

The Weekly Newsmagazine of Science

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This Week

- 84 Russian Queens Bee-little Mites' Impact Janet Raloff
- 84 Teens put cultured spin on friendship Bruce Bower
- 85 DNA vaccines for rabies, rotavirus advance Nathan Seppa
- 85 Tiles of DNA assemble with a designer fit Corinna Wu
- 86 Hubble gets multiple views of distant galaxy Ron Cowen
- 86 Ant queens with wrong genes lose heads Susan Milius
- 87 Patton tank marks suggest long recovery Jeffrey Brainard
- Ultracold atoms: New gravity yardstick? Peter Weiss

Articles

88 **Exploring New Worlds**

Scientists puzzle over extrasolar planets Ron Cowen

92 When Worlds Collide

> Why can't conservation scientists and indigenous peoples just get along? Susan Milius

Research Notes

91 Astronomy

Episilon Eridani: An early solar system? Solar craft contacted

91

Why do pigeons get so romantic? Downstream trout swim but can't hide Slime coating counts in love darts

95 Paleontology

Climate did in giant Mongolian mammals Attacking an enigma with engineering

Science & Society 95

Wetlands accounting—all wet? U.N. calls for action on climate change Job jeopardy may imperil health

Departments

- 82 Science News Books
- 83 Letters



Cover: Collaborating for the sake of science with indigenous peoples, such as the Hopi who make kachina dolls, may sound like a great idea, but building working relationships has proved tricky. Page 92 (Hopi kachina by Cecil Calnimptewa, photo by Tom Tallant/ Canyon Country Originals)

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Letters

Garbage-can superiority

Perhaps the protagonists of "Ka-boom!" (SN: 6/6/98, p. 366) should be looking for something more fundamental than fortuitous geometry to explain the superiority of a \$6 garbage can to a \$1.2 million Hydrodyning tank as a vessel for explosive meat tenderization. It might be worth questioning whether water immersion and chemical explosives are truly key to the process or merely carried over from Long's original inspiration.

In the tank, a contained system, only the explosive explodes; everything else experiences compressive or implosive shock waves. But when garbage can containment fails catastrophically, there's a sudden decompression: The can and water explode, and the meat, trying to do likewise, is pulled apart.

I wonder what would happen to a tough cut of meat in a vessel engineered to discorporate totally and instantaneously-but restorably. How much cleaner, cheaper, and simpler it would be to just put such a tank in a containment cage and add only meat.

David Bortin Whittier, Calif.

Sorting through soy
Regarding the article "Soyanara, heart disease" (SN: 5/30/98, p. 348), there is considerable disagreement as to the nature of the active component of soy proteins. We are convinced that isoflavones have little if anything to do with the cholesterol reduction. We have, in fact, evidence that genistein may even raise cholesterol. We have recently uncovered some components of soy protein (that are not isoflavones) that are likely responsible for lowering cholesterol.

Cesare R. Sitori Università Degli Studi di Milano Via Balzaretti, Milano

In the article on soy, there is a seeming inconsistency. The caption says "Ground soy protein is one of the most concentrated sources of isoflavones." However, elsewhere the article states that in a trial, each volunteer was asked to drink a "milkshake" with 25 grams of soy protein and that some of the shakes contained negligible amounts of isoflavones. How can that be if soy protein is a concentrated source of isoflavones?

Richard E. Winkelman Los Altos Hills, Calif.

The only reason that some protein shakes had "negligible" amounts of isoflavones is that these hormonal agents were filtered out by the manufacturer specifically for the experiment—precisely so that effects with and without them could be distinguished from the effects of the protein that they normally accompany. -J. Raloff

Veggie wash

The article "Wash-Resistant Bacteria Taint Foods" (SN: 5/30/98, p. 340) referenced the use of a mixture of vinegar and hydrogen peroxide in a dip to wash vegetables. Since I'm not a grocer or restaurant owner, I probably won't need the commercial product, so would it be possible to find out the ratio of vinegar and hydrogen peroxide used by Sumner and whether the vegetables should be rinsed?

Charles Burdine Austin, Texas

The new commercial dip evolved from Sumner's earlier data showing that spraying foods with off-the-grocery-shelf white vinegar and

Letters continued on p. 94

AUGUST 8, 1998

SCIENCE NEWS, VOL. 154

83