senic was much abused, a reaction had already set in as evidenced by the warning of its dangers which Charles Darwin received in his early twenties from his physician father. Although the author mentions the Manchester beer epidemic he fails to recognize the nature of the unique feature which suggested arsenic. Those of us trained in medicine fifty years ago and surrounded by arsenic were fully aware of its long-range effects despite the statement (page 75) that the present aversion to arsenic "arose not so long ago." Our teachers, trained in the latter half of the previous century, provided the admonitions as did the reviewer's father, an intimate of Thomas Henry Huxley, who possessed a considerable reputation for recognition of poisoning in the use of insecticides and other covert sources of arsenic.

It is a pity that the author did not take more seriously the warning which he quotes (page 8) to the effect that in cases in which it is difficult to establish a diagnosis "once it is cooked up it can be elaborated *ad lib,*" otherwise he would have avoided the blunder of assuming from Darwin's purchase of "Lavender water" that he was concocting his own Fowler's solution. Even as a medical student Darwin would know something of the distinction between the water and the compound tincture or the oil of lavender.

But then "paper" autopsies always have their reservations and no harm done.

J. B. DEC. M. SAUNDERS, M.D.

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INTELLIGENCE—Genetic and Environmental Influences—Edited by Robert Cancro, M.D., Professor, Department of Psychiatry, University of Connecticut, School of Medicine. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY (10003), 1971. 312 pages, $12.50.

Dr. Cancro, editor of recent volumes on schizophrenia research and theory, has once again stimulated productive scholarship in an area of social importance. His current effort is a data-based, theoretical approach to the study of individual intellectual abilities. The topic is a controversial one to say the least. Rarely do academic concerns attain the degree of heated public debate now focused on the concept of "intelligence." Furor over the issue of possible *racial* differences in level of intelligence has embroiled scholars, educators, politicians and community leaders in a continuing rancorous interchange. This context was an experiential reality for the contributors to this volume as they participated in a conference on intelligence at the University of Illinois. Like others of its kind, the conference was a focus of bomb warnings, threats, apprehensions and fears.

The resulting book addresses itself to three basic areas: (a) definitions and refinements of the concept of intelligence (written by such notables as Cattell, Humphreys, Wechsler and Merrifield); (b) a well-rounded survey of the genetic issues (including papers by Jensen, Hirsch, Eckland, Li and Vandenberg—among others); and (c) a less comprehensive series of papers having an environmental orientation (prepared by Bijou, Gordon, Greenfield, Hunt and Kirk). The material is uniformly well-written. Because of its clarity and format, the volume is admirably suited for use in the medical or graduate school curriculum. It is valuable to the clinician and scholar in that it provides a brief compendium of the issues written by acknowledged experts.

Complex issues related to intelligence (race, non-intellective factors influencing intelligence, polygenetic foundations of intellectual potential) are treated with new data and reasoned perspective. Of special importance are papers by Vandenberg (a lucid account of newest trends in genetic research); Hirsch (biosocial consequences of behavior-genetic analysis); and McV. Hunt and Kirk (social aspects of intelligence). It is regrettable that John R. Horn, present at the conference but unable to contribute to the volume, did not provide an analysis of the difficult measurement and statistical problems involved in the development of a socially useful concept of intellective competence. Also, it is not clear why the editor failed to provide a needed final integrative chapter. Perhaps the field, with all its complexity and discord, simply is not amenable to more than the most tentative synthesis. Nevertheless, a summary of the basic achievements of the conference, independent of the papers, would have been useful. Despite these limitations, this volume clearly provides constructive directions for further thought and research.

Ultimately, the timeliness of this book may be its greatest contribution. Recently a court decision banned the use of so-called "IQ tests" in San Francisco because of alleged discrimination against Black and other ethnic minority students in the public school system. Spokesmen for this point of view have forcefully argued that "standardized" tests of intellectual ability lead to a tracking system which inevitably involves a self-fulfilling prophecy of restricted opportunity and achievement among individuals designated as possessing poorer ability at the time of initial assessment. Without doubt, much of the classical work of Binet, Terman, Merrill and Wechsler has been thoughtlessly incorporated by the educational establishment of the American culture. It is hoped that recent developments within the academic world, as signaled by the Illinois conference, may provide the basis for more sensitive understanding of human abilities as well as stimulate more productive, responsive educational environments.

C. CLIFFORD ATTKISSON, PH.D.

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REHABILITATION MEDICINE—Third Edition—Howard A. Rusk, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, New York City. The C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. (63103), 1971. 687 pages, $21.00.

This third edition of a classic work is no longer subtitled "A Textbook in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation." Its present title is more accurate. It comprehensively covers the field, dividing the task into 2 sections.

The first section covers the principles of therapy, prescriptions, devices, etc. The chapter on orthotics and prosthetics is greatly expanded and improved. It serves as an excellent introduction to principles for the use of upper and lower extremity devices. One would like to see references to thermoplastic materials in orthotics included. Principles of Housing is noteworthy in the presentation of the problem of architectural barriers for the disabled, and the simple procedures necessary to enable the patient to function with a minimum of assistance in his home.

The second section covers specific areas of rehabilitation. The new chapter on Pulmonary Problems is exceptional in its coverage of pulmonary function testing, management of the COPD patient and respiratory insufficiency in neuromuscular and skeletal disorders. Too often the significance of alveolar hypoventilation in the care of the paraplegic or scoliotic is not appreciated in other tomes. Cardiovascular Diseases is presented in much greater depth than in previous editions, and includes stress testing, and exercise prescriptions. In the section on amputee management, I would take exception to the concept that training starts after surgery. Indeed, it starts before.

This text is a must in its field. It contains information that is easy to gather from its pages, for every practitioner, from pediatrics to geriatrics, medicine and surgery. The physician will have repeated need for this volume for effective care of temporary as well as permanent disability.

SHELDON BERROL, M.D.