BOOK REVIEWS

Collected Papers: Through Paediatrics to Psycho-
figures. 35s.) London: Tavistock Publications.
1958.

Many paediatricians on both sides of the Atlantic are
concerning themselves more and more with the child’s
view of the world, and in particular with the ways in
which the developing human organism adapts with
varying success to his crises and anxieties. When this
experiential aspect of child development is studied there
are apt to be consequences for the observer of a rather
unique and personal kind: the realization that some of
the child’s problems are still active in ourselves. This
is among the most significant of the problems facing
temporary paediatrics. What are the repercussions on
training of the need for an awareness of the factors under-
lying the behaviour of children and the paediatrician’s
work on himself which this entails? This is one of the
major themes of Dr. Winnicott’s book.

Together with his three other recent publications
(Winnicott, 1957a; 1957b; 1958) this book should be
available wherever paediatrics and the training of
paediatricians are seriously discussed. Barbara Korsch’s
admirable summary of the relevant American literature
should also be added to this list (Korsch, 1958).

The lucidity and freshness of approach with which
Dr. Winnicott writes need no emphasis here. Many
of the articles are among the rather rare British contri-
butions to the classics of paediatric psychiatry, e.g.
 Transitional Objects and Transitional Phenomena.

REFERENCES
S. Z. Levine, Year Book Publishers, Chicago.
—- (1957a). The Child and the Family. Tavistock
—- (1957b). The Child and the Outside World. Tavistock
by A. Holzel and J. P. N. Tizard. Butterworth, London,
p. 250.


This useful manual on the growth and development of
children is now appearing in its third edition. There
have been numerous alterations and almost every chapter
has been extensively revised, whilst that on the role of
endocrines has been rewritten. The book is aimed at
the student wanting to learn and the practitioner, general
and paediatric, needing a handy reference book, and as
such it is adequate for its purpose. Its range is com-
prehensive, namely from the newly fertilized gamete
to adolescence. Growth is described organ by organ and
amply illustrated by figures, charts and graphs; heredity
and environment and their inter-relationships are
mentioned, and so are energy metabolism and the
nutritional needs from all stages of foetal life onwards;
endocrine factors, emotional, psychological and be-
havioural development, each have a chapter, and finally
there is a not very useful chapter on abnormal growth.
All this in 300 pages! Indeed perhaps too much has
been attempted, and some chapters have suffered as a
result. Material and many of the graphs, charts and
figures have been taken from the literature or borrowed
from units throughout the countries on both sides of
the Atlantic so that the book makes no pretence of
contributing original work. It remains, however, a useful
quick book of reference on many aspects of the main
themes of growth and development in children.

Ergebnisse der Bluttransfusionsforschung, Vol. 4. Bericht
der 7 Tagung der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Blut-
iv + 280; 52 figs.; Sw.Fr. 32.25.) Basel/New York:
S. Karger. 1959.

The topics chosen for the meeting of which this volume
represents the proceedings were: blood and plasma
fractions; blood and plasma transfusion in paediatrics;
and the medico-legal aspects of transfusion. A series
of papers and a short discussion on each of these
subjects are followed by a miscellaneous collection of papers on
other aspects of blood transfusion.

The subjects of the six papers in the paediatric section
range from the purely social aspect of erythroblastosis to
details of laboratory technique. Had they been more
closely linked, a composite picture of German views on
exchange transfusion or some other aspect of transfusion
in childhood might have emerged; individually, these
disperse contributions add little to our knowledge of
their subjects, which are already well covered in various
standard monographs.

The other sections will be of interest chiefly to those
who have to deal with the laboratory aspects of blood
transfusion; amongst those papers which are also of
clinical interest may be mentioned that of van Loghem
and his associates on leucocyte antibodies as a cause of
transfusion reactions and a short review (in French) of
the problems of platelet transfusion by Eyquem
and Maupin.

Neurological and Psychological Deficits of Asphyxia
xiv + 336. 83 figures; £3.) Oxford: Blackwell

This work is the edited report of a conference held at
the University of Puerto Rico in 1956 and attended by