

as the others. Finally, in seeking to stimulate the reader's interest in his work Pearlin comes close to setting up a straw man. Far from being uncommon, which is the impression he gives, there is a substantial accumulation of published research on how life outside the family affects life inside the family. We have several studies, for example, on how economic depression and the unemployment of men influence the inner life of the family. Surely this kind of experience would with a little imagination qualify as a type of "unsatisfactory working condition" and help to enrich the author's understanding of the pattern he considers a salient feature of his book.

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Handicapped Children

Education, Health and Behaviour. Psychological and Medical Study of Childhood Development. MICHAEL RUTTER, JACK TIZARD, and KINGSLEY WHITMORE, Eds. Wiley, New York, 1971. xiv, 474 pp. \$9.75.

Subject matter for considerably more than one volume is contained within this book, which reports the findings of a series of surveys conducted in 1964 and 1965 to ascertain the prevalence of intellectual retardation, educational backwardness, physical disability, and psychiatric disability among the 9-to-12-year-old children living on the Isle of Wight. A second main feature of the study is an analysis of differences of various kinds between the children identified as handicapped and a randomly selected control population. The book is organized not by these features, however, but according to the individual handicaps studied, with the result that the overall presentation is somewhat confused and redundant.

The plan of the prevalence study is straightforward. Methods were developed for the overall screening of the population, and cut-off criteria for the possible presence of handicap were established. Individual examinations were then conducted on children so identified to determine the actual presence or absence of disorder. The findings on individual examination, as well as a series of cross-checks which were made throughout the data, permitted the making of some fairly sound estimates of both Type I and Type II errors, with the result that one child in six was con-

sidered to have a chronic handicap of moderate or severe intensity.

The operational criteria for each type of disorder examined, the survey instruments, and the techniques of individual assessment are precisely described. Moreover, the appendix contains a full discussion of the difficulties encountered by the team in the actual execution of the study. These factors are of considerable importance to those concerned with replication—and the issue of the necessity of replication arises strongly when the study is considered critically. Although the Isle of Wight, because of its sophisticated facilities and its well-defined geography, is an epidemiologist's paradise, it is, as the authors themselves point out, a most atypical community. Its generally high standard of living, the better-than-average intellectual level of its children, and the absence from it of large urban centers limit the generalizability of the findings to other areas in Britain, to say nothing of other countries. The authors argue persuasively that intensive local studies to assess local conditions are prerequisite for the sound planning of services, and suggest that their study be considered as a model and a prototype. The time, effort, and expense involved in extensively generating data that have little more than local applicability approach a prohibitive level, however, and suggest that other ways of rationalizing the planning of services for the handicapped must be sought. This is a problem to which the authors devote little attention. Moreover, their discussion of the applicability of their findings to the improvement of health services on the Isle of Wight itself is scanty and superficial.

However, the data of the surveys make up only a small portion of the book. By far the largest sections are devoted to a comparison of the individually determined characteristics of the children identified as intellectually, educationally, physically, and emotionally handicapped with those of a control sample who were also individually examined. The randomly selected control group contains a certain proportion of children who were also identified by the screening instruments as requiring individual examination. The authors argue that the inclusion of such children in the control group need not be of concern because it can only result in an underestimate of differences. But they overlook a much more important consideration in the use of a randomly selected control group, which is that the

children with disability are being compared with children who reflect the social structure of the entire community rather than of the disabled children themselves. Since many, if not all, of the disorders investigated have a social class distribution, it is difficult to determine in the absence of social class controls the extent to which differences between the groups with respect to such factors as family size, ordinal position, neurologic impairment, developmental deviation, and the like are associated with the disorders, not just with social class. The use of a stratified control sample would have obviated these difficulties, and the degree of stratification required would have provided a measure of the social class distribution of the handicaps under investigation.

Education, Health and Behaviour contains a wealth of background information on handicaps in children which is carefully presented, thoughtfully discussed, and extensively documented. These features commend it, despite stylistic and methodologic weaknesses, as an extremely useful reference volume, to educators, psychologists, physicians, and all others who have as their primary charge the welfare of children.

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Nuclear Body

The Nucleolus. HARRIS BUSCH and KAREL SMETANA. Academic Press, New York, 1970. xviii, 626 pp., illus. \$29.50.

This volume offers an encyclopedic mass of facts dealing with the nucleolus. The facts are well presented. Details are easily found. An unusual feature of the book is that so much of the experimental material, whether obtained in the electron microscope or by biochemical techniques, comes from the authors' laboratory. The work carried out by this group is so extensive and has so many aspects that one can only marvel at the determination (and the material facilities) that made it possible.

This work coupled with a thorough review of the literature yields a wealth of information on the nucleolus. The presentation of the facts is facilitated