Abstracts


This book contains 66 studies and articles by research leaders in the field of small groups. The original edition, published in 1955, brought together much of the literature in a then new field. This revised edition retains many of the significant contributions to the original edition while incorporating research advances of the past decade.

The book is divided into three parts. The first part is concerned with the historical and theoretical background of the field. The second contains a collection of studies which view the social process from the perspective of the single individual in a social situation. The third includes studies in which the perspective is that of an external observer viewing the group as a system of social interaction and describing its characteristics.


Basically, the author writes, this collection of papers calls attention to dramatic changes which have occurred in the structure of agriculture in recent years and focuses upon institutional reactions to the economic and social conditions which have evolved. These changes involve various adjustments which have brought about the rearrangement of production areas and the moving of people out of agriculture. The papers included portray responses already made and the needed responses of our several educational programs to this changed pattern of agriculture.

Interrelationships between teaching, research, and extension are shown.

Topics covered include: (1) human resources for today and tomorrow; (2) the challenge of agricultural adjustments to educational institutions; (3) the role of the agricultural experiment station; (4) a university president looks at extension; (5) extension’s challenge to the Land-Grant institutions; (6) what is good administration; (7) coordination of teaching, extension, and research.


Developed as a by-product of an agricultural improvement program,
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this extensive bibliography is not devoted to communications per se. For example, traditional mass media are of concern only as they prove functional in agricultural development. Routes of communication outside the conventional definition are considered. The author is concerned with the development of new agricultural knowledge as well as ways of transmitting that knowledge.

References are listed under the following categories: theory and case studies in economic and agricultural development; theory and research on the transmission of and responses to knowledge; experience and research with respect to specific media, channels, and messages; audience studies in newly developing countries; rural social change: the process and consequences of diffusion and adoption of innovations; and organization for information transmission.

Adult Learning and the Adult Learner. Andrew Hendrickson. Adult Leadership, XIV (February, 1966), 254-256+. Available from Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., 1225 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. $5.00 per year domestic.

Recent developments have made evident the shortage of manpower in adult education. This paper was written to help the many newcomers to the field (who may have had little experience teaching adults) understand the characteristics of adults as learners. Psychological and sociological aspects of adult learning are discussed. Ten principles and practices to follow in teaching adults are proposed.


The author examines variables which affect a group's productivity, considers ways in which leaders may help their groups become more productive, and describes some advantages and disadvantages of "temporary systems" aimed at possible experimentation with use of short-term committees. All groups, including committees, are described as input-output systems. Input is defined as "anything which represents a cost or an investment to individual group members," including time, dues, performance, talents and experience, and expectations. Output is suggested to be (1) productivity in terms of goals set, (2) morale, (3) integration (a measure of the group's ability to maintain structure and to function under conditions of stress). Variables discussed are the communications patterns, power or influence structure, leadership, member interaction, cohesiveness, group atmosphere, pressures, group size, age, group organization, personalities.

Young Adults: The Threshold Years. 1965. 62 pp. Available from Institute of Life Insurance, 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

No price listed.
This publication deals with the topics "The Young Adult in the Age of Conformity" and "Various Perspectives on the Young Adult." Young people, ages 18 to 25, are divided into three groups: (1) those whose values match those of the older generation and can be characterized as usually making a smooth transition between generations (the means and ends fit well); (2) young people who desperately want a higher standard of living but lack means; and (3) well-educated young adults from affluent families who enjoy the benefits of our society but question its traditional goals (they have the means but are not sure about the ends). Young adults are viewed and significant characteristics summarized by business and professional people from a variety of environments.


The question, "Is there a culture of poverty?" is answered affirmatively and three related conclusions are considered:

1. The culture of poverty is a useful one, if used with discrimination, with recognition that poverty is a subculture, and with avoidance of the cookie-cutter approach (a view assuming that all individuals in a culture turn out exactly alike).

2. Family structure and sex patterns of the poor differ from those of the non-poor. There seems sufficient evidence to support this belief. The question is, how much do they differ.

3. The family and sex patterns of poor Negroes differ from those of whites on the same socioeconomic level.

Comparisons are made of white people and Negroes on the lowest socioeconomic levels. The author believes that differences related to color, if they exist, are probably much smaller than has been assumed. Mention is made of some pitfalls to be avoided in studies of the culture of poverty.


This pamphlet includes a series of articles originally published in the Training Directors Journal. It deals with the subject under the topics of the scientific background, frustration, discipline, perception, interviewing principles, and the interview.


Written for young people interested in agriculture as a career, this book is also intended for adults who have a concern for helping young people choose careers. In addition to exploring the choice of careers and
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the character of and qualifications needed in modern agriculture, the author discusses eight major fields—research, industry, business, education, communications, conservation, science, and production and ranching.


This monograph is a collection of six articles (previously published in Adult Education), each by a different author, dealing with concerns in adult education. Topics vary from identifying educational needs and interests of adults to needed research in extension administrative organization, promoting, planning with principles, merchandizing, and recruiting students are subjects.


This book focuses on revealing how laboratory training applies to educational and organizational change. The authors attempt to explain what the method is and what assumptions underlie it. The bulk of the content is devoted to uses of laboratory training as described by the authors and others involved in its application. Discussion of research on the method and theory are also included.


"This book presents a selection of the ideas and conclusions of writers who have had a common interest in the concept of role," according to the author. He claims originality by virtue of the stress placed on ways in which different roles are interrelated. As a basis for analyzing face-to-face relations he uses illustrations from tribal, peasant, and industrial societies.


This volume updates the 1957 edition with the addition of more than 2000 new entries described as indicative of the steady growth of substantive issues, research, and professional growth in the field, in contrast to more superficial treatment of the subject in the past. More than 5900 entries are annotated under major headings of: (1) theory and development; (2) communications, tools, and media; (3) relations with external publics; (4) fields of practice; and (5) professionalism in public relations.