

## Briefings

edited by CONSTANCE HOLDEN

### Right Handers Live Longer

Left-handed people are less fit in the struggle for survival, say two researchers who have been investigating why the proportion of left-handers in the population diminishes from about 15% at age 10 to close to zero by age 80. In what they admit is a "somewhat radical and macabre hypothesis," psychologists Stanley Coren of the University of British Columbia and Diane F. Halpern of California State University propose that the reason elderly left-handers are hard to find is that most are dead.

The researchers tested the theory 2 years ago with statistics on dead baseball players, and found that even in this group of (originally) highly fit males, mortality after age 33 was about 2% higher for the southpaws. Now, the researchers have reported on a study of data supplied by the relatives of 987 dead people—"the first random sample of deceased individuals in which age of death was studied as a function of hand use." The magnitude of the results, published in the January *Psychological Bulletin*, was "sur-

prising" even to the researchers: Right-handers outlived left-handers by an average of 9 years, a difference even greater than the gender gap in longevity (women outlive men by about 6 years).

What's the explanation? The theory that people shift to right-handedness as they age is dismissed by Coren and Halpern on the basis of historical and other data. That leaves the more sinister theory: "elimination." Some of the excess mortality stems from the hazards of coping in a "right-sided world." But although some left-handedness is "natural," the authors cite a variety of biological factors, including birth stresses, delayed development in the nervous system, and excessive doses of prenatal hormones, that can result in a change of handedness. Sinistrality is disproportionately associated with mental retardation, for example, as well as with allergies and autoimmune disorders.

The authors acknowledge "some hesitancy among researchers to accept the idea that left-handedness may be the result of, or a marker indicating the existence of, pathological factors." But southpaws can take heart: Among their legions are such hoary luminaries as Leonardo, Picasso, and four recent presidents, including George Bush.

### Social Scientists Get a Man at OSTP...

Presidential science adviser D. Allan Bromley has made good a promise to appoint an assistant director with responsibility for the social sciences at the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. Bromley has chosen for the post a China scholar, Pierre Parrolle, who is currently head of the cooperative science section of the National Science Foundation's international programs.

Parrolle, who received his doctorate in political science in 1975 from Brown University, is fluent in Chinese and helped the National Academy of Sciences get its committee on scholarly communications with the People's Republic of China started in the late 1970s. He served as U.S. science counselor in Beijing from 1986-88. He has also taught at Wheaton College in Massachusetts.

According to Thomas Ratchford, associate director for policy and international affairs at OSTP, math and science education will be among Parrolle's main responsibilities. He has been detailed from NSF for a year but that's subject to renewal, says Ratchford.

### ...and an NSF Directorate?

Social and behavioral scientists, whose callings are often regarded as "soft" by their brethren in the natural sciences, have long yearned for more respectability in the eyes of federal funding agencies. And these days they have cause for excitement: they may be getting their very own directorate at the National Science Foundation (NSF).

Last year, congressional hearings resulted in the introduction of a bill, sponsored by Representatives Doug Walgren (D-PA) and George

### Smooth Ride for Nominee

To say that Walter Massey should have no trouble being confirmed as the next director of the National Science Foundation is probably the science policy understatement of 1991. Before he even spoke at his 7 February confirmation hearings before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, Massey received three fervent testimonials—from Illinois Democrats Paul Simon and Alan Dixon, and from Thad Cochran (R-MI). These prompted committee chairman Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA) to quip, "You're doing very well so far, Dr. Massey."

There were no surprises in Massey's testimony. He emphasized that NSF must provide unflagging support for academic research, while putting more into pre-college science and mathematics education. Massey, who recently took a 6-month Paris sabbatical from the University of Chicago to study Eu-

ropean research, also said that NSF could do more to promote international scientific cooperation and educational exchanges.

The Senate is expected to vote on the nomination late this month or early in March, at which time Massey will take the reins of the agency from popular acting director Fred Bernthal.

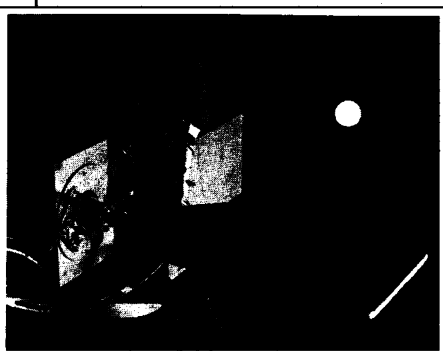
### New Genome Centers

A year ago everyone was looking toward a big increase in the 1991 budget for the Center for Human Genome Research at the National Institutes of Health. But by last summer it was clear that Congress would not award the full \$108 million requested by the president, and genome center officials predicted unhappily that the new research centers slated for this year—which director James Watson envisions as linchpins of the entire mapping and sequencing effort—might be postponed indefinitely.

Not so, it turns out. Watson's office has just awarded two new

**Juggling robot.** While U.S. industry lags behind Japan in the use of robots, American academia is busy at work on the next generation. Yale's juggler, currently working on getting two balls going simultaneously, has a paddle that responds to the ball's motions with the aid of two video cameras. Unlike industrial machines that don't know when they make a mistake, this one, developed by electrical engineering graduate student Al Rizzi,

operates with continuous feedback. It is one of a growing number of machines that are learning to walk, hop, run, and even playing ping-pong. Indeed, at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, students on 5 February staged a "Robo-Pong" competition, pitting robots built from LEGO kits against each other.



Michael Marsland/Yale University