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tsunami approaches, there is concern at the news that the ICG has dropped the idea of one or two countries being responsible for issuing a warning across the region through the network. The ICG was worried that the proposal had "overly controlling connotations", despite a similar system being in use at the Pacific Tsunami Warning Center in Hawaii. Instead, the ICG suggests that the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission should accredit certain nations as 'watch providers' from whom, under bilateral agreements, other nations could obtain details of any events detected. It would then be up to individual nations to decide whether to issue a warning within their own territory. Indonesia, India, Thailand, Malaysia and Australia plan to have their national warning centres in operation before 2009.

Individual nations will be able to enter into bilateral arrangements with as many watch providers as they wish, which means that there will not be a single alert but several voices, depending on how many providers each nation ties up with. "There is going to be chaos," warns K. Radhakrishnan, former director of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services in Hyderabad.

Here, too, India is choosing its own path. It is investing US\$30 million to upgrade its 70 seismic stations, deploying ten deep underwater pressure sensors and installing 50 satellite-linked tide gauges. It plans to have its warning centre running by September 2007 but says it will not subject itself to the ICG's accreditation process. "What India is doing is adequate for the entire Indian Ocean region," says Ramamurthy. "If any country wants to work with us in tandem we have no problem."

K. S. Jayaraman

Nonetheless, Meat and Livestock
Australia, which represents the nation's
livestock industry, has been a keen publicist:
it distributed a booklet on the diet in a
women's magazine. This was noticed by
the publisher Penguin, which then
commissioned the book. Royalties go
to CSIRO nutrition research.

Other scientists are concerned that the evidence behind the diet is weak, and that by putting its name to the book the CSIRO is giving the diet unwarranted credibility. "The CSIRO name unquestionably sells more copies," says Jim Mann, a nutrition expert at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand. "But the hype goes beyond what the research proves."

"The main trial showed no difference in weight loss compared with a conventional diet," points out Patrick Holford, founder of the Institute for Optimum Nutrition based near London, UK. He believes that sticking to such a diet could elevate the risks of breast and prostate cancer, stress the kidneys and adversely affect bone mass.

"I think it is dangerous long-term," he says.

The authors based the diet on several studies, the largest being their own trial of 100 overweight women over 12 weeks (M. Noakes et al. Am. J. Clin. Nutr. 81, 1298–1306; 2005). Half the women were given a high-protein diet and the other half a high-carbohydrate diet. Both diets contained the same number of calories, and both groups of women lost the same amount of weight. But the authors say their recommendations are valid because women with high triglyceride levels — a marker of insulin resistance — shed significantly more weight on the high-protein diet. Participants were also more likely to stick with the high-protein diet.

The CSIRO stands by its decision to commercialize the research. "The CSIRO has always published books on its scientific work and put its name to publications, and this is no exception," says a spokeswoman. "The decision to publish was in response to many consumers asking for further details of the diet."

Carina Dennis

# **ON THE RECORD**

# "I hate being cold."

British swimmer Lewis Pugh has some qualms about attempting a record 1-kilometre swim in the frigid waters of the Southern Ocean

"On a deeper level Barbie has become inanimate...This may go some way towards explaining the violence and torture."

Psychologist Agnes Naim explains how young girls apparently see the ubiquitous plastic doll as a symbol of excess, triggering them to decapitate and maim their Barbies.

Sources: Reuters, The Times

### **SCORECARD**

Pygmy elephants
Miniature pachyderms in
Borneo get some big
attention, in the form of global
positioning system collars that
track their every move through
the rainforest.

Sounds without words
An obscure buzzing
sound present in some
70 African languages, and known
as the labiodental flap, joins the
International Phonetic Alphabet
— the first such addition in
a dozen years.

Army hygiene
Studies of body lice and dental pulp from French soldiers buried in Russia suggest that many in Napoleon's army suffered from louse-borne diseases, including typhus and trench fever.

### **NUMBER CRUNCH**

\$54 is the cost of a 'custom star kit' through one of the many star-registry agencies that advertise buying a star in the name of a loved one — a perfect Christmas gift.

1 million people have signed up.

O is the number of privately purchased star names recognized by the International Astronomical Union, the organization in charge of naming celestial objects.

