
Resource Reviews

Evaluation des ressources

CASE (Communication and Self-Esteem) Study

M. Ann Marquis and Elaine Addy-Trout

Cost: \$35.00 (U.S.)

Publisher: Thinking Publications, Eau Claire, WI

Reviewer: Maggie Davidson, Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital, Edmonton, AB

The objective of this book is to help professionals facilitate interpersonal interaction among adolescents with learning disabilities and communication impairments. It is based on pragmatic language theory and the development of self-esteem. The model of self-esteem is based primarily on the models of Dembrowsky (1988) and The California Task Force to Promote Self-Esteem and Personal and Social Responsibility (1990).

Activities in this book are appropriate for adolescents between 12-16 years or older. The language level of the material is at approximately the 10-12 year old level based on Wallach and Miller. It is designed to be used by speech-language pathologists and educators and it may also be a resource tool for counsellors, social workers, or psychologists to develop effective interpersonal communication skills in individuals with language disorders.

This book is divided into three parts: Introduction, 100 Activities and an Appendix of Check Lists. The Introduction includes a discussion of self-esteem, communication development, professional roles and ideas to facilitate group interaction. The activities are divided into 10 sections (Developing a Group Concept, Communicating with Others, Understanding Oneself, Exploring Self-Concept, Defining Self-Esteem, Decision Making and Problem Solving, Analyzing Family Issues, Social Values and Myths, Differences and Similarities Among People, Examining Our Role in the World) with 10 activities in each section. Each activity is divided into Language Purpose, Self-Esteem Focus, Materials, Vocabulary and Process (giving step-by-step directions on how to conduct the group). Materials are provided and may be duplicated for educational use.

The following comments about this book are the views of this reviewer and two colleagues who have conducted groups of children from 8 to 18 years of age, emphasizing

social skills and self-esteem. It is felt that this book would serve as a good resource to pick and choose activities from as it is "user friendly", i.e., the layout is clear, well organized and detailed. One criticism is that it covers many topics, some rather superficially, with no review mechanism built into the schedule. The activities appear to rely on participants whose insights, ability to discuss, and motivation are quite good. In order for these activities to be adapted to varying language and motivation levels, group leaders would best be experienced and flexible.

Optimizing Theories and Experiments

Randall R. Robey and Martin C. Schultz

Cost: \$49.75

Publisher: Singular Publishing Group Inc., San Diego, CA

Available from: Login Brothers, Inc., Winnipeg, MB

Reviewer: John M. Muma, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB

The objective of this book seems to be to place experiments within the larger framework of theory construction and philosophical views. In so doing, Robey and Schultz tailored their presentation toward the behavioral sciences under the acronym of BASS (Behavioral and Social Sciences). To a large extent they have achieved this objective. On the negative side, the book seems to be excessively formal and over-organized, to the point that terminology and organization overtake the message.

The intended audience is presumably the professionals in the clinical fields, especially Speech Pathology and Audiology. The objective in addressing this audience is much needed because a recent unpublished survey has shown that only about 4% of the training programs in ASHA address the importance of a philosophical and theoretical substantive base for clinical endeavors. Consequently, the clinical fields ache with the silly notion that therapists disdain theory and want something practical.

Because one must wade deep into an organization of issues that are heavy going for someone who may disdain this territory, I fear that many therapists who need this message will set this book aside well before they appreciate the issues.

One criticism of the substantive quality is that a major perspective in the philosophy of science (Bruner, 1986; Lakoff, 1987) was ignored. And, unfortunately, this perspec-

tive is crucial to their book and the clinical fields. It is the distinction of the 'human sciences'. The basic tenet of the former is *causality*, which was a running theme in this book, whereas the basic tenet of the latter is *intentionality*. Unfortunately, Robey and Schultz committed their notion of BASS to the science of the 'hard' sciences perspective. The contents are well worth addressing, especially in the clinical fields. However, the omission of the above content gives a misleading message.

I have mixed feelings about recommending this book. On the one hand, Robey and Schultz have addressed a pressing issue for the field, an appreciation of the philosophical-theoretical substantive base of the field. On the other hand, the overbearing style is likely to lose some readers. Also, the substantive omission of the theory of science for human affairs in an attempt to deal with BASS is a major shortcoming.

References

- Bruner, J. (1986). *Actual minds, possible worlds*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Lakoff, G. (1987). *Women, fire, and dangerous things: What categories reveal about the mind*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Histological Colour Atlas of the Human Larynx

Minoru Hirano and Kiminori Sato

Cost: \$205.95

Publisher: Singular Publishing Group, Inc., San Diego, CA

Reviewer: H.A. Leeper, Department of Communicative Disorders, Elborn College, University of Western Ontario, London, ON

The purpose of this book is to familiarize the reader with the normal anatomy of the adult and infant human larynx. The text contains 112 pages of high quality coloured pictures of the larynges of newborns and adults. The organization of the book is good and the writing style is clear and concise. The anatomical material and the histological sectioning

techniques of representation are in wide use in many anatomy labs throughout the world. The text appears designed for otolaryngologists, speech scientists, and speech-language pathologists who may study the human voice in a wide variety of age groups. It may aid those who are interested in understanding the spatial relationships of various portions of the larynx.

The stains used are well chosen, Hematoxylin-Eosin (HE) is a good general stain for many structures of the larynx, while using Elastica Van Gieson (EVG) aids in identifying elastic tissues. The magnifications used in the photographs are not listed, but appear low. They seem to be too low for histological identification of cellular structures, but are useful for anatomical description. Many of the mid-sagittal views are from a 54-year old female, with horizontal sections from a 57-year old female and coronal sections from an 81-year old female. The newborn midsagittal views are from a male, the horizontal views from a female, and the coronal views from a male. Both line drawings and histological sections are used to emphasize characteristics of the newborn and adult laryngeal structures. In addition, coronal sectional views of the membranous section of the vocal fold is shown for a newborn and an adult. Differences between the vibrational properties of each are detailed.

The appendices are used to describe "arteries of the larynx" and "blood vessels of the vocal fold edge". Descriptions of how these views were obtained (i.e., with which techniques) would be helpful. A glossary of terms is also available to move from the Latin terminology (eg., Recessus piriformis) to the Nomina Anatomica term (Piriform Recess) to the common term "Piriform Sinus". This glossary will be useful for students moving between medical and anatomical journals to applied areas of Speech Science or Speech-Language Pathology.

In general, this book is a well designed specialty item. It will be useful for speech scientists and speech-language pathologists who wish to understand changes in laryngeal structures over time. Describing changes across smaller age groups (i.e., newborn, young child, adolescent, young adult, older adult, geriatric) for both genders would be most useful should the text be revised in the future.