacial began in a similar fashion about 130,000 years ago. They have studied corals on the Huon Peninsula in Papua New Guinea, which have experienced rapid uplift and thus leave a record of previous sea level changes as stranded and cut reefs. Corals in a wave-cut cave seem to record a sudden drop in sea level, by perhaps up to 60 to 80 meters, during the beginning of the previous deglaciation. Oxygen isotope records and strontium-calcium ratios on these corals also indicate that ocean temperatures dropped by several Celsius degrees at this time. This record may be consistent with and help explain the controversial Devil's Hole climate record.

STABILIZED THROUGH DEFECTS Defects often weaken a material, but adding a small amount of solid particles to certain liquid crystalline materials can actually make them stiffer by stabilizing an internal defect network. Zapotocky *et al.* (p. 209) optically imaged defects in a cholesteric liquid



crystal that were formed by rapid cooling. Line defects in the material are connected at nodal points, and these line defects support the material when it placed under tension. The colloidal particles stabilize the nodes and hence the line defects when shear forces are applied.

CONTROLLING CHARGE

One of the main methods for producing charged ions for mass spectrometry of biomolecules, electrospray ionization (ESI), produces highly charged ions. These ions tend to fragment, which yields valuable information for composition analysis, but also produces highly complex spectra that limit the use of ESI for mixture analysis. Scalf *et al.* (p. 194) show how an α -particle source can be used to reduce the charge state of the ions so that spectra can be simplified.

COUNTING CALORIES

Why is it that some people can overeat and, in the absence of obvious exercise, still resist gaining weight? Levine et al. (p. 212; see the Perspective by Ravussin and Danforth) investigated the basis of this inter-individual variability by overfeeding 16 normal weight volunteers for 2 months and carefully monitoring the various components of energy expenditure. The only component that showed enough variability to explain a significant proportion of the variability in body fat gain was nonexercise activity thermogenesis (NEAT), defined as energy expended for fidgeting, maintenance of posture, and other activities of daily living. Thus, failure to increase NEAT after overeating could result in ease of fat gain and predisposition to obesity.

WARMER NIGHTS, ALTERED ECOLOGY

The increases in temperatures due to global warming are not felt uniformly over the diurnal cycle; Generally, nighttime minima have risen more than daytime maxima or average temeratures. The ecological significance of this difference was assessed by Alward et al. (p. 229; see the Perspective by Melillo) using a long-term dataset from a shortgrass steppe ecosystem in Colorado. Several correlations between climate measurements and the abundance and productivity of plant species were identified, including a pronounced decline in the dominant grass, which was negatively correlated with minimum spring temperatures. Other plant species showed gains in abundance, suggesting that the structure and dynamics of the ecosystem may be profoundly altered.

FIGHTING TO THE LAST TO FERTILIZE

When all's fair in love and war, both male and female compete for the reproductive advantage over their fellows. As Clark *et al.* (p. 217) show by analysis of mating in the fruitfly *Drosophila*, the competition is carried on even within the female's reproductive tract, where sperm from different males show different fertilization success CONTINUED ON PAGE 143

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rates. Caused by a complex interaction between the male's and female's genotype, this sort of cryptic selective force may constrain the outcomes of evolution.

COOLER ANCESTORS?

Existing phylogenetic trees place thermophilic organisms (those that live at temperatures near 100°C) at the deepest branch points, suggesting that the most recent common ancestor of eukaryotes, bacteria, and archaebacteria was a thermophile. Galtier et al. (p. 220; see the news story by Vogel), using a nonhomogeneous model of nucleotide substitution, propose that this ancestor actually contained ribosomal RNA (rRNA) of close to 50% G+C content. Because G-C base pairs contain three hydrogen bonds as compared to the two bonds used for A-T pairs, it is thought that a considerably higher G+C content (60 to 65%) would have been needed to stabilize the singlestranded rRNA at high temperatures. Thus, this analysis raises the possibility of a mesophilic (moderate temperature) origin of the most recent common ancestor.

THE STATS ON T CELL ACTIVATION

The STAT (signal transducer and activator of transcription) proteins are activated by phosphorylation in response to various cytokines that bind receptors on the cell surface. Welte et al. (p. 222) report that one such protein, STAT5, can also be activated in response to binding of antigen to the T cell receptor. STAT5 became physically associated with the activated T cell receptor, and subsequent tyrosine phosphorylation of STAT5 apparently required the tyrosine kinase Lck. Expression of a dominant negative mutant of STAT5 inhibited antigen-stimulated proliferation of T cells. Thus, STAT5 appears to be a component of the signaling machinery through which the T cell receptor induces changes in gene transcription and stimulates cell division.

TUNING THE EAR

The hair cells in the inner ear are the place where mechanical vibrations (sound) are coded as electrical signals. The resonant frequency of these hair cells depends on the gating kinetics of calcium-activated potassium (BK) channels. Ramanathan et al. (p. 215) show that the gating kinetics of BK channels can be slowed down by up to a factor of 50 when they are coexpressed with *slo*- β subunits. This additional subunit shows a gradual expression pattern in hair cells of the turtle cochlea. It is therefore possible that this expression gradient is used to electrically tune the hair cells in the inner ear.

SEEING MORE THAN PEPTIDES

When immunologists discuss "antigens," they are generally thinking about pieces of proteins, but natural killer T (NKT) cells take a broader approach toward antigen recognition. Schofield et al. (p. 225) found that the NKT cell induced "help" for antibody production against common surface proteins in the membrane of the Plasmodium or Trypanosoma parasites. The NKT cells recognized the glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) lipid tail that hooks the proteins to the surface. Recognition is through presentation on the nonclassical CD1d protein, which can accommodate such ligands. Thus, a major function of these unusual cells may be in host defense to parasites.

TECHNICAL COMMENT SUMMARIES

Flowers and Insect Evolution

The full text of these comments can be seen at www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/283/5399/143a

B. D. Farrell (24 July, p. 555) reconstructed the phylogeny of the Phytophaga, "the largest and oldest radiation of herbivorous beetles," with the use of DNA sequences and morphological characters. He concluded that the evolutionary success of beetles "seems to have been enabled by the rise of flowering plants."

B. N. Danforth and J. Ascher comment that the diversification of bees also supports the "hypothesis that insect diversity is intimately tied to the rise and diversification of angiosperms in the Cretaceous." R. S. Anderson discusses how a "'key innovation' ... the use of the snout (or rostrum) by adult female weevils in the preparation and excavation of oviposition sites" may have affected the diversity of that beetle family.

In response, Farrell agrees with Danforth and Ascher "that the angiosperm-based explanation for beetle diversity implies an extension to other herbivorous insect groups." He states that the "most serious difficulty" for Anderson's "ovipositional rostrum hypothesis lies in the absence of this structure in the weevil sister group, the Chrysomeloidea," which uses "an array of plant parts similar to that used by weevils."

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We are pleased to announce the fourteenth annual New England Biolabs Molecular Biology Summer Workshops held at Clark Science Center, Smith College, Northampton, MA, USA. Over 1,200 research scientists have attended this intensive program in the past thirteen years.

INTENSIVE BENCH EXPERIENCE:

This intensive, two-week course emphasizes hands-on molecular biology laboratory work. About eight hours each day will be spent working at the bench. All of the work is hands-on; there are no demonstrations.

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Construction and screening of genomic and cDNA libraries, PCR, RT-PCR, PCR subcloning, purification of DNA and RNA, restriction enzyme digestion, gel electrophoresis, construction of recombinant DNA molecules, cloning in plasmid and phage vectors, cloning strategies, bacterial transformation, Southern and Northern transfer and hybridization methods for labeling DNA, DNA sequencing, etc. All of these techniques are woven into a cohesive research project carried out by each participant during the two-week session. Lectures and discussion sessions (at least three hours each day) will deal with all of the above topics and the application of these methods in molecular biology research.

INTENDED FOR BEGINNERS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY:

No previous experience in molecular biology is required or expected. Forty-eight participants per session will be selected from a variety of disciplines and academic backgrounds. Last year's participants included principal investigators, directors of programs, postdoctoral fellows, graduate students, and research assistants. Their fields of research included medicine, biochemistry, ecology, immunology, microbiology, pharmacology, plant biology, genetics, physiology, and others. They came from large universities, small colleges, medical schools, hospitals, industry, and private foundations; 75% came from the USA, and 25% from overseas. With seven instructors, the student to teacher ratio is 7 to 1.

FEE:

\$3200 per participant includes lab manual, use of all equipment and supplies, and room and board (all rooms are singles). Fee includes the use of the libraries, computers and all campus athletic facilities.

APPLICATIONS MUST BE RECEIVED BY March 10, 1999.

Notification of acceptance status will be mailed by March 13, 1999. Late applications will be accepted for our wait list. Payment in full will be due by April 10, 1999. Your application should include a brief C.V. and a one page statement explaining your reasons for taking the course. Please specify the session to which you are applying (1, 2, 3) and indicate one of the other sessions as a second choice. Women and minorities are especially encouraged to apply. For additional information, please visit our web site (http://math.smith.edu/~sawlab/neb.html) or contact us at (413) 247-3004.



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