

IQ and Global Inequality
Richard Lynn and Tatu Vanhanen

A worthy successor to their IQ and the Wealth of Nations

The research continues to become more compelling, although performing intelligence tests is a laborious undertaking. The researcher needs to gather a representative sample within a population. This can be hard to do in less well-developed countries. It can be hard to do when the people in charge do not want to deal with the consequences of knowing average intelligence.

There is no consistent, generous source of funding for intelligence research. Since the dominant paradigm on American and Western European campuses is the Standard Social Science Model, which takes as axiomatic the unprovable proposition that all people and peoples are intellectually identical, the science of psychometric testing does not have a comfortable home in academia.

Richard Lynn has been at the forefront of such testing for generations. Traditional testing requires the active participation of the subjects – taking tests. The newer approach is to passively apply physical measurements, such as suggested by Richard Haier in *The Neuroscience of Intelligence*. There has also recently been research into the genetics of the inheritance of intelligence. See Robert Plomin's *Blueprint: How DNA Makes Us Who We Are*.

A reliable source for worldwide comparisons is David Becker's [view on IQdot.org](http://www.IQdot.org).

All told, this is a five-star work.