Abstracts


Examined in this book are benefits and burdens that have been created for farmers and nonfarm rural citizens by changes in output, technology, use of labor, and acreage per farm.

The authors look at economic and social policies for improvement of rural living and offer suggestions for relating these to national goals.


The reader who's grounded in communications theory may be more at home with this book, but it also has much to offer the person who's concerned with the practical aspects of effective communication. Examples of poor communication are provided, along with suggestions of how the practitioner may overcome some of the more common difficulties. For those interested in the theoretical aspects of the field, the author provides an overview of current research, both in sociology and psychology.


Behavioral scientists, educators, management analysts, and training experts from NTL give suggestions for planning and conducting various types of conferences. Included are special purpose conferences, such as fact-finding, change, problem solving, and community-school conflict.

Techniques are given for stimulating member participation in both large and small groups. Several articles pertain to training group discussion leaders who will help groups get started and prevent their bogging down.

If you're exploring the areas of need for programs designed to improve the quality of life in this country, you'll find plenty of grist for the mill in this book. Although crime is the central topic, the author has much to say about the conditions and attitudes that lead to crime, often pointing out some programs that are needed to correct existing conditions.

Some of the areas explored relate to rehabilitation of criminals, training of law enforcement officials, and organization of communities to meet the challenges of crime. The author writes as though he's the moral conscience of the nation in regard to crime. His tenure as U.S. Attorney General probably gives him some unique qualifications to be just that.


Although the first edition of this book came out in 1938, the ecological and cultural realities of urban living discussed by the author are as timely and futuristic today as they were then. Relying on an extensive historical perspective, the author traces the concepts of city living that have led to many of the problems being experienced today. Persons involved in the changing nature of our social systems will find a vivid description of many of the things that have happened in our urban areas, are happening now, and will happen in the future.


Whether your concern is with existing programs or with proposed ones, this book would be of interest in making decisions about educational efforts that are based on evaluation. Probably the most important aspect of the book is the objective insight the authors provide about evaluation and what can be done with it and what can't. It's an overview of different approaches to educational evaluation as well as decision making.


This is a report of a symposium on evaluation and instruction held in 1967 at UCLA, sponsored by the UCLA Research and Development Center for the Study of Evaluation and by The Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. Included in the book are major papers pre-
sented by Marvin Alkin, Benjamin Bloom, Robert Gagné, Robert Glaser, Dan Lortie, Samuel Messick, Martin Trow, and David E. Wiley.

These papers and the discussions following them cover five areas felt to be fundamental components of a comprehensive approach to evaluation: theory of evaluation, instructional variables, contextual variables, criteria of instruction, and methodology of evaluation.


As the first of five such books planned for teachers and administrators of adult basic education, this book has two parts. The first part delineates those low-income groups that are considered prime targets for adult basic education programs. It describes some of the characteristics of these people and explores the validity of some of the commonly held beliefs about them. Statistical evidence is cited throughout to substantiate the points made.

Although the curriculum guide presented in the second part is designed for topics dealing with the family and home, the principles should be applicable in teaching other subjects to the disadvantaged. This part deals with selection of materials and includes an outline of five units that could be taught to disadvantaged groups.


The Urban Institute looks at the "federal government's ability to evaluate" social programs. Findings in four major agencies are reported—HUD, OEO, HEW, and DOL.

Four types of evaluation are defined: program impact, program strategy, project, and project rating. Ideas are given for the administration of an evaluation system, including organizational relationships, responsibilities, and methodology.


Through the use of maps and tables, this book presents statistics and information on availability of higher education in every state in the United States.

It explores the meaning of personal, social, educational, and economic relevance. In addition, it gives 60 ways of fostering opportunities that are appropriate for institutions, educational systems, and states.
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Program Budgeting and Cost Analysis: Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Administration for AASA. Eugene, Oregon: University of Oregon, no date. 28 pp. $2.00 (paper).


NOTE: If you want any of the above publications, please send directly to the publisher—not to the Journal of Extension.

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