rate divergence would seem to be more in agreement with Benner *et al.*'s review.

During the Oligocene cooling, rumination or ruminant-like digestion evolved with adative changes in the ribonuclease molecule three times: (i) in the hippopotamus, after its divergence from the ancestor of the cetaceans (whales and so forth), (ii) in an ancestral tylopod (after one ribonuclease duplication), and (iii) in an ancestral ruminant (after two ribonuclease duplications), leading in all three cases to pancreatic ribonucleases that were better adapted to dietary requirements (*3*, *4*). Recently, Zhang *et al.* (*5*) demonstrated very similar adaptations to ruminant-like digestion in ribonuclease structure and function after a duplication in the ancestor of leaf-eating monkeys.

JAAP J. BEINTEMA
Department of Biochemistry, University of Groningen, Nijenborgh 4, 9747 AG Groningen, Netherlands.

References
1. T. M. Jermann, *et al.*, *Nature* **374**, 57 (1995).
2. J. J. Beintema, *et al.*, *Mol. Biol. Evol.* **3**, 262 (1986).
3. R. G. Kleineidam, *et al.*, *J. Mol. Evol.* **48**, 360 (1999).
4. H. J. Breukelman *et al.*, *Eur. J. Biochem.* **268**, 3890 (2001).
5. J. Zhang, *et al.*, *Nature Genet.* **30**, 411 (2002).

Response

IN THE "POSTGENOMIC ERA," STUDENTS RARELY learn that before DNA synthesis (and, therefore, DNA sequencing) became routine, the sequences of proteins were obtained directly from the proteins themselves. Much of this demanding work was directed toward understanding how proteins evolve. Beintema and his co-workers did much of the heavy lifting in this area. Indeed, many current papers in comparative genomics, proteome sequence analysis, and functional annotation are today simply rediscovering what has been known since the 1980s through research enabled (in part) by Beintema's efforts.

As Beintema points out, the great Oligocene cooling had repercussions throughout the biosphere and in many orders of mammals. This included the emergence of ruminant-like digestion in several mammalian lineages, including nonhuman primates.

The human genome also contains a record of adaptation in the Oligocene. Much of the change appears to be focused on the nervous system. This suggests that whereas the ancestor of the ox may have learned to eat grass to survive this global cataclysm, the ancestor of humans became more intelligent. This perhaps prepared humankind to adopt the "generalist" adaptive strategy that became so important during the climatic fluctuations of the Ice Ages, leading to the ascendency of humans as the dominant large animals on the planet today.

STEVEN A. BENNER
Foundation for Applied Molecular Evolution, 1115 NW 4th Street, Gainesville, FL 32601, USA.

Letters to the Editor

Letters (~300 words) discuss material published in *Science* in the previous 6 months or issues of general interest. They can be submitted by e-mail (science_letters@aaas.org), the Web (www.letter2science.org), or regular mail (1200 New York Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20005, USA). Letters are not acknowledged upon receipt, nor are authors generally consulted before publication. Whether published in full or in part, letters are subject to editing for clarity and space.

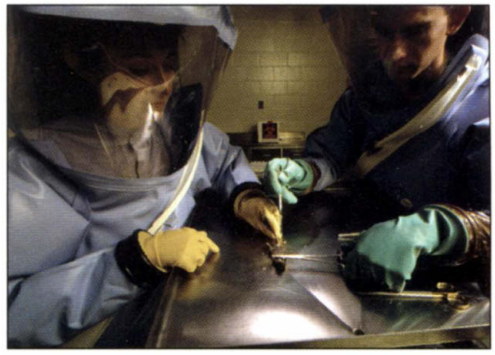
A Soldier's View of the USAMRIID

IN MARTIN ENSERINK'S ARTICLE "ON biowarfare's frontline," (News Focus, 14 June, p. 1954), the detractors of the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID), as well as Enserink, neglect to mention its most crucial and fundamental function, which is the basis for all the actions that seem so inexplicable to civilians. USAMRIID is an organ of the U.S. Army. Its ultimate focus and purpose are to save the lives of soldiers. It is funded by U.S. taxpayers, and it has to answer to the Congress for how it spends that money.

The idea that the managing officers of USAMRIID are obsessed with being promoted is unfair and unreasonable. There is nothing wrong with working for a promotion; civilians do it all the time. If an officer or an enlisted person isn't promoted, they're put out of the Army.

Frequent transfers aren't contrived to annoy civilian co-workers—they're a vital tool to developing a soldier's career. An Army doctor who has spent his entire career working with civilian researchers in Ft. Detrick, Maryland, isn't going to be able to function in a combat environment. He's expected to be able to perform more than his specialty, and the only way to achieve a multifaceted experience is to be transferred to different environments. Combat zones aren't characterized by state-of-the-art hospitals or research labs. Usually, it's a tent or a small building, with only as much light as a diesel generator can muster. Soldiers die in combat zones, and if your only neurologist dies, your podiatrist is going to have to do the neurologist's job. Ultimately, an Army doctor is more than just a doctor—he's also a soldier.

The "ticket punches" that C. J. Peters complains about aren't merely catered tea parties in the general's flower garden—they're advanced courses in combat and warfare. An Army doctor is expected to provide medical care to wounded soldiers, but he's also expected to be able to administer a hospital in a combat zone. That means ensuring that there are enough medical supplies and organizing water, food, fuel, shelter, clothing, ammunition, medical and support personnel, air and ground vehicle support, patient care, and defense of the hospital itself. He also must be capable of moving that hospital at a moment's notice.



USAMRIID researchers at work in a high-containment laboratory.

When the civilian ax-grinders understand that the USAMRIID is an Army facility, perhaps then they will understand why it operates the way it does.

MICHELLE BLANCHARD
U.S. Army, retired, Littlerock, WA. E-mail: WMeadowlark@att.net

CORRECTIONS AND CLARIFICATIONS

REPORTS: "A new skull of early *Homo* from Dmanisi, Georgia" by A. Vekua *et al.* (5 July, p. 85). Captions for two of the panels in Fig. 2 were transposed. Fig. 2D should have been identified as the inferior view, and Fig. 2E should have been identified as the posterior view.

RANDOM SAMPLES: "Biotech boomtowns" (5 July, p. 47). On the map that illustrated the distribution of urban areas in the United States having a major biotechnology industry presence, the marker for the cities of Raleigh and Durham, North Carolina, was erroneously placed within the boundaries of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

REPORTS: "Bmf: a proapoptotic BH3-only protein regulated by interaction with the myosin V actin motor complex, activated by anoikis" by H. Puthalakath *et al.* (7 Sept., 2001, p. 1829). In Fig. 1A, the sequence lables are switched: The sequence for mouse Bmf represents human Bmf, and the sequence for human Bmf represents that for mouse Bmf. The sequences submitted to GenBank are attributed to the correct species. Also, in the supplementary material, there is a single letter error in one of the PCR primers mentioned. The correct sequence for the reverse PCR primer for bmf is 5′CAGAGCTGACAAAGGCAcAG3′.

CREDIT: BRIAN R. WOLFF/IIPI