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Letters

Not many left

In "Lefties and Longevity: Look Again" (SN: 9/16/89, p.180), it appears researchers have overlooked a rather obvious reason why there are few elderly left-handers. When my lefty father attended grammar school in the 1920s, he was not allowed to learn to write or do anything else left-handed. If he was caught using his left, he was rewarded with a rap on the knuckles. Untold numbers of students fell victim to what was probably superstitious prejudice and ignorance of the psychological effects. Coincidentally perhaps, my father dropped out of school at the age of 9.

Ed Boyle Left-hander Petaluma, Calif.

Regarding the apparent "high relative risks for left-handed males driving motor

vehicles" found by Stanley Coren, I have thought of a couple more questions that could be investigated. Does it make any difference whether the vehicle in question has an automatic or standard gearshift, since the standard gearshift lever is ordinarily on the right side? And would the results be any different in England, where cars are driven on the left side of the road, drivers sit on the right side of the car, and gearshift levers are to the left of the steering wheel?

Sheila Bishop Right-hander Youngstown, Ohio

As a baseball fan, I'm skeptical of any study that seeks a relationship between handedness and longevity among professional ball players. Lefties are a scarce commodity on most teams. This scarcity may result in special treatment and additional medical

attention for lefties, conferring a survival advantage. Alternatively, lefties may be overworked, with the resultant physical and mental stress yielding shorter life spans.

Either way, any differences in longevity between left- and right-handed ball players may have more to do with baseball realities than with human genetics.

Jeff DeTray Right-hander Peterborough, N.H.

There are few professional left-handed shortstops, third basemen or catchers, since it is considered difficult to field and throw from these positions left-handed. Each fielding position has a different role and tends to be filled by players with different physiques and conceivably different life expectancies.

Letters continued on p.270

OCTOBER 21, 1989 259 In an effort to understand how the hoatzin's digestive system influences its lifestyle, Strahl and his co-workers are now comparing the tropical bird with a relative, the guira cuckoo, which munches leaves only part-time and lacks a foregut. "Leaf-eating did not happen overnight," Strahl told SCIENCE NEWS, adding that some fossil evidence indicates the hoatzin may have originated in the Eocene epoch, predating mammal foregut fermenters.

trahl's own history with hoatzins began in the 1960s. Living near the Bronx Zoo and next door to the zoo's director, he had plenty of opportunities to ponder strange animals. As a boy, Strahl read the works of bathysphere inventor William Beebe, who served as the zoo's first curator of birds and who studied the hoatzin in South America during the early years of the century.

By the time Strahl entered graduate school in the late 1970s, he was hooked on birds. He turned to Beebe's 1918 book, Jungle Peace, for help in finding a thesis topic. "The flight of the hoatzin resembles that of an overfed hen," Beebe wrote. "The hoatzin's voice is no more melodious than the cry of a peacock and less sonorous than an alligator's roar. . . . Still, zoologically considered, the hoatzin is probably the most remarkable and interesting bird living on the Earth today."

Inspired by these words, Strahl set out for the hoatzin's South American habitats in 1981 to conduct his thesis research. A study site in Peru would require an arduous canoe trip, he discovered, and though areas of Ecuador and Guyana looked promising, their political climates did not. So Strahl began work at a small research station 150 miles south of Caracas, Venezuela, a region crisscrossed by 2,500 acres of lush forest and twisting rivers—prime nesting areas for hoatzins. Considering the bird's bovine smell, it seems fitting that Strahl's study site lies in the heart of a cattle ranch.

To study the creature further and to educate the public about a bird the Guyanese call "the stinking pheasant," Strahl and Grajal plan to transport 11 hoatzins to the Bronx Zoo this winter for captive breeding. More than 60 years ago, Beebe failed in a similar attempt, but Strahl believes researchers of that era were less familiar with the bird's highly restricted diet. Bringing this storybooklike bird to Beebe's own zoo, Strahl says, "is a dream I've had since 1981."

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Perhaps the longevity study should be based on positions with even distribution of handedness.

The baseball statistics indicate the player's throwing and batting handedness, or his natural handedness. Some young players adopt their older siblings' handedness along with their fielding gloves. A youngster who aspires to play shortstop, third base or catcher will learn to field right-handed.

Batting handedness has an even weaker correlation to natural handedness. Switch hitters are made, not born! Some players choose to bat left-handed because they are two steps closer to first. Now, if we were to study the beer ads to see which hand . . .

Philip J. Levinson Left-hander St. Clair, Mo.

Headaches and zigzags

I hope researchers have noted the striking left-right asymmetry in the artistic renderings displayed in "Images of Pain" (SN: 8/26/89, p.136). All the imagery for pain and disintegration travels down one



side of the head but not the other. Even Sandra Turner's work, the most apparently symmetric, shows striking asymmetry in the neckline of the sufferer's garment as well as in the size of the two skull hemispheres in the

pain ideation above her head.

R. Blu San Francisco, Calif

I very rarely have headaches, but I have had the "apparition of sparkling zigzag bits of light," which you describe as common among migraine sufferers. Perhaps my observations will be of interest to researchers.

The phenomenon occurs maybe six times a year at irregular intervals, with no concurrent discomfort. I have never had one together with a headache. It seems to occur mostly after I have looked into a bright light or a brightly illuminated surface. The first occurred when I was a little over 50 years old.

The apparition begins with a bright zigzag figure of small size in the central area of the visual field. The zigzag then gradually increases in size in all directions, eventually coming close to the outer edge of the field of vision. Finally, it seems to disappear beyond that edge. The total duration is about 15 minutes. During that time, I can continue to read, but I must at times move my head or eyes to see better into spots where the bright zigzag interferes with vision. The apparition persists if I close one or both eyes.

I mentioned it once to my optometrist (I wear glasses for moderate nearsightedness, with slight astigmatism), and he felt, as I do, that it has to do with the brain rather than the

Walter H. Oettinger South Royalton, Vt.

Your Aug. 26 cover gave me a headache!

Mrs. C. Sneller
Carlsbad, Calif.

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