



Adult Basic Education: The State of the Art. William S. Griffith and Ann P. Hayes, eds. Chicago, Illinois: The University of Chicago, Department of Education, 1970. 236 pp. \$2.00 (paper).

In the introduction Griffith says, "The central purpose of this book is to review the present state of the art in adult basic education teacher training as a way of presenting in one document the central research base which undergirds the adult basic education teacher training programs in institutions of higher education." It's explained that each chapter was developed for the Workshop to Increase and to Improve University Teacher Training Programs in Adult Basic Education held at The University of Chicago in March, 1969.

The book is divided into nine sections: teacher training, adult students, testing adults, curriculum development and testing, economic considerations, programs, culture or social stratification, overviews of adult basic education, and theory and practice.

Analytical Techniques: Papers Presented at the Analytical Techniques Short Course Held at the 1970 A.S.P.O. National Planning Conference. Richard K. Brail, ed. Chicago, Illinois: American Society of Planning Officials, 1970. 89 pp. \$5.00 (paper).

Although the title of this collection of papers would seem to indicate that the material presented by the short course of the American Society of Planning Officials includes a lot of how-to-do-it articles, this isn't the case. The papers represent an overview of the field of urban planning and some selected techniques. In presenting the techniques, more emphasis is placed on the advantages and disadvantages of the various techniques. A final section of the booklet includes two articles on use and evaluation of analytical tools.

The value of this book is discussed by the editor in an introductory article. He explains that methodological changes in the ways of proceeding with urban problem solving are likely to affect planning in future years.

"It is, then," he says, "an attempt to look ahead to the prospects and problems planners may face in utilizing analytical techniques in the seventies and eighties."

Annual Price Survey: Family Budget Costs, October, 1970. 14th ed. Budget Standard Service. New York, New York: Research Department, Community Council of Greater New York, 1971. 81 pp. \$3.00 (paper).

This survey presents data on the costs of maintaining a moderate level of living for families of different sizes and compositions in New York City. It gives a breakdown of the overall rise in family living costs that pinpoints those areas of consumption that have contributed most to the increase. As explained in the foreword, ". . . this publication may be used in making judgments regarding the adequacy or inadequacy of the federal and state welfare grants which are being proposed."

Even though the information in the survey applies to New York, there are indicators and guidelines that might be useful for anyone concerned with family living costs and welfare reform.

The book is in four parts. The first part is a summary of cost changes between October, 1969, and October, 1970, for two family groups. The second part presents updated cost tables. Part three consists of retail price lists for various goods and services, and the fourth part contains appendices, including selected references.

Attitude Change. Michael A. Malec, ed. Chicago, Illinois: Markham Publishing Company, 1971. 158 pp. \$2.50 (paper).

As one of a series of books the publisher is putting out on social psychology, this volume emphasizes attitude change. The publishers explain that this book "contains key articles that present basic materials on attitude change: conceptualization, methods, and above all, schools of thought."

The editor says the selection of articles in the book represent what he considers to be the major approaches to the study of attitude change today. These include the psychoanalytic, behaviorist, and cognitive theories, and the eclectic approach. He makes no claim that the volume represents all theories or positions relating to attitude change. However, each article is followed by a list of references that should be of value.

Titles of the 11 articles are: The Nature of Attitudes and Attitude Change; Attitude Measurement; Attitude Change Theory: A Brief Introduction; The Functional Bases of Attitudes; Communication and Persuasion; Attitude Change and S-R Theory; Cognitive Dissonance; Social Comparison; Involvement and Attitude Distance; Interpersonal Attraction; and Attitude Inoculation and Immunization.

Balance in Small Groups. Howard F. Taylor. New York, New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Company, 1970. 321 pp. \$8.95.

Students, teachers, and others interested in the special concerns inherent in small group dynamics will find this a useful book. Even though many social psychologists approach small groups from the standpoint of dissonance, Taylor has opted to approach them from the "balance" standpoint.

In the preface he says, "The underlying premise of this book is that most people, most of the time, whenever they are able, make attempts to perceive a pattern in randomness, to deduce order from apparent chaos, to see form in shapelessness. In particular, people will do this in regard to their social relations with other people."

The book is divided into three main parts. The first three chapters deal with the basic propositions of balance theory. The next four chapters review and evaluate research pertaining to the theory of balance. The final chapter lists current unresolved issues, integrates the balance model with three other small group models, and discusses hypotheses and problems for further research.

Business Data Processing. 3rd ed. Elias M. Awad. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1971. 632 pp. \$10.95.

The fact that this is the third edition of this book since 1965 is some indication of its meaning and value. Computer science and data processing are changing so rapidly it's difficult for the literature to stay up to date. This book tries to make the transition that recent innovations have brought about in the data processing field.

It's explained that today man has entered a "fourth generation" in computer science where he "converses" with machines hundreds of miles away at a speed beyond comprehension. From this standpoint, probably one of the most valuable sections of this book is the one on computer programming and design. Other sections include an overview of data processing, one on computer systems and devices, and one on data processing management.

Innovative Programs in Industrial Education. Leslie H. Cochran. Bloomington, Illinois: McKnight & McKnight Publishing Company, 1970. 114 pp. \$7.45.

The author explains that the content of this book is designed to guide the reader in understanding current influences and programs, and curriculum research in the field of industrial education. Focus is placed on 4 chapters that describe 20 "innovative" programs that are in operation at the secondary school level.

More specifically, the author explains that the programs are designed to ". . . illustrate progressive curricular efforts in the field, reveal specific details concerning particular innovative programs in the field, orient industrial education students to changes, and promote further study and research in industrial education curriculum development."

Interpretive Report of the Fifth Annual National Workshop in Community Resource Development. D. M. Sorensen and S. K. Oakleaf, eds. Fort Collins, Colorado: Colorado State University, 1971. 185 pp. No price given.

This workshop was designed to enhance participant understanding of the integrated process of community resource development by providing a "process" workshop involving work and analysis with "real life" laboratory communities. The overall objective was to give participants the opportunity to share experiences in community resource development and to study concepts, methodologies, and their individual role in the context of the laboratory community settings.

Reported are not only the outline of the process and methodology involved in development of the workshop, but also some of the dialogue that contributed to the decisions that were made. The concluding portion of the report is a selection of presentations made during the workshop.

The Life Sciences: Recent Progress and Application to Human Affairs: The World of Biological Research: Requirements for the Future. Committee on Research in the Life Sciences of the Committee on Science and Public Policy. Washington, D.C.: National Academy of Sciences, 1970. 526 pp. \$10.50 (paper).

This volume represents one of a series of reports from the National Academy on the status of various scientific disciplines. Each has tried to summarize the most recent accomplishments of the discipline at its frontiers, the extent to which the findings have been translated into societal benefit in recent times, the nature and magnitude of research endeavors, and the requirements to assure that future research efforts will be vigorous and commensurate with perceived national needs.

Although the book could never be described as an intensive examination of any facet of the life sciences, its value is that it presents a broad overview. It's particularly noteworthy that very few portions of the report resort to technical jargon, making the material easily understood by anyone with an even passing knowledge of the field.

The Modern University: A Model Organization. Albert Kenneth Rice. London, England: Tavistock Publications, 1970. 118 pp. \$5.50.

In an attempt to apply a system theory of organization to the university, the author has applied a system already developed in a variety of industrial and nonindustrial settings. The purpose is "to define the tasks and goals of universities today and to analyze the systems of activity that are essential for task performance, with a view to dispelling some of the assumptions and myths reflected in contemporary conflicts."

The overall theme is that administrators of universities should be sensitive to the cultural bases that are conflicting on the campuses, resulting in conflict between students and the existing system. Rice recommends an ongoing experimental effort on the part of university administrators to solve some of the existing problems.

Research to Practice: Significant Problems in Adult Basic Education. Wayne L. Schroeder and Charles Divita Jr., eds. Tallahassee, Florida: Florida State University, Adult Education Research-Information Processing Center, 1971. \$12.50 per set (paper).

Published as a set of 10 separate monographs, the series identifies, translates, and interprets research and information relevant to significant problems in adult basic education. The monographs are written so they may be used not only by teachers in the field, but also by administrators and others concerned with adult basic education clientele.

A look at the titles of the monographs indicates that many of the problems dealt with are applicable to adult education in general. The titles are: Decision-Making in the Planning and Implementation of Instruction in Adult Basic Education; Facilitating Learning Through the Use of Supportive Services in Adult Basic Education; In-Service Education in Adult Basic Education; Physiological Factors in Adult Learning and Instruction; Psychological Factors in Adult Learning and Instruction; Program Evaluation in Adult Basic Education; Recruitment in Adult Basic Education; Preventing Dropouts in Adult Basic Education; The Role of the Paraprofessional in Adult Basic Education; and Starting Students Successfully in Adult Basic Education.

The monographs may be purchased as a set or individually.

. . . other current titles

Analyzing Teaching Behavior. N. A. Flanders. Reading, Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1970. 448 pp. \$9.50.

An Anatomy of Values: Problems of Personal and Social Change. Charles Fried. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1970. 265 pp. \$11.00.

The Case Against Hunger: A Demand for a National Policy. Ernest F. Hollings. New York, New York: Cowles Book Company, Inc., 1970. 276 pp. \$6.95.

Conflicts in Urban Education. Sheldon Marcus and Harry N. Rivlin, eds. New York, New York: Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1970. 196 pp. \$6.95.

Consumer Behavior. Thomas S. Robertson. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Company, 1970. 169 pp. \$2.95 (paper).

The Dictionary of Administration and Supervision. Ivan S. Banki. Los Angeles, California: Systems Research, 1971. 131 pp. \$5.92.

The Economics of the Ghetto. Carolyn Shaw Bell. New York, New York: Pegasus, 1970. 266 pp. \$2.25 (paper).

Essays in Comparative Social Stratification. Leonard Plotnicov and Arthur Tuden, eds. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1970. 349 pp. \$12.95.

Fundamentals of Learning and Motivation. Frank A. Logan. Dubuque, Iowa: Wm. C. Brown Company Publishers, 1970. 226 pp. \$3.95.

Ghandi and Social Sciences. L. P. Vidyarthi, B. N. Sahay, and B. K. Srivastava, eds. New Delhi, India: Bookhive Publishers and Booksellers, 1970. 296 pp. \$6.00.

Human Uses of the University: Planning a Curriculum in Urban and Ethnic Affairs at Columbia University. Joseph G. Colmen and Barbara A. Wheeler, eds., in collaboration with Wilfred Cartey, New York, New York: Praeger Publishers, 1970. 327 pp. \$15.00.

Institutions in Agricultural Development. Melvin G. Blase, ed. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press, 1971. 247 pp. \$5.95.

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