Abstracts


Behavioral and quantitative factors entering into business decision making are examined. It is argued that these factors should be joined together in reaching decisions. Basic mathematical techniques and a model for making decisions are presented.


This collection of readings is represented as dealing with the broad range of empirical problems and viewpoints characterizing social psychology. An attempt is made to show existing interrelationships and divergencies. The 66 selections are organized under 10 headings dealing with such areas as leadership, communication, organizational processes, intergroup relations, personality, and learning.


This report deals with a study conducted in 1965 and 1966. It is concerned with social, economic, and technological trends in the U.S., an overview of the field, the nature and extent of federal and non-federal activities in adult education, and areas of concern to the changing field. Needs, problems, and implications for action by the U.S. Office of Education are discussed under ten headings.


Television is characterized as a new form of education rather than an extension of the classroom. The author traces the history of educational television and describes and discusses programs produced by National Education Television. NET programs are listed in the appendices in three categories: public affairs, culture, civil rights/race/poverty.

ABSTRACTS

This training guide is addressed to the nonprofessional and discusses the problems, worries, and the ways of thinking he encounters. It treats community as "an understanding to be found in people's attitudes and thinking." Community development is defined as a social process by which human beings can become more competent in living with others and can gain some control over local aspects of a frustrating and changing world. It deals with such topics as the volunteer, those to be served, the process, leadership, conflict. Each chapter has an addendum for social science students.

Emphasis of this collection of original papers is on the techniques of teaching deprived children, according to the editor. It is directed to the preparation of professionals to work with such children, with a focus on the elementary school classroom. The various authors discuss the culture of the disadvantaged, multisensory learning, language abilities, and a group of specific areas usually taught in the elementary grades—science, social studies, reading, literature, and mathematics. Learning exercises are suggested on such topics as plants, animals, and money management.

Available from Random House, New York, N.Y. 10022. $2.25.
Findings of a study of relationships between the economic structure of five communities (four in Illinois, one in Indiana) and a broad range of social issues (from war and peace to local issues) are reported.

The aim of the book, according to the authors, is to provide "a working manual for all persons engaged in, or responsible for, the training and development of volunteers." It is based on their experiences in volunteer organizations and covers such topics as providing learning experiences, finding leaders, and evaluating training.

Written for the supervisor, the author sets out to say "what most executives want to tell their supervisors about being a manager." The subject is developed around what he classifies as three major needs of the supervisor—management-mindedness, leadership, and job knowledge. The topics are developed from a "practical rather than theoretical" standpoint with a business and industry orientation.

Problems in the development of extension programs in Afghanistan, Argentina, Formosa, India, Libya, Malaysia, The Philippines, Sudan, and the United States are discussed in these papers. The publication consists of edited papers by graduate students in a Comparative Extension Programs seminar at the University of Wisconsin.


This book is concerned with what teachers might most profitably know about the nature of learning. The focus is on a way of thinking about and studying learning. The following topics are dealt with: education and behavioral change, characteristics of learning, basic concepts of motivation, learning and the application of motivation, verbal behavior and concept formation, retention, transfer, and complex behavior involving skills and problem solving. Research on human learning as well as on animal behavior is utilized.


Subscription information, editorial address, a statement of editorial policy, and information on manuscript preparation and disposition for over 400 nationally distributed educational periodicals issued in the United States are presented in this book.


The major emphasis of the papers and discussions included is on the cognitive content of the social sciences and its structure for elementary and secondary education. Considerable attention is also given to values and their relation to content and methods of teaching, and to the process of learning. Specific papers on some of the social science disciplines contain what are considered the fundamental concepts that should be taught at all ages (e.g., political science, sociology, anthropology).


"This book is an attempt to link the present unruly behavior of our young people to the general tenor of our times," according to the author (a psychiatrist). In relation to the family he discusses, among other
things, the development of conscience, obstacles to conscience formation, and the abundance of material things. Other chapters are devoted to education, sex, drugs, riotous behavior, emotional problems, and religion. The responsibilities of parents (and other adults) to young people are defined as being good models, citing facts out of experiences, and providing a challenge so the young can feel their own strength through experiencing it.


This guide is for students who have never written a fully documented research paper. It deals with the task as a whole, choosing a subject, preparing a bibliography, gathering and organizing material, and writing and documenting.


Areas of essential agreement and disagreement are stated (in a form called the dialogue-focuser) and varying points of view are developed. This is one of a series. Others in the series include dialogues on science, youth, poverty, technology, and women.


The book is designed to give the student of professional education an overview of growth and the process of development. He discusses these topics in terms of the history, philosophy, methods, principles, and present knowledge of the subjects.


Propositions relating to the effectiveness (degree of goal achievement) of organizations are classified under the economic, political, and control systems and population-ecology. Fifty studies were analyzed as the basis for the inventory.


Curriculum change is discussed from two perspectives: (1) social and psychological forces and (2) changes actually taking place in several subject fields.

This exploration of the terms “identity” and “identity crisis” represents revisions of essays prepared by the author over the last two decades, supplemented with other materials he has written. It deals with the life cycle, identity confusion in life and case histories, and theoretical questions.


Adolescent counseling is a tricky business, the author asserts. Adolescents do not voluntarily go to adults for counsel; those who go are sent. They do go to their peers. A counseling method is proposed that would teach each age group to counsel its own group (from elementary grades through college).


The purposes, as set forth by the author, were: (1) to synthesize relevant literature on the subject, (2) to characterize kin network and relations in one place, and (3) to focus many issues which cannot be resolved by a broad-scale or extensive research design in one city. Data reported were collected in Greensboro, North Carolina. They deal with number and dispersion of young adults and the objective and subjective relations between respondents and parents, siblings, and secondary kin.


More than 800 items are topically arranged to cover materials published to mid-1966 by Rural Sociology and Agricultural Economics Departments, Experiment Stations, Extension Services, and related agencies. They are arranged in 25 categories, with at least one item in each category discussed at some length. Cross references and an author index are also provided.


Prepared for classwork use and for the general reader, the intended focus of this collection of essays is on the why-and-how issues of cultural anthropology—not on the facts and substance of research. Emphasis is on “a set of processes and techniques for knowing.”
ABSTRACTS


The use and abuse of both technical and ideological intelligence (gathering, processing, interpreting, and communicating information needed in the decision-making process) are analyzed. Examples from both industry and government are cited. On the premise that direction and effectiveness of policy are affected by quality and flow of intelligence, the author identifies the major sources of intelligence failures and typical organizational strategies for reducing failures. The varieties and quality of organizational intelligence, organizational processes and implications for administrative practice are discussed.


The supervisor's task is dealt with in three aspects: (1) his attitude toward the control and work of people, (2) his understanding of organization, and (3) his understanding of supervision as a social process.


Intended as an introduction to sociology, this book contains exposition and analysis (text) and adapted readings (aspects of published studies). It deals with: (1) an analysis of major institutions (religion, education, and law); (2) the primary tools for social analysis (social organization, culture, socialization, primary groups, associations, collective behavior, and population and ecology); and (3) master trends in relation to urban, industrial, and political man.


Of the several ways of teaching, this book focuses on "teaching by giving lessons." Six components of the lesson are identified and described: subject matter, the form of the subject matter, the form of the lesson, the media of the lesson, the grouping and location of the students and teacher, and the influence techniques the teacher uses. Ideal types and real cases of lesson forms are presented.