

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Guidelines for HIV in court cases

In many nations it is a crime to infect someone with HIV by intention or non-disclosure. As phylogenetic experts who advise courts worldwide, we are calling for guidelines on how phylogenetics should be used in criminal HIV investigations. The inappropriate use of such evidence in suspected transmission cases can have dire legal and social ramifications.

The scientist's job is not to argue for or against a defendant's guilt: that is a task for lawyers. Phylogenetic investigators should limit themselves to an expert opinion on what information about viral transmission can be deduced from their analysis. This must be derived impartially, for example by blinding the identities of case subjects.

Scientists must explain to courts that phylogenetic analysis cannot 'prove' any particular hypothesis, such as 'person A infected person B'. Rather, results may be compatible with several hypotheses, or support one over another.

An a priori hypothesis should be formulated by different independent epidemiological experts, based on contact possibilities between the purported victim(s) and the defendant, and on any additional contacts or risk factors.

Phylogenetic analysis alone cannot exclude the possibility that HIV was transmitted from A to B through unsampled persons. Although the direction of viral transmission can sometimes be supported, it does not prove direct transmission.

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## PhDs: what's left if science abdicates?

I disagree that we have a glut of scientists with PhDs ([www.nature.com/phdfuture](http://www.nature.com/phdfuture)). The corporate view of PhD numbers in terms of what the market will bear ignores the major problems that only science can solve in the coming century.

The list is long: natural disasters, such as earthquakes and incoming celestial objects; environmental degradation; sustainable energy; famine and violence; untreatable medical conditions; and threats such as antibiotic resistance. If science abdicates, there is nothing else.

The urgency of these problems requires a large cadre of trained individuals to be enlisted to defend our planet. The size of the military is dictated by our defence needs, not the market. In science, by analogy, our global defence needs are soaring.

Spending a few years in the service of science and the greater good, being rewarded with an advanced degree and, for example, going on to teach in high schools is an honourable fix.

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## PhDs: Israel also trains plenty

You contend that few PhDs are trained in the Middle East outside Egypt (*Nature* 472, 276–279; 2011). Israel is a sizeable contributor as well.

In 2008–09, Israel had more than 10,000 students enrolled in doctoral programmes (Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel). This is fewer than Egypt's 35,000 for the same period, but many more per capita.

Given ongoing tensions in the region, the scientific press has a responsibility to report data related to higher education and research transparently and accurately (see also *Nature* 471, 37; 2011).

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## Crop failure signals biodiversity crisis

Crop failures have pushed up food prices globally (*Nature* 472, 169; 2011). Human well-being depends on biodiversity and natural habitats as a source of food. Ironically, the countries harbouring these vital natural assets are also those currently facing the most severe food crises.

A report from the investment bank Nomura ([go.nature.com/pwrlc9](http://go.nature.com/pwrlc9)) introduces a global index for measuring nations' food vulnerability. The most vulnerable depend totally on imported food, and citizens spend more than one-third of their salaries on it.

Of the 35 most vulnerable countries, 15 contain tropical biodiversity hotspots. To produce more food, these countries may lease out their biodiversity-rich land to farm cash crops. Liberia, for example, intends to add 220,000 hectares of oil-palm

plantation ([go.nature.com/xblcjz](http://go.nature.com/xblcjz)) to its existing 1.6 million hectares of agricultural land in the southeast, one of the last strongholds of tropical forest in western Africa.

Vulnerable nations need better cooperation among governments to address the structural causes of imbalances in the international agricultural system; more research into new technologies that incorporate the food-production requirements of the rural poor; and stronger protection of natural systems by linking biodiversity preservation to increased food security.

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## China must reduce fertilizer use too

Environmental damage caused by reactive nitrogen is not just a European problem (*Nature* 472, 159–161; 2011). China must also rein in its overuse of nitrogen fertilizers — which accounts for 40% of global production since 2006 — to balance food-security requirements with the protection of human health and the environment.

Despite China's nitrogen consumption almost doubling between 1990 and 2009, its grain production increased by just 22%. Although the research community widely recognizes the problem of fertilizer overuse, farmers in China continue the practice, which is promoted by some agricultural-extension advisers and by sellers of fertilizer.

Chinese farmers need to be taught how, when and in what quantities fertilizer should be applied. The existing agricultural-extension system must revert to its role of assisting farmers by methods other than promoting fertilizer sales.

control priorities for potential invasive species could be based on easily available data about natural history and evolutionary ecology. We propose four guidelines for identifying such invasives.

An exotic organism may be more likely to invade and cause disruption the greater its rate of reproduction; the greater its dispersal ability; the closer (phylogenetically) its preferred food in its native range is to an abundant taxon in the new range; and the farther away (phylogenetically) its predators and pathogens are in its native range from those in its new range.

For example, the red turpentine beetle (*Dendroctonus valens*) is not particularly disruptive in its native range in North America because it attacks only trees that are already weakened. In China it attacks and kills healthy trees (Z. Yan *et al. Biodivers. Conserv.* **14**, 1735–1760; 2005). The reasons for this beetle's success as an invasive include its high dispersal and reproductive rates, its affinity for Chinese pines closely related to those it feeds on 'at home', and the lack of predators or pathogens phylogenetically similar to ones found in North America.

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## UK cancer genetics gets personal

There is a promising way in which personalized medicine can be incorporated into health-service infrastructure (*Nature* **473**, 253–254; 2011). In the United Kingdom, the charity Cancer Research UK is leading a partnership with AstraZeneca, Pfizer and the government's Technology Strategy Board to help the National Health Service to adopt a consistent approach to

genetic testing for targeted cancer therapies, and to promote further research into personalized treatment.

The first phase will run from 2011 to 2013 and cost £5.5 million (US\$8.8 million). The programme will model the processes required for routine testing of tumour molecular characteristics and for secure storage and retrieval of molecular and clinical data for research. It will involve seven Experimental Cancer Medicine Centres and 9,000 patients with one of six tumour types: breast, colorectal, lung, prostate, ovary and metastatic melanoma. Up to 22 mutations will be tested, with the aim of harmonizing practices across the centres and labs.

The second phase will establish a molecular diagnostics service to deliver high-quality, standardized tests for patients nationwide and to obtain routine consent for the collection, storage and research use of data on genetics, treatments and outcomes. The long-term strategy includes the flexibility to accommodate new technologies, other cancer types and other disease areas.

Cancer Research UK is in discussion with similar initiatives in the United States, France, Australia and elsewhere to exchange information on mistakes and successes.

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## Nuclear winter was and is debatable

Alan Robock's contention that there has been no real scientific debate about the 'nuclear winter' concept is itself debatable (*Nature* **473**, 275–276; 2011).

This potential climate disaster, popularized in *Science* in 1983, rested on the output of a one-dimensional model that was later shown to overestimate the smoke a nuclear holocaust might engender. More refined estimates, combined with advanced three-dimensional models (see go.nature.com/kss8te), have dramatically

reduced the extent and severity of the projected cooling.

Despite this, Carl Sagan, who co-authored the 1983 *Science* paper, went so far as to posit "the extinction of *Homo sapiens*" (C. Sagan *Foreign Affairs* **63**, 75–77; 1984). Some regarded this apocalyptic prediction as an exercise in mythology. George Rathjens of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology protested: "Nuclear winter is the worst example of the misrepresentation of science to the public in my memory," (see go.nature.com/yujz84) and climatologist Kerry Emanuel observed that the subject had "become notorious for its lack of scientific integrity" (*Nature* **319**, 259; 1986).

Robock's single-digit fall in temperature is at odds with the subzero (about  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) continental cooling originally projected for a wide spectrum of nuclear wars. Whereas Sagan predicted darkness at noon from a US–Soviet nuclear conflict, Robock projects global sunlight that is several orders of magnitude brighter for a Pakistan–India conflict — literally the difference between night and day. Since 1983, the projected worst-case cooling has fallen from a Siberian deep freeze spanning 11,000 degree-days Celsius (a measure of the severity of winters) to numbers so unseasonably small as to call the very term 'nuclear winter' into question.

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## All-male line-up yet again

Most prestigious prizes in science that are not set aside for women go primarily or only to men. The eight male 2010 Kavli prizewinners in astrophysics, nanoscience and neuroscience are the most recent examples (see go.nature.com/5xh17n).

The Kavli winners are accomplished and deserve their honours. But the frequency of all-male line-ups, and the number of meritorious women,

indicates that women as a group are disproportionately overlooked. Why?

Gender schemas — cognitive structures that summarize our beliefs about the sexes — portray women primarily as nurturing and communal, and men as capable of independent action and work-oriented (V. Valian *Why So Slow? The Advancement of Women*; MIT Press, 1998). Such schemas mean that women's names are unlikely to come to nominators' minds; if women are considered, they are less likely than men to be perceived as prizeworthy (see also *Nature* **469**, 472; 2011).

Prizes matter in part because young women with scientific abilities and interests are more likely to aim high if they see examples of women receiving top awards. Why stay in a field where you have little chance of recognition? We are squandering the abilities of half the human race.

Prize committees need to learn where, how and why our perceptions give men an edge. Committees also need actively to solicit nominations of women and members of under-represented groups. Few guidelines, including those for the Kavli prize, include such encouragements. It is time to stop this cycle of neglect of outstanding women in science. **Virginia Valian** *Hunter College and CUNY Graduate Center, New York, USA.*  
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### CORRECTIONS

An editing change (T. Leitner *et al. Nature* **473**, 284; 2011) confused the point that phylogenetic experts should formulate an a priori hypothesis based on HIV epidemiological information.

B. Bosquet (*Nature* **474**, 36; 2011) notes that Cameroon's REDD Project Idea Note was prepared with the WWF's full support. *Nature's* headline was not intended to undermine efforts by governmental and non-governmental organizations.