

The authors have lived up to the promise contained in the Preface and have produced one of the most comprehensive introductory level textbooks this reviewer has had the pleasure to read.

Wichita State University

Muriel Faltz Lembright

Ross E. Azevedo (ed.), *Labor Economics: A Guide to Information Sources*. Gale Research Company, 1978. 261pp.

Labor economics, as a subdivision of economics, concerns the "economic aspects of the problems, insecurities, and institutional developments associated with labor and labor market." Such a subject-matter inevitably is related to a number of different issues and, consequently, to a variety of distinct disciplines. The interdisciplinary nature of labor economics, in turn, leads to complexities which make the adoption of a multi-dimensional perspective a necessity for doing research.

The issues involved in labor economics are significant in all societies and their importance is not limited by degree of economic development and industrialization; they have gained an ever-increasing importance in our era, which is marked by the emergence of monopoly capitalism and state socialism. Consequently, the need for scientific, reliable and practical research has become multiplied. The first step in fulfilling this need is having access to the works already available in the area of labor economics. By reviewing these works, students of labor economics will become able not only to have a better grasp of the issues involved, but also to correct the mistakes already made in the field and create new approaches based upon the existing ones. However, the number of books and journal articles in the area are too numerous to be reviewed by each individual researcher. In this regard, source books gain a lasting importance. Azevedo's book is one of this kind. *Labor Economics: A Guide to Information Sources* is an attempt to provide interested people with a bibliography of existing materials in the area of labor economics. The work could be used not only by professionals but by anyone who wants to become acquainted with the problems of labor economics which have become a part of our everyday lives.

This book starts with a brief remark concerning labor economics, its nature, and the complexity of its subject-matter. This brief review is followed by two sections which deal with textbooks, general works, related journals, government publications and information services. In the first section, after the name of each text or general work in the area, a brief summary of

its content is presented. Sections three to fifty-three deal with diverse but inter-related topics of labor economics: e.g., automation; collective bargaining theory; economics of life, family and population; inflation; the labor market; occupations; unemployment; and wage theory. Prior to the citation of books and journal articles related to each topic, a brief review of the topic and its importance in labor economics with three indexes dealing with the authors, titles and subjects covered in the text has been presented.

The major shortcoming of the book is related to the lack of comprehensive reference to the so-called "radical" approaches to the problem of labor economics comparable to the attention paid to "conventional" works. The book also does not present the works available in the area of labor movements. Moreover, the works which reveal the historical evolution of each topic are largely omitted. Nevertheless, *Labor Economics* is a very useful text which should be reviewed by anyone who desires to work in the field of labor economics.

University of Kansas

Parviz Piran

Erich Goode. *Deviant Behavior: An Interactionist Approach*. Prentice-Hall, 1978.

With the volume of textbooks flooding our campuses, one wonders how many times the same concepts can be reiterated without having them fall on deaf ears. Authors of textbooks often walk a thin line between boring students and/or leaving them behind conceptually. Writing a text which is both enjoyable to read and still comprehensible is no easy task.

*Deviant Behavior* is written from one perspective and is not a review on theories of deviant behavior. It describes deviant behavior from the interactionist or labeling approach, not from what Goode terms an "encyclopedic" or "eclectic" approach. I would not recommend this text to an individual who wishes to portray the history and variety of significant theories in this field.

The text is organized in such a fashion that Goode first introduces the concepts and gives the basic interactionist viewpoint towards deviance. The second part covers different forms of deviant behavior, including drug and alcohol uses and abuses, sexual deviance, prostitution, male and female homosexuality, violent behavior and crime.

A unique dimension is added to the text by Goode's use of short examples which portray different types of deviance in a variety of settings. This not only makes it effortless to read but also shows the diversity in deviant behavior avoiding the stereotyping which often accompanies this area. Overall, the examples are clear, concise and well integrated into the subject matters showing the interrelatedness between concepts and behavior. Goode's use of the *New York Times* articles as references is an excellent way to show that sociology and everyday life are actually discerning the same entity.

The various areas of concentration are well conceptualized, avoiding the archaic myths which plague many previous textbooks. His rhetoric evokes vivid, detailed, unambiguous images of social phenomena. In conclusion, this is a valuable text for an individual who wishes to learn and/or teach the interactionist viewpoint of deviance.

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Jane C. Ollenburger