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#### This Week

116 Southern California: Dearth of Quakes? A new breadth to estrogen's bisexuality 116 Unraveling the inner structure of a nucleus 117 New drugs zap cancer cells with radiation 117 118 Left-handed excess in meteorite molecules Advances in heart care shrink death rate 118 Radio astronomy gets off the ground 119 119 A new direction for microgravity fires

#### **Research Notes**

124 Biomedicine 124 Environment

#### **Articles**

120 A Supernova Turns 10

Crab Crackers 122

Radical Prostates 126

Cover: The men in this family scene may all be in various stages of developing prostate cancer. New research suggests that hormones and a chemically reactive environment that develops in the prostate work together to cause the cancer and facilitate its growth.

#### **Departments**

114 **Books** 

115 Letters

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# Letters

## Incomparable news?

Anyone who suspects that two news organizations can report the same information with totally opposite conclusions need look no further than Science News and the New York Times.

"Gulf War ills: No proof found so far" (SN: 11/30/96, p. 347) says, "Thousands of veterans of the Persian Gulf War assert that they have been plagued by headaches, tiredness, joint pain....Yet two studies of veterans have found a conspicuous lack of deaths or hospitalizations resulting from such exposures." As a reader I came away with the impression that perhaps there was less to the veterans' claims than they would have

The New York Times Week in Review (12/1/97) says, "Two new studies, one by the Navy, make clear for the first time that gulf war veterans are suffering these health problems at a far higher rate than other troops, a discovery that could open the floodgates to

disability claims." This leads me to think that the veterans have very legitimate claims that the government refused to acknowledge until now.

I guess I'll go and check out the Internet; maybe I can find the reports for myself.

Michael McGuigan New York, N.Y.

The studies you mention seem contradictory. but they measure different things and are hard to compare. The studies reported in SCIENCE News examined whether Gulf War veterans died or were hospitalized more often than other veterans. The studies reported in the New York Times compared Gulf veterans' perceptions of health problems with those of other veterans. Unfortunately, the latter studies were not made public until after SCIENCE NEWS went to print. S. Sternberg

### **CORRECTION**

The image on the cover of the Feb. 1 SCIENCE News was by Cliff Pickover of IBM.

Daniel W. Anderson Professor Department of Wildlife, Fish, and Conservation Biology

University of California Davis, Calif.

SCIENCE NEWS, VOL. 151

115

Dearth of data on old coots

than the pelicans.

really comparable.

"Oil seals contaminated birds' fates" (SN:

11/16/96, p. 314) says, "Since studying the

pelicans, Anderson's group has discovered

that oil-contaminated coots, which live in

marshes, fare no better after rehabilitation.

One of my colleagues, Scott Newman, took

some exception to this statement because it

implies that the coots were no better off

The data on coots stopped after 4 months,

whereas data on pelicans continued at least

2 years. Extending the coot data out for 2

years would be too speculative. Coots and

pelicans have very different natural mortali-

ty rates in the wild, and these rates are not

even when released into a protected area.'