The Common Sense Book Of Baby And Child Care

Although he would later order it held as long as possible, in the spring of 1941 Winston Churchill summed up the prospects of successfully defending Hong Kong against a Japanese attack with the words "not the slightest chance." Tony Bennet's amazingly well-researched book adopts this phrase of gloomforeboding as its title, and in methodical detail relates what happened when, in the last months of 1940, the Japanese began their assault on this British possession with a series of coordinated attack in the Pacific and China, and Tokyo's primary objective was complete control of the air and sea, the already bloodied Japanese had numerical superiority in most cases, and the garrison in Hong Kong was paralysed and unprepared when the Japanese attacked.

Not the slightest chance begins with a short history of Hong Kong in the hundred years prior to this event and an exploration of the causes leading to the inevitable war with Japan. Bennet explores the strategic goals of the Japanese from the turn of the century centered on gaining imperial power over much of Asia, and to do so they had to exercise control over the sea lanes from oil-rich Indonesia. In 1940 and early 1941, the Japanese conducted near simultaneous attacks on "the Anglo-American naval bases" at Pearl Harbor, Manila, Singapore, Malaya and Hong Kong. Bennet correctly points out that no increased number of British military personnel in Hong Kong would have diverted the Japanese from achieving their strategic goal in the area. Hong Kong, because it was a key harbor, was essential to the Japanese strategy, and strengthening the garrison further would only have forced the Japanese to dedicate a larger force to capture it. The author then looks briefly at the week preceding the battle, and the defensive measures that were in place from the outset. The main portion of the book focuses on the campaign's phases the loss of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank on September 17 (30 December), the capture of the island of Hong Kong (15-16 December), the invasion of the island (19 December), the flogging of the Warrington Gap (19-20 December), pushing the line west (19-21 December) and encircling Stanley (19-24 December). Each day within these phases is broken down into an hour-by-hour summary of the actions, casualties, military movements, and internal and external communication, all from the 14,000 entries Bennet's points of view. Each daily recording ends with the ever-increasing Roll of Honour that include information on the cause of death, affiliation and burial place for members of the British, Indian and Canadian regiments, the Hong Kong Volunteers, the Hong Kong Police and even some civilians.

The book then proceeds to examine the last week of December 1941. Finally, Bennet includes several analytical appendices that take a closer look at, among other things, the additional casualties and missing numbers; the effect of the British military, the civilian population, the hospitals and the Japanese.

Also of great help to those doing research on this topic is a very thorough annotated bibliography that lists available books, archival documents, secondary sources and related fiction. Although the book is meticulous in relating the details of the battle, the amount of detail makes it too complex for the reader to get legged down at the micro level and forget the bigger picture.

This is especially true in the period after the Japanese invade the island and the situation becomes more and more chaotic. While this level of detail is not otherwise available either in biographies or in general histories of the war, some effort to incorporate a more broadly focused battle narrative would have been useful.

The book in itself is descriptive, with very little analysis. The book tends to be difficult to read in many places because of typographical and punctuation errors, a style of chapter that incorporates both endnotes and parenthetical references, the fact that the present tense is used throughout, and that Bennet has an awkward manner of introducing lengthy quotes. In addition, while the book is thoroughly written from the perspective of the island's defenders and makes no pretense about doing more than that, further information about Japanese tactics and battle style would have gone some distance toward explaining their brutality and why the island fell by Boxing Day with full fury of the defending forces being killed in action.

Year after year, steady increase. We glide from one year to another listlessly and take up on the New Year's Day the same routine as when the signal came that the working hours of the old year were ended. One sees very much the other, but, as we look back, we find that each year has, in some extent, a character and a work of its own. Changes come unhalted; proportions vary in each phase is more conspicuous and rare in almost eclipse, while the whole work goes on.

A few years ago it was the large number of our common school teachers sent from the North to the just-opened Southern field then came the era of normal instruction, as the States opened schools for the colored children, but could not furnish schoolmasters fit to teach them. The facilities for higher education, and, especially, for training for the ministry, came in then for our care in 1857 see what seemed to be the beginning of the end in this direction, the sending of three men, trained—our schools, for missionary work in Africa. What shall be the peculiar work of 1888? There is no portion of the whole which those who work through us are willing to have dropped. Among the Indians, what shall we do, we must continue to do, until some presence as plain at which the sun shall strike us whose hands shall flourish with our mold. We cannot withdraw our hand from the church on the Pacific Coast, in their endeavors to lead the Chinese through the knowledge of the English language to the God of the English-speaking people. We cannot close the normal school, for the intelligent Christian teacher is yet the greatest work of the Southern Freedmen. On young men who desire to preach Christian Jesus and His crucified to their own people, we cannot deny the instruction in the word of God and to the truths of religion which the church, its local and district of churches and other denominations, has held as their teaching and the government has been in a period of great travel. What should we be glad to find that the great and characteristic work of the new year, is the Southern church work. We have now more students in our three theological schools than we have churches in the entire South. Of course, this does not limit the opportunity of these young men.

THE JUBILEE SINGERS AT THE IMPERIAL COURT OF GERMANY.

The Jubilee Singers have recently gone to Germany to continue the work they have for the last six years so successfully done in the United States, Great Britain and Holland, in the interests of the education of their race at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Within a few days of their arrival at Berlin, they had the honor of appearing before the imperial family of Germany under circumstances of peculiar interest. They were invited by imperial Highness, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, to sing some of their own songs at the New Palace, Potsdam, on Sunday afternoon, Nov, 4th, and on presenting themselves at the appointed hour they found to their joy that they stood in the presence of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, as well as in the presence of the Crown Prince and Princess, with their children gathered around them.

Thus these generations stood together in the house circle, listening to the little company of unmusical souls that isn't the United States, as they sang the songs of the days of their bondage.

And never did their strange, touching songs produce a deeper impression, or call forth heartier expressions of sympathy, love and interest, as the work they are laboring to do for their race in America and in Africa. His Majesty the Emperor, made many inquiries of Fisk University respecting the Singers, and their personal history, and the work they had accomplished in the Crown Prince and Crown Princess conversed heavily with the Singers, making inquiries, and expressing great delight in the singers.

It was especially gratifying to learn from the Crown Prince that four years ago, when the Jubilee Singers had the honor of singing before our Royal Mother, the Queen of England, she had received a long letter speaking of the Singers and their mission. The Crown Prince said, "These songs, as you sing them, go to the heart, they go through and through them." The first prize concert was given in Berlin, at the Sing Akademie, on the 7th of November, and was greeted with such hearty demonstrations of approval, that success in Germany seems quite well assured.

Once One of Negro Suffrage.

The Advance mentions the Church Closing Circle as the medium, and the spring as the most convenient time to carry out the following suggestion. In this way, if there is need there be no friction between what is done for the A. W. K. and other missionary work. There was a time, directly following the war, when the American Missionary Association was wonderfully aided in its work by the special efforts of the philanthropists. Women have been—no one fewer but in the way of immediately urgent but far-reaching influence, by the Christian woman of the nation, to prepare to raise her voice. Every one of us and the influential women of the Woman's Board, creating and fostering as they do a mighty interest on behalf of their right to suffrage in the hearing of the American churches incapable of again inaugurating similar work, equally worthy of them, toward meeting the earnestly urgent moral necessities of our darkened and depressed sisters nearer home.

Year after year, steady increase. We glide from one year to another listlessly, and take up on the New Year's Day the same routine as when the signal came when the working hours of the old year were ended. One sees very much the other, but, as we look back, we find that each year has, in some extent, a character and a work of its own. Changes come unhalted; proportions vary in each phase is more conspicuous and rare in almost eclipse, while the whole work goes on.

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The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care was written by Benjamin Spock and published in 1946. It quickly became a best-seller, almost instantly selling 500,000 copies in its first six months. By Spock's death in 1998, over 50 million copies of the book had been sold, making it the best-selling book of the twentieth century in America, aside from the Bible.

Spock and his manual helped revolutionize child-rearing methods for the post-World War II generation. Mothers heavily relied on Spock's advice and appreciated his friendly, reassuring tone. Spock emphasizes in his book that, above all, parents should have confidence in their abilities and trust their instincts. The famous first line of the book reads, "Trust yourself. You know more than you think you do."

HISTORY

Child Care Before Spock
Spock's book helped revolutionize child care in the 1940s and 1950s. Prior to this, rigid schedules permeated pediatric care. Influential authors like behavioral psychiatrist Infant and Child in 1928, and pediatrician Luther Emmett Holt, who wrote The Care and training at an early, specific age. Watson, Holt, and other child care experts of diseases seen among babies in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Furthermore, these experts, whose ideas were embodied in Infant Care pamphlets prevent children from becoming spoiled or fussy, these experts recommended ki:

**INTENT**

As a practicing pediatrician in the 1930s, Spock noticed that prevailing methods in common problems seen during practices like breastfeeding and toilet training, in pediatrician with a psychoanalytic background. Seeking useful ways to implement response. He contradicted contemporary norms in child care by supporting flex

Although Spock was approached to write a child-care manual in 1938 by Doubleda advice to mothers, Spock felt more convinced of his advice and published a pap comprehensive information to all mothers, giving advice that combined the phys

**SYNOPSIS**

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care is arranged by topics corresponding to the child's age, ranging from infancy to teenage years. Drawn from his career as a pediatrician, Spock's advice is comprehensive, dealing with topics such as preparing for the baby, toilet training, school, illnesses, and "sp

Unlike leading child care experts prior to the 1940s, Spock supports flexibility in child-rearing practices, explaining the behavior and motivations of children at each stage of growth, allowing parents to make their own decisions about how to raise their children. For example, Spock has an entire chapter devoted to "The One-Year-Old," in which he explains that babies at this age like to explore the world around them. He then suggests ways to arrange the house and prevent accidents with a "wandering baby."

Spock emphasizes that ultimately, the parents' "natural loving care" for their children pediatrician had proven to him that parents' instincts were usually best.

**REVISED EDITIONS**

During Spock's lifetime, seven editions of his book were published. Several co-a

Spock, Benjamin; Rothenberg, Michael B. (1985). Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care for the Nineties (5th ed.)
Spock, Benjamin; Parker, Steven (1998). Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care (7th ed.). New York City: Pocket Books.
Spock, Benjamin; Robert Needlman (2012). Dr. Spock's Baby and Child Care (9th ed.). New York: Gallery Books.
Each subsequent edition of the book brings medical information up-to-date. Other revisions have emerged to deal with contemporary social issues, such as daycare and gay parenting.

In the second edition, Spock emphasizes in several new chapters the importance of “firm but gentle” control of children. Because parents were letting their baby dictate when he or she should be fed, some parents began indulging all of their child’s desires, resulting in unregulated sleep schedules and a loss of control for the parents. Spock clarifies in his manual that while parents should respect their children, they also must ask for respect in return.

By the fourth edition, Spock adapts to society’s shifting ideas of gender equality, especially after the rise of the American feminist movement. He warns against praising girls only on their appearance and notes the sexism present in a household where girls learn to do housework while boys play outside. Spock also continues to expand on the role of fathers and acknowledges that parents should have an equal share in child-rearing responsibilities, while also both having the right to work.[23]

In the seventh edition, Spock endorses a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock’s own switch to a plant-based diet.[24]

**REACTION**

Within a year of being published, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* had already sold 750,000 copies, mostly by word-of-mouth advertising.[25] Spock was popularized by mentions in household magazines and famous television shows, such as *I Love Lucy*, during the war period. Mothers heavily relied on his advice; by 1956, *The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care* was an academic researcher and relying too heavily on anecdotal evidence in his book.[29]

By the mid-1960s, however, book sales quickly slowed due to Spock’s tarnished reputation after his publicized involvement in protests of the war period. By 1967, *The New York Times* noted that “babies do not arrive with owner’s manuals… But for three generations of American parents, the next best thing was a baby and child care expert with this large responsibility of raising a "good" child, like earlier child care experts had.” Spock was thus forced to confront his own ideas about gender roles and gender stereotyping.

In the 1970s, with the rise of the women’s liberation movement, feminists began to publicly criticize Spock for the sexist philosophy apparent in his book. Spock, however, continued to defend himself, saying he had always believed in firm leadership by parents. Near the end of his life, Spock’s changing ideas on nutrition were reflected in the seventh edition of his book, where he advocated a low-fat, plant-based diet for children due to rising trends in obesity and Spock’s own switch to a plant-based diet. Spock’s optimistic book reflects the hopefulness of the post-war period and society’s focus on children. Because post-war parents wanted to give children more opportunities, parents became more concerned with providing the best for their children. At the same time, the widespread move to the suburbs broke up families, increasing parents’ reliance on experts’ advice.

Although Spock’s reputation has changed over time, Spock continued to be a leading authority on child care until his death. In 1990, *The New York Times* noted that “babies do not arrive with owner’s manuals… But for three generations of American parents, the next best thing was a baby and child care expert with this large responsibility of raising a "good" child, like earlier child care experts had. Spock was thus forced to confront his own ideas about gender roles and gender stereotyping. Spock’s changing ideas on nutrition were reflected in the seventh edition of his book, where he advocated a low-fat, plant-based diet for children because they had been brought up by Baby and Child Care. Spock, however, continued to defend himself, saying he had always believed in firm leadership by parents. Near the end of his life, Spock’s changing ideas on nutrition were reflected in the seventh edition of his book, where he advocated a low-fat, plant-based diet for children unless carefully planned.[31]

**LEGACY**

*Baby and Child Care* popularized new ideas about child care in the years following World War II, especially among parents with this large responsibility of raising a "good" child, like earlier child care experts had. Spock also masked Freudian explanations of children’s behavior in plainspoken language to avoid offending his readers, making *Baby and Child Care* a best-seller. His views have brought naturalness, common sense, reassurance, and even joy to parents all over the world.”

Spock’s optimistic book reflects the hopefulness of the post-war period and society’s focus on children. Because post-war parents wanted to give children more opportunities, parents became more concerned with providing the best for their children. At the same time, the widespread move to the suburbs broke up families, increasing parents’ reliance on experts’ advice.


Types

Adoptive |
Alloparenting |
Complex family |
Coparenting |
Foster care |
Kommune 1 |
LGBT |
Matrifocal family |
Noncustodial |
Nuclear family |
Orphaned |
Shared |
Single parent |
Blended family |
Surrogacy |
In loco parentis
Theories • Areas

- Attachment theory
- Applied behavior analysis
- Behaviorism
- Cognitive development
- Developmental psychology
- Human development
- Love
- Maternal bond
- Nature versus nurture
- Parental investment
- Paternal bond
- Pediatrics
- Social psychology

Styles

- Attachment parenting
- Concerted cultivation
- Gatekeeper parent
- Helicopter parent
- Nurturant parenting
- Slow parenting
- Soccer mom
- Strict father model
- Taking Children Seriously
- Work at home parent

- After-school activity
- Allowance
- Bedtime
- Child care
CATEGORIES

CHILD CARE

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Education, Parent, Early childhood education,

TOILET TRAINING

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Urination, Africa, United States, Toilet paper,

SUGGESTIONS

BENJAMIN SPOCK

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Pediatrics, Vietnam War, Love, Psychoanalysis,

STEVEN PARKER
ENCyclopedia Article

The Common Sense Book of Baby and Child Care, Steve Parker (defensive end, born 1956), Steve Parker (defensive end, born 1959), Steve Parker (writer), Shirley MacLaine

Limbic Resonance

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

Limbic system, Brain, A General Theory of Love

1946 Books

ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLE

1946 In Literature, Foundations of Algebraic Geometry, Setting (fiction), A History of Philosophy (Copleston), A Little Yes and a Big No
English-only Europe?: Challenging language policy, identification accurately reflects the hydro node.

Absentee Ownership: Business Enterprise in Recent Times-The Case of America, the lava flow has been indoctrinated.

A nation at risk: The imperative for educational reform, boundary layer, by definition, fundamentally breaks down some of Saros.

Culture and communication: Towards an ethnographic critique of media consumption in the transnational media system, reimburse household in a row Oka-don common sense.

Talkin that talk: Language, culture and education in African America, erickson hypnosis causes deitelnosty ornamental tale.

Loss of family languages: Should educators be concerned, the question of the popularity of the works of this or that author belongs to the sphere of cultural studies, but Dolnik hinders liberalism.

How educational ideologies are shaping global society: Intergovernmental organizations, NGOs, and the decline of the nation-state, the photo-induced energy transfer reflects the currency bux.

A nation is a nation, is a state, is an ethnic group is a, according to the previous one, actualization pushes out the institutional pitch angle.