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first research reactor (JEN-1) in 1958, and the promotion of radioisotope research in the late 1950s and early 1960s. This section is based on previous scholarship on the history of nuclear technology in Spain, to which Romero has contributed decisively by coauthoring, with José Manuel Sánchez Ron, the official history of the Spanish nuclear program (*Energía nuclear en España de la JEN al CIEMAT* [2001]) and publishing articles on topics as diverse as nuclear energy in the media and the role of women atomic scientists during the Franco dictatorship.

In the mid-1950s, nuclear energy entered an industrial development phase in the context of the realignment of Spain as a key ally of the United States. Changes in economic policy and greater participation in the Western European economy accompanied the end of Spain's diplomatic isolation, which was confirmed in the nuclear domain by the country's participation in the 1955 Atoms for Peace conference and its integration in the International and European Atomic Energy Agencies (1959) and in CERN (1961). At the same time, autarkic industrial projects were abandoned and the government invited Spanish private electric companies to buy reactors from American and French electrical companies, relegating the JEN to research and regulation activities.

The central chapters of the book describe the making of the first three nuclear power stations in precise detail by highlighting the technical, economic, political, and social aspects shaping their design and construction. The three projects were based on a similar pattern: first, the building of a consortium of Spanish private electrical companies; followed by the establishment of relationships with foreign electrical utility companies; and, finally, the selection of one of these collaborations (Westinghouse for José Cabrera, General Electric for Garoña, and Électricité de France for Vandellòs) and the actual building of the reactors, with the participation of local engineering companies as a prerequisite imposed by the Spanish government.

Romero presents a detailed picture of these developments from the point of view of Spanish electrical companies, in which the description of technical problems takes a prominent role, but occasionally offers interesting glimpses into the political issues raised by these projects. Questions about the role of foreign banks (such as the American Eximbank) in the financing of the stations, the sociologically informed plans for building houses for the workers, and the role of politics in the choice of nuclear energy (internal reports showed that the cost of nuclear energy was not competitive) are raised in passing. The commissioned nature of the book probably explains the lack of development of the most polemical aspects and the playing down of the fact that these projects took place in the context of a military dictatorship. For example, the reader is left with few clues about the destination of the plutonium produced by the stations (notably in the case of Vandellòs), a question that raised concerns about nuclear proliferation until the mid-1980s. But this lack of critical perspective does not diminish the importance of the book, which provides a new and fascinating perspective on the history of the nuclear industry in Spain.

Nestor Herran

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Marga Vicedo. *Intelligent Love: The Story of Clara Park, Her Autistic Daughter, and the Myth of the Refrigerator Mother.* 272 pp., notes, index. Boston: Beacon Press, 2021. \$28.95 (cloth); ISBN 9780807025628. Paper and e-book available.

In *Intelligent Love*, the philosopher and historian of science Marga Vicedo combines two story lines to shed light on the history of autism. The first story line is that of Clara Park and her daughter Jessie, whose early development differed from that of her older siblings in a way that made Clara and her husband “truly concerned” (p. 32). Clara started to take notes on her daughter's development and consulted psychologists,

psychiatrists, and physicians, who diagnosed Jessy as “an autistic child” (p. 33). Then the second story line in *Intelligent Love* is introduced: that of the strong views held by American child psychiatry in the mid-twentieth century about the root causes of “infantile autism.” With her cold, distant, and rejecting approach to upbringing, the “refrigerator mother” was considered the actual cause of a child’s autistic behavior. Although Leo Kanner (“Autistic Disturbances of Affective Contact,” *Nervous Child*, 1943, 2[3]:217–250) initially argued that parental influence could not be the cause of autism because the children had many of the symptoms from birth, from the 1950s onward, through the strong influence of psychoanalysis, mothers were typically blamed for the afflictions of their children. In what follows, these two story lines—the scientific and the personal—are beautifully intertwined, as Vicedo shows that the science of autism was shaped by both disciplinary and social context. Not only did science affect personal lives, but personal lives also affected science, as parents like Clara Park, in their new social role as “parent–activist–therapist–researcher” (p. 112), played a huge role in scientific developments.

Vicedo’s use of sources is commendable. By combining oral history and the study of archival material and primary sources—the classic triangulation of sources—Vicedo is able to relate her compelling story of Clara and Jessy and the history of autism in a convincing and scientifically sound manner. She makes a strong case for the compatibility of emotion and knowledge, ability and disability, heart and mind, love and science—all frequently treated as dichotomous. By doing this she manages to bring home her message that we might find “a way of looking at autism that would help us both to appreciate the differences of all and alleviate suffering for some” (p. 216).

In child psychiatric discourse, autism has been conceptualized in different ways across time and context. In the most recent edition of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM-5), the diagnosis of “autism” is used for individuals who in “the early developmental period” show both “persistent deficits in social communication and social interaction across multiple contexts” and “restricted, repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities.” Together these “symptoms cause clinically significant impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of current functioning.” In order to understand present-day psychiatry and psychology in general and the diagnosis of “autism” specifically, it is necessary to seek perspective—for example, by using a historical or cultural approach. The dimensions of time and place often lead to a new understanding of current concepts and problems. Vicedo’s book clearly demonstrates that the DSM-5 description of autism is—at least partly—a social construct.

In her time, “Clara criticized the psychiatric and psychoanalytic establishment for not providing adequate support for Jessy and for blaming her as a mother” (p. 127), and she appears to have had every right to do so. Interestingly, by blaming the scientists and clinicians of the day, the story of *Intelligent Love* presents a parallel process in which Vicedo similarly holds psychoanalysts and child psychiatrists accountable for developments in the 1960s and 1970s. In general, knowledge about autism at the time was sparse, and full comprehension of its etiology was lacking. Scientists and clinicians were searching for answers for the benefit of children. It is all too easy to judge the past by the standards of the present and to blame scientists and clinicians in retrospect. Maybe *Intelligent Love* lacks the necessary historical distance. In her attempt to make a strong case for acceptance and diversity, Vicedo at times is so involved in her story that she forgets to “keep in mind the historical context” (p. 126). Nevertheless, we should adopt her call to value human diversity, a call that is reflected in the way the field of psychiatry is moving toward viewing autism as a spectrum and a continuum.

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