

with all its delicate political alliances, could develop, with little or no pain, into a hard-hitting enzymatic instrument of a militant, perhaps embattled, membership.

Though this may be stuff that dreams are made on, the dream can still become tomorrow's triumph.

MARCUS ROSENBLUM

NEWER CONCEPTS OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT: Implications for Child Health Services—Presented with the cooperation of the State MCH and CC Agencies of Michigan and Minnesota and the U. S. Children's Bureau. Minneapolis, Minn.: Center for Continuation Study of the General Extension Division, University of Minnesota. 206 pp.

"The first two words in the title bother me—'Newer Concepts in Growth and Development.' So far as I have been able to discover, there is nothing new about growth and development." With this quote, the author of this particular paper in a collection of papers, Robert McCammon, M.D., demonstrates a different approach to the ideas and studies on maturation. With convincing data and a plea for long-term, ongoing studies of groups of individuals, he develops a provocative challenge on this subject.

This paper is one of a series of presentations made during a four-day meeting in 1960 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The volume was compiled with the cooperation of the State Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's agencies of Michigan and Minnesota and the U. S. Children's Bureau. Specific contributions are made to the practical and the scientific approach to growth and development of children and their implications for child health services today. Part of the usefulness of this volume is its relationship to specific programs in maternal and child health and in crippled children's services; but also to the work of the physician in private practice, the work of educators, and

others working with children professionally.

Any one of the separate subjects in the book may be reviewed and utilized independently of the other papers. For this reason, it serves as a good reference book. One subject area which is covered is: the effect upon the child of separation from parents, school sickness, hospitalization, etc. Through what is known of previous research and through the concise presentation of work being done today, some of the latest thinking and implementation of studies in the area are reviewed.

Five chapters are devoted to prevention of accidents in children and youth pursuing practical approach methods, applicable to maternal and child health and crippled children's programs, as well as to the community at large. Edward Press, M.D., relates the last stages of growth and development to the problems of accident prevention. A. B. Rosenfeld, M.D., outlines a series of programs from Minnesota, particularly stressing the more or less interlocking cooperative approach across disciplinary lines which were used in order to achieve the most benefit from planning in this area. Dr. Carlson Dean associates morbidity data with accidents in a crippled children's program. The orientation for each of these concepts is unique and is characterized by numerous suggestions and comments for community use.

Program evaluation is the subject of four papers, presented in the style of the initial quotation made at the beginning of this book review. One paper by Dr. Helen Wallace is a straightforward analysis of term "evaluation," with practical "hints" as to why, by whom, when, and for what, program evaluations are done. It goes one step further to question what occurs in programs after an evaluation, and what in criteria are offered for this ongoing approach. Another paper: "The Application of the Princi-

ples of Program Planning and Development" to a specific program in Michigan by Goldie Cornelius is a step-by-step guide of the organization and planning of a program with a quantitative evaluation as a built-in part of the presentation.

Although these papers were given in 1960, the combined contributions represent a review of the most outstanding scientific data in each field, not significantly altered in the intervening four years. Ideas which present a change in perspective on every topic chosen, serve as a stimulus to the reader to pursue the concepts implied for maternal and child health and crippled children's care.

This book is recommended to those individuals responsible for planning programs which affect the developing child; to those who are responsible for research and study in the field, and to the student, regardless of age, who is ready to explore the fascinating field of growth and development.

EVALYN S. GENDEL

SIMPLIFIED PROCEDURES FOR WATER EXAMINATION—American Water Works Association. New York, N. Y.: (2 Park Ave.), 1964. 104 pp. Price, \$5.

This volume is designed to serve as a simplified manual for the guidance of water works personnel in conduction analyses essential for the control of water quality and water treatment. The text assumes that the user of the manual will need no previous training or experience in chemistry and allied sciences. This is the major weakness of the book, since an individual without previous training in laboratory examinations would be unable to exercise the judgment and make the technical decisions which the directions demand in applying these technics to daily laboratory operations and analyses. For example, to apply these methods intelligently, fa-

miliarity, skill, and experience with laboratory operations and manipulations are essential. The book is intended as an auxiliary volume to "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," and in no sense as a competing publication. In fact, the user would need to have a copy of the latest edition of Standard Methods available for the many reference directions to it.

A noteworthy feature of the discussion of each of the tests given is a warning paragraph, which outlines the precautions to be observed in eliminating any interferences with the test in the manipulations. Review of the individual procedures presents some questions as to their completeness. For example, in the test for Residual Chlorine, the use of a field-type comparator is not included. For the bacteriological examinations, the use of the membrane filter technic is discussed, but with no mention of the limitations surrounding this particular method, a factor which will markedly affect the results obtained.

In the multiple tube fermentation test, the preparation of dilution water and equipment are missing, unfortunately. The completed test for the coliform group is included in detail, although this is not a simple procedure which an inexperienced worker can employ satisfactorily, and in general would not be used for the type of examinations of water envisioned by the manual. Thus, it could be omitted.

Although the biological and microscopic examination of water for the detection of plankton organisms is included, no illustrations to aid in identification of specific forms are shown; rather, reference to other volumes, as Standard Methods, is directed. This limits the usefulness of that section of the book.

Many excellent illustrations, particularly of laboratory equipment, are included and add greatly to the value of the text. The format and typography are