Abstracts


Intended as an introduction to the study of education in its relevance to present day, the author discusses background influences affecting schools and modern life, educational institutions (how their structure, purposes, and populations are changing), and the transformation of the teaching/learning role.


The general framework and philosophy of previous editions of this account of public administration have been retained in this edition, according to the authors. A chapter has been added on the role of the specialists, along with the incorporation of such other recent changes as more positive personnel policies, collective-bargaining, and computer techniques and quantitative controls. General format of the book includes environment of public administration, functions of the administrator, organization, personnel and financial administration, administration law and regulation, and administrative responsibility.


This publication contains materials presented by the "experts" on the subject of community resource development as well as reports of workshop committees.


This collection of papers is focused on implementing the idea of providing meaningful learning experiences. The editors state that their intent is to reduce fuzziness and generality; to spell out in concrete terms "the most fruitful understandings and the most productive practices" that the behavioral sciences and education have to offer. Theoretical and conceptual models are prevalent (Part I) but emphasis is placed on utilization of the ideas (Part II).

The outgrowth of a seminar, papers in this collection focus on the relationship between communication and change in developing countries. They deal with (1) the general problem of using communication in the service of development, (2) the role of communication in development, (3) case studies and examples—mostly from India, Communist China, and the Philippines, and (4) a conclusion that communication media have taught people to want and must now teach them to get.


The author introduces the sociological manner of thought on groups, analyzes the social context in which the investigator collects his information, discusses the five levels in which group processes occur (behavior, feelings, norms, goals, and values), and develops the view that the group is a dynamic system with potential for change and growth.


This book reports an empirical effort to examine the moral values and standards of adolescence in contemporary society. Subjects of the study were 15 to 18 year olds who had left school and were attending day-release classes in London. In addition to presenting the analysis of evidence collected from these young people, the book deals with the climate of opinion on the morality of young people as expressed in educational, religious, and medical reports.


Based on a symposium aimed at linking and reconciling the various partial theories of social change and development, papers included are concerned with such topics as values, power and political structure, wealth and the economy, social change skills and creativity, enlightenment and communication, and the social system.


The stated purpose of this book is to help integrate new insights from behavioral sciences and decision-making theory with well established...
concepts about the work of managers. Case material and examples are included to illustrate the application of ideas to real situations. Material is organized around structural design, human factors in organizing, elements of decision making, the making of decisions, leading, and measuring and controlling.

*Leadership Training for You.* Daryl K. Heasley. 1966. Available from Correspondence Courses in Agriculture, 202 Agricultural Education Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802. $3.00.

This is a non-credit correspondence course offered through The Pennsylvania State University’s Agricultural Extension Service. The main purpose stated in the course is “to help leaders at the community level understand their groups and group activities, and to develop leadership skills in group members.” The course is mimeographed and paper bound. Each of the 11 chapters could be used as the basis of discussion in a series of leadership training meetings.


This publication is a study-discussion guide on topics relating to children or family, with emphasis on 10- to 14-year-olds. Areas covered include the years 10 to 14, personality development, role and influence of parents, and current research in the field. Each topic is developed as to objectives of the study, quotations and questions for discussion, suggested activities, and readings. The booklet contains a four-page bibliography.


For the moment, the editor says, our equation for education is way out of line. In order to produce a rich curriculum we build large schools; students get lost in large schools. To improve motivation and excellence we emphasize grades; the result, an increased cheating problem. Papers included in this publication focus on the human aspects of education—the production of people willing and able to interact with the world in intelligent ways. Contributors deal with such topics as the facilitation of learning, humanizing via the curriculum, actualization and alienation, humanism and the teacher.


Intended as a sequel to *Resource Book for Rural Universities in the Developing Countries* (1966) the authors offer this critical analysis of
the legal structure of selected universities in developing countries and the U.S., make suggestions for formulation of acts and statutes, and discuss how the legal framework of an institution relates to its educational purpose and the achievement of its goals.


This book is designed "to apply wherever man commits himself to a rational decision process." The authors examine the structure of these decision problems. Their stated purposes are to have the reader learn (1) how to recognize the appropriate classification for a decision problem and (2) how to approach problems of each class in accord with present theory. Decision making is characterized as a root process—intertwined with all human activity.


The total assortment of materials in this book, according to the senior author, indicates that the school is not reaching and educating a large portion of lower- or middle-class children. For these disadvantaged the deficit is cumulative—their failure cycle becomes progressively reinforced and their threshold for alienation progressively reduced. The book is aimed at giving a general orientation to the complex relationships among environment, society, school, and individual psychological development.


Attention is focused on case studies and developments in a few countries (India, China, the USSR, and the United States) as a means of dealing with the nature and possible future significance of present-day trends. The community studies used as examples, according to the author (a cultural anthropologist), represent a view of change over time. His stated intention is to suggest implications that are raised by changes that occur within the village setting.


Part of a "basic management series," this book presents an overview of organization theory, explores the basic functions underlying various theories of management, and identifies and discusses two sources of needed skills and abilities for managerial manpower.
Abstracts


The primary focus of the investigation reported in this book, according to the senior author, is upon the changing relationship between members of the group and their formal leader. In four classroom discussion groups, the authors looked at both the individuals (how they act, learn, and change in groups) and the groups (the role of the leader and the importance of group norms).


In the context of classroom teaching, this book deals with theory and application—application to elementary and secondary ages and to the teacher. It is contended that the teacher is not responsible for "changing the behavior of children." Rather, he is responsible for providing experiences. "If students do not change, this does not mean that worthwhile experiences have not been provided." Case studies are presented to demonstrate the utility of the operational techniques described.


This is the proceedings of the "Convention of Friends of Agricultural Education," held August 24-25, 1871. This meeting was held 16 years before the formation of the first permanent association of universities and colleges. Questions raised include the role of higher education and policy in research.


Particular focus is given in this book to formation, definition, and measurement of concepts in sociology, psychology, and anthropology. The publication is a collection of essays, each followed by a suggested reading list.


Designed to explore current popular judgments expressed about young people, this book is addressed to youth workers. It is contended that thoughts and observations about young people cannot be static and that the youth worker should develop his own thoughts. Seven topics treated
are that young people (1) don’t get along with their parents, (2) are immoral, (3) are irresponsible, (4) throw away opportunities, (5) are irreligious, (6) have no ambition, and (7) are too easily led.


Our present attitude, says the author, is that change in values is deviance, undependability, lightness; yet, after the fact, we can see that change has occurred. We accept technological change as if it were not destructive of our view of stability. But we are learning, he says, that technological innovation belongs to us less than we belong to it. The book is addressed to the process of invention, to technical innovation, to patterns of technological change, and consequences of change to our social objectives and norms. It deals with industry but, according to the author, could have focused on medicine or agriculture or other systems.


On the assumption that principles explaining learning behavior in the laboratory experiment can account for much complex learning and for educational programs, the authors review learning theory, explore industrial training as now practiced, and examine the training to see when it conforms and does not conform to learning theory. They contend that current practice has, for the most part, been haphazard. They discuss assessing, designing, and administrating training programs.


Addressed to the purpose of improving communications, this handbook deals with concepts of speaking, writing, radio, television, photography, graphics, exhibits, and meetings. It was prepared by agricultural communications specialists.


A question is raised as to whether a number of problems currently attributed to emotions among children are now realistically seen as resulting from value disturbances. The answer is yes; there is strong support, the authors say, for the notion that values must be added to the possible explanations for behavior problems. The idea is advanced that a portion of our population does not have a clear image of its relationship to society. With this orientation, a value theory, represented as a teaching
Henry is developed. Also presented are ways of working with others in helping them clarify their own values.


Contributors to this book are philosophers who address themselves to such topics as what is an educational process, the logical and psychological aspects of learning and of teaching, conditioning and learning, teaching and training, and instruction and learning by discovery. In dealing with instruction and learning by discovery the author contrasts the teacher as an instructor and as a facilitator of the learner's own creations and discoveries.


Using school public relations meetings as illustrations, this guide is intended as an aid in planning conferences on any subject. It deals with program planning, physical arrangements, speakers and other program participants, audience involvement, evaluation, and reporting results.

Creativity Research and Its Implications for Adult Education. Jane C. Zahn. 1966. 34 pp. Available from Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults, 138 Mountfort St., Brookline, Massachusetts 02146. $1.25.

Drawing on creativity research, the author discusses elements that go into a creative program and presents implications for teaching and adult education.


The focus of this publication is on the use of concepts in teaching. Application of the concept approach is discussed for informal and resident teaching as well as research. The content is related to family economics.


The author defines leaders as those "who guide people from where they are to where they need to be" and leadership as "the focusing of intelligence and character upon the achievement of social purposes." His point of view is developed by characterizing leaders, discussing techniques of leadership, the art of communication, and the impact of people with influence.