on dysmorphic syndromes with craniofacial manifestations (in part summarized in tabulated form for easy referral and comparison).

I recommend this book highly for a number of reasons; the manner in which genetics is used to help consolidate the basic and clinical sciences in order to better comprehend mechanisms of oral disease, the enormous amount of material covered to make this book a valuable resource for graduate students and clinicians in many fields, and the necessity to constantly remind clinical investigators that the oral manifestations of disease are associated characteristics of systemic disease.

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Human Genetics. By E. NOVITSKI. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc. 1977. Pp. 458.

This elementary genetics textbook marks a radical departure from existing books dealing with the same subject. The author's stated goal is to introduce the beginning student to enough information about the genetic makeup of the human being so that they might comprehend some of the biological problems which are now becoming very important to modern society. This has been achieved by minimizing the coverage of topics that require mathematical skills or basic biochemical knowledge. The reader is compensated for these omissions by the inclusion of detailed discussions of such topics as organ transplantation, effects of radiation exposure to humans, the nuclear energy controversy, chemical compounds causing genetic damage, and the genetic basis for behavior and intelligence.

While the author emphasizes the social implications of human genetics, such standard topics as meiosis and mitosis, inheritance, multiple allelism, the blood groups, the immune system, and genes and chromosomes are adequately discussed. Each chapter contains the correct amount of scientific information, historical background, and occasionally humor to impart the desired facts and keep the student interested. When dealing with controversial subjects, the author maintains his objectivity. This scientific approach to social problems serves as a good starting point for rational discussions.

I feel that this is a very important textbook. Elementary genetics is often the first and last place where the majority of students learn human genetics. With so many social controversies of today revolving around the interaction of man's DNA and his environment, it is almost obligatory for a basic genetics text to consider these problems.

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The Causes of Profound Deafness in Childhood. By G. R. FRASER. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1976, Pp. 410. $22.50.

Profound childhood deafness affects as many as one individual per 1,000 and is one of the most serious lifelong handicaps from which a person can suffer. In this monograph, George Fraser, a well-known authority on hereditary deafness, presents results of his studies of over 3,500 persons with severe bilateral hearing defects in the British Isles and South Australia. His data are used to estimate the extent to which various etiological entities, both genetic and environmental, contribute to profound childhood deafness. In general, case ascertainment was