



Education in a Free Society. Ann Austed Burleigh, ed. Indianapolis, Indiana: Liberty Fund, 1973. 182 pp. \$3.50.

Education in a Free Society is based on the premise that if we're going to have a society of free and responsible people, they must have some capacity to read and write and reason. The book addresses the questions: How can those capacities best be developed in a free society? What would be the ideal educational arrangement in a society of free and responsible human beings?

Position papers by Benjamin A. Rogge, Pierre F. Goodrich, and others propose educational models for the free society. Here are some characteristics of these models. They would:

1. be private institutions,
2. accept those people able to pay and capable of participation,
3. be liberal arts colleges, and
4. be accountable to the students and their parents—academic freedom as it's traditionally defined becomes infringement on the rights of students to learn what they choose.

Many other concepts of an ideal institution and its curriculum, structure, and purpose are explored in these papers.

Foundations of Futurology in Education. Richard W. Hostrop, ed. Homewood, Illinois: ETC Publications, 1973. 249 pp. \$7.95.

As the first in a planned series of works concerned with the future of education, this anthology provides a useful introduction to educational futurism.

Divided into three parts, it covers the topics of introducing the future, forecasting and specifying educational futures, and conceptual views of the future.

People interested in developing a more proactive (versus reactive) role for themselves in the educational enterprise will find this a helpful reference.

Guide to Development of Protective Services for Older People. Geneva Mathiasen and Hugh Alan Ross. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas, 1973. 119 pp. \$8.50.

This book was written for people involved in family service agencies, legal assistance services, city and county welfare and health departments, general and convalescent hospitals—in short, any agency involved in the care of the elderly.

The unique element of the concept Protective Services is its readiness to use authority for intervention on behalf of an individual. The development of Protective Services in three demonstration communities—Houston, Texas; San Diego, California; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—is described.

Valuable auxiliary information is included on mobilizing community resources for cooperative service. Also included is a classification system that classifies clients by functional capacity and environmental situation to determine the type and intensity of the service provided.

The Law and the Poor. Frank Parker and Mary Knoll. New York, New York: Orbis Books, 1973. 218 pp. \$8.95.

This book is for the poor and those who help them—social workers and poverty workers. It is *not* a “how to” book for amateur, self-styled lawyers, but a look at areas in which “urban law” can be used to protect the rights of the poor: housing, welfare, juvenile delinquency, etc.

In the authors' words: “The aim of this book is to bring those who read this book to a state of legal knowledge at which warning signals will ring in their head each time a situation occurs that has legal implications.”

Organization Development: Behavioral Science Interventions for Organization Improvement. Wendell L. French and Cecil H. Bell, Jr. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. 207 pp. \$7.95.

This book defines organizational development and suggests that this is the name given to an emerging applied behavioral science that seeks to improve organizations through planned, systematic, and long-range efforts focused on the organization's culture and its human and social processes.

The authors discuss an exciting and profound idea. They purport that it's possible for the people within an organization to collectively manage that organization in such a way that the goals and purposes of the organization are attained at the same time that human values of the people involved in the organization are realized.

Poverty in America. Lowell Galloway. Columbus, Ohio: Grid, Inc., 1973. 160 pp. \$5.50.

The basic thesis of the book is that differences in economic status of individuals can be explained by the author's theory of "genetic human capital" or genetic differences. After defining poverty and discussing personal incomes in a market economy, the author looks at historical patterns of income distribution and popular theories for amelioration of the gaps among groups. Galloway looks at the economic position of minorities: women, aged, racial, and geographic groups with one unifying theme—they're economically deprived for one of two reasons, either inherent genetic qualities or the individual's own choice.

The Program Book for Recreation Professionals. Albert Tillman and Ruth Tillman. Palo Alto, California: National Press Books, 1973. 236 pp. \$6.95.

"Planning, yes; leadership, yes; but it is program that gives recreation its identity as both a field and a profession." The authors believe that we have reached the point of paralysis from analysis of every aspect of recreation.

Indeed, all the contributing factors to the function of the organization are important. But when budgets, space, manipulating pressure groups, and future planning take precedence over the program, our priorities are way out of line.

This book is informative and interesting. It's based on research and applied to the world in which the professional recreator moves.

The Quality of Life in America: Pollution, Poverty, Power, and Fear. A. David Hill and others, eds. New York, New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Publishers, 1973. 549 pp. \$5.95.

The focus of this volume is on the need to integrate understanding and knowledge bases of divergent fields (economics, political science, sociology, history, geography, etc.) for the liberal arts student who strives to understand and remedy the problems of his society. It's the outgrowth of a federal grant to an interdisciplinary group to improve the integration of many disciplines in training social studies teachers.

The four areas treated, named in the title, are but aspects of a single social reality and are used by the editors as doorways to enter the complex fabric of American society. The format of the book includes poetry, cartoons, and relevant quotations from the prophetic witnesses in our society.

Urban America: Institutions and Experience. Michael Lewis. New York, New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1973. 276 pp. \$7.95.

The author has articulated the stance that "urban communities of the American present, whatever else they may be, are places in which daily life can just as easily be characterized by its problems as its rewards, and perhaps even more so."

Part one of this book tries to apply the tools of sociology to the task of resetting the balance in favor of rewards. Attention is directed toward economical, governmental, political, educational, and family institutional concerns.

The second part of the book is given to an experimental analysis of the urban experience. Parts of the text are difficult, but this is a quality effort.

. . . other current titles

Changing Organizational Behavior. Alton C. Bartlett and Thomas A. Kayer, eds. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. 434 pp. \$6.95.

Classroom Instructional Tactics. W. James Popham and Eva L. Baker. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. 158 pp. \$3.25.

Counseling Strategies and Objectives. Harold Hackney and Sheriln Nye. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. 161 pp. \$7.95 (cloth), \$4.95 (paper).

School Volunteers. Barbara Carter and Gloria Dapper. New York, New York: Citation Press, 1973. 169 pp. \$2.85.

The Psychology of Learning and Instruction: Educational Psychology. 2nd ed. John P. DeCecco and William R. Crawford. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974. 604 pp. \$10.95 (cloth), \$2.95 (paper).

The Riddle of Man: An Introduction to Psychology. Richard S. Lazarus. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1974. 628 pp. \$10.95.

Writing and Assessing Attitudinal Objectives. Gerald R. Girod. Columbus, Ohio: Merrill Publishing Co., 1973. 121 pp. \$2.95 (paper).

NOTE: If you want any of the above publications, please send directly to the publisher—not the the *Journal of Extension*.