

1. “. . . the *primary* reason adolescents are not given the opportunity to do important work: adults unconsciously *fear* ascribing adult status to teen-agers (p. 46, original italics)”.

2. “If one causes a person *not* to make a difference, one contributes to the victim’s psychological death (p. 55, original italics)”.

3. “The search for the ‘peak experience’ is the motivating force behind more youth behavior than psychologists, educators, and government officials are able to recognize (p. 84)”.

Of course, just because evidence for such statements is lacking does not mean that the statements are false. They may in fact be true; for example, there is evidence in support of statement number 2 in the research conducted

on learned helplessness by Martin Seligman. The point is that research reported in professional journals is an important resource that Mitchell has not utilized. Consider: the bibliography cites 93 references; of these five are articles published since 1970; and of these five articles, four appeared in books. Only one periodical reference was published since 1970 (an article on alienation which appeared in the August 1974 issue of *Scientific American*).

Do not be misled by this criticism. Although the book may be better philosophy than science, a thread of excitement links its pages, particularly the last chapter on “some suggested solutions . . . for ‘The Adolescent Predicament’”. Here is a theory of adolescence that may be worth a rigorous empirical test.

THE “JOB FINDER” IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

By S. Norman Feingold and Fae E. Hoffman. Arlington, Mass.: Bellman Publishing Company, 1975. Pp. 40. Reviewed by George W. Fitzsimmons, Department of Educational Psychology, University of Alberta.

How do you help your clients find a job? Do you role play the job interviews, interpret vocational interest test results or lead groups in vocational decision making? Whatever your system, I am sure you will welcome another approach to this developmental problem?

Feingold and Hoffman have published an interesting “How To Do It” manual for job seekers who have had little formal preparation for the task at hand. After admitting the majority of peoples first jobs are obtained through friends or relatives they move directly into helping the readers establish an understanding of the want ad system and how to search widely for opportunities in their areas of interest. Beside the daily newspaper they have listed over 500 magazines, journals and other periodicals in which employment opportunities are advertised. These titles are then subdivided into 60 major occupational groups ranging from *accounting* to *veterinary medicine*. As the reader may expect the majority of these periodicals and trade journals are written for well educated professionals in each occupational group with little assistance available for the unskilled and the semi-skilled. The authors conducted their search publications in the Washington D.C. area, consequently many of the resources have local addresses.

The remainder of the book appears to operate with the assumption that once the reader has found ads which he wishes to answer, he will need the guide offered in the *Job Finder*. Helpful

hints on how to answer help wanted ads are followed by a discussion of the preparation of the resume. While there is no one best method of teaching clients to prepare a resumé, *Job Finder* does outline essential contents including objectives, education experiences, employment records, special skills and references. The chapter could provide a good outline for a few group guidance classes.

The authors assume that accompanying the resume will be mailed a job letter. The chapter on the job letter discusses some writing etiquette and common sense statements like type the letter, be neat, do not have erasures and type on 8½ x 11 paper.

Many of the objectives of the foregoing have been presented by the authors in the hopes that the reader will obtain an interview. Assuming that they are seen by a personnel worker, they offer two pages of advice on filling out the application blank and then if that does not work a final chapter is provided on helping people write the “situation wanted” ad.

This little book does provide a helpful service in organizing one job hunting approach into a complete package. It will provide helpful ideas for teachers of group guidance in using a newspaper and other periodicals when searching for employment. The main inconsistency within the book is that the periodicals listed are for professional occupations and yet the authors claim that there are as many opportunities for unskilled and semi-skilled job seekers using this system. If Canada Manpower is operating Job Search training programs in your school, you may wish to have a second series of lessons based on topics such as those covered in the *Job Finder, It Pays To Advertise*.