

Chrétien, the Prime Minister, will survive the Liberal party's leadership review in February?

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He delivers the good news that we had an excellent 20th century, greatly increasing our numbers. Among those born around 1910 in Western societies, about 3% were left-handed. The proportion then increased until levelling off at around 10% by mid-century. One likely reason is that the ancient taboo on left-handers slowly disappeared. Our people married right-handers and had children.

But, like any minority, we never forget the years of oppression. A few generations ago, many schoolteachers considered that writing with your left hand was a major annoyance for the education system, and our literature abounds with horror stories of pupils' left hands tied behind their backs. This barbarity was no longer general in the Toronto school system by the 1930s, so my siblings and I, the four left-handed children of a left-handed mother, did what seemed natural.

Our brethren in England suffered severe denigration. In the 1950s, a British survey collected a long list of slang terms for left-handedness, among them cow-pawed, gibble-fisted, scram-handed, ballock-handed, keg-handed and the particularly rude cack-handed. There are, of course, no equivalent terms for right-handed, though the admiring adroit comes from a word for right while we have to acknowledge our connection to both sinister and gauche.

Researchers in this field, like McManus, soon discover it's hard to decide precisely what we mean by left-handed. Michael Peters at the University of Guelph found that about a third of those who write with their left hand throw a ball with their right (that's me), whereas those who use their right hand for writing rarely throw with their left. A difficult skill that becomes crucial at a most impressionable age, writing defines what you will call yourself. (I've never used scissors, baseball bat, hockey stick or computer mouse with anything but my right; even so, I think I'm left-handed, and so does everyone else.)

A few years ago, the late M.P. Bryden, a professor of psychology at the University of Waterloo, worked out with several colleagues a standardized questionnaire on handedness for use in any culture and then showed that it appears more often in some places than others. Their research (quoted in detail by McManus) shows that in Canada and the U.K., the proportion of left-handers is about 11.5%. As one moves eastward the number falls: 7.5% in the United Arab Emirates, 5.8% in India, 4% in Japan. In Africa, 7.9% of those in the Ivory Coast and 5.1% of those in the Sudan were left-handed. Why the differences?

It seemed obvious to me, looking around my childhood home, that genetics determined handedness, but scientists resisted that idea because they couldn't find a consistent pattern. Nor can my family: My mother's 12 grandchildren included not a single left-hander. Even so, Bryden's research, and other studies, can only be explained by variations in regional gene pools. Cultural differences just aren't powerful enough to account for those numbers. Studies of Asians born in the West show low levels of left-handedness, just as in Asia.

"I believe," McManus says, "people are right- or left-handed because of the genes they carry." But he admits he doesn't know how it works. If the question remains open, that's all to the good for McManus. Unlike many scientists speaking to a broad public, he loves conjecture, odd insights and unexplained but quirky connections. Here the World Wide Web empowers him, too; it allows him to share with us even his most peculiar interests while allowing impatient readers to ignore them. He prints only brief footnotes in his book but directs those of us who want more to his Web site, www.righthandlefthand.com. There we find richly extended footnotes and sometimes excursions into subjects only marginally related to the theme of his book. At one point, a footnote becomes a charming



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essay, 1,677 words long, on how computers have increased their speed over the years and how this relates to the development of the human brain.

Lord Rutherford once said, "All science is either physics or stamp collecting." Perhaps that illustrated his arrogance as a physicist, but he had a point: No matter how much data you assemble, it's not science till you begin to prove or disprove theories. McManus quotes that line as if to remind himself to follow his ostensible subject. But I like him just as much when he strays. He's the kind of writer many of us can enjoy even in those moments when we only half understand him, because we find ourselves enchanted by his dazzling performance on the high wire of scientific speculation.

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