

whether from this country or from the U.S.A., come from those who are familiar with Anna Freud's way of steering the development of psychoanalytic theory. Along with the advantages that this brings there are certain minor disadvantages, in illustration of which I could take the word "prestige." This word jars, but nothing can prevent its becoming a word injected into the English language unless Miss Freud herself can withdraw it from a key place in her book *Normality and Pathology in Childhood*.

An important part of this volume consists of diagnostic assessments or profiles as they are called in the Hampstead Child-Therapy Clinic. These set a pattern which will be followed by all those who are influenced by Miss Freud, and newcomers to child psychiatry will be able to gain from this systematization introduced into case descriptions. Inevitably any systematization may be used in place of a more creative personal approach to a case, but in all these matters gain has to be weighed against loss.

In the rest of this book there are many valuable statements, and it would be tedious to give a list. As an alternative the reviewer wishes to draw attention to three papers dealing with the way that blindness affects

the emotional development of babies and small children. Dorothy Burlingham's interest in blind children has thrown light on the special difficulties encountered by blind children, and this in turn affects the assessment of certain details, especially of ego growth, in the theory of the development of sighted children. Some of the observations may seem to be based on common sense, and one can see how much needed is a common-sense descriptive account backed by a consistent theory. A child of 4 years 10 months building a village was pleased on the second occasion to recognize a church by the steeple, which he was able to feel. When he found another object rather like a steeple he ventured to call it a tree, but the teacher told him it was like a tree in shape but that it was supposed to be a little man. For a sighted child of this age this problem would be quite manageable. For this child, however, who was blind, the problem before him was beyond his scope, and he dropped the object so that it disappeared from his area of operation. Several of these experiences made him reach a state of boredom. Along with this is the reminder that when blind children seem withdrawn it can easily be that they are concentrating on working out a

problem which needs their full attention because of their blindness, and that those who care for blind children need to be aware of this, so that they will not feel a need to break into something that has a positive value if the child is able to reach a conclusion.

Humberto Nagera and Alice B. Colonna compare the development of some blind and sighted children, and here again the reader can learn about normal children from learning what blind children are missing and how they circumvent their difficulties, needing in the process a specialized kind of ego support. If they get this ego support they may develop like other children, but without it they are severely handicapped all round. Doris M. Wills also gives some observations on blind nursery-school children and the techniques they employ for understanding the world. For these contributions alone the specialized reader will need this book, but many other aspects of development are dealt with in the 25 papers, so that all the reviewer can do is to ask those who work with children to look at the table of contents of this volume. It is very likely that something in the book will have relevance to the specialty of the inquirer.

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Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

Modern Trends in Plastic Surgery—2. Edited by Thomas Gibson, M.B., F.R.C.S.(Ed.), F.R.C.S.(Glasg.). (Pp. 343+xi; illustrated. 45s.) London: Butterworth. 1966.

Epidermal Cell Population Kinetics in Chemically Induced Hyperplasia. By Kjell Elgjo. (Pp. 115; illustrated. 35.00 Norwegian kroner.) Oslo: Scandinavian University Books. 1966.

A Manual of Operative Dentistry. 2nd edition. By H. M. Pickard, F.D.S. R.C.S.(Eng.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(London). (Pp. 176; illustrated. 30s.) London: Oxford University Press. 1966.

The New-Born. A Practical Guide. By J. B. J. McKendry, B.A., M.D., and J. D. Bailey, M.D., F.R.C.P.(C.). (Pp. 188+vi. 52s.) Toronto: University Press. London: Oxford University Press. 1966.

Die Parotischirurgie und ihre Morphologischen Grundlagen. By Dr. P. E. Böhme. (Pp. 116; illustrated. D.M. 39.60.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Systematik der Inneren Medizin. By Professor C. Overzier. (Pp. 327+xii; illustrated. DM. 17.60.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Practical Training for the Severely Handicapped Child. By Milan Morgenstern, Helen Löw-Beer, and Franz Morgenstern. (Pp. 134; illustrated. 21s.) London: William Heinemann. 1966.

Mechanisms and Therapy of Cardiac Arrhythmias. Edited by Leonard S. Dreifus, M.D., and William Likoff, M.D. (Pp. 704+xiv; illustrated. \$23.00.) London and New York: Grune & Stratton. 1966.

Comprehensive Approach to Therapy of Pain. By A. Lewis Kolodny, M.D., and Patrick T. McLoughlin, M.D. (Pp. 145+xi; illustrated. \$6.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

World Health Statistics Annual. 1962. Vol. 3. Health Personnel and Hospital Establishments. By World Health Organization. (Pp. 207. 26s. 8d.) Geneva: W.H.O. 1966.

World Health Statistics Annual. 1963. Vol. 1. Vital Statistics and Causes of Death. By World Health Organization. (Pp. 545. £4.) Geneva: W.H.O. 1966.

Pulmonary Embolism. By Frank D. Gray, jun., M.D. (Pp. 234; illustrated. 63s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Principles of Anesthesiology. By Vincent J. Collins, M.S., M.D. (Pp. 1,175+xiii; illustrated. 90s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Arthritis and Allied Conditions. A Textbook of Rheumatology. 7th edition. Edited by Joseph Lee Hollander, M.D. (Pp. 1,355; illustrated. £12.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

A Primer of Electrocardiography. 5th edition. By George E. Burch, M.D., F.A.C.P., F.A.C.C., and Travis Winsor, M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 304; illustrated. 48s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Introduction to Environmental Physiology. Environmental Extremes and Mammalian Survival. By G. Edgar Folk, jun., Ph.D. (Pp. 308; illustrated. 90s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Hemorrhagic Diseases and Thrombosis. 2nd edition. By Armand J. Quick, Ph.D., M.D. (Pp. 460; illustrated. 90s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Die Verletzungen des Oberen Sprunggelenkes. By Dr. B. G. Weber. (Pp. 225; illustrated. sFr./DM. 48.) Berne and Stuttgart: Hans Huber. 1966.

Genetic and Allied Effects of Alkylating Agents. By Anthony Loveless, B.Sc.(Lond.), Ph.D. (Pp. 270+xiv; illustrated. 77s. 6d.) London: Butterworth. 1966.

Lectures in Medical Genetics. A Course for Medical Students. Edited by David Yi-Yung Hsia, M.D. (Pp. 241; illustrated. 64s.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

Symposium on Candida Infections. Edited by H. I. Winner, M.D., F.C.Path., and Rosalinde Hurley, M.D., M.C.Path. (Pp. 249+xii; illustrated. 35s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1966.

Research in Burns. Congress, Edinburgh, 1965. Edited by A. B. Wallace, C.B.E., M.Sc., F.R.C.S.Ed., and A. W. Wilkinson, Ch.M., F.R.C.S.Ed., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 644+xii; illustrated. 90s.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1966.

Principles of Biomolecular Organization. Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.P., F.I.Biol., and Maeve O'Connor, B.A. (Pp. 491+xii; illustrated. 75s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1966.

Ophthalmic Optics. Target for Careers. By David A. Sheard, F.B.O.A., F.S.M.C., D.Orth. (Pp. 107. 10s. 6d.) London: Robert Hale. 1966.

Sex, Science, and Society. Addresses, Lectures, and Articles. By A. S. Parkes, C.B.E., M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S. (Pp. 324+xii; illustrated. 42s.) Newcastle upon Tyne: Oriel. 1966.

A New Look at Pregnancy. By Ian C. Monro, M.D., D.P.H. (Pp. 24. 2s.) London: Field Books. 1966.

Interpersonal Perception. A Theory and a Method of Research. By R. D. Laing, H. Phillipson, and A. R. Lee. (Pp. 179. 35s.) London: Tavistock. 1966.

Der Ulkus-Magen. Pathophysiologische und Chirurgische Probleme. By Max Saegesser. (Pp. 179; illustrated. sFr./DM. 38.) Bern and Stuttgart: Hans Huber. 1966.

The Management of Head Injuries. By Walpole Lewin, M.S.(Lond.), F.R.C.S.(Eng.) (Pp. 318+xviii; illustrated. 60s.) London: Baillière, Tindall & Cassell. 1966.

Protein Biosynthesis and Problems of Heredity, Development, and Ageing. By Zhores A. Medvedev. Translated by Ann Synge, B.A.(Phys.), M.B., B.Chir.(Camb.). (Pp. 584+xxi; illustrated. £5 10s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd. 1966.