sarily subscribes to every recommendation." It is unfortunate that the reader is not treated to the clashes of opinion that did occur in the discussions.

CLYDE V. KISER


This publication is a condensed review of the available literature concerning the effects of radioactive fallout upon animals under varying situations. Its main purpose is the estimation of the usability of animal tissue for human consumption in a time of disaster due to a nuclear attack.

Material is presented in a clear, concise manner with no literary embellishment. The reader need not be an atomic scientist to fully comprehend the facts as stated, although there are adequate formulas and calculations given to interest readers knowledgeable in physical science. The text progresses step by step through several species of animals and the effects of gamma and beta radiation upon their systems. Clinical and post-mortem findings are clearly outlined. The main fission by-products such as Iodine-131 and Strontium-90 and their toxic effects are discussed.

Sterility, along with other considerations of reproduction, is considered because of the need for replacement stock particularly after a nuclear disaster.

Therapy, feeding practices, and protective considerations for the husbandmen are reviewed. The final chapter is most worthy of the research communities' consideration. It deals with research needed to fill out the complete picture of nuclear fallout and its effects on animals. Urgently needed information in both the physical and biological areas is listed.

Four appendixes are added which enlarge and explain in greater detail methods for computing fallout and its uptake by different tissues. Eighteen pages of references offer the reader a wide area for library exploration in addition to making the report a valuable reference. This book can be recommended to both scientist and layman and especially to anyone dealing with research animals or those produced for consumption as food.

CLIFFORD H. EBY


This book was written by one of the world's foremost authorities in human genetics and a Nobel laureate. It is intended as a textbook for beginning students in genetics.

The book contains excellent presentations on genetic action, meiosis, sex linkage, linkage and crossing over, and consanguinity. Of especial interest to the public health worker are chapters on the blood groups, medicological aspects of genetics, prenatal interactions, and genetic counseling. There are two chapters on mutations, and one on the genetic aspects of radiation. There is adequate discussion of such conditions as mongolism, phenylketonuria, erythroblastosis, galactosemia.

In the opinion of this reviewer, the field of genetics is one of the most rapidly growing fields of medicine and the biological sciences. It has significant implications for the field of public health and therefore for the individual public health worker. Several health departments in the United States are already actively providing genetic counseling services, and undoubtedly this