

BOOK REVIEWS

GILLHAM, BILL. **The First Words Language Programme**. London: George Allen and Unwin, and Beaconsfield Publishers (1979). 83 pp., \$13.50 cloth, \$6.75 paper.

— Reviewed by J. MACALISTER

This book was designed for the use of teachers and parents of mentally handicapped children (specifically used with Down's syndrome children). The comprehension based programme facilitates vocabulary and language development to a one hundred single word level. Two word utterances may be fostered. The readers are provided with rationale and materials to instigate training independently of speech and hearing professionals.

In the introductory chapter Gillham differentiates language and speech; emphasizes the importance of language comprehension; gives selection criteria for children suitable to the program and objective assessment procedures; and outlines the selection of five to ten training words and evaluation of treatment.

In the next section "Organizing the Teaching", he advocates short "formal" sessions with informal activities throughout the day using a variety of materials. He gives word categories (i.e., topics, action words, qualifiers, and personal-social) and three teaching levels: demonstrating, choosing, and using.

The last section, "Getting Ready for Teaching", suggests materials and their specific use. No "cookbook" recommendations are given. The conclusion makes reference to adaptability and modifications that may be required. "The essence of the programme is:

- the carefully structured step-by-step 'comprehension' approach to speech development;
- the selection of a goal vocabulary which is developmentally appropriate;
- the use of 'formal' and informal teaching;
- the emphasis on record keeping and evaluation so that a child's real progress can be charted and assessed." (p. 50)

This brief text uses a redundant style for emphasis. It is very readable with explicit illustrations and material descriptions. Extensive appendices include: Record Forms, Theoretical Basis of the Programme, Evaluation Technique, Plans for Making Apparatus, Word Frequency Lists, and Topic Drawings to Photocopy.

Although Gillham, a child and educational psychologist, uses a behavior modification approach, he makes no reference to reinforcement techniques or their importance. The use of expansions, and participation of speech and hearing professionals within the programme are also neglected.

I would suggest that this book could be useful as a supplement to home programming and demonstrations. The participation of a professional would provide the required elaborations that this text omits in its brevity.

BATTIN, R. RAY AND DONNA R. FOX (Eds.) **Private Practice in Audiology and Speech Pathology**. New York: Grune and Stratton (1978). 307 pp., \$20.65.

— Reviewed by C. McCARTHY AND B. MANSELL

Nine private practitioners have collaborated to produce this unique volume which is directed towards a small but growing sub-population in our field.

The book is divided into three sections. Part I includes information on considerations regarding setting up a private practice; the business aspects of the practice; outpatient speech services under medicare; and forensic speech pathology. Part II focuses on the clinical aspects of speech and language pathology, including report writing for private practitioners, and speech pathology services in home care agencies. Part III concentrates on the clinical aspects of audiology, including electronystagmography, and dispensing hearing aids. Unfortunately,

several of these chapters contain material which is not relevant to the practitioner in Canada, as our medical and legal systems differ significantly from those in the United States.

In the preface, the authors state that the book is intended "... to be used by speech pathologists or audiologists in private practice" and "...stressed the clinical aspects of the profession." It appears to these reviewers that the book would be of greater benefit to the speech pathologist or audiologist who is unsophisticated in his knowledge of private practice; the information provided is most basic in nature and would possibly be redundant for a practicing private therapist.

The book is well-organized and readable, being printed in larger than normal courier-type print. Throughout the book there are appendices and figures giving examples of case history forms, patient care forms, progress notes, suggested floor plans, and numerous other practical models which could provide ideas useful to the beginning private practitioner.

We would recommend this as an introductory resource book for those in our field who are interested in private practice, but naive in the many minor differences inherent in setting up such a practice.

HARTBAUER, R.E., (Ed.) *Counseling in Communicative Disorders.* Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas (1978). 323 pp., \$18.25.

— Reviewed by J. MACALISTER

Hartbauer amalgamated information pertaining to counseling in the area of communicative disorders for the use of speech pathologists — both beginners and experienced practitioners. He deals with emotional and psychological problems and adjustments related to disorders. Specifics of what has worked and what has not worked for other counselors are offered.

This source of help is organized into thirteen chapters discussing the first and last sessions, and various communicative problems. In Chapter One, Hartbauer gives suggestions for establishing tentative relationships with the patient, parent, guardian, spouse or companion in the First Session. Anxious, guilt-filled, or angry patients are discussed, as well as sources in the information gathering process.

Chapter Two deals with the Parents of the Preschool Child with a Language Problem, and provides hints to create an environment for growth. Marks, the author of Chapter Two, considers information gathering and giving, how to deal with affective aspects, aiding parents in becoming co-workers, and finally methods for the evaluation of the degree of counseling success.

Chapter Three, Counseling Parents of Children with Congenital and/or Adventitious Deafness, presents anecdotes to increase the professionals' awareness of the impact of deafness on the parents and family members; and suggestions for counseling procedures.

In Chapter Four, Families on Financial Aid, Konle, a sociologist, considers the history of financial aid's effect, counseling and available medical, maintenance and rehabilitation resources.

Chapter Five, Counseling the Uninformed or Misinformed, discusses ethics; ways to determine the existence of misinformation; and ways to handle its existence.

In Chapter Six, Counseling the New Hearing Aid User, Briskey provides specific instruction on the use of a hearing aid and stages in adjustment to amplification. Children and adult patients are taken into consideration.

Chapter Seven, counseling the Family of the Aphasic Adult, goes through the counseling process from time of infancy through to plateauing of abilities. Information that the family and other professionals should receive is offered.

Chapter Eight discusses adults with slowly progressive or sudden loss of hearing. Specific problems arising in each type and global problems (relating to financial, social, religious, and family constellation areas) are probed.

Chapter Nine, *Background and Principles for Counseling Parents of Stutterers*, presents general suggestions. Research concerning parents of stutterers, the development of stuttering plus the therapy process are discussed.

In Chapter Ten, *Counseling Regarding Laryngectomy*, Lauder, a laryngectomee himself, comprehensively states who should counsel pre- and post-surgically and what can be done.

Chapter Eleven examines problems of children with Cerebral Palsy and ways these problems may affect family relationships. Principles of therapy involving the parents, and professional services available are presented.

Chapter Twelve examines Cleft Palate: stages of adaptation to its incidence, attitudes, dealing with the curiosity of others. The counseling needed by these individuals and the role of the speech pathologist in this counseling are discussed.

In Chapter Thirteen, Hartbauer sums up with the Exit Session. Termination of treatment may be client or therapist directed and each situation is probed. The patient-therapist relationship after treatment is included in this discussion.

In this readable book, Hartbauer does not present explicit information on counseling techniques. No psychologists were involved in the writing of the book. With the exception of one sociologist and one laryngectomee, all contributing authors are involved specifically in the speech and hearing field.

The outlook of the text is not prescriptive. As the counseling needs of individuals seeking help from speech and hearing professionals vary, a well-rounded presentation is made. This presentation includes anecdotes, questions to be posed in interviews, and suggestions for counseling. It can serve to increase the awareness of speech pathologists of emotional and psychological problems arising from communicative disorders encountered in a caseload, and increase their skills at handling these problems.

The nature of the chapters, bibliographies at the end of each chapter, and an author and subject index following the text make this book useable as a reference source.

BZOCH, KENNETH, (Ed.) *Communicative Disorders Related to Cleft Lip and Palate*. 2nd ed. Boston: Little, Brown and Company (1979). 368 pp.

— Reviewed by J. MACALISTER

Kenneth Bzoch edited this book for the use of speech pathology students in a graduate program. Many authors contributed knowledge and experience that can make services for the cleft palate group uniformly good.

The text covers General, Diagnostic, and Habilitative Aspects. In General Aspects, rationale, principles, embryological development and anatomy of oral structures are introduced. Chapters include the classification of cleft lip and palate and related craniofacial disorders, psychological aspects, and the Craniofacial Team. In each of these, literature is reviewed. The authors realistically view each subject area and include cogent suggestions.

Diagnostic Aspects consider causes of communicative disorders, and clinical and instrumental diagnostic evaluations. Functional and organic classifications of etiologies are discussed. Palatopharyngeal insufficiency, dental and occlusal hazards, hearing loss, oral sensory function, and psychological aspects of competency and language development are highlighted. Clinical diagnostic evaluations for categorical aspects (i.e., nasal emission, and dyslalia), articulation, and the psycholinguistics of language and speech are portrayed. Specific delineation of the speech pathologist role and diagnosis and treatment of ear disease

are featured. Instrumental diagnostic evaluations include radiological, acoustic, airflow and pressure, and electromyographic measures. Each of these is described.

Habilitative Aspects consider rationale, methods and techniques of cleft palate speech therapy. Early intervention is stressed and when this is not available or effective, intensive summer training programs are advocated. The text concludes with chapters on direct muscle training and therapy for optimal use of prosthetic speech appliances.

Bzoch considers the cleft palate population with a speech emphasis. Through the contributions of various authors, a well-rounded and realistic view of the disorder, its evaluation, and habilitation is given.

One must note that the text is written and published in the United States. Some areas of habilitation may be more progressive than options realistic to Canadian endeavors. For example, in the instance of velopharyngeal closure, little is mentioned about surgical techniques.

Bzoch's reference text provides a useable framework. The index is detailed; chapters are short and concise with good introductions, extensive bibliographies, explicit diagrams and illustrated forms. Although research is noted to be scanty with the cleft palate population, the book offers excellent synopses of current research.

This research and text are not only applicable to the cleft palate population; chapters are relevant for many areas of speech disorders. For instance, dental and occlusal effects on speech production give insight into any articulation problem.

Communicative Disorders Related to Cleft Lip and Palate, 2nd ed., can serve as a useful reference not only to graduate students in speech pathology, but to practising clinicians who desire a current source for the field.