Abstracts


Addressed to anyone seriously interested in the problem of performance evaluation, this book deals with two broad areas: principles and practices; techniques and applications. In Part I the author explores values, principles, purposes, the nature of formal evaluation, ways of transforming principles into practical programs, and program continuity and renewal. Part II includes discussions on measuring human performance, evaluating the person and the results, the evaluation interview, and evaluating the evaluator.


Papers included were presented in a conference to examine (1) the role of the adult educator as a change agent in urban America and (2) the structure under which this role is perceived and executed. Various contributors deal with such topics as the concept of the change agent, the social context, political dimensions, the role in reaching urban poor, the inner core, roles and functions, and structuring administrative means.


Sociology of education is defined as a scientific analysis of a specific social institution. Education is viewed as an abstraction taken from society. The analysis presented in this collection of readings is concerned with the changing nature of education, aspects of learning not part of the formal educational system, the interrelationship between social strata-
tion and formal education, formal and informal aspect of school as a system of social relationships, the occupation of teacher, and the structure of higher education.


This volume expands what the author refers to as the "research cycle": (1) the problem, (2) the problem conceptualized to suggest a trial solution, (3) the trial solution tested, (4) test results evaluated against the expected, (5) results used in readjusting the framework in which the test was couched. The revised framework is viewed as giving rise to new and unforeseen problems. The development of this thesis is organized under the following headings: the scientific position, abstraction and innovation, a working definition, and social science and values.


Papers included in this collection focus on two concerns, according to the editors: (1) the logical relationship between the concepts of teaching and learning and (2) the pattern of reasoning involved in teaching or implied by the concept of teaching.


An attempt is made to give the nonspecialized student an overview of the place of education in improving life in underdeveloped countries. Three regions (Middle Africa, South Asia, and Latin America) receive special attention.


The feelings and problems analyzed have been assembled, according to the author, from many discussions held with teachers, other educators, and parents. The theme is that the forces that most affect the entire teaching process are within the teacher's emotional life.


This study, according to the authors, tries to analyze current trends and prevailing curricular practices in undergraduate education and the change in them over a 10-year period (1957-67). It is concerned with basic and general education, major concentrations, elective options, use of individualized and integrating experiences, and comprehensive patterns of the traditional and unusual varieties.

This document reports on a study designed to (1) describe characteristics of a sample of home demonstration units, (2) test the effectiveness of the teaching of a selected project by project leaders, (3) relate characteristics of units to the learning of members, (4) compare selected characteristics of project leaders and members, and (5) indicate leaders' preparation for teaching.


The concern of this book, the author states, is man and his way of being in the modern world—how he seeks understanding, the way he exercises powers of thought and feeling, how he expresses and communicates, and how he relates himself to the world. The subject is developed by discussing the nature and extent of contemporary dissolution, the way the elements of dissolution are interrelated, and a view of how the dissolution may be overcome.


Two chapters are devoted to a presentation of various forms of anxiety in children and adults, one to various anxiety-evoking aspects of Western culture, and one to manifestations of anxiety encountered in the educational process. These are presented in the context of three major schools of thought pertaining to anxiety.


The authors say they have tried to put together and demonstrate the interrelationships of these concepts of the various social sciences important in explaining economic competition. They draw on economics, psychology, sociology, cultural anthropology, political science, and communications.


Papers included in this collection deal with (1) organizational structure and (2) the relationship of organization to society. The 28 represent writings by well-known scholars in the field of organization.

“This book was written,” according to the authors, “for all front-line supervisors and for men and women who hope to become members of management in industry, business, and government.” The intent of the book, they say, is to help the reader learn leadership. They deal with such ideas as attitudes, motivations, communications, understanding personality and behavior, evaluating performance, counseling, and self-development. This is a revised version of Human Relations in Supervision, a previous work by the two senior authors.


One part of this book is devoted to an exploration of ideas of cause and effect. A second is concerned with “systems” of contemporary social psychology (theories). A final section deals with methodology and the author’s speculations.


This collection of papers, by a number of authors, tries to synthesize the most important findings from research dealing with comparative studies of communities. The focus is on decision making—in a given setting who tends to have his way? Ideas are dealt with such as structure, power, patterns of leadership, resources, and intercommunity relations.


Forty-three innovative and experimental programs in teacher education were studied and compared to conventional programs. The analysis represented in this volume includes case studies of six of these programs.


“This book,” according to the editors, “is mostly about poor people and the kind of encounters they have with the rest of us and we with them.” Its purpose “is to take the reader among the people.” Most of the volume is based on reports of field work among poor people as they go about their everyday lives. Papers included are categorized under (1) the system, (2) trying to grow up, (3) poor but healthy?, and (4) it’s the same everywhere.

An understanding of man's beliefs, attitudes, and values, according to the author, won't come about unless we are willing to distinguish these concepts from one another and to employ them in distinctively different ways. Much of the book is devoted to elaborating these three concepts. The ideas are applied to advertising and religion in two appendix chapters.

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