DOCUMENT RESUME

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AUTHOR Weller, Carolyn R., Ed.; Brandhorst, Ted, Ed.

TITLE ERIC Clearinghouse Publications, 1988. An Annotated

Bibliography of Information Analysis Products and Other Major Publications of the ERIC Clearinghouses,

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SPONS AGENCY Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED).

Washington, DC.

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295 685.

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*Education; Educational Research; Federal Programs;

Literature Reviews; *Publications; *Resource

Materials; *State of the Art Reviews

IDENTIFIERS *Educational Information; *ERIC

ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography provides citations, abstracts, and indexes for the 284 publications produced by the 16 Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouses in 1988. These publications consist of digests, bibliographies, state of the art reviews, and information syntheses of various types. An introduction describes the ERIC system, clearinghouse publications, the organization of this bibliography, and the availability of clearinghouse publications. A statistical summary by year (1968-1988) shows the number of publications included for each clearinghouse in the series of which this bibliography is the most recent. Document resumes are provided from the following clearinghouses: (1) Adult, Career, and Vocational Education; (2) Counseling and Personnel Services; (3) Reading and Communication Skills; (4) Educational Management; (5) Handicapped and Gifted Children; (6) Languages and Linguistics; (7) Higher Education; (8) Information Resources; (9) Junior Colleges; (10) Elementary and Early Childhood Education; (11) Rural Education and Small Schools; (12) Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education; (13) Social Studies/Social Science Education; (14) Teacher Education; (15) Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation; and (16) Urban Education. Indexes by subject, author, and institution are provided. A directory of ERIC system components with addresses, telephone numbers, and brief descriptions of the clearinghouse scope areas is also provided, as well as a form for ordering microfiche or paper copy of ERIC Clearinghouse publications from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. (MES)



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FARINGHOUSE PUBLICATIONS 1988





Educational Resources Information Center



1988

An Annotated Bibliography of Information Analysis Products and Other Major Publications of the ERIC Clearinghouses January-December 1988

August 1989

Carolyn R. Weller Ted Brandhorst Editors

ERIC Processing and Reference Facility Rockville, Maryland

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



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EC — Handicapped and Gifted Children	
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HE — Higher Education	
IR - Information Resources	
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RC — Rural Education and Small Schools	
SE — Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education	
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Introduction

The ERIC System

The Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) is a nationwide information system sponsored and supported by the U.S. Department of Education. ERIC is dedicated to the progress of education through the dissemination of education research results, practitioner-related materials, and other resource information that can be used in developing more effective educational programs. ERIC is a network that consists of a coordinating staff in Washington, D.C. and a number of Clearinghouses (located at universities or with professional organizations) across the country. (For a complete list of ERIC components, see the back of this publication.)

Through this network of specialized centers or Clearinghouses, each of which focuses on a specific field in education, information is acquired, evaluated, cataloged, indexed, abstracted, and announced in ERIC abstract journals. These abstract journals—Resources in Education (RIE) and Current Index to Journals in Education (CLJE)—provide access to reports of innovative programs, research results, and other significant efforts in education, both current and historical, which might otherwise not be readily available.

RIE is a monthly abstract journal devoted to the report literature. Each issue announces approximately 1,100 documents. RIE is published by the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) and is available on subscription from GPO.

CUE is a monthly index journal which cites articles from over 750 education periodicals. The core journal literature in the field of education is covered, as well as numerous other education-related articles appearing in journals only peripheral to the field. Each issue announces approximately 1,400 journal articles. CUE is available on subscription from Oryx Press.

Clearinghouse Publications

In addition to collecting the literature of education for announcement in RIE and CIJE, the ERIC Clearinghouses analyze and synthesize the literature into research reviews, bibliographies, state-of-the-art studies, interpretive studies on topics of high current interest, digests, and many similar documents designed to meet the information needs of ERIC users. These publications are announced in RIE and are available in the ERIC microfiche collections provided by the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS).



i

Bibliographies of ERIC Clearinghouse Publications

Periodically, ERIC prepares bibliographies of its Clearinghouse publications. Only substantive publications are selected for these bibliographies. Routine brochures, accession lists, computer searches, newsletters, etc., are not normally included. This is the eighteenth bibliography in the series. All items in the series to date are listed below:

ACCESSION NUMBER OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES	PAGES	PERIOD COVERED	NUMBER OF ITEMS
ED-029 161	24 p.	FY 1968	149
ED-034 089	34 p.	FY 1969	240
ED-041 598	47 p.		366
ED-054 827	54 p.	FY 1971	416
ED-077 512	55 p.	FY 1972	415
ED-087 411	74 p.	FY 1973	396
ED-126 856	144 p.	FY 1974-1975	534
ED-168 608	168 p.	FY 1976-1977-1978 (thru Dec 1977)	600 ⁻
ED-180 499	74 p.	Jan-Dec 1978	211
ED-191 502	58 p.	Jan-Dec 1979	159
ED-208 882	64 p.	Jan-Dec 1980	176
ED-224 505	72 p.	Jan-Dec 1981	173
ED-237 098	61 p.	Jan-Dec 1982	181
ED-246 919	52 p.	Jan-Dec 1983	117
ED-261 711	61 p.	Jan-Dec 1984	142
ED-271 125	62 p.	Jan-Dec 1985	176
ED-283 535	89 p.	Jan-Dec 1986	229
ED-295 685	86 p.	Jan-Dec 1987	239
ED-	p.	Jan-Dec 1988	284
	r	TOTAL (1968–1988	

This bibliography covers the calendar year period from January through December 1988. It lists a total of 284 documents. Publications that have been produced through the cooperative endeavors of two or more Clearinghouses have been listed under the Clearinghouse processing the item for announcement in the ERIC abstract journal Resources in Education (RIE).

Organization of This Bibliography

The format and arrangement of citations in this bibliography conform to that in the original announcement in RIE. Citations are arranged by Clearinghouse. Within each Clearinghouse section, documents are listed in accession number order. The content of the citations is the same as that in RIE. A sample citation is provided immediately preceding the citation section.

Three indexes are provided: Subject, Personal Author, and Institution. Index entries lead the user to an accession number. The Clearinghouse section in which the item is listed is indicated by a two-character alphabetic code in parentheses following the accession number, e.g. ED 123 456 (TM).

Availability of ERIC Clearinghouse Publications

ERIC Clearinghouse publications are published by the individual ERIC Clearinghouse responsible for producing them. As long as stocks last, original copies are usually available directly from the responsible Clearinghouse. In addition, however, they are announced in RIE. They are then contained in all ERIC microfiche collections and may be ordered in microfiche or paper copy from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS).

For instructions on how to order materials see the back of this publication.



Ε:

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE PUBLICATIONS* STATISTICAL SUMMARY—BY CLEARINGHOUSE BY YEAR (1968-1988)

IDENT FYIN PREF	G CI SARINGHOURE NAME	FY 1966	FY 1969	FY 1970	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1973	FY 1974- 1975	FY 1976 THRU DEC 1977	JAN-DEC 1978	JAN-DEC 1979	JAN-DEC 1980	JAN-DEC 1981	JAN-DEC 1982	JAN-DEC 1983	JAN-DEC 1984	JAN-DEC 1985	JAN-DEC 1996	JAN-DEC 1987	JAN-DEC 1988	TOTALS
AC	Adult Education	24	16	20	28	20	16									1		1			124
AL	Linguistics	2	7	11	11											 		†	t	† ——	31
CE	Adult, Career, & Vocational Education							6	36	9	12	11	9	8	7	6	14	12	20	21	171
CG	Counseling and Personnel Services	5	8	19	22	16	15	13	22	18	12	5	8	10	5	12	7	21	11	20	247
CS	Reading and Communication Skills				1		60	38	46	13	8	8	5	9	5	15	20	16	15	31	289
EA	Educational Management	6	8	14	36	18	43	62	78	19	14	12	31	25	2	10	20	7	18	23	456
€C	Handicapped and Gifted Children	14	11	53	68	106	57	57	5	4	5	14	12	6	11	5	7	35	6	25	501
EF	Educational Facilities	1	19	16								1			 		<u> </u>		\vdash	 -	36
EM	Educational Media and Technology	7	8	11	8	14	16				<u> </u>					1	†		† —		64
FL	Languages and Linguistics	7	27	29	16	18	12	. 27	26	16	10	10	11	9	3	7	3	3	21	16	269
HE	Higher Education		1	8	18	18	17	35	45	16	17	16	7	17	16	18	10	11	31	6	305
IR	Information Resources			Ì				30	47	8	12	6	4	14	5	9	20	11	14	11	191
JC	Junior Colleges	15	21	17	26	26	19	57	61	17	13	25	11	9	6	6	5	19	8	23	384
LI	Library and information Sciences		2	7	9	14	8				<u> </u>	<u> </u>				 					40
P8	Elementary and Early Childhood Education	11	12	7	15	21	26	41	40	15	6	18	12	6	6	11	7	14	7	13	288
RC	Rural Education and Small Schools	10	18	13	23	9	9	30	23	13	8	11	8	8	6	4	6	23	9	36	267
RE	Reading	16	19	15	9	5											-				64
SE	Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education	11	17	22	28	13	30	53	46	28	10	12	18	20	17	13	20	14	18	10	400
so	Social Studies/Social Science Education				6	10	8	17	24	6	8	6	9	6	18	10	15	15	15	19	190
SP	Teacher Education		7	28	19	19	19	31	31	9	7	7	14	6	5	2	10	14	13	6	247
TE	Teaching of English	3	7	32	24	26										<u> </u>					92
TM	Tests, Messurement, and Evaluation				,	12	11	19	33	6	5	7	9	4	4	1	1	7	5	12	137
UD	Urban Education	6	14	14	10	10	14	18	37	16	12	8	5	24	1	15	11	7	28	12	262
٧ī	Vocational and Technical Education	11	18	30	39	42	18														158
	TOTALS	149	240	366	416	415	396	534	600	211	159	176	173	181	117	142	176	229"	239	284	5203

*i.e. Research Reviews, State-of-the-Art Reports, Bibliographies, Interpretive Studies, Digests, etc.
**Digests (2 page publications) routinely included in RIE for first time in 1986



Sample Document Resume

ERIC Accession Number-identification number sequentially assigned to documents as they are processed. Author(s).

Title.

ED 654 321 Smith, John D. CE 123 456

Sponsoring Agency—agency responsible for initiating, funding, and managing the research project.

Clearinghouse Accession Number.

Organization where document iginated.

Career Planning for Women. Central Univ., Chicago, IL. Spons Agency - Office of Educational Research

Johnson, Jane

Report Number—essigned by

Date Published.

Report No. - CU-2081-S Pub Date - May 89

onginator

Contract or Grant Number.

Contract -- NIE-C-83-0001 Note - 12p.; Paper presented at the National Descriptive Note (pagination first)

Alternate source for obtaining

document.

anguage of Document-documents written entirely in English are not designated, although "English" is carned in their computerized records.

Publication Type—broad categories indicating the form or organization of the document, as contrasted to its subject matter. The category name is followed by the category code.

ERIC Document Reproduction Service (EDRS) Availability—"MF" means microfiche; "PC" means re-produced paper copy. When de-scribed as "Document Not Available from EDRS," alternate sources are cited above. Prices are subject to change; for latest price code schedule see section ou "How to Order ERIC Documents," in the most recent issue of RIE

IL, May 15-17, 1989). Available from-Campus Bookstore, 123 College Ave., Chicago, IL 60690 (\$3.25). anunge-English, French Pub Type—Speeches/Meeting Papers (150) EDRS Price-MP01/PC06 Plus Posts Descriptors - Career Guidance, Career Planning. Careers, *Demand Occupations, *Employed

Conference on Career Education (3rd, Chicago,

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Women, *Employment Opportunities, Females, Labor Force, Labor Market, *Labor Needs, Occupational Aspiration, Occupations Identifiers - Consortium of States, *National Oc-

cupational Competency Testing Institute
Women's opportunities for employment will be directly related to their level of skill and expenence and also to the labor market demands through the remainder of the decade. The number of workers needed for all major occupational categories is expected to increase by about one-fifth between 1980 and 1990, but the growth rate will vary by occupa-tional group. Professional and technical workers are expected to have the highest predicted rate (39 percent), followed by service workers (35 percent), clerical workers (26 percent), sales workers (24 percent), craft workers and supervisors (20 percent), managers and administrators (15 percent), and operatives (II percent). This publication contains a brief discussion and employment information concerning occupations for professional and technical workers, managers and administrators, skilled trades, sales workers, clerical workers, and service workers. In order for women to take advantage of increased labor market demands, employer attitudes toward working women need to change and women must: (1) receive better career planning and counseling, (2) change their career aspirations, and (3) fully utilize the sources of legal protection and assistance that are evailable to them. (SB)

Descriptors—subject terms found in the Theseurus of ERIC Descriptors that characterize substantive content. Only the major terms (preceded by an actorick) are printed in the Subject

Identifiers - additional identifying terms not found in the Thesaurus. Only the major terms (preceded by an asterisk) are printed in the Subject Index.

Informative Abstract.

Abstractor's Initials.

Document Resumes

CE

ED 289 996

CE 049 275

ED 289 996

CE 049 275

Korka, Smaire

Adult Career Counseling: An Interactive Medel.

Overview. ERIC Dignet No. 65.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career. A Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Elucational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0011

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Peb Date—37
Contract—400-84-0011
Note—4p.; Document contains small print.
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—Contract (071)
EDES Price—Adult Education, "Career Counciling, Counteling Objectives, "Counseling Techniques, Dischilities, Dislocated Workers, Displaced Homemakers, "Interaction, Limited English Speaking, Models, Priceses, Special Programs, "Systems Approach
Identifier—ERIC Digests, Older Workers
A comprehensive delivery system offers several advantages in cereer counseling programs serving adult cilens. Systematic editory is advantageous because of its developmental emphasis, effective use of recources, assessibility to change, provisions for built-in capcing evaluation, and focus on process and product. A comprehensive adult career counseling delivery system includes the following components: needs assessment, recurse essessment; posteries, program developed a six-point interactive model for adult career counseling reparament of the model provides for intake (obtaining formal information about the client and establishing a foundation for the counseling relationship; formal assessment (analyzing clients' strungths, weakssense, stitudes, values, and interests with enough flexibility to address the needs of special populations); expleration and information gethering (to identify and clarify work values, interests with enough flexibility to address the needs of special populations); expleration and information gethering (to identify and clarify work values, interests with enough flexibility to address the needs of special populations); expleration and information gethering to identify and clarify work values, interests with enough flexibility to address the special career planning translating the information gethered in the preceding stages into action); and transition (entry into a training peogram, education program, or job). Caremut also be taken address the special career planning translation

ED 289 997

CE 049 276

ED 289 997 CE 049 276
Neylor, Michale
Vecational Education in Community-Base* Organizations. Overview. ERIC Digest No. 6s.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—47
Contract—400-84-0011
Note—4s: Document contains small print.

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87
Contract—400-84-0011
Not—4p.; Document contains small print.
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetags.
Descriptors—Agency Role, "Community Education, Community Organizations, "Cooperative Planning, Coordination, Educational Cooperation, Models, Postescoundery Education, Program Content, "School Community Programs, "School Community, Programs, "School Community, Relationship, "Vocational Education Identifiers—ERIC Diguets
Because of their special ties to the community, community-based organizations (CBOs) are often shie to be more responsive to the needs of local orspecial pupulations than can mainstream institutions such as schools and government-funded employment services. CBOs such as Service Employment Redevelopment (SER), the National Urbus League, and Operation Mainstream have been sepacially effective in working with disabled, disadvantaged, minority, and listited-English speaking individuals. Despite their advantages, most CBOs and vocational education. A wide array of pertnerships are possible, depending on such factors as the size and resources of the CBO in question, in target ciliestels, its overall goals, and the types and extent of services that it has developed on its own. Possible foci for partnerships between a CBO and vocational education include vocational orientation and counseling, remedial education, career education and counseling, remedial education, career education and education partnerships, such as "turf" pro lema, untwillingness to expend funds for services that have been found to interfere with some CBO-vocational education partnerships, such as "turf" pro lema, untwillingness to expend funds for services and concerns and to develop mutually suitable pusies and concerns and to develop mutually suitable pusies and concerns and to develop mutually suitable pusies and strategies. The Opportunities Academy of Managarrent Training has developed a 12-point plan for establish

CE 049 277 ED 289 998

Herrison, Cheryl
Education for Temerrow's Vecational Teachers.
Overview. ERIC Dignet No. 67.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vecational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0011

Contract—400-84-0011
Note—4p.; Document contains small print.
Pub Type— Information Analyses • ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price • MF91/PC91 Pies Pestage.
Descriptors—Educational Needs, °Futures (of Society), Needs Assessment, State of the Art Reviews, °Teacher Education, Teacher views, "Teacher Education, Teacher Qualifications, "Teacher Responsibility, Teacher Role, "Vocational Education, "Vocational Educa-

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Being an effective vocational teacher today means having knowledge and/or experience in four areas: a specific skill area; instructional planning, imple-mentation, and evaluation; classroom and laboratory management; and occupational experience. Tomorrow's vocational teachers will need to be competent in all of these areas, but they will also need to develop skills in areas that may seem distant from their primary teaching duties. The need to help students develop employability skills and higher-order thinking skills is becoming more evident. Vocational teachers will be called upon with increasing frequency to address individual needs in their class-room. Teachers will have to manage experiential learning programs, both in and out of the classroom.

Teachers will likely be expected to become more involved in public relations work, and they will face ing demands from the standpoint of keep ug up to date in their specialties and professional development. The Holmes Group report, "Tomorrow's Teachers," and the Carnegie Forum report, "A Nation Prepared: Teachers for the 21st Century," have outlined similer proposels for reforming teacher ed-ucation. Many of these proposels (for example, cre-ating a national board of standards and relating teacher incentives to student performance) have raised serious debate. Regardless of the outcome, it is likely that change in vocational teacher education will come about, not only because of the reform reports but also because of other pressures within the education community. The final effects of the reform movement will likely be felt in the next decade. (MN)



ED 290 930 CE 049 633 ren, Mark E. Ed. And Other:

Learning Management: Emerging Directions for Learning Management: Emerging Directions for Learning To Learn in the Workplace. Informa-tion Series No. 328. ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Voca-tional Education, Columbus, Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87 Contract—400-84-0011 Note—53a. Learning Man

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87
Contract—400-84-0011
Note—63p.

Available from.—National Center for Research in Vecational Education, Publications Office, Box F, 1960 Keeny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090
(Order No. IN320-86.00).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Froducts (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PCB3 Plas Pestage.
Descriptors—"Adult Education, Adult Learning, "Corporate Education, Adult Learning, independent Study, Industrial Education, "Instructional Leadership, Learning Resources Centers, "Learning Strategies, Independent Study, Industrial Education, "Instructional Leadership, Learning Resources Centers, "Learning Strategies, Models, Organizational Citimete, Organizational Objectives, Postsucondary Education, "Problem Solving, "Professional Continuing Education, Training Methods, Workshops
This collection, which should be of particular interest to adult education steachers, trainers, and researchers, suggests new models for attaining learning management skills to facilitate on-the-job learning, In the introduction, Mark E. Cheron dictures the seed for new models and terms and examines the concepts of learning management and situational learning, Skills, "Sylvis Downs recounts her work in learning skills development in Hagiand and covers supporting research, learning blockages, estepories of learning research learning blockages, estepories of learning research in England and covers supporting research, learning blockages, estepories of learning sent of learning menagement in the Context of Small Group Problem-Besed Learning," deserthes a problem-head learning method that was originally developed for medical students and spelications in commercial organizations. Howard S. Barrow's Mark E. Cheron supported was learning the problem-activing process, thereby eachling the learner to become leas dependent on the teacher (who becomes a facilitator of learning, in a paper entitled "Learning and development activities such as orientation; properment competence within the context

ED 290 931 CE 049 634

Contract
Note—199p.
Available from—National Center for Research in
Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box F,
1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090
(Order No. IN321-36.00).

(Order No. IN321-34.00).
Pub Typo— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRE Price - ARPS/PCRS Ples Pestage.
Descriptors— Adult Education, Adult Literacy, Comparative Analysis, "Comparative Education, "Continuing Education, Cultural Pharalism, Decision Making, Developed Nations, Developing Nations, Educational Planning, Porsign Countries, "Global Approach, Government Role, International Cooperation, "International Education, Lifelong Learning, Nonformal Education, Lifelong Learning, Nonformal Education, Lifelong Learning, Nonformal Education, Postseonadary Education, Program Development, Rural Education, Program Development, Rural Education, Program International Continuing education, practitioners in the United States can improve their planning and decision making by developing as understanding of me-

jor societal influences on their programs. One way of understanding local influences is to learn about such influences on educational programs for adults in other national settings. This monograph is intended to illustrate the uses to which conclusions about societal influences can be put when making local planning decisions. The utility of an international perspective on the following seven decision areas is explored: planning, participation, campaigns, staffing, chientele, pluralism, and higher education. The section on strategic planning analyzes societal influences on assessy functioning and on the service area, including social trends and client interests in six major regions of the world. Societal influences that deter participation in educational activities by hard-to-reach adults and that affect program priorities are examined. Selected societal cheracteristics associated with successful literacy programs are covered in the section on planning literacy campaigns. The section on providing professional development activities for adult education practitioners compares the contributions of providers, associations, and universities in various regions of the world. Examples of collaborative efforts that have been established in Europe, Canada, and Autralia are provided. Each section includes implications for practiti serion includes implications for practitic journals with articles on adult education, methods of comparative social indicators. (SK)

ED 296 932 CE 049 635

Gordus, Januar Prial And Others Preventing Obsolescence through Retraining: Con-tests, Policies, and Programs. Information So-

texts, Pelicias, and Programs. Information Se-ries No. 322.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Voca-tional Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—47

Contract—400-84-0011

Contract - Contract -

Available from—National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box F, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090 (Order No. IN 322-57.00).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

EDES Price - MP91/PCN3 Plas Pestage.

Descriptors—Adult Education, Business Cycles, Career Education, **Corporate Education, Demonstration Programs, **Dialocated Workers, Employment Potential, **Implent Programs, Joh Saerch Methods, Job Skilla, **Retraining, **Skill Obsolescence, **Skructural Uncomployment, **Technological Advancement*

This report addresses the degree to which retraining has met the chellenge of securing that the American work force has adequate skills to cope with the changing world of work. Chapter I sketches economic, social, and technological changes that help capies why the current resetive approach needs to be more active. In chapter 2, the extensiveness of personness job loss is discussed with particular emphasis on the correlates of prolonged unemployment-lower levels of education and training, Chapter 3 reviews data relevant to the retraining insistatives began under the Job Training Partnership Act. Chapter 4 deals with the skills and capacities that employers regard as essential now and in the future to allow their employees to maintain and increase oroductivity and thereby prevent obsolescence. Chapter 5 investigates efforts of employers and instituctions to research the struction, in terms of educational and training programs and learning opportusities made available to employees. The final chapter summarizes results and discusses critical issues that require attention. Specific suggestions are provided for desirable features of retraining programs and desirable sepacts of organizational development. (SK)

ED 290 933

Hopt. Kenneth R. Shylo. Keren R. Career Education in Transition: Trends and Implications for the Future. Information Series No. 323.

323.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agancy—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0011

Note—77p.

Available from—National Center for Research in

Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box F, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090 (Order No. 1N323-\$7.00). Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Ptus Postage.

Descriptors—Career Awareness, Career Development, *Career Education, Career Exploration.
Case Studies, Change Strategies, Cooperative Planning, Cooperative Programs, *Educational Change, Educational Cooperation, *Educational Trends, Fued Curriculum, *Program Development, Program Implementation, *Program Improvement, Relevance (Education), State of the Art Reviews, Statewide Planning, Trend Analysis Identifiers—*Career Education Incentive Act 1977. Ohio Ohio

This document examines what has happened to This document examines what has happened to career education sincs the 1981 repeal of the Career Education Incentive Act and where it appears to be going in the future. In his monograph "Trends in Career Education: Implications for the Future." Kenneth B. Hoyt examines past, present, and future trends in the field from the perspective of seven components of career education. These components are a fall to the perspective of the components of career education. These components are as follows: promoting and implementing partnerships between the private sector and public education system; equipping persons with general employability, adaptability, and promotability skills; helping persons in career awareness, exploration, and decision-making activities; reforming education by infusing a careers emphasis in classrooms; making making making setting the second of the second o making work a meaningful part of a total life-style; relating education and work so that better choices resamp entication and work so that better choices of both can be made; and reducing bias and stero-typing, thereby protecting freedom of career choice. Raren R. Shylo's monograph, "Effective Leadership Strategies for a Successful Career Development Program: A Case Study," examines the way in which Ohio implemented its career development which Ohio implemented its career development program in the 1980s by following a nine-step implementation strategy that was designed to maintain career education as a viable program. The program is examined in terms of the following implementation strategies: develop τ rationale for the program, get support from the top, design the program as part of a larger human resource system, target the managers, bolster the basics, make sure the power to head the μrogram is at hand, develop a variety of delivery systems, support the program with organizational policy, and evaluate the program and promote its outcomes. (SK)

ED 290 934

ED 29 934

ED 290 934

Expe. Penny L.

Career Development of Single Parents. Information Series No. 324.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Cffice of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Wachington, DC.

Pub Data—47

Contract—400-84-0061

None—470.

47a.

Note—47p.

Available from—National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box F, 1960 Kenay Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090 (Order No. IN324-85.25).

1960 Remay Road, Cotumbus, Ori 43210-1070 (Order No. IN324-53.25).
Pub Type— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
BDRS Price - MF91/FC62 Flm Peetage.
Descriptors— Adolescents. Basic Skills, *Career Development, *Displaced Homemakers, Dropout Prevention, Educational Needs, Employment Problems, Family Life, *Fatherless Family, Fatherless Family, Fatherless Family, Nontraditional Occupations, *One Parent Family, Parenthood Education, *One Parent Family, Parenthood Education, Powerty, Prevocational Education, Self Concept, Sex Role
The number of single-parent families has increased dramatically. These families are subject to extreme economic problems and thus are in special need of career development and vocational preparation. Displaced homemakers are at a disedvantage inasmuch as they must reenter the work force;

inos. Justice nomematers are at a disadvantage inasmuch as they must reenter the work force; moreover, they face the additional career development hurdles of an external locus of control and low self-asteem. Adolescent mothers generally face the problems of diminished educational and vocational schizoment and limited extended. problems of diminished educational and vocational achievement and limited or no access to child care. Although single-parent fathers generally have a healthier economic status than their female cranterparts, they often find their sole child-rearing role conflicting with their work expectations and must



often fill social roles for which they have not been propored. Effective curser development programs for these special needs groups need a variety of components, including the following: emotional support, job-solving skills, besic skills instruction, outrach and restrictment, child care, nealysis of the role of gender in occupational choice, self-concept building, skills essenment, challenges of combining work and family roles, nontraditional job skills, and persenthened education. Examples of successful programs that have been tailored to single-parent neclessors include high school dropout prevention programs for programs outering to montraditional adult students at established educational sites, support and referral networks linking a variety of community agencies and services, and newsletters guared toward single parents. (SK)

ED 290 935

AcCrory, David L.
Technology Education: Industrial Arts in Transition. A Service and Synthesis of the Research, Pourth Edition. Information Series No. 325.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Aganny———— of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contrast—400-84-0011
Note—72b.

Note—739.

Available from—National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Publications Office, Box F, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090 (Order No. IN?35-37.00).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MSP01/FC33 Plus Pustage.

Descriptor—"Curriculum Design. "Curriculum Design."

tion Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PCB3 Plus Puetaga.
Descriptors—"Curriculum Design, "Curriculum Development, Educational Philosophy, Educational Research, "Industrial Arts, "Industrial Arts Teschen, Laborateries, Learning Processes, Post-secondary Education, Research Mothedology, Research Proble—" School Shops, Secondary Education, State of the Art Reviews, Tescher Education, Tesching Methods, "Tuchnology This monegraph presents a compilation and review of selected technology detection research liberature published from 1960 through 1964. Th. paper seeks to reflect the breadth and variety of deciplined inquiry during this important period as the profusion changed its name and floos from industrial arts to technology education. The review is divided into sections representing major topic categories likely to be of interest to researchen. Major sections are history, philosophy, and objectives; human resources related studies; states studies; curriculum; learning presens veriables, instructional media, mestrials, and methods; student personnel and guidance; facilities; evaluation; tescher education, a concerns. Each section ends with a summery and infurences related to the studies included in the section. A concluding section discusses general fledings and resourcemendations. A 21-page lirting of references is appended. (SK)

ED 290 936

CE 049 639

ED 290 930 Joses, Renaid L. Human Performance Technology: A System-Based Field for the Training and Development Profession, Information Series No. 326.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, "A.," Pub Date—97

Contract—400-84-0011

Manus Sin.

No.: --Sap.

Available from—National Center for Research in Vocational Education, Publications Office Jost, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210-1090 (Order No. IN326-S4.00).

Pub Type—Information Anniyees - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MP91/FCGS Plus Peetags.

Descriptors—Adult Education, "Human Factors Engineering, "Jeb Performance, Labor Force Development, "Management Systems, Postsecondary Education, Troblers Solving, Professional Occupations, Theory Practice Relationship, "Training, Training Objectives Relationship, Training Training Objectives Identifier—Performance Technology

This monograph proposes and describes a systems-based field of study for the training and development (T&D) profession: human performance

technology. The first section describes what is meant by a field of study and professional practice and then provides a rationale for the proposal. Section 2 explores training and development in the contest of the growth of a new professional specialization. Section 3 presents an overview and description of human performance technology and then proposes a formal goal and definition of the field. In section 4, implications are set forth that should have relevance in two areas related to T&D: professional practice and academic programs. The final section presents 11 propositions that encapsulate the general characteristics of the field. These propositions illustrate that the uniqueness of the T&D profession lies in its role of helping people improve their performance using all aspects of the work sevironment and systems to make these improvements occur. Conclusions and a 74-item reference list are included. (SK)

ED 292 972

CE 049 900

Vecational Education-Job Training Partnership
Act Coordination. ERIC Digest No. 68.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88
Contract—RISS062005
Note—68. Naylor, Michair Vocational Edit

Note—49.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MCP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Coerdination, "Educational Lugislation, Pederal Lugislation, Program Development, "Program Development, "School Business Relationship, Secondary Education, "Vocational Education Identifiers—"Carl D Perhips Vocational Education

rischool Business Relationship, Secondary Education, "Vocational Education Identifiers—"Carl D Perkins Vocational Education Act 1964, ERIC Digests, "Job Training Partnership Act 1962
Vocational educators, pelicymakers, and Job Training Partnership Act (1972)
Vocational educators, pelicymakers, and Job Training Partnership Act (1972)
Vocational and economic benefits of joint planning and coordination between vocational education and the octional and economic benefits of joint planning and coordination between vocational education and the JTPA. However, some basic differences between the goals, planning procedures, and operating practices of the public and private sectors have, in many cases, made efforts to establish and implement cooperative vocational education-JTPA programs difficult. For example, vecational development and its meadate to serve the general in-school population stand in construct to JTPA's fosus on short-term training programs that concentrate on job- or employer-specific skill needs. Research has revealed several steps that employers and JTPA trainers alike can take to improving communication through such strategies as helding joint conferences or lairing stat? members with experience in the other delivery system, reducing the risk of performance-based contracts to educational institutions by providing pertial psyment for outcomes (such as course completion) over twich educational institutions have more control than they do over employment outcomes, and supplementing on-the-job training to broaden the preparation of clients and increase their structiveness to employers. A national study of joint planning during 1966 found little in the way of coordination during that perticular year. A second study undertaken the following year was more encouraging, however. (MIN)

ED 292 973

CE 049 901

EID 292 973 CE 049 901
Naylor, Michole
Improving Basic Skills of Vecational Education
Students, ERIC Dignet No. 69.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vecational Education, Columbus, Ohio.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Dete—88
Contract—R188062005
Nose—48.

Contract—RISSOS 2005
Note—4p.
Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—*Academic Education, *Articulation (Education), *Basic Skills, Competency Bessel Education, Educational Strategiva, *Fused Curriculum, High Schools, Problem Solving, Program Content, Program Development, *Skill Development, Teaching Methods, *Vocational Education

Identifiers-Academic Development Plans, ERIC

The educational excellence movement has made an ecademic curriculum a high priority for all high uchool students, including the 40 percent who do not go on to college. The joint efforts approach to incorporating basic skills juto the vocational curriculum is based on the following assumptions: (1) academic skills are embedded in vocational education. (2) vocacional tasks provide for realistic use of academic basic skills, and connecting academic learning with application strengthens students' basic skills; and (3) neither academic basic skills nor vocational skills should be taught in isolation from each other. Vocational and academic teachers who desire to develop an integrated and articulated program in which vocational students can receive instruction in the basic skills have three main options: sharing, ning, and crossing over (from vocational to academic education or vice versa). Each of these options can be used in all types of programs, including traditional vocational programs, compensatory and support-oriented programs, and alternative pro-grams such as those based on learning centers and laboratories. Studen: learning contracts, visiting consistants or specialists, cooperative programs, competency-based education, applied learning in a problem-colving mode, and Academic Development Plans (ADPs) are all effective in programs infusion graphenic instruction into the uncertifical ment rums. (ADPs) are an enterve in programs infusing scademic instruction into the vocational curriculum. Like Individualized Education Plans, ADPs describe a student's present level of educational performance, state annual goals, and identify appropriate objective criteria, evaluation procedures, and sche fules for determining whether or not these objectives are being achieved. (MN)

ED 292 974

CE 049 902

Workplace Literacy Programs. ERIC Digest No.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.
Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—88
Contract—R188062005

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Po Descriptors—Adult Besic Education, Adult Educa-tion, *Adult Literacy, *Corporate Education, *Employment Qualifications, *Functions! Liter-acy, *Literacy Education Identifiers—ERIC Digests, *Job Related Literacy During the first half of the 1980s, the focus of the literacy movement was on attenuations literacy

literacy movement was on strengthening literacy programs through the recruitment of volunteers. Although these early effort are continuing, the focus in adult literacy has changed. Job-related or work-place literacy has become a national priority, and the impact of adult illiteracy on private industry is becoming increasingly visible. Demographic factors becoming thereasingly visions. Demographic inclusions and changes in jobs are also creating a need for workplace literacy programs. Workplace literacy and general literacy differ in purpose. A number of recent studies have examined the literacy skills that individuals need in order to succeed it the work-place. These studies have resulted in the publication place. These studes have resulted in the publication of a number of lists of work-related reading, writing, speaking, listening, mathematics, scientific, and reasoning skills. Industry-based literacy approaches can be divided into two groups: (1) pre-1980, viewed primarily as traditional benefits for the emviewed primarily as traditional centrits for the em-ployee, and (2) post-1980, viewed primarily as in-struments for achieving the company's advanced technology goals. Unlike traditional literacy pro-grams, which were generally initiated in an era of grams, which were generally initiation in an era or company prosperity and security, the new literacy skills programs were initiated in an era of foreign competition and rapid technological change in response to the realization that many employees lacked the basic skills with which to acquire more technical skills. Most industry-based literacy transfer more to the company size nearly for the sake ing occurs on the company site, partly for the sake ing occurs on the company sits, partly for the sake of employee convenience and partly because many employees find schoolroom environments inhibiting. Several guides to developing workplace literacy programs have been published, and four of these are briefly described. A list of 12 references is also provided. (MN)



ED 292 975 Bhoorman, Robert D.

CE 049 903

ted Career Plan Medels. ERIC Digest

No. 71.

BRIC Clearing) use on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio, Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—88

Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Career Counseling, "Career Development, "Career Planning, Counseling Techniques,
"Individual Counseling, "Individualized Programs, "Long Range Planning, Models
Identifiers—ERIC Digests, "Individualized Career
Plann

Plans
The sechnological advances that have occurred in recent decades have resulted in substantial changes in the texture and structure of occupations and industries. Career development is now being recognized as a lifeteng process. Individualized oneser plans (ICPs) or personal plans of action are becoming important instruments for counselors and others to use in helping their standards and/or cileats meet their changing goals, interests, and seeds in today's rapidly changing society. An ICP can be both a tool and a procedure that individuals can use by themselves or with others to implement and meetior their own cerest development. Rather than a rigid track, a goal ICP can provide a renewed focus for an individual's life. Goal ICPs are comprehensive, developmental, person cestered, and competency umar, a grown act our provise a resewed flows for an individual's life. Good ICPs are comprehensive, developmental, person centered, and competency based. It has been suggested that the various life roies be used to provide the main section of a plan and that each plan contain a section in which individuals can project their own future career growth. These life reles include the following: worker, consumer/obliess, learner, and fundly member roies. The ICP model lends itself well to various formats and modifications, it can be targeted in many directions, and it is adaptable for use at all levels of schooling as well as in employment and training agencies. ICPs can also be developed to assist disabled students and working woman. The career passport, which is a variation of the ICP model, presents a systematic process for developing an experience-based resume that documents nonework as well as work experiences and details the skills, attitudes, and knowledge gained through these experiences. (MN)

ED 296 120

CR 050 403

Neyler, Michele
Preventing Obsolescence through Adult Retraining. ERIC Dispet No. 72.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Carne, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88
Contract—R180062005

Contract—R189062005
Note—Jp.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—*Adult Education, *Corporate Education, Educational Beaufien, Educational Needs, Financial Support, Postsscondary Education, *Program Content, *Program Development, Program Effectiveness, *Retraining, *Skill Obsolescence
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
in the nest, enaloyer-storided, job-specific train-

Conce Identifiers—ERIC Digests
In the past, employer-provided, job-specific training for new employees and continuing education for those who wished to advance in their jobs were often sefficient to keep abreast of technological changes. This is no longer the case, however. The substantial monetary and time expenditures associated with retraining programs that are began only after workers' skills have become obsolete underscore the necessity of developing ongoing retraining programs general toward persons who are currently employed. Business, labor unions, and government can all play a role in funding and/or providing retraining. Funders on make their influence felt by selecting the training provider and alsping the content of training. It is also possible to combine federal, state, and locs, government funding with union or business funds, as has been done in such states as Michigan, Deisware, and Alabama. The following all have a place in comprehensive retraining pro-

grams intended to prevent skill obsolescence: a counseling/educational guidance component; an assessment system; a support system (to provide such things as financial aid, child care, workplace study areas, and recognition of trainess' achievements); beste, vocational, and general skills programs; and management development programs. (MN)

ED 296 121

CE 050 404

*ED 256 121 CE 050 404 Herrises, Cheryl Learning Management. ERIC Digest No. 73. ERIC Clearizghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spuss Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Dase—38

Contract—RISS062005

and Improvement (ED), Westington, DC.
Pub Dass—48
Contract—RISSO62005
Note—3p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Pruducts (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestags.
Descriptor—*Adult Education, "Adult Learning,
"Corporate Education, Group Instruction,
"Learning Processes, "Learning Strategies, Models, "Problem Solving, Staff Orientation
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
The skills of knowing how to learn and apply information, which have been collectively grouped
under the heading "learning management," are becoming increasingly important as acciety progresses
further into the information age. Because adult
learning is usually more self-directed and because
adults are inreply free to determine their learning
objectives, they must learn to manage their learning
objectives, they must learn to manage their learning
aven more then young people who are still in school.
Several courses in learning management have been
developed to meet the growing need for instruction
in this area. Although most are based on the premise
that learning how to learn can and should be an
integral part of learning a content area, at least one
undergraduate leavel course (part of the Cognitive
Learning Strategies Project at the University of
Texas at Austin) is devoted to learning to learn as
an area of study apart from any other consent area.
The inter course fluouses on ensentive control and
knowledge acquisition processes, active study skills,
and support strategies (mesh as reducing sensiety and
dealing with prescratination). According to one rereserver, memorining, understanding, and doing
(MUD) are the keys to learning. Proceeding from
this premise, seachers are urged to use few formal
lectures, plan for group work, use nonassessed
worksheets, and allow a pondering management
skills. It is particularly well-euted to worksite learning management programs. (MN)

ED 296 122

Eudha. Waley E. Kerks. Sandry

ED 296 122 CE 050 405 Budhe, Wesley E. Kerke, Sandre Human Performance Technology. ERIC Digest

Human Performance Technology. ERIC Digeot No. 74. BRIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Voca-tional Education, Columbus, Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—88 Contract—RISSO62005

Pub Desc—38
Contract—R18062005
Note—39.
Pub Type— information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRE Fries - MP91/PCP1 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—Adult Education, Adult Educators, Corporate Education, "Human Factor: Engineering, Human Racources, "Job Performance, "Labor Force Development, Postsecondary Education, "Systems Approach, "Theory Practice Relationship, "Training ERIC Digess
Training and development professionals play a unique role in hatping people improve their performance by using all aspests of the work environment to make those improvements occur. These professions are currently deleting the existence of an integrated theoretical framework and how it might support practice in their field. Human performance technology (HPT) has been proposed as a systems-based field of study for training and development. The goal of the HPT field is to use systems approaches to ensure that individuals have the knowledge, skilla, motivation, and environmental supports required to de their jobs effectively and efficiently. The conseptual domain of HPT is defined by management, development, and systems functions. In terms of professional preparation, academic programs for training and development

should be based on a set of core competencies and a unique theoretical base such as human performance technology. Jacobs has listed 11 propositions from the study of HPT. The following are among those propositions: human performance and behav-ior are different and knowledge of the difference is important for achieving goals in HPT: organiza-tional as well as individual gods must be considered in defining worthy performance; and exemplary performance provides the most logical referent for determining job performance standards. (MN)

ED 296 123

RD 276 123

Kerka, Sendre

Single Pureste: Career-Related Insues and Needs.

ERIC Dignet No. 75.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Phy December.

Pub Date—88 Contract—RIS8062005

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—35
Contract—RISSO62005
Note—3p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Phe Pestage.
Descriptor—"Career Development, "Career Education, Displaced Homemakers, Dropout Prevention, Early Parenthood, "Educational Needs, Fathers, Federal Legislation, Federal Programs, Information Dissemination, information Networks, "One Parent Pamily, Public Policy Identifiers—ERIC Digests
One in every four families with children under the age of 16 is a single-parent family (up from 1 of every 10 in 1970). The vest majority of single-parent families are low-income families consisting of a mother (usually with relatively little formal education) and her young children. Many female single heads of homeholds are either displaced homemakers or adolescent mothers. Although they generally have a more healthy economic status than their female counterparts, single fathers are often confronted with serious ceree-related problems as they find their sole child-rearing role conflicting with work expectations. As the sole support of their families, single parents are concerned with obtaining a good job and achieving economic independence. However, job training and job placement can only be effective in the long run if program developers consider the other needs of single parents: emotional support, job-seeking skills, basic skills instruction, outreach and recruitment, child care, self-concept building, skills assessment, nontraditional job skille, and parenthood education. High school dropout prevention programs are also important for adolescent single parents. Difficulties in locating available resources often prevent single parents from learning of career and other services. Support and referral networks and newletters are an inexpensive and effective strategy for communicating with, educating, and supporting all categories of single parents. (MN)

ED 296 170 ED 296 170

Certification in Adult Education. Trends and Issues Alerts.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Carser, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—38

Note—39.

Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (671).

(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDES Prise - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Adult Education, "Adult Educators, "Evaluation Criteria, "Evaluation Methods, "Teacher Certification, "Teacher Qualifications At the same time that it is experiencing rapid growth, the field of adult education is struggling with its own maturation and development as a profession. One of the issues related to the professionalization of the adult education field is that of certification. Those who favor professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification and the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the professional certification arguer than the professional certification arguer th

certification. Those who favor professional certification argue that it is a means to develop the profession because it is a practice that separates individual
practitioners who are competent from those who are
not. Those who argue against professional certification do so for a wide variety of reasons. Some betieve that the certification process is incompatible
with the philosophical assumptions underlying the
field, whereas others feel that certification might
divide an zire
"ragmented field. Areas of discussion related"...ification focus on (1) the major



proficiencies needed by effective adult education practitioners; (2) the relationship of the proficien-cies to performance and program quality; (3) appro-priate determination and measurement of the proficiencies; and (4) the purpose of certification. Another controversy surrounds the determination of an appropriate oredestial and credentialing body. (A 32-tem list of print resources and resource orga-nisations is included.) (MN)

ED 296 171 CE 050 524
The Role of Vecational Education at the Secondary
Level, Trends and Lemas Alerts.

RRIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Weshington, DC.

Pub Date—48
Contract—RI-88-062005
Notes—30.

Note-3p.

Pub Disse—39.

Note—3p.
Pub Type— Reference Masterials - Bibliographics (131) — Information Analyses - RRIC Information Analyses - RRIC Information Analyses is Products (071)

EDES Prise - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Academic Education, Basic Skilla, "Educational Change, "Educational Objectives, "Educational Trunds, Employment Potential, "School Rale, Secondary Educational Objectives, "Educational Education.
Debate continues about the appropriate role for vocational education at the secondary level. The many educational referent reports instead during the cerly to mid-1990s initiated a reasonalmention of the role of secondary vocational education. As a result of the referen reports, high school graduation requirements in seedemic areas have increased, and the amount of time left for vocational education courses has been reduced. The amount and type of vocational outeres needed has become an issue, with one faction calling for increased posterior and the other calling for increased posterior to the vocational education should flow on a general employability believe that specific skill training in best left to employers. Operations to a foom on general employability training argue that high school may be the only operating for the print renources and resource organizations is included.) (MN)

ED 296 184 Irod Summ

CE 050 731

Jinel, Susen
Computer-Analyted Instruction in Adult Literacy
Education. Precision Application Brief.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational Education, Columbus, Obio.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Weshington, DC.
Pub Dete—83
C-paracy—R18062005
Notes—18

Pub Date—83
C-Brass—R38062005
Note—3p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PCb1 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Adult Basic Education, *Adult Literacy, *Adult Programs, *Computer Assisted Instruction, Guidelines, *Literacy Education, Tesshing Methods
This Brief first summarines research findings regarding computer-assisted instruction (CAI) and its offictiveness in adult literacy education programs. The following findings are gives: CAI is effective for a significant number of adult learner; CAI is effective because it provision the adult learner with first-bility, consteal, inclivitualization, privacy, and immediate feedback; CAI effectiveness depends to a great extent upon the instructional staff; undereducated adults have positive attitudes toward computers and are interested in using them in their educational programs; and CAI effectiveness is limited by the sherings of appropriate software. The Brief then provides guidelines for effective use of CAI in solut literacy instruction. They include funditioning all instructional staff with the CAI aspects of the literacy program; providing sufficient demenstration time and enough individual personal essistance for students to feel comfortable using computers; providing training and inservice opportunities for instructional staff; uning only software appropriate for adult learners; not thinking of the

computer only as a tool for individual use; providing for flexible scheduling of microcomputer use; not depending on the computer to be the sole source of instructional support; and providing opportunities for students to develop occupational skills through CAL Thirteen references are listed. (YLB)

CG

ED 286 112

CG 020 195

cur, Janne C.
uzu 195
ner, Janne C.
uzu Uzu 195
neneding Underschievers: A Counselor's Guide
to Holying Students Improve Their Academic
Performance.

Perfermance.

ERIC Cleeringhouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C.

Pub Date—47

Contract—400-86-0014

Note—45p. Available from—BRIC/CAPS, University of Michigan, 2106 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI

Note—65p.

Available from—BRIC/CAPS, University of Michigan, 2108 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (36.00).

Pub Typo—Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP91/PCS3 Plus Protage.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Counseling Objectives, "Counselor Role, Elementary Secondary Education, "School Counseling, 3chool Counselors, "Underschievensent.

The stated purpose of this guide for counseling underschievers is to present a first step in the direction of developing a comprehensive, systematic approach to counseling staticaus for academic achievensent. Its intent is to emphasize the need for school counselors to place a high priority on, and enhance their skill in, academic schievensent counseling; to identify practical applications from research findings; to present a preliminary model for counselor innerventice; to organize and present research findings; to present a preliminary model for counselor innerventice; to organize and present research findings; to present a preliminary model for counselor innerventice; to evaluation program; and to call attention to the need for further research and dissemination on examplary programs for counseling underschievers. Underschievensent is defined, and the reasons for underschievensent are discussed. A six-step counselor intervention program; and to the school counselor; (2) utilizing research findings to update intervention strategies; (3) developing a comprehensive model for interventions; (4) creeting a resource bank of ideas and materials; (5) evaluating and refining intervention strategies; and (6) sharing examplary practices. A 10-page bhilography is incitated. The nine appendices incitate, among other items, an action plan for taking notes.

(ARL)

ED 287 112

CG 020 240

RD 287 112 CG 020 240 Wels, Garry R. Combating the School Dropout Problem: Presentive Strategies for School Compation. BRIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (RD), Washington, D.C. Pub Date—47
Contract—400-86-0014
Notes—139a.

Contract—400-85-0014
Note—139p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (36.00).
Pub Type—Guides - Non-Clearcom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis

formation Amp Products (071)

Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC86 Plus Puetaga.
Descriptors—"Counselor Role, "Dropout Prevention, "Dropout Programs, Dropout Research, "Dropout Programs, Dropout Research, "Dropout, Elemestry School Students, Elemestry School Students, Elemestry School Counseling, High School Students "School Counseling, Litera, are from the past three decades does not suggest a specific role for school counselors in combating the school dropout problem. A search of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) detabase for the years 1984-1986 produced only 15 items indexed under terms related to school counseling or the school counselor's role. Ideally a detabase would specify "what works," but the literature

reflects approaches and strategies used in particular school sinuanous which are not necessarily adoptable by other schools. However, certain school activities, practices, and emphases have been positively associated with improvement in school retention and reduction in school dropouts. These strategies and the counselor's role in them include: (1) promotion of daily school attendance; (2) encouragement of parental participation in school learning activities; (3) strong and consistent school adership; (4) clearly stated and widely disseminated clearroom and school goals; (5) help for each student to establish and progress toward personally meaningful career goals; (6) placement of a high priority on school resources for the early elemen-tary grades; (7) insurance that students stay at grade level; (8) interfacing school and community re-sources; (9) provision of a caring and mentoring environment for all students; (10) assistance for students to develop effective learning and study skills;
(11) establishment of a school climate where (11) establishment of a school cumate where achievement is respected and rewarded; and (12) recognizing and acting upon the interrelatedness of student self-esteem and successful school performance. This document is structured in two parts: (1) an overview, consisting of 12 pages of text; (2) the results of the computer search, consisting of 178 citations printed on 60 pages (from the DIALOG retrieval system). (ABL)

ED 287 136

CG 020 265

Blower, Joenne C.
Accountability in Counseling, Highlights: An
ERIC/CAPS Fact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—43 Contract—400-. 7-3014

Note-3p. Available from

-RRIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2108 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (Free).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Accountability. "Counseling Services, "Counselors, Credentials, Outcomes of Treatment, "Program Design
This fact sheet examines several issues in counselor and counseling program accountability. Issues a counselor accountability include credentialing, accountability include credentialing, accountability include credentialing. counselor accountability include credentialing, profissional disclosure, documentation of activities, and liakage with outcomes. Program accountability issues involve stakeholders, availability of resources, documentation of activities, inkage with outcomes, and cost analysis. Eight: sps are given for designing an accountability system for a counseling program. (NB)

ED 287 137

CG 020 266

Collet, Jeanne Bleuer Comprehensive Guidence Program Design. High-lighter An ERIC/CAPS Fact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich. Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

Washington, — Pub Date—83 Contract—400-83-0014

Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2108 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (Free).

Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (Free).
Pub Type—information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC01 Plan Pestage.
Descriptors—°Cu "sector Role, Elementary Secondary Education, "Program Design, Program Evaluation, "School G. Vidance, "Teamwork
This fine photo sectors to conscious of machieme

This fact sheet presents a overview of problems in designing comprehensive guidance programs and a rationale for a new direction. Five guidelines for a new comprehensive program are discussed: (1) build on existing program; (2) use teamwork approach; (3) identify desired student outcomes; (4) plan program activities related to outcomes; and (5) develop an ongoing evaluation system. The coun-selor's role in the new design is defined. (NB)



ED 287 138 CG 020 267

Promas, Mary
Councelling for Study Skills. Highlighes: An
ERIC/CAPS Fact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spous Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Dass—83

-100-83-0014 Contract

Contrast—100-83-0014
Nota—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2106 School of Education, Ann Arber, MI 48109-1239 (Prec).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PCb1 Flus Feetage.
Descriptors—Behavior Modification, "Counselor Role, Elementary Secondary Education, Models, "School Counselors, Student Improvement, "Study Skills
A rationale for counselors instructing students in study skills is presented in this fact sheet and re-

A rationale for commelors instructing students in study skills is presented in this fact sheet and re-search and assessment are discussed. A section on instructional consteat focuses on reading, notetal-ing, test taking, and time management. Three be-havior modification techniques and three study skills instruction formants are discussed. The Study Improvement Program model is described. (NB)

CG 020 264

Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Fact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Artor, Mich.

Spons Agency—National last. of Education (Washington, DC.

Pub Date—43

Contract—400

Pub Dase—us
Contract—400-83-0014
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigen, 2106 School of Education,
Ann Arber, MI 48109-1259 (Pree).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Profesots (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Counseling Techniques, Elementary Socondary Education, Training, "School Activities, "School Counseling, "Stress Management, Stress Variables
This first sheet focuses on stress, stress in children and adolmousts, and stress management in the schools. Relaxation training for young people is discussed and elements in the implementation of a relaxation training program are considered, including personnel, inservice, time, materials, and basic relaxation procedures. A sample stress management model for secondary students is presented. (NB)

ED 287 146 Welk, Garry R.

CG 020 269

Welt, Garry R.
Counselors and Counputers. Highlights: An
ERIC/CAPS Fast Sheet.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spoms Agussy—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Dates—83
Contract—400-83-0014
Nots—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2108 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1239 (Pres).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PC91 Plans Pestage.

Descriptors—"Computer Assisted Testing, "Computer Oriented Programs, "Computer Uses in Education, "Counselors, Models, "Program Design Possible threats and promises perceived by counselors when computers are introduced into the counseling field are examined in this fact abset. Computer-sentent counseling and computer-managed counseling are discussed. A seven-step model for designing a "hi-tach" counseling program is presented. (NB)

CG 020 270 EØ 287 141

Herbert, Deborah The Role of the School Counselor: Elementary Level, In Brieft An Information Digast from

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Ageocy—National Inst. of Education (ED., Washington, DC.

Pub Date—45
Contract—400-83-0014

Pub Date—15
Contract—400-83-0014
Note—3p.
Available from—BRIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2108 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 45109-1259 (Pree).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—*Counselor Role, *Counselor Teacher Cooperation, Elementary Education, Parent School Relationship, *School Counselors, *School Guidance, *Student Development
This fact sheet focuses on the school counselor role at the elementary level. It discusses the developmental role of school counselors, kindergarten through grade 12 comprehensive developmental guidance, and counselor role essentials. Also included are sections on elementary developmental guidance, the counselor role essentials. Also included are sections on elementary developmental guidance, and counselor role in elementary guidance, and a representative list of counselor role/function descriptions. (NB)

ED 287 142

CG 020 271

Herbert, Debreak
Herbert, Deberak
The Role of the School Councilor: Middle/Junior
High Lovel. In Brief: An Information Digest
from ERIC/CAPS.

See ERIC/CAPS.

from ERIC/CAPS.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),

Spons Agency—Nation Washington, DC. Pub Date—85 Contract—400-83-0014

Contract—400-83-0014
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2106 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (Pres).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/7 - 1 Flux Presspa.
Descriptors—*Counselor Role, *Counselor Teacher Cooperation, Group Counseling, Junior High Schools, Middle Schools, Parent Education, Peer Counseling, *School Counselors, *School Guidance, *Student Development
This fact sheet focuses on cine school counselor role at the middle/junior high school isvel. It discusses the developmental role of school counselor, kinderparten through grade 12 comprehensive developmental guidance, and counselor role essentials. Also included are sections on middle/junior high developmental guidance, the counselor role in the first the later and analogued counselor counselor counselor counselor counselor and counselor counselors and counselors and counselor counselors and counselors and counselor counselors and coun high developmental guidance, the counselor role in middle/junior high guidance, and selected coun-selor roles. (NB)

ED 287 143 CG 020 272

Harbert, Debreak
The Rele of the School Counselor: Secondary
Lovel. In Brief: An Information Digest from
ERIC/CAPS.

ERIC/CAPS.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—85

Contrast—400-83-0014

Contract -400-83-0014
Note-3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS Clearinghouse, University of Michigan, 2106 School of Education, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (Free).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Protects (071)
EDRS Frice - MF91/PC91 Flus Pestage.
Descriptors—Adolescent Development, "Career Guidance, "Counselor Role, High Schoole, "Program Development, "School Crumselors, "School Guidance, "Student Development This fact sheet focuses on the school counselor role at the high school level. It discusses the developmental role of school counselor, kindergarten through grade 12 comprehensive developmental guidance, and counselor role sesentials. Also included are sections on secondary developmental guidance, a model job description for secondary custometers, recent research on counselor role and secondary guidance, and the importance of career secondary guida guidance. (NB) idance, and the importance of career

CG 020 491 ED 290 118 Klimek, David Anderson, Mary
Inner World, Outer World: Understanding the
Struggles of Adelescence.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C. Pub Date—48 Contract—400-86-0014

and improvement (ED), Washington, D.C. Pub Date—88
Contract—400-86-0014
Note—68p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259, (59.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
EDRS Price - MPB1/PC03 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—8 Adolescent Development, Adolescent, Affective Behavior, Conflict, *Developmental Tasks, Family Life, *Family Problems, Helping Relationship, *Parent Child Relationship, Psychological Patterns
This monograph was written to help teachers, counselors, and parents who live and work with adolescents. It explains the psychological tasks of adolescent, it explains the psychological tasks of adolescents. It explains the psychological tasks of adolescents, esparation from parents, and identity formation. Guidelines are provided for adolescent and par-vatal development and despeir; rigidity; alcohol, sex, and drugs; envy; adolescent self-centeredness; and adolescent lack of appreciation. Stages of family system, the midilie stage of family development, loss of self, triangulation, adolescent pressure to schieve, family negotiation, and sibling influences. Sources of dysfunctional family patterns are considered, including parental needs, negative attitudes toward change, unresolved separation issues, responses to adolescent behavior, and views of common problems. A section on facilitating adolescent growth examines helping relationships outside the family idealization of significant others, parental resistance to help, transference reactions to a counsider, appropriate responses to adolescent is nonlict, and family history. The monograph concludes that helping adults need to understand the authority and control conflicts of adolescent development, the conflicts and dynamics of the adolescent's family, and the influences of social and cultural affiliathe conflicts and dynamics of the adolescent's family, and the influences of social and cultural affilia-

ED 290 119

CG 020 492

ED 290 119 CG 020 492
Capuzzi, Deve
Counseling and Intervention Strategies for Adelescent Saicide Preventies.

ERIC Cleeringhouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C.

Pub Dans—48
Contract—400-86-0014
Notes—36n.

Contract—400-86-0014
Note—36p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (87.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Products (071) — Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
EDES Price - MF01/PC22 Plus Peetags.
Descriptore—Adolescents, "Counseling Techniques, "Crisis Intervention, High Risk Students, "Prevention, "School Counseling, School Role, Secondary Education, "Suicide Identifiers—"Adolescent Suicide
This monograph concerns the the issue of adolescents

Secondary Education, "Stacide Identifiers—"Adolescent Suicide

This monograph concerns the the issue of adolescent suicide and discusses counseling and intervention techniques to prevent suicide among teenagers. Pourteen myths and misconceptions about suicide are explained. A profile of a potential suicide are explained. A profile of a potential suicide attempter is presented, and issues of behavioral indications, verbal cues, motivations and cognitive distortions, depression, and personality traits are discussed. The rationses for choosing a cognitive-behavioral approach to counseling aimed at prevention strategies are suggested. Six components of achoot-based suicide prevention programs which must be in place for the adolescent at-risk population are identified: (1) district and building level administrativa support; (2) faculty/staff inservice



on the topic of adolescent suicide; (3) parent education on adolescent suicide; (4) claseroom presentations for all adolescents; (5) preparation of core
teems; sed (6) options for individual and group
counsing. Crisis management is considered and
questions useful in assessing lethality are posed. Crisis management interventions are discussed, postvention is described, and follow-up counseling or
therapy is recommended. References are included
which can provide further information on the topic
of counseling and intervention strategies for working with adolescents at risk for suicide. (NB)

ED 290 964 CG 020 496
Sandon, Archar
Student Affairst Issues, Problems and Trends.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C.
Pub Date—88
Contract—400-86-0014

Note-349.

Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2106 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (\$7.00).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses

ucation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mi
48109-1259 (37.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price—MP01/PC02 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Administrator Role, "Administrators,
"College Programs, "Putures (of Society), Higher
Education, "Student Pursonnel Services, "Student Pursonnel Workers, "Student Welfare
This information analysis presents descriptions of
some of the major ourrent issues in student services
at various types of institutions of higher education.
Issues are entegorized as institution-based, student-oriented, and profusion-based, Institutionand issues examined include excellence and socus, caroliment management, condemic support
services, student financial sesistance, learning and
physical discibilities, legal and liability concerns,
substance abuse education, child core, counciling
and career development, health concerns, residential life and student activities, and recreation and
student attitudes and values. Profusion-based insues are considered in the areas of profusional proparation of student services pursoned, staff
development, and accordiation. Following each istuses are considered in the areas of profusional proparation of student services pursoned, staff
development, and accordiation. Following each istuse is a set of questions that may contribute to further consideration of the issue by readers. A section
on future transla previous profusional proparatic profusional profusional proparatic profusional proparatic profusional proparatic profusional profusional proparatic profusional profusional profusional profusional proparatic profusional profusional profusional profusional profusional profusional profusional

ED 291 012 CG 020 544
Benjamin, Libby Waix, Garry R.
9 for the 9fter Commonling Trends for Temerrow.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—48
Contract—400-86-0014
Notes—38.

Pub Date—88
Contract—400-86-0014
Note—389.
Available from—BRIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259 (\$7.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MEPOI/PCD2 Plus Protage.
Descriptors—Change Agents, Client Characteristics (Human Services), Cognitive Style, "Counsior Qualifications, "Counsior Role, "Futures (of Society), Individual Needs, Individual Prover, "Marketing, Middle Transitions, Population Trends, School Counselors, Stress Management, "Inchnology (Identifiers—"Computer Assisted Counseling This information sensysts identifies emerging counseling priorities for the 1990s and suggests ways that counselors might proper themselves for the future. The size priorities discussed in the paper include: (1) learning to learn; (2) life transitions; (3) technology, computers, and counselors; (4) demographic trends and their impact on counseling; (5) marketing; (6) stress meangement; (7) resource resourcefulness; (8) change agentry; and (9) personal empowerment. Learning styles and preferences of students, reasons that counselors should counsel so-cording to a client's learning style, and ways that

counselors can help students learn to learn are excomments can help students seat to test in a seramined. Differences between counseling adults and
counseling students are explained, psychological
concerns of adults seeking counseling are emmerated, and counselor areas of contribution are discussed. The section on technology gives
characteristics of computers and technology, examiness new and emerging counselor roles in using
computers, and discusses counselor role priorities.
Several demographic trends are identified and their
impact on counseling is considered. Marketing issues discussed include product and service life cycle, marketing in counseling, marketing concepts,
and a marketing list for counselors. The section on
personal empowement gives characteristics of
self-empowered persons and describes counselor
opportunities and responsibilities. (NB) amined. Differences between counseling adults and

ED 291 013

ED 291 013
Smith, Robert L.
Human Resource Development: An Overview.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—48
Contract—400-86-0014

and Improviment (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—82
Contract—400-86-0014
Note—90s,
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI
48109-1259 (89.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MEP91/FCM Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Career Development, Classification, Employee Assistance Programs, *Husses Resources, *Labor Force Development, *Organizational Climate, *Organizational Development, Cotypiacement Services (Employment).
This information analysis concerns human resource development (HRD), defined as consisting of programs and activities that positively affect the development of the individual and the productivity and profit of the organization. Several key human resource development components are identified and discussed: (1) training and development; (2) organizational development; (3) employee assistance programs; (4) career development; and (5) performence appraisal. Traditional human resource plenning, compraestion, employee relations, recruitment, and employee outplacement. A classification system is outlined to aid in understanding programs and activities which can be conducted within the HRD component. The revolution, growth, and professionalizations of HRD is considered, and HRD's placement within an organization is described. Several external factors that the HRD professional must accept are described, including changing work values, government regulations, customer expectations, changing technology, competition, economic conditions, unions, corporate image, and the lebor market. Organizational climate is described. Assessment of the organizational climate are identified. Assessment of the organizational climate are identified. Assessment of the organizational climate and HRD is explored. (NE)

ED 291 014 m, Ann CG 020 546

Belon-Brownies, Ann.
Aleschal Use samong College Students. Highlighter.
Am ERIC/CAPS Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel
Services, Ann. Arbor, Mich.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jul 87
Contract—400-86-0014 Secon-Srevnice, Alachel Use an

Note—3p. Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2109 School of Ed-ucation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1239.

48109-1259,
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Alcohot Education, "College Students, "Counseling Techniques, "Drinking, Environasental Influences, Family Influence, Higher
Education, Identification, Peer Influence, Personality Traits, Sax Differences, "Student Behavior
Identifiers—"Alochol Use, ERIC Digests
This factsheet examines alcohol use among college students. It explains how to identify problem
drinking, discussing negative consequences of
drinking, excessive consumption and intoxication,

and reasons for drinking. Correlates of problem drinking are described in the areas of personality and gender; peer, family, and environmental influences are considered. It concludes with a look at counseling and alcohol education programs. Ten resource documents are listed. (NB)

ED 291 015

CG 020 547

Beckman, Nancy
The Dropout's Perspective on Leaving School.
Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel

Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spoos Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Sep 87
Contract—400-86-0014

Nots—3p.

Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259.

48109-1259.

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—*Academic Failure, Adolescents,
*Dropout Attitudes, *Dropouts, Employment

Opportunities, *Motivation, Negative Attitudes,
Resetry Students, Secondary Education

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

This factsheet considers dropping out of school from the dropout's point of view: ressons for dropping out, life after leaving school, and the dropout's own evaluation of their decision to leave school. It identifies a dislike of school, low academic achievement, and a desire to work as key reasons for dropment, and a desire to work as key reasons for dropment, and a desire to work as key reasons for dropping out. Thirteen resource documents are listed. (NB)

ED 291 016

CG 020 548

Shill Korm
Procellege Guidance and Counceling. Highlights:
An ERIC/CAPS Digest.

An ERIC/CAP'S Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Nov 87

Contract—400-86-0014

Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259.

ucation, University of Michigan, Ann Aroor, Mi 48109-1259.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MP91/PC01 Pres Pestage.

Descriptors—*Admissions Counseling, *College Bound Students, *ollege Choice, College Preparation, *Counselor Role, Decision Making, Elementary Secondary Education, Equal Education, *School Counselors, *School Identifiers—ERIC Digests

This factsheet explores the school counselor's role in helping college-bound students. Equity in counseling is considered in the areas of access to counseling and student tracking. Timelines in precollege counseling are presented for elementary and junior high grades, and for each grade level in high school. Eight resource documents are listed. (NE)

ED 291 017

CG 020 549

Barjamia, Liby Barjamia, Liby Understanding and Managing Stress in the Aca-domic World. Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Di-

gest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-86-0014

Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259.

48109-1259.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—*College Faculty, *College Students, *Coping, Counseling Techniques, Higher Education, Intervention, Prevention, *School Counselors, *Stress Management, *Stress Variables, *Students, *Stress Management, *Stress Variables, *Students, *Stress Management, *Stress Variables, *Students, *Stress Variables, *Stress Varia ors, "Stress Management, Student Needs

Identifiers—ERIC Digests
This factsheet presents several generalizations regarding stress, then looks specifically at fac-



ulty/counselor distress and student distress. Coping strategies to help faculty and counselors reduce their own stress and the stress of students are listed; both preventive and combative strategies are in-cluded. (NB)

ED 291 018
Klimek, Devid Anderson, Mary
Understanding and Parenting Adolescents. Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Commeling and Pera Services, Ann Arbor, Mich. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Res and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Dess—Dec 87 Contract—400-86-0014

Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC/CAPS, 2106 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1259.

ucation, University of Michigan, Alin Arous, Ma 48109-1259.

Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MCP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Adolescent Development, "Adolescent, Change, "Developmental Tasks, "Pamily Life, "Family Relationship, "Parent Child Relationship, Psychological Patterns, Self Evaluation (Individuals), Significent Others

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

This floathest considers the psychological task of adolescence, explains the adolescent's separation from his/her parents, and gives child and parent checklists for evaluating family functioning. Patterns of family development are discussed, including midlife parental development are discussed, including midlife parental development and the influence of previous generations. The role of non-family adults is described. (NB)

CS

ED 286 200 C3 210 807
Rubit, Densid L. Dodd, William M.
Tulking into Writing Enserties for Beste Writers.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Stills, Urbana, Ill., National Council of Teachers of English, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-86-0045
Nons—49n: TRIP: Theory & Research into Prac-

Contract—400-36-0045
Note—65p.; TRIP: Theory & Research into Practice Series. For the full instructor's manual for Project Synapse, see ED 267-455.
Available from—National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801 (Stock No. 50055-222, 54.50 member, 35.75 non-

(Stock No. 50055-222, \$4.50 member, \$5.75 non-member).

Pub Typo— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP91/PCB3 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Constead Area Writing, "Freehman Composition, "Group Discussion, Higher Education, Peer Influence, Persussive Discourse, Remedial Instruction, Resenting Instruction, Resenting Instruction, "Speech Communication, Teaching Methods, Theory Practice Relationship, "Writing Exercises, Writing Instruction in Instruction in Instruction Instruction Identifiers—Audiense Awarenses, "Basic Writing, "Project Synapse, Role Revernal, Talk Write Method, Topic Units
Intended for college-level basic writers, this book-let integrates training in selected oral communication activities with writing instruction in order to improve students' academic writing. The first section discusses oral communication theory, emphesizing the underlying rhetorical abilities of invention, audience scaping interaction in the writing class-room. The second half presents practical exercises to increase writing motivation, such as role switching, peer questioning, topic scaping, and formatic discussion. This section concludes with an application of rhese exercises for use in content area writing (writing across the curriculum). (References and a selected bibliography are attached.) (NKA)

ED 286 204 CS 210 812 ecommended English Language Arts Curriculum Guidea, K-12, 1967.

Gaidea, E-12, 1987.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbans, Ill.; National Council of Teachers of English, Urbans, Ill.

Spoos Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—47

Contract—400-85-0045

Natural Council of Conference on The Conference of Conference on The Con

Contract—400-88-00-5 Note—34p.; For the 1986 edition, see ED 274 984. Available from—National Council of Teachers of English, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801 (Stock No. 39515-222, 32.25 member, \$3.00 non-

member).
Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC92 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Curriculum Development, "Curriculum Evaluation, "Curriculum Guides, Elementary Secondary Education, "English Curriculum, Eaglish Instruction, "Evaluation Criteria, "Language Arts, Resource Masserials"

Arts, Resource Materials
Developed by the National Council of Teachers of English (NCTB), Committee to Evaluate Curriculum Guides and Competency Requirements, this guide is intended to help teachers and administrators develop exceepincy English lenguage arts curricula. The first part of the booklet presents an annotated list of recommended curriculum guides representing a variety of curriculum frameworks and constent units for reference use by achooks and agencies in the process of developing or revising a curriculum. In addition to the 1967 list, annotations for curriculum guides recommended in 1985 and curriculum. In addition to the 1987 list, annotations for curriculum guides recommended in 1985 and 1986 are included, as is information on grade level, on context aims and objectives, and on how to obtain the guide. The second part of the booklet contains revised criteria for planning and evaluating English lenguage arts curriculum guides. These criteria are organized under the headings of philosophy, objectives, language, compeniation, reading, interature, media, organization, policies and procodures, and design. Information on how to obtain the recommended guides concludes the booklet. (SKC)

CS 505 796 Coliner, John IV. Sam Sediation: Toward a Civilized System of Dispute Recolution.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communica-tion Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Assandale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Researd Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ISBN-0-944811-00-0 Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0045

Note—74p.

Available from—Speech Communication Association, 5105 Backlick Rd., Building E, Annandale,

tion, 3105 Becklick Rd., Busing B., Annenouse, VA 22003 (\$8.95). Pub Type—Books (010) — Reports - Research (143) — Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) Products (071)

(143) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PCB3 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—"Arbitration, Communication Research, "Communication Skills, "Conflict Resolution, Ethica, Individual Characteristics, "Interpersonal Relationship, Learning Activities, Speech Communication, Theory Practice Relationship, Training Methods Identifiers—"Mediation Techniques, "Mediators Because the intervention of a neutral third party is currently gaining favor as an alternative form of dispute resolution, this book explores the process of mediation in the context of meanging struggle and examines some of the characteristics of mediators, their training and ethics, and the techniques and skills of good mediation. The theory section of the book contains three chapters dealing respectively with basic concepts and contexts, origins and development of mediation, and the mediator. The chapters in the section on practice are as follows: (1) "The Mediator in Action"; (2) "Phases in the Mediator Process, and Strategies"; (4) "Power and the Mediator"; (5) "You Are the Mediator: A Summary of Suggestions"; and (6) 'Helping the Parties Use Mediation. "The five appendizes include simulated cases for mediation, mediation analysis and evaluation forms, special exercises for mediation-to-be, a section on special projects, and a sample agreement between parties coming to mediation. Bighty-one references are included. (SKC)

ED 289 193

CS 505 817

Wilson, John F. Resources for Public Speaking: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communica-

Exic Cistringnouse on Resums and Communication Skills, Urbans, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Jan 81

Pub Date—Jan \$1
Note—5p.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF01/FC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Audience Analysis, Communication
(Thought Transfer), Higher Education, Listening
Skills, Public Speaking, Rhetoric, Speech Communication, Speech Curriculum, Speech Instruction, Theory Practice Relationship, Verbai
Communication
The 32 anurces in this annotated bibliography are

The 32 sources in this annotated bibliography are compiled for those interested in the available recomputed for those interested in the available is-sources concerning theory and practice in public speaking. The bibliography cites only books with comprehensive treatments of the art of public speaking and its background, the majority of the speaking and its background, the property of items being textbooks that have gone through at least one edition. (JC)

ED 289 194

CS 505 818

Metager. Nancy J.
Helping the Reticant Student: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Dese—Sep 81

Note

Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Ples Pestage.

Descriptors—Claseroom Communication, *Communication Apprehension, Communication Problems, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, Interpersonal Communication, Self Estatem, Student Allienation, Student Attitudes, Student Allienation, Student Attitudes, Communication, Self-Teacher, Student Attitudes, Communication, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Self-Teacher, Communication, Self-Teacher, Self-T Esteem, Student Altenation, Student Attitudes, Student Participation, Teacher Role, *Teacher Student Relationship, *Withdrawal (Psychology) Identifiers—*Reticence, *Shynese Sources in this revised annotated bibliography are

sources in this revised annotated tonography are compiled for elementary, secondary, and college level teachers interested in the identification and instruction of reticent students. The 19 citations refer to sources on communication apprehension and shymes in addition to reticence. (JC)

ED 289 195

CS 505 819

RD 289 195 CS 505 819
Rogers, Donald P.
Organizational Communication. A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. Revised Edition.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Feb 52
Notes.—69: Small series

Pub Dece-Pec 82
Note-Sp.; Small print.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

tion Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, *Business
Communication, Business Education, Communication Research, Higher Education, Interpersonal
Communication, Models, Organizational Climats, *Organizational Communication, *Organizational Communication, *Organizational Communication, *Persuasive Discourses Search Communication, *Persua-

ave Discourse, Speech Communication
Intended for those new to the study of organizational communication, this revised annotated biblitional communication, this revised annotated bibliography cites books and articles selected on the
basis of clarity and comprehensiveness in providing
background material or critical perspectives on organizational communication. The 27 citations in the
bibliography focus on original literature (excluding
current textbooks), theoretical considerations (excluding communications management and howtooksit), and executed constructions and to-do-it), and general concepts (excluding specific concerns). (SKC)



ED 289 196 CS 505 820 lek, William D. Cusbirth, Craig W
mountation and Debases A Selected A Argumentation Bibliography. ERIC Coorings

use on Reading and Commun

ERIC Cearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandele, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Aug 82

Note—Sp.; Small print.

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Communication (Thought Transfer), Competition, "Debate, Judges, Motivation Techniques, "Persussive Discourse, Public Speaking, Rhetorical lavention, Speech Communication Identifiers—Debate Coaches, Debate Strategies, "Debate Theory, National Debate Topic, National Debate

ED 209 197

CS 505 821

ED 289 197 CS 505 821
Priedman, Paul G.
Oral History: An Annetated Bibliography.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reeding and Communication Stills, Urbane, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Anneadale, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Oct 12
Note—Sp.; Small print.
Pub Tyre—Reference Materials - Bibliographies.

Pub Date—Oct 52

Note—5p; Small print.
Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Audiotape
Recordings, Elementary Secondary Education,
Pantily History, Information Sources, Interpersonal Communication, Inserviews, "Memory,
"Oral History, "Personal Narratives, Primary
Sources, Research Tools, "Social History
Identifiers—"Historical Research, Oral Journals,
Oral Literature

Oral Literature Defining oral I

Oral Literature

Defining oral history as a method of inquiry by which the memories of individuals are elicited, preserved in interview transcripts or on tape recordings, and then used to earlich understanding of individuals' lives and the events in which they perticipated, this annetated bibliography provides a broad overview and a sampling of the resources available to researchers and practitioners interested in oral history. The citations are divided into six topics; suides for demandation. avantable to resurcess and practiconers interested in oral history. The citations are divided into six topics: guides for developing oral history projects; biographical research using oral history; using oral history as a teaching tool; oral history and the elderty; oral history and family heritage; and popular books using oral history. (NKA)

ED 209 190 CS 505 822

Johannesen, Richard L.
Ethical Responsibility in Communication: A Solucted, American Rhibiography. Fourth Edition.
Speech Communication Association, Annandale,
Va.

Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Mar 24

Note—Sp.; Small print.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MIPO1/PC01 Plan Pestage.

Descriptors—Advertising, Codes of Ethics, Communication Research, *Ethics, Higher Education, *Interpersonal Communication, *Mass Media, Persussive Discourse, Public Speaking, Responsibility, Rhetoric, Secondary Education, Speach Curriculum, Theory Practice Relationship, Values Education
Identifiers—Communication Strategies

Education
Identifiers—Communication Strategies
Representing works published between 1970 and
1984, this annotated bibliography identifies a variety of readings that explore fundamental issues of

ethics in interpersonal, public, and mass communication, and that examine from an ethical viewpoint how to and whether to employ perticular communi-cation tactics or techniques. The bibliography con-tains 39 references to general works, case studies, and sources pertinent to ethics in mass communica-

ED 289 199

CS 505 823

Erwey, Elle A.

ED 289 199 CS 505 823

Erwey, Elle A.

Listening: Theory and Instruction. A Selected,
Annecated Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication
Association, Annandele, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Apr 24

Note—5p.; Best copy available.

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDBS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Peetags.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, "Basic
Skills, Behavioral Science Research, Communication Research, Counselors, Elementary Secondary Education, Employers, Higher Education,
Listening, Listening Comprehension, "Listening
Skills, Research Methodology, Skill Development, "Teaching Methods, "Theory Practice Relationship
Identifiers—Listening Strategies, "Listening Theory
Notice that listening is a major concern of besign

Noting that listening is a major concern of basic skills teachers, counselors, and employers, this annotated bibliography cites references for current behavioral research and methodology in teaching listening skills. Porty-nine references are included, as well as information on how to order those citations drawn from the ERIC database. (JC)

ED 209 200

C\$ 505 824

ED 299 280

C3 505 824

Gray, Philip A.

Assessment of Basic Oral Communication Skills: A
Selected, Assessment Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication
Association, Amendale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—May 84

Note—5p.; Small print.

Pub Type—Reference Meterials - Bibliographies

(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRE Prise - MP91/PCb1 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Ability Identification, Basic Skills,
Communication Skills, "Educational Assessment,
Elementary Secondary Education, Interpersonal
Communication, "Lissueing Skills, "Minimum
Competency Testing, Skill Development,
"Speech Skills, Student Evaluation

The 40 references in this annotated bibliography
are intended for educators concerned with assessment of basic speaking and listening skills, especially in the context of minimal competency testing
and basic skill improvement programs. The materials cited do the following: (1) address broad assessment issues; (2) review a variety of test instruments;
(3) report assessment practices throughout the
states; and (4) focus specifically on the assessment
of speaking, listening, and functional communication skills. (EC) of speaking, list tion skills. (JC)

CS 505 825

Taylor, K. Phillip
Conformity and Group Polarization: A Selected
Annotated Basic Bibliography.
Speech Communication Association, Annandale,

Speca Communication Americanon, Americanon, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—May 84

Note—5p.; Small print.

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Adjustment (to Environment), Annotated Bibliographies, Communication Research, Compliance (Psychology), Conformity, "Group Dynamics, "Interaction Process Analysis, "Peer Influence, Sociology, Speech Communication Sources in this annotated bibliography are compiled for investigators in speech communication and canal manner insenses of the influence of the

piled for investigators in speech communication and social sciences interested in the influence of the

group on the individual member (conformity and deviation), and for those interested in group consensus formation and the consequences of pressure to uniformity (polarization). The 34 citations include recent conformity and polarization research as well as classic early studies on the subject. (JG)

ED 289 203

Friedley, Sheryl A. Interpersonal Com munication: A Selected, Anno d Bibliography.

tated Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbans, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annaudale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Aug 84

Note—5p.; Small print.

Bib Types—Information Analysis - ERIC Information

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reference Mate-rials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, *Commu-nication (Thought Transfer), Communication Re-search, *Course Content, Higher Education, *Interpresonal Communication, Interpersonal Relationship, *Introductory Courses, Secondary Education, Speech Curriculum, "Speech Instruction, Teaching Methods Identifiers—"Communication Behavior, Communication Strategies, "Speech Communication Education Strategies,"

Designed to assist secondary school and college teachers select classroom materials for an introductory course in interpersonal communication, this annotated bibliography cites materials that provide both descriptive and prescriptive information to en-hance the development of the basic interpersonal a course. The sources include recent communication course. The sources include recent editions of widely used texts-with special attention to specific orientation and units of atudy-as well as instructional resource materials. The 37 citations are organized under the following formats: (1) general texts: (2) anthologies; and (3) institutional resources. (NKA)

ED 289 204

CS 505 828

Phifer, Green ary Law: A Selected Annetated Bibliog-

repay.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication
Association, Annandale, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

and improvement (nD), washington, DC.
Pub Date—Aug 84
Note—Jp.; Small print.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Course
Content, "Group Discussion, Group Dynamics,
Higher Education, "Interpersonal Communication, Laws, "Meetings, Organizational Communication, Organizations (Groups), "Parliamentary
Procedures

cation, Organizations (Groups), "Fariaminated procedures Identifiers—"Formal Language, Organizational Behavior, Organizational Skills, "Parliamentarians, Rule Governed Behavior, Rules and Regulations Sources in this annotated bibliography are intended for persons who are called upon to moderate or participate in formal or large-group meetings, and "maintainations who teach courses in parliamentary who teach courses in parliamentary for instructors who teach courses in parliamentary law or who must incorporate such a unit in a larger isw or who must incorporate such a unit in a larger course. The 43 citations are organized by format: (1) manusis; (2) textbooks; (3) programmed texts; (4) readings and other specialties; (5) journal articles; (6) ERIC documents; (7) films; and (8) periodicals.

ED 289 205 CS 505 829
Ritter, Rurt Helihweg, Susan A.
Political Campaign Debating: A Selected, Annotated Bibblegraphy.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbans, Ill.: Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington. DC.
Pub Date—Aug 84
Note—5p.; Small print.
Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) ED 289 205 CS 505 829



EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postaga.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, *Debate, Higher Education, Mass Media Effects, Persuasive Discourse, *Political Campaigns, *Political Candidates, Political Issues, *Presidential Campaigns (United States), Public Speaking, Rhetoric, Secondary Education, *Television, Television Research

search
Identifiers—Communication
Strategies. Debate Theory
Noting that television debates have become a regular feature of the media politics by which candidates set office, this annotated bibliography in particularly intended to assist teachers and researchers of debate, argumentation, and political communication. The 40 citations are limited to the television era of American politics and categorized as follows: (1) scholarly books and monographs; (2) public affairs books and monographs; (3) academic articles and chapters; (4) papers from academic conferences; and (5) debate transcripts and videotapes. (NKA)

ED 289 206

CS 505 830

ELU AUT AND Fors, Karen S. Reminist Rhotoric: A Selected Annotated Bibliog-

Fors. Karen S.

Feminist Rheteric: A Selected Annotated Bibliography.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annosadale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Sep 24

Note—Sep; Small print.

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PCD1 Plus Pestaga.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Civil Rights, Communication Research, Culturril Context, "Discourse Analysis, Penneles, "Feminism Ideology, "Language Usage, Political Issura, "Rhetoric, "Rhetorical Criticism, Sex Bias, Sex Role, "Social History, Womens Studies Identifiers—Equal Rights Amendment, "Feminist Criticism, Male Femile Relationship, Rhetorical Community, Rhetorical Stance, Womens Clierature, Womens Organizations

Noting that the proliferation of discourse by and about the women's movement makes focus imperature in a bibliography dealing with femilian, this annotated bibliography dealing with femilian of communication interested in understanding femiliat discourse, (NKA)

ED 289 287

CS 505 831

ED 289 287

CS 505 831

ED 289 287 CS 505 83
Priesron, Eric E.
Readers Theatret An Americated Bibliography.
ERIC Claringhouse on Reeding and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Annociation, Annaciate, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Dato—Mar 85

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Mar \$5
Note—Sp.; Small print.
Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Assthetic Values, Annotated Bibliographies, Choral Speaking, Communication Research, "Drama, Elementary Secondary
Education, Higher Education, Literature Appreciation, Oral Interpretation, "Readern Theater,
Speach Communication, "Theater Arts, "Theory
Practice Relationship
Defining readers theatre as a form of seethetic
communication that encompasses ensemble or
group oral interpretation including dramatic production of literature, this semotated bibliography
emphasizes traditional theory and practice. The
34-item bibliography cites material from the following types of sources and topics: (1) books and journals; (2) description and application; (3) text and
adaptation; (4) perforn rance and production: (5)
criticism and evaluation; and (6) bibliography.
(SKC)

ED 289 208

CS 505 832

ED 289 208 CS 505 832 McDermote, Steven T.

Persuanies: A Selected, Associated Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, vs.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Phy Date-Aug 254

Pub Date—Aug 85 Note—Sp.; Small print.

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Aug 55
Note—Sp.; Small print.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Advertising, Annotated Bibliographies, Attitude Change, Communication Research, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher
Education, "Interpersonal Communication,
"Mass Media Effects, "Parsussive Discourse,
"Public Speaking, Research Methodology, Rhetoric, Speech Communication, Television Research,
Theory Practice Relationship
Designed to reflect the diversity of approaches to
persussion, this annotated bibliography cites materials selected for their contribution to that diversity
se well as for being relatively current and/or especially significant representatives of particular approaches. The bibliography starts with a list of 17
general textbooks on approaches to persussion. The
19 research references that follow were selected to
represent the veriety of approaches used and contexts investigated for persussive effects, including
interpersonal studies, public studies, and mass contexts. (SKC)

ED 289 209

CS 505 833

ED 289 289

CS 505 833

Femal, Jerry D. Gray, Pamels L.

Co-unication in the Elementary Grades: A Selectes, Amentated Banks Bibliography,

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Anneadale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Dute—Sep 85

Note—Sp.; Small print.

Pub Type— Reference Meterials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MIPOI/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Communication Research, "Communication Skills, Core Curriculum, "Course Objectives, "Course Organization, Elementary Education, "Interpretonal Communication, "Language Arts, Farent Role, Public Speaking, School Role, Speech Communication, "Speech Instruction

tion
Sources in this annotated bibliography are intended to assist cooperative efforts by teachers, district leaguage arts supervisors, communication consultants, reading specialists, parents, principals, teacher education, and state education office personnel in their efforts at furthering the speech and language growth of elementary school students. The 41 annotations are divided into two main categories: resources to increase adult understanding and resources for ideas to use with children. Both categories in the bibliography identify sources that can be understood and used by lay people interested in the condensation development of children. (SKC)

ED 289 210 CS 505 834

zer zic. William L. research Theory. [A Selected Associated

Benot, France L.

Argumentstien Theory. [A Selected Annotated Bibliography].

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbans, Ill.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.

Pub Date—Oct 55

Pub Date—Oct 85
Note—5p.
Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestags.
Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Attitude
Change, Communication Research, Elementary
Secondary Education, Higher Education, Interpersonal Communication, *Persussive Discourse,
Rhetoric, *Speech Communication, Teaching
Methods, *Theories, *Theory Practice Relationship

Methods, ships ship ship identifiers—"Argumentation Theory, Pereiman (Chaim), "Rhetorical Theory Materials dealing with aspects of argumentation

theory are cited in this annotated bibliography. The 50 citations are organized by topic as follows (1) argumentation; (2) the nature of argument: (3) traditional perspectives on argument; (4) argument disgrams; (5) Chaim Perelman's theory of rhetoric: (6) the evaluation of argument; (7) argument fields: (8) argument and attitude change; and (9) argument in interaction. (SKC)

ED 289 211

CS 505 835

Stacks, Don W. Nonverbal Communication: Theory, Assessment, and Instruction. A Selected, Annotated Bibliog-

rashy.
ERIC Clearinghouse on '.eading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Ill., Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.
Spous Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Oct 85
Note—Sp.
Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies
(131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

tion Analysis Products (071) EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Communication, "Communication (Thought Transfer), Communication Research, "Educational Assessment, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, "Interpersonal Communication, "Nosverbal Communication.
Teacher Student Relationship, Teaching Methods, Textbooks, "Theory Practice Relationship Designed for elementary, secondary, and college level teachers interested in teaching nonverbal communication, assessing nonverbal skills in the classroom, and incorporating nonverbal skills in the classroom and incorporating nonverbal skills in the c

courses, the references in this annotated bibliogra-phy range from overviews to specifically selected interest areas in nonverbal communication. The 25 citations are organized as follows: (1) 9 books for use as general introductory or overview texts; and (2) 16 articles on specific research studies of non-verbal communication, or on specific applications of nonverbal theory. (IG)

ED 289 212

CS 505 836

ED 289 212 CS 505 836

Benoit, William L.

Permentoes: Attitude/Behavier Change. A Selected, Annotated Bibliography.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Urbana, Illi.; Speech Communication Association, Annandale, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington. DC.

Pub Date—Oct 85

Note—5p.; Small print.

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDBS Price - MP91/FC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, *Attitude

EDRS Price - MEPI/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, *Attitude Change, *Behavior Change, Beliefs, *Cognitive Psychology, *Communication (Thought Transfer), Developmental Psychology, Learning Theorics, Persuasive Discourse, *Psychological Studies, Psychology, Social Psychological Science Research, Theories

Designed for teachers, students and researchers of the psychological dimensions of attitude and behavior change, this annotated bibliographis ists books, bibliographies and articles on the subject ranging from general introductions and surveys through specific research studies, and from theoretical position essays to literature reviews. The 42 citations are organized under the following headings: (1) general works; (2) learning theories of persuasion; (3) consistency theories; (4) social judgment/involvement; (5) information integration theory; (6) source credibility; (7) message variables; (8) compliance-gaining strategies: (9) attitude-behavior consistency; and (10) resistence to persuasion. (JG)

ED 292 106

CS 211 085

ED 272 108 CS 211 085
Plagh. Sharon L.
Teaching Children Ta Appreciate Literature.
ERIC Dignet Number 1.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—48
Contract—Riss-06-2001
Note—38: Document printed on vellow pages.

Note—3p.; Document printed on yellow paper Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analyses Products (071)



EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Childrens Literature, Elementary Secondary Education, Independent Reading, "Literature Appreciation, "Reader Response, Raader Test Reintionship, Reading Comprehension, Reading Strategies Identifiers—ERIC Digests, Reading Material Selection, Reading Strategies Identifiers—ERIC Digests, Reading Motivation Two besic approaches to teaching children to appreciate literature at any level are the structural (traditional literary analysis) and the reader response approaches. Structural analysis provides the terms and concepts that help readers interpret and discuss literature, while reader response emphasizes the integrated experience an individual has with a text, with the reader's personal responses having primacy over formal knowledge of textual characteristics. For children, encounters with literature should retain characteristics of play, children's most natural activity. As they encounter more varied literature, whilese must make desistent cash as excisenters. activity. As they encounter more varied literature, children must make decisions such as setting purposes for themselves and modifying reading signs in accordance with the possibilities will text. (Thirteen references r e attached.) (JK)

CS 009 094 RD 293 993

Workplace Literary, Focused Access to Sciented Topics (FAST) Bhiliography No. 1.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Bioomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—RCS-FAST-BIB-1

Pub Desc.—88

Pub Date—88 Contract—RISS062001

-4p.

Nots—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Adult Education, "Adult Literacy,
Adult Randing Programs, "Annotated Bibliographies, Beal Reading, Functional Literacy, "Job
Skilla, Labor Education, Rending Ability, Reading
Skilla, Writing Skills
Identificat—Slob Related Literacy, Randing Mes. riting Skills

- Job Related Literacy, Reading Man

agement
Compiled to assist those who are interested in
building better workplace literacy programs, the
first ERIC/RCS FAST (Focused Access to Selected
Topics) Bhiliography is a selection of representative
documents from searches of the ERIC detabase.
The bibliography is divided into the following
groups: eight sources that provide an overview of
concerns about workplace literacy; five general
background sources; five sources which help define
workplace literacy; and five descriptions of programs/projects. A br'af annotation accompanies
each item. (JK)

Understanding the Stages of a Chief's Reading Development. Focused Access To Selected Topies (FAST) Bibliography No. 3.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Shills, Blo., mington, IN.

Spons Age sy—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—RCS-FAST-BIB-3

Pub Dutes—88

Contract—RISS062001

Note—4p.; For the Reprint Minit

ote—4p.; For the Reprint Bibliography, see CS 009 093.

009 093.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Matericis - Bibliographies (131)

EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Besel Reading, Beginning Reading, "Bibliographies, Elementary Education, "Parent Child Relationship, Parent Participation, "Parent Role, Parent Student Relationship, Parent Tescher Cooperation, Primary Education, Reading Alout to Others, "Reading Improvement, "Reading Skills, Student School Relationship Identifiers—Reading Management, Reading Motivation

vation
A selection from the meny citations of material in
the BRIC/RCS Reprint Bibliography entitled
"Helping Parents ("nderstand the Stages of Their
Child's Reading Development," this FAST (Fo-cused Access to Selected Topics) annotated bibliog-raphy can serve as a guide and beginning point for parents who want to become better informed about any or all of the phease of their child's reading devel-opment. The bibliography is divided into three sec-tions: (1) the preschool phase (10 citations); (2) the

beginning reading stage (3 citations); and (3) the devaloping reading stage reading stage (3 citations), and (3) the developing reading stage (11 citations).

ED 293 130

ED 293 130 CS 211 121
Tone, Brace Winchester, Dorothy
Computer-Assisted Writing Instruction. ERIC Digest Number 2, 1968.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—18

Grant-R158062001

Pub Data—88
Grant—R188062001
Note—49.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - Mr91/PC01 Pres Peetags.
Descriptors—"Computer Assisted Instruction, Computer Oriented Programs, Computers, Elementary Secondary Education, Revision (Written Computer Oriented Programs, Computers, Elementary Secondary Education, Revision (Written Computer Oriented Programs, Computers, Written Language Identifiers—Computer Services, ERIC Digests, "Technology Assessment, Written Language Identifiers—Computer Services, ERIC Digests, Writing, Tasks
Reports in the ERIC database have found that computer-sesisted writing instruction has some effect—if not a dramatic impact—in both the quantity and quality of student writing, Although computers to be computer assisted writing instruction has some effect—if not a dramatic impact—in both the quantity and quality of student writing, Although computers revealed writing instruction the computer of computers into schools may not sesure students ample opportunity to use them. Limited time-on-task may be one of the reasons. However, the computer will almost certainly become more and more a part of the lives of students, whetever the limits of the experience they have in using computers in school. The computer's great advantage for writers who know how to compose on one is its ficilitation of revision. (Twenty references are included.) (JK)

may 495 131 CS 211 122
Writing acrees the Carrienium: 1963-1967. Feensed Acrees to Selected Topics (FAST) Bibliography No. 2.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—RCS-FAST-BIB-2
Pub Date—48
Contract—RISS062001
Note—49.
Pub TuPub TuPub

Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—4Anantsed Bibliographies, Content
Ares Writing, Elementary Secondary Education,
*Writing Across the Curriculum, Writing Exercises, Writing Improvement, Writing Instruction,
Writing Skilin

cises, Writing Improvement, Writing Instruction, Writing Skills
Identifiers—SERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Commun Skills, Writing Tasks
A current selection from the many citations of material in the ERIC database, this bibliography offers practical information for introducing and implementing writing across the curriculum programs in elementary and secondary achools. The bibliography is divided into sections on (1) writing across the curriculum (8 citations); (2) writing to learn in different disciplines (6 citations); and (3) program descriptions in the database (8 citations). (JK)

ED 295 132 Hysian, Nency B. Tone, Brace Listening Are We Tenching It, and If So, How?

Listuings Aire We Teaching It, and If So, Hew? ERIC Dignet. BRIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communica-tion Skills, Bloomington, IN. Spoms Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—48 Contract—R 188062001 Note—3e.

Contract—R ISBURAUVI
Note—3p.
Note—3p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Peetags.
Descriptors—6Lisening, *Listening Comprehension, *Listening Skills, Teaching Methods Identifier—ERIC Digests, Listening Research,

*Immains Theory**

Listening Theory
Although listening provides a foundation for all aspects of language and cognitive development and plays a lifelong role in the processes of learning and

communication essential to productive participation in life, there is a tendency for teachers not to emphasize listening objectives. Even though no widely accepted model for listening has been developed, several researchers have linked listening skills to reading skills, and processing models for reading to reading skills, and processing models for reading contribute to the understanding of listening. The developing discussion of listening has contributed to directions in the classroom. Choate and Rakes (1987), for example, present a structured listening activity not unlike one that would promote reading comprehension. Questioning, usually by the teacher, is the key to most of the instructional strategies in the listening about traching listening. All egiss in the literature about teaching listening. Al-though some argue that listening should be taught as a separate mode, the tendency of many teaching methodologies and techniques on listening to draw on theory, objectives, and skills more established in the other language modes seems reasonable. (*) teen references are attached). (ARH)

ED 295 214

CS 211 314

Trailment. Joseph L.

Teaching Peetry Writing to Adolescents.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills. Urbans. Ill.: National Council of Teachers of English, Urbans. Ill.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-8141-5226-0

Pub Date—88 Contract—400-86-0045

Note—120p. Available from—NCTE, 1111 Kenyon Rd., Urbana, IL 61801 (Stock No. 52260-015, \$4.75 mcmber.

IL 61801 (Stock No. 52260-015, \$4.75 mcmber. \$3.95 nonmember.)
Pub Type— Books (010) — Guides - Classroom Teacher (052) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PC85 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—*Adolescents, Class Activities, *Crestive Writing, Elementary Secondary Education, English Instruction, Grade 7, Grade 8, Higher Education, Junior High Schools, *Poetry, Reader Resposse, Revision (Written Composition), Student Writing Models, Teaching Methods, *Writing Instruction Identifiers—Writing Attitudes, *Writing Models Intended to serve as a general model for the teach-

Identifiers—Writing Attitudes, "Writing Models Intended to serve as a general model for the teaching of postry writing, and written from the perspective of one individual teacher's thinking and experience, this guide, although originally written for teachers of seventh and eighth graders, is adaptable to other levels—elementary, high school, and college. Chapter I, "Students and Teachers," introduces the teacher and his students, compares juntor high school students to elementary and high school students and introduces Konstantin Lardas, the college professor who served as model and inspiration inspiration students and introduces Konstantin Lardas, the college professor who served as model and inspiration for the approach to teaching and literature described in this book. Chapter 2, "Models and Teaching Designs," establishes the theoretical groundwork upon which the poetry assignments given were designed, sequenced, presented, revised, evaluated, and completed, resulting in individual poetry books. Chapter 3, "Poems and Poetry Assignments," presents 18 poetry assignments found to be effective in the classroom. (Twelve references are included.) (ARH) are included.) (ARH)

ED 296 347

CS 211 354

ED 296 347 CS 211 354
Strange, Rebecce L.
Andleace Awareness: When and Hew Does It
Develop? ERIC Digest No. 4, 1988.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skulls, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—88
Contract—R1888-06-2001
Notes—30.

Note—3p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides · Classroom · Teacher (052)

EORS Price · MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Audience Analysis. *Audience

Descriptors—Audience Analysis, *Audience Awareness, *Classroom Environment, Educa-tional Strategies, Elementary Secondary Educa-tion, *Reading Writing Relationship, Writing Evaluation, Writing Exercises, *Writing Improve-

Ment Identifiers—ERIC Digests, Writing Assignments A case can be made for teachers to use audience-oriented teaching strategies that encourage children to write for a wide range of readers. Even so, questions remain about how writers, especially



student writers, actually learn to consider an audience of readers when they write. Research suggests that a developmental trend exists in which children gradually develop a sense of audience in their writing. Other studies suggest that teachers can develop effective audience-oriented writing strategies only if they think carefully about their own role as an audience for their students' writing. The ERIC database contains numerous ideas for assignments and strategies that (1) encourage students to write for a range of audiences; (2) provide opportunities to receive responses from these audiences; and (3) help students learn the value of writing as a process of communication. (MS) ence of readers when they write. Research suggests that a developmental trend exists in which children ication. (MS)

ED 296 419 CS 506 270

Alex, Nois Kortner
Communicating within Organizational Cultures.

ERIC Dispace No. 5, 1962.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Skills, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED). Washington, DC.

Pub Date—48
Contract—R1838-06-2001

Notes—18

Contract—navorance Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PCB1 Plus Pestage.

Addings Awareness, *Communica-

Descriptors—Audience Awareness, "Communica-tion Research, "Longuage Role, Metzphors, "Or-ganizational Communication, "Speech Communication, Technical Writing, Values,

ERIC Digests, Japan, *Organizational

Culture
In the present decade, meny management and organizational communication scholers have explored a guiding metaphor-organizational culture. Japanese industry has developed a corporate model that may have provided the concepts involved in organizational culture ideology, beliefs, rituals, myths, and symbols. Organizational culture is inextricably intervoven with speech communication, but organizational communication entails mere then just anneath communication. A recent survey has found interwoven with speech communication, but organizational communication entails mere then just speech communication. A recent survey has found that professional communicators rate the shilley to define corporate and communications ob votives as their most important concerns. Technical vriting is also a prime concern of corporate professionals. The meaner in which organizations and the people who work within them use language is directly related to the concept of organizational culture, since leaguage is the prime element with which values are articulated and communications are transmitted and understand. (MS) articulated and command understood. (MS)

EA

ED 287 286

EA 019 707

Improving the Quality of Teaching. The Best of
ERIC on Educational Management, No. 98.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

EXIC Courngnouse on Educational Management, Eugane, Oreg. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—May 87 Contract—400-86-0003

Note—5p.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Bugene, OR 97403

Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Bugene, OR 97403 (free).
Pub Type— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Flus Pestage.
Descriptors—Administrator Role, Claseroom Research, Claseroom Techniques, Claseroom Research, Claseroom Techniques, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Effectiveness, Instructional Leadership, Literature Reviews, Mastery Learning, *Principals, Self Evaluation (Individuals), Staff Development, *Teacher Effectiveness, *Teacher Improvement
The 11 journal articles reviewed in this annotated bibliography focus on ways teachers and principals can improve the quality of teaching. Among the four articles directed toward principals are two that relate to the culture of the school; another presents a model to principe's for achieving quality instruction; and the fourth proposes six strategies principals can use in claseroom observation. Articles

directed toward teachers describe: (1) a self-assessdirected toward teachers describe: (1) a self-assess-ment procedure to help teachers and supervisors improve instructional effectiveness; (2) a teacher-directed, mastery learning approach used by the Exemplary Center for Reading Instruction (ECRI); (3) strategies that teachers can use to ex-pend student thinking capability; and (4) a mastery learning program for teachers. Research applica-tions are discussed in two articles: one reviews six tions are discussed in two articles: one reviews six peradigms of classroom research that have helped define the concept of effective teaching; the other, citing views of teaching as both a science and an art, deals with the difficulty in assessing teacher effec-tiveness through conventional research methods. The final article explores the six common factors of the Instructionally Effective Schools approach as a way to improve education without additional fund-ing. (MLF)

ED 287 211

EA 019 726

EA 019 726
Weber, James R.
Instructional Leadership: A Composite Working
Model. Synthesis of the Literature.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Eugene, Oreg.; North Central Regional Educational Leb., Elmhurst, IL.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jun 87
Contract—400-86-0004
Note.—711 - Preparent by the ERIC Clearinghouse

one—71p.: Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management under contract to NCREL. For other documents in the same series, see ED 019 727-731.

see ED 019 727-731. Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403 (\$8.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory, 295 Enroy Ava., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (\$8.00).

(\$8.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory. 295 Emroy Ave., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (\$8.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS Prise - MP91/PCS Plus Pestaga.
Descriptor—Curriculum Development, Elementary Secondary Education, Evaluation Methods, "Instructional Leadership, "Leadership Responsibility, Leadership Syles, "Models, Organizational Effectivenesa, Principala, Program Evaluation, "School Administration, "School Supervision, Teneter Selection, "Teacher Supervision, Time Management
Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, North Central Regional Educational Laboratory
This synthesis of research findings translates investigations in instructional leadership into a working model for practicioners—principals, assistant principals, teachers, and others. Three kinds of research—theoretical, practical, and ethnographic—are used to develop a model based on six interruleed functions of instructional leadership, covered in six chapters. The first of these is setting academic goals, and this involves communicating a vision of success and developing a place of action. Chapter 2 addresses the task of organizing the instructional program. Included is a discussion of meanging the achool as a loosely coupled system, a section on curriculum management, and enduces the hiring, supervision, and evaluation of teachers. Chapter 4 provides strategies. Chapter 3 discusses the hiring, supervision, and evaluation of teachers. Chapter 4 provides strategies for protecting instructional time and programs, and chapter 5 discusses the importance of maintaining high expectations to establish a climate for learning. Chapter 6 is devoted to monitoring achievement levels and evaluating programs. Instead of the more common "expineering" model of evaluation (based on input/output analysis), a "medical" model is proposed, based on assessing a wider range of characteristics and looking at unintended as well as intended outcomes. A 7-page bibliograp

ED 287 212

EA 019 727

Weber, James R.
Models of Instructional Leadership, Associate

Bibliography.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Eugeme, Over; North Central Regional Educational Lab., Elimburti, IL.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Jun 37

Contract—400-86-0004

Notes—219: Preserved by the ERIC Clearinghouse

ote—28p.; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management under contract to

NCREL. For other documents in the same senes. see EA 019 726-731.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403 (\$6.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory. 295 Emroy Ave., Elmhurst. IL 60126 (\$6.00).

(\$6.00).

Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price • MF01/PC02 Plas Postage.

Descriptors—Administrator Responsibility. Administrator Role, Citation Analysis, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Development, Instructional Improvement, Instructional Leadership, Leadership Responsibility, "Models. "Principals, "School Supervision, Teacher Administrator Relationship, "Teacher Supervision Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management

This annotated bibliography was prepared to

Management
This annotated bibliography was prepared to serve as background material for the paper "Instructional Leadership: A Composite Working "Jode!" by James R. Weber. Although not all the materials compiled in this bibliography propose discrete models of instructional leadership, the selections represent the range of issues, tasks, and perspectives that such a model must embrace. The materials were identified through a search of the ERIC Database, supplemented by manual reference, and almost all the items included have been published since 1980. A total of 35 items are annotated. (TE)

ED 287 213

EA 019 728

Teacher Evaluation as a Strategy for Improving Instruction. Synthesis of Literature.
North Central Regional Educational Lab., Elm-

hurst, IL.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Jul 87 Contract—400-86-0004

ote—72p.; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Maragement under contract to NCREL. For other documents in the same series, see EA 019 726-731.

see EA U19 '26-731.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403 (510.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory, 295 Emroy Ave., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (\$10.00).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Evalua-

tive (142) EDRS Price • MP01/PC03 Plus Postag EDES Price • MP91/PC33 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Accountability. Classroom Observation Techniques, Elementary Secondary Education, "Evaluation Methods, Feedback, "Instructional Improvement, Lesson Observation Criteria, Teacher Administrator Relationship, Teacher Attitudes, Teacher Effectiveness, "Teacher Evaluation, "Teacher Improvement, "Teacher Supervision Identifiers—BRIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management

Management

This review surveys major currents of thought and practice in teach or evaluation. Citing recent state-mandated teacher evaluation policies and procedures, several compelling questions of accuracy, fairness, and utility are raised. In response to these questions, the document first focuses on the distinction between formative and aummative evaluation, the relation of the latter to minimum standards and legal mandates, and the correlation of methods with purposes. Alternatives developed since the 1960s include goal-setting models such as the performance-objectives approach, outcome-based models, and clinical supervision models. In the next section, the separate problems of the two main participants in the teacher evaluation process-evaluators and teachers-are analyzed. The evaluator's main concerns are the separation of summative and formative tasks, the need for expertuse, and the relationship with the teacher, while teachers need to be involved in developing evaluation criteria, and they need to feel that the criteria by which they are evaluated are sound and relevant to their teaching. The fourth section discusses the three stages of teacher evaluation-preobservation conferences, the observation itself—and—the protobservation conferences—and—the protobservation conferences—and—t cerns are the separation of summative and formative self, and the postobservation conference-and touches on other sources of data besides observation: 'arent evaluations, peer observation, teaching materials, atudent evaluations, and self-evaluations.



The conclusion addresses four key issues: (1) coexistence of teacher development and accountability; (2) supervision versus evaluation; (3) utility of evaluation in improving teaching; and (4) the most productive, least time-weating approaches to observation. Appended is a syllabus of Thomas McGreal's training program for staff and supervisor.

ED 287 214

EA 019 729

Weber, James R. Teacher Evalue Teacher Evaluation. Annotated Bibliography.
North Central Regional Educational Lab., Elmhurst, IL

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jul 87

Contract-400-86-0004

Contract—400-86-0004

Note—32p.; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management under contract to NCREL. For other documents in the same series, see EA 019 726-731.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agute St., Engese, OR 97403 (36.00); North Cestral Regional Educational Laboratory, 295 Emrey Av., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (36.00).

Ph. Type.—Reference Messciels - Bibliographies

(\$6.00).
Pub Typo—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDBES Price - MEPOL/PCU2 Plus Peetaga.
Descriptors—Accountability. Citation Analysis, Classroom Observation Techniques, Elemeratary Secondary Education, "Evolution Methods, Peedinck, "Instructional Improvement, Lesson Observation Cristria, Teacher Administrator Relictionship, Teacher Attitudes, Teacher Effectiveness, "Teacher Evaluation, "Teacher Improvement, "Teacher Supervision Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management

Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on inducational Management
This annotated bibliography was propared to provide background material for a synthesis paper, "Teacher Evaluation as a Strategy for Improving Instruction." Both formative (backer improvement) and summative (personnel decisions) aspects of the topic are addressed by the materials collected. The 52 selected items, most of which were published since 1990, reflect major currents. "thought and practice in teacher evaluation. Entries were identified through a search of the ERIC database, supplemented by the recommendations of reviewers who read the first draft of the synthesis paper. (TE)

ED 287 215

Scott, Jennes J. Smith, Stuart C.

Prom Isolation to Collaboration: Improving the Work Environment of Teaching.

North Control Regional Educational Lab., Elm-

huent, IL.

Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jul 87
Contract—400-86-0004

Contract—400-86-0004
Note—22p.; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management under contract to NCREL. For other documents in the same series, see EA 019 726-731.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403 (St.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory, 295 Enroy Ave., Elmburst, 1L 60126 (St.00).
Pub Tyme—Information Analyses—ERIC Information

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Evaluetive (142)

tive (142)

EDES Price - MP01/PC04 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Administrative Organization, Advisory Committees, "Educational Cooperation, Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Improvement, Instructional Leadership, "Interprofusional Relationship, Participative Decision Making, Principale, School Besed Management, School Effectiveness, "Teacher Administrator Relationship, Teacher Attitudes, Teacher Morale, "Teacher Participation, "Teaching Conditions, Teamwork Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management

Management
This review summarizes the rapidly growing body of findings on the social and organizational environment of teaching and examines one innovation—the collaborative school—that offers promise of an organizational context more conducive to effective

teaching. Chapter 1 characterizes the actual condi-tions under which teachers work, focusing on inter-actions among teachers and between them and administrators. Chapter 2 examines the formal and informal hands connecting the classroom, the indi-vidual school, the achool district, and the state and federal governments. It is concluded that the indi-vidual school is the vital unit of school reform and that the workplace conditions of the school relay a vidual school is the vital unit or nervous recommendations of the school play a that the workplace conditions of the school play a finetiveness. Accordingly, that the workplace conditions of the school play a major role in school effectiveness. Accordingly, chapter 3 sets forth the characteristics of collabora-tive schools—a set of attitudes and the interactions generated by those attitudes that researchers have found to correless with improved teaching and learning. Chapter 4 describes formal programs that educators have developed to help administrators in-troduce norms of collaboration in schools where teachers are accustomed to working in isolation troduce norms of collaboration in schools where teachers are accustomed to working in isolation from one another, and practical suggestions are of-fered about ways in which principals' day-to-day activities can encourage such norms. These sugges-tions include forming teacher committees to work on specific school problems and providing teachers with time to observe one another. An \$2-item, \$-page bibliography is included. (TE)

ED 287 216

Scott, Jernes J.
The Social and Organizational Context of Teaching, Anactated Bibliography.
North Central Regional Educational Lab., Eim-

hurst, IL.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Weshington, DC.

Pub Date—Jul 87

Contract—400-86-0004

Noto—36pt; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse
on Educational Management un-4r contract to
NCREL. For other documents in the same series,
and EA 010-736-750.

NCREL. For other documents in the same series, see EA 019 726-730.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate St., Eugene, OR 97403 (36.00); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory, 295 Emroy Ave., Elmhurst, IL 60126 (36.00).

(36.00).
Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC92 Plus Peetaga.
Descriptors—Administrative Organization, Advisory Committees, Educational Cooperation, Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Improvement, Instructional Leadership, "Interpretentional Relationship, Participative Decision Making, Principals, School Beard Management, School Effectiveness, "Teacher Administrator Relationship, Teacher Attitudes, Teacher Morale, "Teacher Participation, "Teaching Conditions, Teamwork Identifier—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management

Identifiers—BRIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management
This annotated bibliography was prepared to serve as background ansterial for the writing of the synthesis paper "From Isolation to Collaboration: Improving the Work Environment of Teaching." Items were selected to represent the range of issues that pertain to the social and organizational context of teaching. The selected materials emphasize conditions over which teachers and administrators have some degree of control. For example, educators may not be able to alter the racial or socioeconomic composition of the student body or the condition of the school's physical plant, but teachers can learn to share their instructional expertise with one another and administrators can choose to solicit teachers' opinions when planning new programs or revieing and administrators can choose to solicit teachers' opiaions when plenning new programs or revising old ones. The bulk of the items were published during the last four years; only a few entries precede 1950. Most items were identified through a search of the BRIC database, but several items were obtained directly from scholars working in this area.

ED 288 261

EA 019 771

Weber, James R. Instructional Leadership: Contexts and Challon

ges.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Eugene, Oreg.; Oregon School Study Council,
F. gene.
P.a Date—Nov 87

Pub Date—row w.

Note—48p.
Available from—Publication Sales, Oregon School
Study Council, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate
Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (\$5.00 prepaid; quan-

tity discounts; add \$1.50 for shipping and han-

ding on billed orders).

Journal Cit.—OSSC Bulletin; v31 n3 Nov 1987

Pub Type— Collected Works - Serials (022) — Information Analysis

FRIC Information Analysis oducts (071)

Products (071)

EDBS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.

Descriptor—Classroom Observation Techniques.

Curriculum Development, **Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education. **Instructional Leadership, **Cleadership Styles. **Participative Decision Making, **Principals, Problem Solving, Teacher Administrator Relationship, Teacher Supervision

Instructional leadership is long-term dedication to instructional excellence that includes both instructional excellence that includes both instructional and school meansement insues. Recent re-

tional and school management issues. Recent re-search suggests that effective principals can make a significant difference in their schools instructional programs through a combination of personal traits. particularly a strong belief in their schools, and the management strategies used to oversee and guide instruction. This bulletin examines some of the is-sues and tasks associated with instructional leadersues and tasks associated with instructional leadership from the perspective of instructional concerns and from the study of leadership behaviors. Within the contexts influencing learning-in communities, in the school's organization, and in the values held by their staffs-reside both the problems and the resources with which instructional leaders work. After considering contexts, this bulletin looks at factors affecting the technology of instruction, including objectives, evaluation, staff development, and organizations: cimmuts. Finally, the document concludes by discussing the advantages of sharing leadership by discussing the advantages of sharing leadership responsibilities to promote better instruction and responsibilities to promote better instruction and improve student performance. Appended are 46 references. (MLF)

ED 290 233

EA 019 895

Scott, James J. Smith, Stuart C. Collaborative Schools, ERIC Disput Sories, Numher 22. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

BRIC Clearingnouse on Educational Management, Eugens, Ores.

Snoss Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—OERI-R-86-0003

Contract—OERI-R-86-0003
Note—4p.; Printed on colored paper.
Available from—F ablications, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (free). Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestags.
Descriptore—Administrative Organization, "Educational Cooperation, Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Improvement, Instructional Leadership, "Interprofessional Relationship, Participative Decision Making, Principals, School Based Management, School Effectiveness, "Teacher Administrator Relationship, "Teacher Participation, "Teaching Conditions, Teamwork Identifiers—"Collaborative Learning, ERIC Digests

guess A growing number of educators are focusing their Agrowing missions of extensions are consument of teaching. In place of the typical school's norms and practices that isolate teachers from one another, col-laborative schools have norms that encourage teachers and principals to cooperate for school improvement. Such schools are characterized by fiequent teacher interaction with respect to teaching methods and problems, frequent observation and constructive criticism of teachers, joint planning and preparation, and peer training and support.

Principals can promote collaboration by involving faculty members in decisions related to curriculum recurry memoers in occasions related to curriculum and instruction, by coordinating teachers' schedules to allow peer observation, and by promoting norms of cooperation through their own example in seeking teachers help with curriculum and schedul...g and in observing and evaluating teachers. (TE)

ED 290 234 ommunicating Expectations for Academic Achievement. The Best of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 84. Management, Number 34.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

Eugene, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Sep 86

Contract—40\-86-0003



-5p.; Sections printed on a colored back-

Available from—publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Ovegon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403

house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (five).

Pub Type— Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Prize - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Academic Achievement, Behavior Pattens, "Communication (Thought Transfer), "Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, "Expectation, Inservational Improvement, "Instructional Inservational Inservati

ED 290 235

EA 019 897
The Effective Instructional Londor. The Best of REIC on Educational Management, Number 91.

ERIC on Educational Management, Number 91.

ERIC on Educational Management, Sugara, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Aug 87

Contract—400-86-0003

Note—50.

Note—5p.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agute Street, Eugene, OR 97403

Oregon, 1/8/ Agent (free).

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/PCB1 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Administrator Characteristics, "Ad-ministrator Role, "Behavior Patterns, Elementary Secondary Zécontion, Expectation, "Instruc-tional Leadership, "Principals, "School Effective-

tional Leadership, "Principals, "School Effectiveness

The first 2 of the 12 publications reviewed in this
annotated bibliography describe what principals actually do as instructional leaders. The first document reports on habits and values eviaced by eight
schools whose principals were viewed as proficient
instructional leaders. Although several distinct
leadership styles emerged, the ethic of reciprocity
characterized schools with the most successful leadership. The second study observed and inserviewed
five "effective" principals over an eight-week period. Again, leadership styles varied as principals incorporated instructional objectives into merkedly
similar delity routines. The third publication stresses
the principal as mester architect of curricular unity,
successfully integrating the written, taught, and
tested curricula. The fourth and sixth publications
address the multiplicity of principal roles and sugpet that principals share their instructional leadership functions with other staff to achi-rue a more
collaborative approach to teaching and learning.
The fifth article describes a plan that incorporates
classrooms, schools, end entire districts in a leadership strategy. The seventh article recommends that
principals partially resume their master teacher

roles by becoming androgogical educators, or teachers of adults. The remaining publications discuss school policies, practices, and norms that challenge students, conceptual frameworks and models for effective instructional leadership, and effective and ineffective principal behaviors. (MLH)

ED 290 236 EA 019 898 Rele of the Department Chairperson. The Bost of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 92. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, Eugene, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Feb 83

Contract—400-86-0003

Contract—400-80-0003
Note—5p.; Sections printed on a colored background will not reproduce clearly.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-hour > on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403

Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, Or. 97903 (free).

Pub Type—Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—"Administrator Role, "Cooperation, Curriculum Development, "Department Heads, "Instructional Leadership, Principals, "Role Conflict, Secondary Education, Supervisors, Teammork

flict, Secondary Education, Supervisors, Teamwork.

All the 11 publications in this annotated bibliography explore the department head's dual role as teacher and instructional leader. Three articles characterise principals' role as managerial and recommend that primary instructional and curriculur responsibilities be delegated to department heads with clearly designated positions in the school's administrative hierarchy. According to the third article, a team approach involving four key stages (diagnosis, allocation, implementation, and evaluation) works best in ascondary schools. At least three publications address the role conflict and ambiguity experienced by heads as line or staff supervisors, change agents, or helping professionals susceptible to burnout. The eighth publication discusses one chairpennou's facilitative approach to peer review in an English department. The ninth article describes a leadership training program to help secondary school principals and department heads work more competently with teachers, use meetings more effectively, and improve performance of long-range planning and evaluation functions. The last two publications discuss department head responsibilities in detail; both stress the valve of shared decision making, cooperation, and the evolution of an effective work group or "esperie de corps." (MLH)

ED 291 153

EA 019 883
Shalman, Judith H., Ed. Colbert, Joel A., Ed.
The Monter Teacher Carebook.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Eugene, Orag; Far West Lab. for Educational Research and Development, San Francisco, Calif.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Nov 87
Contract—400-26-0009
Nate—1982.

Contract—400-26-0009
Note—196p.
Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC06 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Case Studies, "Cooperating Teachers, Elementary Secondary Education, "Interprofessional Relatio-ship, "Master Teachers, "Mentors, Teacher Administrator Relationship, Teacher Evaluation, Teacher Motivation, "Teacher Orientation, "Teacher Supervision Identifiers—Les Angeles Unified School District CA

CA

This casebook, developed in collaboration with 22 manter teachers in the Los Angeles (California) Unified School District, provides illustrative vignettes, written by the :aunter teachers themselves, of their work with first-year teachers. The vignettes describe the circumstances of each event, its consequences, and the ongoing thoughts and feelings of the participants. All the vignettes are grouped by the principle illustrated or questions raised, and brief analytical commentaries by the editors accompany each case grouping. After an introductory explanation of the methodology, the vignettes in charter 2 focus on the process of mentoring: establishing the working relationship, individual consultation, observing and coaching, and modeling.

Chapter 3 turns to aspects of the relationship between mentors and principals with vignettes grouped around issues such as confidentiality and evaluation, the appropriate match between the two roles, and continuity of support. Chapter 4 addresses issues affecting the life of a mentor: novice teachers and novice mentors, rewards, frustrations, relations with others, and friendships with other teachers. Each chapter concludes with an annotated bibliography. (TE)

ED 291 154

Ellis, Thomas I. School Climate

National Association of Elementary School Principals, Alexandria, VA.
Pub Date—Feb 88

Pub Date—Feb S.
Note—6p.
Available from—Publication Sales. National Association of Elementery School Principals, 1615
Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 (\$2.00 pre-

Duke Street, Alexandria. VA 22314 (52.00 prepaid; quantity discounts).

Journal Cite—Research Roundup; v4 n2 Feb 1988

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Collected Works - Serials (022)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—*Educational Environment, Educational Facilities, Elementary Education, *Institutional Environment, *Organizational Climate, Organizational Communication, *Organizational Development, Parent School Relationship, Principals, Questionnaires, *School Organization, School Role, School Supervision, Teaching Conditions ditions

Identifiers-School Climate

Identifiers—"School Climate
This pemphlet reviews five recent research studies that focus on various key aspects of school climate, a popular metaphor that is difficult to define, measure, or manipulate. "The Search for School Climate, a Review of the Research," by Carolyn Anderson, surveys the full scope of school climate literature, concluding with a summary of the common findings that these diverse studies have yielded. "Elementary School Self-Improvement through Social Climate Enhancement," by Peter Coleman, emphasizes the importance of parent and teacher perceptions in school climate assessment and improvement. Carol Ann West'a study addresses the "Effects of School Climate assessment in Selected Urban Elementary Schools." The last two studies reviewed are "Elementary School Climate two studies reviewed are "Elementary School Climate and School Climate Description Questionnaire) by Wayne K. Hoy and Sharon Clover, and "Using Organizational Development to Improve School Climate" by Gary D. and Denise C. Gottfredson. (TE) This pemphlet reviews five recent research studies

ED 291 164 EA 019 997

Hadderman. Margaret L.
State vs. Lecal Control of Schools. ERIC Digest
Series Number 24.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

Eugene, Orag.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88

Coatract—OERI-88-005

Contract—OERI-88-005
Note—4p.
Note—4p.
Available from—Publications, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (free).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Board of Education Role. Elementary Secondary Education, "School District Autonomy, "School District Reorganization, "Self Determination, "State Boards of Education, "State School District Relationship Identifiers—"Cemtral Office Administrators. ERIC identifiers-*Central Office Administrators, ERIC

Identifiers—"Central Office Administrators, Extu-Diguest Local school districts have gradually lost poli-cy-making discretion to state legislatures and bu-resucracies. State-mandated reforms of school finance and academic standards (especially those involving curricular alignment with standardized teets) tend to diminish teacher autonomy and cre-ativity. disrupt school climate, and ignore individual school and student differences. To restore balance. ativity, disrupt school climate, and ignore individual school and student differences. To restore balance, states and central offices can avoid being overprescriptive and local school boards can act as "institutional buffera" and strong leaders with clearly defined roles and objectives as well as effective policy-making, implementation, and self-evaluation procedures. (MLH)

1 165 EA 020 042 Business Pertuerships. The Best of ERIC Insettional Management, Number 89. 4ASA ED 291 165

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

ERIC Clearingmone via Superior Contract—400-86-0003

Contract—400-85-0003
Note—5p.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (free).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Carses Réaction, *Cooperative Education, *Cooperative Programs, *Cooperative Education, *Cooperative Programs, *Corporate Support, Education Work Relationship, Private Financial Support, *School Business Relationship, School Lowolvensest, Vocational Education
Identifiers—ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, *Partnerships, Partnerships in Education

Management, "Partnerships, Partnerships in Education
This pumphlet reviews 11 recent documents and journal articles from the BRIC database that focus on the topic of school-business partnerships: (1) "Schools Are Buildin on Business" by Mary Harbush (EJ319210); (2) "Salem Program Demonstrates Pive Keys to a Successful Business-School Partnership' by Mary C. Jensen (BD261459); (3) "School-Business Partnerships: Working To Dufuse the Dropout Time Bossh" by Manuel J. Justiz and Marilyn C. Kameen (NASSP Bulleting); (4) "Pumpens and the Public Schools" by Marsha Levine (EJ334205); (5) "Building School-Business Conlitions that Pay Long-Range Dividends" by Dale Mann (EJ337422); (6) "Partnerships: Schools and Businesses Collaborate for a Healthy Economy-Ideas for Action in Education and Work" by the Northwest Regional Educations Laboratory (ED264473); (7) "How To Start a School/Business Partnerships in Education: A Handbook" by the Pennsylvania Department of Education and others (ED253620); (9) "School-Business Partnerships: Laying the Foundation for Successful Programs" by Sentee C. Ruffin, Jr. (EJ294494); (10) "Collaborative Efforts of Business and the New York City Public High Schools" by Donna M. Tapper (ED271526); and (11) "School-Business Partnerships-A Shortcut to Effectiveness" by George E. Wynne. (TE) ips-A Shor

ED 292 172 EA 019 772 Donnelly, Margarite
At-Rick Students. ERIC Digest Series Number 21.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

Eugene, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Luter.—87

Contract—OERI-R-86-0003

Pub Dete—97
Contract—OERI-R-86-0003
Note—49.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Mass-Jement, Jaiversity of Oregon, 1787 Agase Street, Eugens, OR 97403
(\$2.50 handling charge per each request).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Academic Persistence, Academic Standards, "Disadvantaged, Dropouts, Elementary Secondary Education, "High Risk Students, Program Descriptions, "Program Effectiveness, School Effectiveness, "School Effectiveness, "Student Attrition, Withdrawal (Education)
Identifier—ERIC Diguests
Higher standards in public schools have made it necessary for educational reformers to identify intrak student attributes. This pamphlet begins by delinating the characteristics of st-risk students and discussing evaluation instruments that are unally for identifying such students. Successful programs for helping at-risk students Successful programs of special services to assist in raising these students low self-esteem through frequent personal contact with a qualified, caring staff. During a period of federal cutbacks in education (11 percent between 1950 and 1957), there has been a 20 percent increase in the numbers of disadvantaged student increase in the numbers of disad

dents. The educational reform movement's nuch for higher graduation standards is resulting in a record high dropout rate. (TE)

ED 292 214 EA 019 941 Improving School Climets. The Best of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 93. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,

Eugene, Oreg.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C.

Pub Date—Mar 88

Contract—400-86-0003

Contract—30-88-003 Note—5p.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (free).

Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, GR 97403 (free).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Administrator Guides, Annotated Bibliographies, *Claseroom Environment, Cooperation, Educational Change, *Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, *Literature Reviews, *Measurement Techniques, *School Effectivenses, Staff Development In this senotated bibliography of 12 publications on school climate are 3 entries that suggest specific ways to improve the school climate and 1 that outlines leadership techniques for principals. Ways to assess school climate are covered by a review of assessment instrument, a discussion of the measurement instrument, and an approach to using assessment. The remaining sanotations include a model of school environment, the role of external influences on school climate, an overview of the variables that comprise school climate, and a review of the research on the topic. (MLF)

ED 292 217 **BA 020 150**

Hodderman, Margaret L. Toom Management. ERIC Digest Series, Number

BRIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, Eugene, Orag.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—48

Contract—OERI-R-88-005

Contract—OERI-R-88-005
Note—3p.
Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97401 (32.30 handling charge on each order).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—*Administrators, *Board Administrator Relationship, *Cooperation, Elementary Secondary Education, *Management Teams, *Participative Decision Making, *Teacher Participative Institute Contraction of the Company of the Cooperation of t

ipation lentifiers—ERIC Digests The management team or

Indentifiers—ERIC Digests

The management team concept, which developed in response to increasingly complex problems facing schools, is not only compatible with democratic concepts but has also proved responsive to teacher and parent pressure to redistribute power, broaden decision-making participation, and improve administrative efficiency. The school management team, comprising a cross-section of central office and building level administrators, requires sound leadership from the superintendent, endorsement by the board, and a strong commitment to problem-solving and building trust among all participants. Despite good intentions, obstacles to participatory decision-making can result from incomplete information-sharing and misconceptions concerning levels of participation. Several districts illustrate effective team management tractices. The management team of perticipation. Several districts illustrate effective team management practices. The management team approach can be strengthened and diversified by (1) including more women and minority administrators and (2) extending the collaborative work mode to department heads and regular teaching staff. The "second wave" of educational reform aims to restructure schools and reshape teachers' roles towards increased collegiality and decision-making responsibility. As administrator roles are reshaped to allow nonthreasening power-sharing with other staff, the entire school community will benefit from a collaborative learning and working environment. Included are nine references. (MLH)

ED 293 207 EA 019 948 Haynes, Chice J.

Education and Economic Development. ERIC Di-sest Series Number 23. ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management.

Eugency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87
Contract—OERI-R-86-003

Note-3n.

Note—3p.

Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1747 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (\$2.30 handling charge per request).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Economic Development, Educational Trends, Elementary Secondary Education, Futures (of Society), *Role of Education, School Business Relationship. *Technological Advancement Identifiers—ERIC Digests

In recent years, educational leaders have joined forces with businesses and community members to prepare students for a new, challer, ging labor market

forces with businesses and community memoers to prepare students for a new, challer, ging labor market and, in so doing, are making major contributions to economic development. As the transition to the information age continues, the adaptable, creative student may provide the force to direct economic development. (AA)

ED 293 225 EA 020 211 Klauke, Amy Magnet Schools. ERIC Digest Series Number EA

28.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Bugene, Oreg.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—88
Contract—OERI-R-88-005

Contract—UERI-R-88-005 Note—3p. Available from—Publication Sales, ERIC Clearing-house on Educational Management, University of Oregon, 1787 Agate Street, Eugene, OR 97403 (32.30 handling charge per request). Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) EDES Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Access to Education, "Educational Innovation, Elementary Secondary Education, Individualized Education Programs, "Magnet Schools, "Nontraditional Education, "Schools, School, "School Desegregation, School Effective-ness, Tokeniam, Urban Schools In order to facilitate the transition to a multiracial

In order to racilitate the transition to a multiracial community and to meet the prevailing desire for academic excellence, magnet schools have arisen in urban areas throughout the country. These schools meet racial quotas through voluntary enrollment and open access, promote integration through cooperative learning practices, emphasize personal goals rather than competition, and facilitate individualized instruction. As a result they improve minority. ration team competition, and inclinate individual-ized instruction. As a result, they improve minority achievement without hurting white achievement, and challenge the assumption that standardization is the most equitable system. Magnet schools are criticized, however, for undermining the concept of fairness through standardization and for tokenism, since they draw only the best students and leave most minority students worse off than before. Magnet schools must therefore appear attractive but not elitist by appealing to interest rather than ability, and diverse but not second-rate by providing sound criteria and objectives. To avoid tokenism, a broad array of magnets should be established so that all children have the real option to attend schools of

ED 295 302

EA 020 051

EU 275 344
Ellis, Thomas I.
Teaching Thinking Skills.
National Association of Elementary School Principals, Alexandria, VA.
Pub Date—Apr 88
Note—6p.; Prepared by the ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management, University of Oregon,

Bugerne.

Available from—Publication Sales, National Association of Elementary School Principals, 1615

Duke Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 (\$2.00; quantity discounts). Journal Cit—Research Roundup; v4 n3 Apr 1988



Pub Type— information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Collected Works - Serials (022)

- Serials (022)

EDRS Price - MP81/PC01 Plus Pestaga.

Descriptors—Abstract Resconing, *Cognitive Development, *Cognitive Processes, *Critical Thinking, Elementary Education, Heuristics, Instructional Innovation, *Lagraing Strategies, *Logical Thinking, Mathematics Instruction, Writing Instruction

Identalers—Mild Continent Regional Educational Laboratory CO

"Logical Thinking, Mathematics instruction, Writing Instruction."
Writing Instruction Identalism—Mild Continent Regional Educational Laboratory CO
This pensphist reviews five reports that highlight an exarging consensus among researchers about the value of systematically incurporating cognitive instruction into the elementary school curriculum. First is a comprehensive framework by Robert J. Marzano and C. L. Hutchins for an integrated approach to thinking skills that has been developed and tested by the Mid-Continent Regional Educational Laboratory. Next are three research studies conducted at the elementary level that reveal the efficacy of cognitive instruction both in raising achievement levels and in closing the gap between high and low achievers. These studies focus, respectively, on metacognitive strategies of first-through third-grade teachers, writing instruction in through the development and implementation of a successful cognitive instruction program for kindergaries through third grade in an urban school district. (TE)

ED 296 461

EA 020 121

Helly, William J.
Students' Self-Esteem and Academic Achievement.
National Association of Elementary School Principals, Alexandria, VA.
Pub Date—Nov 87

Note—6g.

Available from—Publications, National Association of Elementary School Principals, 1615 Duke Street, Alexandria, VA (32.00 prepaid; quantity

Street, Alexandria, VA (32.00 prepaid; quantity discounts).

Journal Cis—Research Roundup; v4 n1 Nov 1987
Pub Type— Infortantion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Prise - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestaga.

Descriptors—"Academic Achievement, Elementry Secondary Education, Psychological Needs, School Attitudes, "Student Motivation, Student Needs, "Student Motivation, Student Needs, "Student Motivation, Student Needs, "Student Motivation, Student Needs, "Student Motivation, Teacher Student Relationship, Values

Children with high self-esteem tend to do better in school. Studies indicate, however, that self-esteem is not a cause of condemic success, but an effect. In this review of five recent research studies on the subject of self-esteem, one example of a successful program ainsed at raising students" self-esteem is offered by Scarboroug! school system in Ontario, Canada. In two other studies, coming from different perspectives, Martia Covington and Jerry Courath independently considered that the best way for a child to sustain condidence is to acquire and demonstrate compenses. In a comprehensive review of self-esteem enhancement programs, Mary Ann Scheirer and Robert Kraut reinforce this conclusion. The fifth encry raises questions of value and motivation that are clust ignored, suggesting that self-esteem is necess. Ty, but not sufficient, for achieves and that students need to see the value of education for thumselves. (Author/TE)

EC

ED 285 310 EC 200 247

ED 285 310

Addison, Linele, Ed. And Others

Developing Leaderring Potential in Gifted Children and Youth. An ERIC Enceptional Child Education Report.

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.;

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC, Report No.—ISBN-0-86586-175-7

Pub Date—87

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-84-0010

Note-127p. Available from vallable from—Council for Exceptional Children. Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (\$1: 40, Stock No. 8626; member dis-count available). Pub Type— Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC86 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Cultural Awareness, Educational Objectives, Elementary Secondary Education, "Gifted, Leadership Qualities, "Leadership Training, Models, Program Evaluation, Relevance (Education), "Skill Development, "Student Leadership, Talent Identification, Teacher Role This monograph advocates developing the leadership skills of gifted children and youth. Discussion centers on what leadership is, what it is not, and why it is critical for this population. The monograph adverses the following leadership development issues: why leadership, education should be taught; identification of leaders; leadership development for culturally different populations; rationales and goals of leadership programs; conceptual models; instructional models; organizational options; roles for educational personnel in leadership development; and evaluation of leadership programs. (CB)

ED 285 319 EC 200 256

Put Date—87 Contract—400-84-0010

Contract—succession of the Contract of the Con

No. 319).
Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analysis

Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

EDES Price - MF91/PC83 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Administrator Guides, Administrator Role, Assistive Devices (for Disabled), "Computer Assisted Instructior, "Computers, Computer Software, Courseware, "Disabilities, "Educational Technology, Elementary Secondary Education, Microcomputers, "Program Implementation, "Special Education Targeted at special education sequing the use of microcomputers in instructional programs for handicapped students, this document offers guidelines which synthesize relevant data on computer technology in special education and provide a framework for implementating claseroom use of the microcomputer. Thirtses guidelines are presented in the sequential order in which critical issues should be reviewed in the context of an implementation plan, with the first three being of a general nature, creating a framework for insplementation plan, with the first three being of a general nature, creating a framework for insplementation plan; (4) reviewing software issue; (5) reviewing sensitive device issue; (6) reviewing hardware issue; (7) providing the personnel to deliver the plan; (8) preparing staff to implement the plan; (9) assuring the plan inclusion in the school system; (12) staying current with technological trends and research outside the school system; (12) staying current with technological trends and research outside the school system; (12) staying current with technological trends and research outside the school system; (12) staying current with technological trends and research outside the school system; (12) staying current with technological conducted by a detailed narrative. A summary. list of sational resources, and suggested readings conclude the document. (JW)

ED 287 243 Hangford, Sugar J. Intellectually Gifts EC 200 547

ED 287 243:

Hongford, Sussen J. And Others

Intellectually Gifted Learning Discaled Students:
A Special Study.

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.;
ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-86586-174-9

Pub Date—87 Pub Date—87 Contract—400-84-00[0

Available from-The Council for Exceptional Children. Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr. Reston, VA 22091 (\$12 85, Stock No B625)
Pub Type— Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

ucts (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Elementary Secondary Education.

"Gifted Disabled, Handicap Identil...atton. Instructional Development, "Learning Disabilities, "Metacognition, Program Development, Referral, "Student Characteristics, "Student Evaluation, Talent Identification, "Underachievement The Intellectually Gifted/Learning Dusabled Project investigated characteristics of this population and implications for educational programming. Twenty-three children, ased 7 to 16 years old, were Twenty-three children, aged 7 to 16 years old, were stentified through a referral process involving schools and parents. Only two subjects were female. A detailed analysis of school records; individual asments of cognitive. affective, and language abilities; and parent interviews were utilized. An instructional component was designed to provide an appropriate and motivating educational program fo-cusing on computer education; affective developcusing on computer education; affective develop-ment; and a study of the brain, learning, and behavior. Among conclusions of the project were the following: that most schools identified students who were underachieving gifted children rather than learning disabled students (who would be ex-pacted to exhibit verbal-performance scale discrep-nancian and learn amounts of subsent scatter); that pected to exhibit verbal-performance scale discrepancies and large amounts of subtest scatter); that successful learning disabled gifted individuals overcome their deficits by compensating with strengths; and that learning disabled gifted children may "alter the processing" of information by developing strategies using preferre—erformance modes. Among eight 1 commendations were the following: evaluate strengths and weaknesses in information processing; assist the development of metacognitive strategies; teach students to compensate for weaknesses by using strengths; develop higher order problem solving and information processing skills. (DB)

ED 287 257 Gifted and Talented Students: An Overview. ERIC Digest #422.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted

Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—86 Contract—400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010
Nots—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).
Pub Typt — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestags.
Descriptors—Cognitive Style, Creativity Elementary Education, "Gifted, "Identification, Incidence, Intelligence, Intervention, Student Placement, "Talent

Identifiers—ERIC Digests A brief overview of gifted and talented students touches on definitions of giftedness, typical characteristics of gifted and talented students, incidence in the school population, and educational alternatives. Lists of references for further reading, as well as organizational resources, are included. (JW)

ED 287 258 EC 200 566 Mental Retard-tion. ERIC Dignet #423.

BRIC Clearin 27 me on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Re.274, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—86
Contract—400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1 00 for each additional set of 4 titles).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDBS Frice - MF91/FC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Blementary Education, Etiology, *Identification, *Incidence, Intervention, *Mental Retardation, Student Placement, Teaching Methods

Identifiers—ERIC Digests A brief overview of mental retardation defines the concept, discusses incidence in the general popula-



tion, describes characteristics of mentally retarded individuals, and discusses educational implications. References for further reading, as well as organizational resources, are provided. (JW)

ED 287 259 EC 200 567 Suser Elemborth, Janet ng Software for Special Education Instruc

Selecting Selivare for Special Education Instruc-tion. Dignet #439.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—86

Contract—400-84-0010

Courrect—500-94-0010
Note—3a.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association
Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (07.1)

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Peetage.

Descriptors—Computer Analested Instruction, "Computer Software, Computer Uses in Education, "Computer Software, Computer Uses in Education, Elementary Secondary Education, "Media Solection, Miorecomputers Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The process of selecting software for use with exceptional students focuses on two major issues: (1) how computers are to be used in the instructional process, and (2) whether the product selected is consistent with curricular goals. The content of instruction is shaped by its purpose drill and practice; teaching new skills, concepts, and processes (tutorials); or problem-solving (e.g., educational games and simulations). Drill and practice coursewere comprises over half of all software used in schools. Determining ownistancy with curricular goals is approached through collecting product information from outside sources (e.g., coursewere reviews by education) and through an internal evaluation of individual course. Two packages by the school or district. Both 122... solional and technical features should be examined. Selected references and sources of software reviews and products are included in this brief information digest. (JW)

ED 287 260

ED 287 260 EC 200 568

Steam Elemberth, Jenet ethre Video for Special Education. Diquet

#440.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped v.4 Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Data—36

Contract—400-84-0010

Contract 400-84-0010
Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicepped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - hillpol/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Computer Assisted Instruction, *Disabilities, Elementary Secondary Education, *Instructive Video, "Videodists Identifiers—ERIC Digests
This brief analysis defines a videodisc, describts the term "instructive video" and distinguishes among three categories of videodisc systems, defined according us the level of interactivity they provide. Advantages and applications of videodisc (e.g., simulations) are noted. A final section describes selected projects focusing on the use of videodiscs in special education instruction. (JW)

ED 287 261

SD 287 261 EC 200 569
Sost, Mary E.
Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). Digest #445.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted
Children, Resson, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Dates—87
Contract—400-84-0010

Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—"Attention Deficit Disorders, Attentions particles, "Behavior Disorders, "Educational Diagnosis, Educational Strategies, "Educational Diagnosis, Educational Strategies, "Educational Therapy, Elementary Education, Hyperactivity, Interpersonal Competence, Motivation, Reinforcement, Remedial Instruction, Self Esteem Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The term "attention deficit disorder" (ADD) is defined, criteria used by the American Psychiatric Association in diagnosing ADD are listed, and possible causes noted. Remediation needs of children with ADD include attention skills, self-esteem, and social skills. Early diagnosis is important, and teachers and parents need to identify effective reinforcement systems to deal with impulsivity and hyperactivity as well as specific skill deficits in perceptual and cognitive areas. Lists of general and specific remediation references conclude this brief analysis. (JW) specific reuse. analysis. (JW)

ED 287 262 EC 200 570

Zantal-Wiener, Kathy
Child Abuse and the Handicapped Child. Digest

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract-400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010
Nots—3p.
Available from—BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association
Dr., Restos, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/FC91 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—"Child Abuse, "Child Advocacy, Clinical Diagnosts, Data Collection, "Disabilities, Blementary Education, High Risk Persons, "Incidence, Students Characteristics, Teacher Responsibility

disco, Scientes Carricouristics, I sector Responsibility
Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The link between child abuse and handicapping conditions in examined in a brief summary of research studies focusing on mentally retarded, behavior disordered, and physically handicapped children. Although standardized data collection procedures are lacking, isolated studies suggest a disproportionate incidence of child abuse among the population of handicapped children. Among characteristics cited as reasons why handicapped children are at risk for abuse are their greater dependence for sesistance or care, the fact that they may be less able to defend themselves physically or to articulate the fact of abuse, and the likelihood that they will be considered less credible than the nonhandicapped child. Recommendations for improved data collection procedures and education of caregivers conclude the report. (JW)

ED 287 263 BC 200 571 ED 287 263

Developing Secial Vecational Skills in Handscapped Individuals. Dignet #447.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0010

Note—38.

Pub Date—87
Contract—400-84-0010
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (4 titles free, \$1.00 for each additional set of 4 titles).
Pub Type—Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/FC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptor—Daily Living Skills, "Disabilities, "Interpersonal Competence, Job Performance, "Job Skills, Secondary Education, Social Adjustment, Vocational Rollowup, "Vocational Adjustment, Vocational Rollowup, "Vocational Rehabilitation Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Many handicapped workers fail in competitive employment situations for social reasons rather than for the inability to perform required work tasks. Such individuals are usually those who need to be trained ander conditions more closely matching those of the workplace. Thus, work-related social skills should be taught, at least in part, in work settings. Factors to be considered in making the decision to focus training on work-at-school experiences, competitive employment, or a combination

of both, are the student's age, motivation, readiness to perform jobs, previous work experience, evidence of lack of skill, availability of work opportunities. level of administrative support, and adequate release time for teachers to develop and use work experiences for vocational training. Successful employment programs employ two strategies: reasonable accommodations by business (e.g., altering tasks), and training of social skills within normal work routines or in special training sessions. Systematic long-term follow-up should be a fundamental part of all employment training and placement programs, including on-side visits, interviews with the client, and follow-up with work supervisors and co-workers. (JW)

EC 201 970 ED 291 203 Disabilities: An Overview, ERIC Digest #420.
Revised.

Revieed.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Wrshington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0010

Nots—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (one copy free; please enclose self-addressed envelope)

Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (one copy free; please enciose self-addressed envelope).

Pub Type— information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Claseroom (055)

EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Ptss Postage.

Descriptors— "Disabilities, Early Childhood Education, Education, Incidence, Resources, "Special Education, Incidence, Resources, "Special Education Réncation

Education
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
This digest lists and defines the disabilities which entitle a child to special education, estimates the aumber of U.S. children requiring special education briefly discusses the educational implications of disabilities, and lists 6 printed resources and 14 organizational resources which can provide further information. (IDD)

ED 291 204 EC 201 9/1 Learning Disabilities. ERIC Digest #407. Re-

BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—86
Contract—400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010
Note—3p.
Available from—BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (one copy free; please enclose self-addressed envelope).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Classroom (055)
EDRS Price - MP81/PC01 Plus Peetage.
Descriptors—Barly Childhood Education, Educational Needs, Elementary Secondary Education, Incidence, *Learning Disabilities, Resources, *Special Education

Special Education

This digest defines learning disabilities, cires their prevalence, describes typical characteristics of learning-disabled students, outlines educational implications of learning disabilities, and lists several printed and organizational resources for further in-formation. (JDD)

ED 291 205 EC 201 972 m Skills-Research to Practice. ritical Presentation S ERIC Digest #449.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted

Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-84-0010

Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (one copy free; please en-

Close self-addressed envelope).

Pub Type--- Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) --- Guides

Non-Classroom (055)



EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Disabilities, "Educational Practices,
Elementary Secondary Education, "Instructional
Effectiveness, "Research Utilization, "Teaching ins, 'Rose

Methods
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
This digest looks at research findings and instructional applications of effective teacher presentation skills. Research has identified five critical skills: eliciting frequent responses, maintaining an appropriate pace during the lesson, maintaining attention, monitoring student responses and adjusting the lesson, and easuring all students an equal chance to lears. Specific findings concerning each of these skills and suggestions for implementation are provided as are 25 returnous and/or resources. (DB)

EU 291 296

Lessen Structurer Research to Practice, ERIC Dignet #448.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Raston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office cf Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—47

Contract—400-84-0010

None—38 ED 291 206 EC 201 973

Pub Date—87
Contract—400-84-0010
Note—39.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifhed Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 20991 (one copy free; please caclose self-addressed service).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—BRIC Information Analyses—BRIC Information Analyses—BRIC Information Analyses—BRIC Information Non-Clearcoon (055)
EDRE Price—MF91/FC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—SEMonational Practices, Elementary Secondary Education, "Instructional Effectivenes, "Lesson Plans, "Milled Disabilities, "Research Utilization, "Teaching Methods Identifiers—ERIC Digests
This digest looks at research findings and instructional applications concerning lesson structure for teacher directed initial instruction of mildly handicapped students. Research has identified seven critical elements of teaching method gain the learner's attention, review relevant past learning, communicate the goal of the lesson, model the skill to be learner's prompt for correct response, check for skill mestery, and close the lesson. Specific findings and suggestions for implementation are provided for each of the elements. Twenty-one references and/or resources real listed. (DB)

ED 291 297

EC 201 974

ED 291 207 EC 201 974 ED 291 297

Warger, Cywlie L., Ed. Wainer, Blume R., Ed.
Secondary Special Educations: A Guide to Pressiing Public School Programs.
Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.;
RRIC Clearinghouse on Handicarped and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—138N-0-86386-176-5
Pub Date—87

Pub Dete-87 Contract-400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010
Note—189p.
Available from—The Council for Exceptional Children, Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091-1589 (\$20.00, \$17.00 CEC member; Stock No. 322).
Pub Type—Books (010) — Guides - Non-Class-room (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC00 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Accountability, Bahavior Modification, Computers, Coordination, "Fedivery Systems, "Disabilities, Dropouts, "Educational Practices, "Educational Trends, "Program Effectiveness, Program Evaluation, Secondary Education, "Special Education, Standards, Vocational Evaluation
The book discusses current issues and trends in

Busination

The book discusses current issues and trends in special education programming at the secondary level. An introductory chapter by Cynthin L. Warger outlines service delivery program models and the range of curriculum content options. In Chapter 2, James Sansons focuses on the issue of accountability in secondary education as it relates to educational rights of headicapped students and secondary special education teacher preparation. Other trends described include learning strategies training for mildly headicapped students, programming for moderate to severely headicapped students, self-mediated and peer-mediated instructional approaches, vocational assessment, computer technology, and the high dropout rate

among secondary level handicapped students. Andrew S. Halpern describes characteristics of a quaity program in Chapter 3, focusing on curriculum and instruction, coordination of services, transition, and instruction, coordination of services, transition, and documentation of planning and school outcomes. A proposed set of 55 program standards concludes the chapter. The balance of the book consists of program descriptions of 66 promising public school programs categorized as follows: total district-wide programs, resource room programs, programs for special populations, career, vocational, or transitional programs, and special schools or centure. (IW) ters (JW)

ED 291 216 EC 201 983

ED 291 216

Servinchek, Joseph J. Salzberg, Charles L.

Job Success for Handlespyed Youth: A Social
Protected Curriculum.

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.;

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handlespyed and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-86586-172-2

Pub Date—87

Contract—400.84-0010

Contract-400-84-0010

Contract—440-4-0015
Note—69p.
Available from—The Council for Exceptional Children, Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 20091 (\$11.00, \$9.35 members; Publication No. 321).
Pub Type—Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analysis

formation Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MP01/PC3 Plus Peetaga.
Descriptors—"Disabilities, Education Work Relationship, Employer Attitudes, Employer Employee Relationship, Employment Problems, "Interpersonal Competence, Secondary Education, "Social Development, "Transitional Programs, "Vocational Adjustment, Vocational Education, Vocational Education, Vocational Education, Vocational Education, The book is intended for use by school- and non-school-based professionals in teaching social skills and social competence to handicapped persons in order to promote employment success. It provides guidelines, presederes, and instrumentation for: (1) assessing client status on socially validated social skills required in both school- and community-based employment attings; (2) using curricular guidelines and scripts for teaching essential social skills; (3) teaching social skills in actual work settings; and (4) individualizing the instructional process to accommodate both client stributes and specific setting requirements. Work-at-school curriculum examples for each of 22 identified social-wocational skills describe the events that consistent are called for, and ...guest a focus for training. The competitive employment curriculum guide, intended to sid social-wocational skill training on the job, uses the seme 22 skills embedded in eight acripts that describe ongoing interactions taking place in five different jobs (automobile cleaner, calestria worker, fast food worker, motel maid, and dishwasher). An appendix contains master forms designed to be reproduced for use with the social dishwasher). An appendix contains master forms designed to be reproduced for use with the social protocol curriculum. (VW)

ED 294 338

Johnson, Merilyn J., Ed. Ramirez, Brace A., Ed.

American Indian Exceptional Children and Youth.

Am ERIC Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.;

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Repurt No.—ISBN-0-86586-170-6

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-84-0010

None—71s. ED 294 338 EC 202 505

Couract—440-84-0010
Note—71p.
Available from—The Council for Exceptional Children, Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (\$8.00, \$6.80 members; Publi-

Reston, VA 22091 (\$8.00, \$6.80 members; Publication No. 8624).

Pub Type— Collected Works - Proceedings (021) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP91/PC83 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors— *American Indian Education, American Indians, Cognitive Style, *Cultural Differences *Curriculum Development *Disabilities*

ences, *Curriculum Development, *Disabilities, Educational Needs, Educational Policy, Elemen-tary Secondary Education, Language Acquisition, Locus of Control, Minority Groups, *Parent Par-

ticipation, Professional Education, *Public Policy. Special Education, Staff Development, Teacher Education

The document contains summaries of papers and ensuing discussions presented at a 1985 symposium on exceptional American Indian children and youth. The opening address (by Beverly Valley, a parent and school board member) stresses the role of parents and the need for less culturally biased testing. Two papers deal with parent and family in-volvement: "Parent Involvement Considerations" volvement: "Parent involvement Covisionations (Roger Kroth); "American Indian Parents of Handi-capped Children" (Marilyn Johnson). Two papers look at language and curriculum development: "The Influence of Locus of Control and Culture on Learning Styles of Language Minority Students" (Alba Ortiz) and "Language and Curriculum Develop-ment for American India Handicapped Children" (Jacqueline Walker). Personnel preparation is the (Jacquesme water). Protonne preparation is the subject of two papers: "Bilingual Special Education Teacher Training for American Indians" (Leonard Baca) and "American Indian Personnel Preparation in Special Education" (Ama Gayr). The final paper "Federal Policy and the Education of American Indian Exceptional Children and Youth: Current Status and Future Directions" (Bruce Ramarez) is included in its entirety. It contains data on the number of American Indian exceptional children presently being served, reviews pertinent federal policy, and identifies areas requiring further attention. (DB)

ED 295 393 EC 202 832

ED 395 393

Jordan, June R., Ed. Zantal-Wiener Kathy, Ed.

Special Education Yearbook, 1987.

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va.,
ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—158N-0-86586-178-1

Pub Data—28

Pub Date—88 Contract—400-84-0010

dote—236p.; Tables may not reproduce well. Some tables coatain small print. For the 1986 edition, see ED 282 380.

vailable from—Council for Exceptional Children, Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston VA 22091 (\$25.00, \$21.25 member price; Publi-

cation No. 323).

Pub Type— Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) —

Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyes - ERIC Information Analysis Products (971) EDRS Price - MF61 Plus Pestage. PC Net Available from EDRS.

Descriptors—Awards, Compliance (Legal), *Court Litigation, *Disabilities, Early Childhood Education, *Educational Policy, Elementary Secondary Education, *Federal Legislation, *Federal Programs, Financial Supp. ., Government Role, Incidence, *Special Education, State Standards Identifiers—Regular and Special Education Coop-

eration

The yearbook provides special education information including federal and state policy actions; important reports; statistical data on exceptional
students served and personnel employed; and directory listings of key offices, officials, and organizations concerned with special education. In general,
the yearbook covers reports issued from July 1986
through June 1987. The ye book is organized into
five main sections. General information includes information on federal legislatin; judicial decisions;
the anactive summary of the ninth annual report to the executive summary of the ninth annual report to Congress on the implementation of the Education of the Handicapped Act, Volume 1987; funding priori-ties; a joint statement on the relationship between special education and general education; and special education in Canada. The next section, on early childhood special education, includes excerpts from a report on handicapped children ir Head Start. Section III contains U.S. statistics on exceptional children served. The fourth section reports on annual awards. The directory section contains information on: U.S. Congress Committeer related to the handicapped, Office of Special Education Programs, the Council for Exceptional Children (including staff governance, and divisions), U.S. State Directors of Special Education, U.S. Coordinators of Programs for the gifted and talented, Canadian senior government officials in special education, and organizations and agencies serving exceptional children and adults. Sixty-two tables provide statistical data. (DB)

ED 295 394 EC 202 833 l-Wiener, Kathy

Zanzzi-Wieser, Kathy
Prescheel Services for Children with Handicaps.
ERIC Dignet #459.
ERIC Denset #459.
ERIC Cleringhouse on Handicapped and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Desc—88
Contract—400-84-0010
Note—In.

Contract—400-84-0010
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association
Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (free, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope).
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - De-

vion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - De-scriptive (141)
EDES Pries - MP01/PC01 Plus Pastage.
Descriptors—Agencies Compliance (Legal), Deliv-ery Systems, "Disabilities, "Educational Legisla-tion, Eligibility, Federal Legislation, Infants, "Intervention, Legal Responsibility, Preschool Education, Referral, Services, State Programs, Toddies.

Toddlen ientifk....... Early Intervention, "Education of the Hendicopped Act Amendments 1986, ERIC Di-

Handicapped Act Amendments 1996, BRIC arpetts
Key aspects of P.L. 99-457, the Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1996, affecting handicapped influers, toddlers, and preschoolers from birth to age 5 are summerised. Presented in a question asswer format the information digest adversess the following questions: What children are eligible for early intervention services: Carroutty available? (a timeline for implementation is provided); What services must be provided? Whet must the Individual Family Service Plan includ? How can a child be referred for early intervention services? When must states provide services must be provided to children ages 3 through 57 How can a child be referred for preschool services? Also provided is a list, with telephone numbers, of the state lend agencies responsible for overall administration of the program. (DB)

EC 202 834
Lichtenutein, Stree Zental-Wiener, Kethy
Special Education Dropouts. ERIC Dignet #451.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted
Children, Reston, Va.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—48
Contract—400-84-0010
Note—30. ED 295 395 EC 202 834

Contract—NU-VIVIDE Contraction on Hendicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (free, please enclose a self addressed stamped envelope).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports—De-

tion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - De-scriptive (141)
EDRE Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pastage.
Descriptors—*Disabilities, Dropout Characteris-tics, *Dropout Prevention, *Dropout Rate, *Dropout Rasearch, High Schools, Identification, Individualized Education Programs, Intervention, Mild Disabilities, Remedial Instruction, Special

Reducetion

Mita Dissolution, Remedial Instruction, Special Education Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The problem of dropouts among special education students is summerized. After a brief overview of the problem, various studies are cited indicating a substantially higher incidence of dropping out of high school prior to program unexpletion for handicapped than for non-handicapped students. Implications and recommendations for educational policy and practice are then considered. Among these are the need for early identification of dropout-prone students so that positive intervention can be implemented; the need for using information on factors leading to dropping out in remedial programming and counseling; and the need to resvaluate the effectiveness of individualized education programs for mildly handicapped students. Also provided is a bibliography of 19 additional resources. (DB)

ED 295 396 EC 202 835 ED 295 396
Rubenser, Ronald L.
Stress Management for the Learning Disabled.
ERIC Digest #452.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted

Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date---\$8 Contract---400-84-0010

Contract—400-84-0010

Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association
Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (free, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides—Non-Clearcoom (055)

EDRS Price—MP91/PC01 Plus Pv.-tags.

Descripton—Academic Achievement, Behavior

Non-Classroom (033)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Pins Pv. tags.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Behavior Change, Elementary Secondary Education, Etology, "Learning Disabilities, Personality Traus, Relaxation Training, "Stress Management, "Stress Variables, Student Attitudes Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The information digest presents information on stress management in the schools for learning disabled students. The following questions are addressed: Why does the education "spotlight" need to be trained on stress management in the schools? What is stress? What are possible causes of achievement stress for the learning disabled? (school and special education factory; How does stress "dim ability"? What are some achievement stress warning signals? Also provided are some suggestions for stress management which involve the whole child including stress-reducing attitudes, stress reducing behaviors, stress reducing circumstances, and the value of relaxation centers. Also provided is a list of 17 additional resources. (DB)

ED 295 397 EC 202 836

ED 295 397

EC 202 836

Zantal-Wiener, Kathy

Disciplinary Exclusion of Sprif Education Stadente. ERIC Disect #483.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—48

Contract—400-84-0010

Notes—18

Notes—18

Contract—400-5-00.

Note—3p.

Note—3p.

Available from—BRIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association
Dr., Raston, VA, 22091 (free, please enclose a
self-addressed stamped servelope).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Opinion Papers

tion Analysis Products (071) — Opinion Papers (120)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Court Litigation, *Disabilities, *Disciples, *Discipline, *Discipline, *Discipline, *Discipline, *Education, Legal Responsibility, *Suspension Identifiers—ERIC Digests
The controversial legal issue of disciplinary exclusion of special education students is summarized. Presented in question and answer format, the information digest addresses *he following questions: Why is the disciplinary exclusion of special education students so controversial? When can a special Why is the disciplinary an iunion of special educa-tion students so controve sial? When can a special education student be excluded from school for disci-plinary reasons? Who is responsible for determining if the disciplinary action is a manifestation of the handicap? Do many school systems have disciplin-ary policies that specifically address the students with handicaps? What alternatives to disciplinary exclusion are available for special education stu-dent? Also provided is a bibliograph; of 13 addi-tional resources. (DB) rces. (DB)

ED 295 398

Zabel, Robert H.

Emericand Disturbances, ERIC Dignet #454.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88

Contract—R188062207

Note—30.

Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA, 22091 (free, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope).

Pub Type- Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides Non-Classroom (055) — Reference Materials

Non-Classicom (130)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Behavior Patterns. Behavior Problems, *Definitions, Elementary Secondary Education, *Emotional Disturbances, Federal Legislation, Incidenca Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The information digest on emotional disturbances provides basic information on definition, incidence, patterns of behavior, and educational implications as well as suggested additional resources. The definition of "emotional disturbances" in P.L. 94-142. The Education for All Handicapped Children Act. is given and briefly discussed. Incidence figures (2-3%) are given. Typical patterns of disordered be-havior include "axternalizers," "internalizers." conhavior include "axternalizers," "internalizers," con-duct disorders, personality disorders, immatunity, socialized delinquency, pervasive developmental disorders, and learning disorders. Educational im-plications both in the mainstream and special pications both in the mainstream and special classes are briefly considered. Additional resources are organized into resources for parents (three), general resources (seven references), additional re-sources (six organizations), and relevant publica-tions of the Council for Exceptional Children. (DB)

EC 202 838 ED 295 399

Smith, Barbara J.

Does Early Intervention Help? ERIC Digest #455. Revised.

#455. Revised.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Mar 88

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Notes—R188062207

Contract—R188062207

Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA, 22091 (free, please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price—MP81/PC91 Plus Postage.

Descriptor—*Cost Effectiveness. *Disabilities.

Early Childhood Education, *Instructional Effectiveness, *Intervention, *Preschool Education Program Development, *Program Effectiveness Identifiers—*Early Intervention, ERIC Digests

Research on the effectiveness of early intervention with handicapped children is reviewed in this information digest. Presented in question and answer format, the digest addresses the following questions: What is early intervention? Why intervenes why is early intervention? Are there cruical features to include in early intervention? It is concluded that both quantitative and qualitative data features to include in early intervention? It is concluded that both quantitative and qualitative data indicate that early intervention increases the developmental/sducational gains for the child resulting in (1) his needing few special education and other habilitative services later in life; (2) being retained in grade less often; and (3) in some cases being indistinguishable from nonhandicapped classmates years after intervention. Long term cost effectiveness is also supported by the data. Characteristics of successful early intervention programs include intervening when the child is as young as possible, involving perents in the child's treatment, and structuring the programs to precisely identify child and turing the program to precisely identify child a family objectives and teaching behaviors. (DB)

ED 296 498 EC 210 262

Connor, Frances P., Ed.
Critical Issues for Low Incidence Populations.
Proceedings of the CEC Symposium on the
Education of Children with Low Incidence Handlengting Conditions (Atlanta, Georgia, September 18-28, 1986). An ERIC Exceptional Child

ber 19-20, 1986). An ERIC Exceptional Child Education Report.

Council for Exceptional Children, Reston, Va., ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted Children, Reston, Va.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-86586-177-3

Phy Dete. 87

Pub Date-87 Contract-400-84-0010

Note—107p. Available from

valiable from—Council for Exceptional Children, Publication Sales, 1920 Association Dr., Reston, VA 22091 (\$10.00, \$8.50 member price; Stock



Pub Type— Collected Works - Proceedings (021) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses

information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC65 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Assistive Devices (for Disabled),
"Child Advocacy, "Computer Uses in Education, Educational Practices, Educational Quality, Elementary Secondary Education, Incidence, Program Development, Program Effectiveness,
"Special Health Problems, Teacher Qualifications, Teacher Responsibility, "Visual Inspairments."

tions, Teacher Responsibility, "Visual Impairments Identifiers—"Low incidence Disabilities Proceedings of a 1996 symposium on the education of children with low incidence handlespping conditions focus on medically fragile children, advocacy, and technology. R. Dwain Blackston enumerates conditions affecting medically fragile children, family needs and stresses, and guidelines for effective family-staff relationships. Responses by Frances P. Comor and Barbara Sirvis discuss related factors affecting educatic nal programming, including teacher competence and management problems in the school setting. Fraderick J. Weintrab, in "Action Agenda to Improve the Education of Low Incidence Handlespped Children," elaborates on such policy issues as a lifelong continuum of educational opportunities and quality of educational Responses by June Mullins and Anne L. Corn address the limits of educational responsibility by special education teachers and issues of special concern to teachers of blind and low vision children. Lawrence A. Scadden describes the impact of technology on visually impaired children and youth, while Call McGregor focuses on the use of technology in educational programs for multiply handicapped students. A response by Samuel Ashcroft notes the need to reduce the gap between the state of the art and the status of educational practice in the use of technology. A concluding statement by Vivian Corren summarises the symposium's professional contributions. (JW)

FL

ED 287 313 FL 016 969

Schlapparell, Mary
The Older Language Learner.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,

STATE Commingnouse on Languages and Linguistics, Washington, D.C. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Sep 87 Contract—400-86-0019

Pub Type— Info vation Analyses - ERIC informa-tion Analysis 1 valuets (071)

EDRS Price - M. 11/Police - Pass Police.

"Classroom "Adust Learning, "Age Differences, "Classroom Techniques, Educational Environment, "Learning Processes, Second Language Learning, Storeotypes, "Student Attitudes, Teaching Meth-

ods
identifiers—"ERIC Digests
Research on adult learning shows that there is no
decline in ability to learn as people get older, that
except for minor considerations such as hearing and
vision loss, the age of the adult learner is not a major vision loss, the age of the adult learner is not a major factor in lenguage acquisition, and that the context in which adults learn is the major influence on their ability to acquire a new lenguage. Contrary to popular stereotypes, older adults can be good foreign language learners. The difficulties older adults often experience in the lenguage classroom can be overcome through adjustments in the learning environment, attention to affective factors, and use of effective teaching techniques and approaches. (Author/MSR)

ED 287 314 FL 016 970 Jacob, Evelyn Metton, Beverly Cooperative Learning with Limited-English-Predicted Students.

Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Washington, D.C.

Spons: Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Sep 87

Contract—400-86-0019

Note—6p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Affective Behavior, "Class Activities, Classroom Techniques, Cooperation, English (Second Language), "Group Dynamics, "Grouping (Instructional Purposes), Interpersonal Competence, Language Skills, "Limited English Speaking, Second Language Learning, Self Esteem, Skill Development, "Small Group Instruction Identifiers—"Cooperative Learning, "ERIC Diseasts

'Small Group instruction Identifiers—"Cooperative Learning, "ERIC DIgests
Theory and research indicate that cooperative
learning methods may provide a way to help 'imited-English-proficient (LEP) students achieve academically and develop the English language skills
necessary for successful claseroom functioning. The
method involves small groupe of two to six students
in tasks that require cooperation and positive interdependence within the group. It provides or portunities for face-to-face interaction on school tasks,
raises academic achievement levels, and improves
intergroup relations and self-esteem. There are various kinds of cooperative learning methods, all of
which apply the basic principle of cooperative task
and reward structures. They include peer practice,
the ligsew approach, cooperative projects, group investigation, and learning together. Several curriculum packages are available. Choice of method may
depend on the teacher's subject matter and communication goals. Clearnoom implementation requires
preparation of the necessary meterials; rearrangement of the claseroom to facilitate small group work;
class division into small group; setablishment of
puidalines for group work; teacher monitoring and
intervention when necessary; and evaluation on
both task performance and group work, which can
include class discussion. (MSE)

ED 289 3() FL 017 074

McKem, Denies
Different Types of ESL Programs. ERIC Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educations: Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Date 57

cract--400-86-0019

Note—49.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Bilingual Education Programs, Demography, Elementary Secondary Education,
"English (Second Language), Enrollment Rate,
lansersion Programs, Intensive Language
Courses, Limited English Speaking, "Program
Design, Resource Allocation, "Second Language
Programs, Staff Utilization, "Student Characteristics

Identifiers-*Content Area Teaching, *ERIC Di-

gests
The organization of English as a second is aguage (ESL) programs varies greatly, according to the student population, individual student characteristics, and district resources. They can be broadly categorized as either stand-alone ESL or ESL-plus. In genand district resources. They can be broadly categorized se either stand-alone ESL or ESL-plus. In general, stand-alone programs group limited-English-proficient (LEP) students together and instructs them in a manner similar to that used in foreign language classes. The programs focus is primarily linguistic. ESL-plus programs may include a component of special instruction in and about English, but also provide content area instruction, in English or the first language. They generally occupy more or all of the instructional day. Stand-alone program types include pull-out programs, instruction during a regular class period, and a variation on the pull-out program bringing together students from a number of schools in a resource center. ESL-plus program types include bilingual education, structured immersion, sheltared English or content-based, and high-intensity language training programs. Choosing a program design for a given set of circumstances is complex, but the best program organization (1) is tailored to meet the students' linguistic, academic, and affective needs: (2) provides LEP students with the instruction necessary for progress through school at a rate similar to their native English-speaking peers; and (3) makes the best use of district and community resources. (MSE)

FL 017 075 ED 289 361

Kreidler, Carol
ESL Teacher Education, ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics.

Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date-Nov 87 Contract-400-86-0019

Contract—40.86-0019
Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price · MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—°Certification, Educational History, Educational Trends, *English (Second Language), *Language Teachers, Models, Professional Associations, Professional Development. Second Language Instruction, *Teacher Education, *Teacher Education Programs, Teacher tion, Teache Qualifications

tool, "Teacher Education Programs, Teacher Qualifications Identifiers—"ERIC Digests, "Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages
Although the teaching of English as a second language (ESL) is a relatively new profession, it is an old activity. Until World War II, ESL instruction in the United States was irregular. In 1940, the first ESL teachers enrolled in a University of Michigan training program besed on structural or descriptive linguistics. The Army Language School began to expand the field of linguistics, and college linguistics programs also began to develop. The 1964 National Defense Education Act spurred the growth of ESL summer institutes and university training programs, and the newly-founded Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages (TESOL) developed guidelines for certification and training. Currently, 33 states and the District of Columbia have certification or endorsement requirements. Areas of necessary training for ESL teachers include English ation or endorsement requirements. Areas of necessary training for ESL teachers include English linguistics, anthropology, psychology, sociology, and education. Most of the existing training programs are at the graduate level, and many school systems provide in-service training. Since 1970, ESL teaching sesthodology has seen a shift from the teacher-contered to student-centered classroom, and teachers should be trained in a way that reflects the service of the service and usecners should be trained in a way that reflects this approach. New emphasis is being placed on the theory behind methodology, but in many other ways, training developments parallel those for other teachers. (MSE)

ED 289 362

Jarvis, Gilbert A. Bernhardt, Elizabeth B.

Foreign Language Teacher Education. 1987 Update. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Weshington, D.C.

wmmington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC
Pub Date—Nov 87
Contract—400-86-0019

Contract—400-86-0019
Noss—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—"Certification, "Course Content, "Course Objectives, Language Proficiency, "Language Teachers, Modern Languages, Second Language Teachers, Modern Languages, Second Language Teachers, Modern Languages, Second Language Teacher Education Programs, Teacher Qualifications
Identifiers—"ERIC Digests
Despite much rhetoric, foreign language teacher education lacks a substantial research base. Teacher education programs in general consist of subject-matter coursework, general education requirements, and specialized educational content, domains that have remained relatively unchanged in two decades. However, recent reform movements in two decades. However, recent reform movements may have a significant impact on each of these ar eas. The subject matter content varies somewhat among programs, with linguistics and English gramamong programs, with impusites and enquiring a summar courses predominating. The general education component may consist of generic courses in paychology, philosophy of education, and general teaching methods, with some field experiences in schools in a variety of subject areas. Fortunately, schools in a variety of subject areas. Fortunately, many large institutions can now offer specialized methods courses in foreign language teaching, but they are often taught by professionals with more traditional approaches. Certification standards vary from state to state, and not all states have reciprocal agreements. The language proficiency of teachers is a growing concern, and some states are considering using proficiency tests as required teacher assessment measures. Many states have also begun to re-quire teacher testing in subject matter and teaching skills. There is much interest in teacher education reform and improvement. Now that public attention has turned toward teacher education, the critical missing factor is research. (MSE)

ED 289 363 FI. 017 077

Inmen, Merienne E. How Pereign Langue Parallelle

How Pereign Language Study Can Enhance Career Penalthilities. ERIC Dignet.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics, Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-86-0019

Noto—de.

-49.

Note—49.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Business Communication, Careers, "Curriculum Develogment, Educational Benefits, Educational Needs, Higher Education, "Job Skills, "Le.....ge Proficiency, "Professional Occupations, Second Language Instruction, "Second Language Instruction, "Second Language

Skilla, "La., age Proficiency, "Professional Occupations, Second Language Instruction, "Second Language Instruction Instruction in the marketplace. Business places the greatest emphasis on this combination, although language skills rank well below other selection factors. More employers provide language training when necessary, but the necessary is unable to the language insuring task. An employer with a solid language insuring task. An employer with a solid language lanowingle and business or managerial skills has a competitive edge over other jeb applicants, and bilingual individuals are in great demand. Minomemenication that occurs when employees do not have foreign language skills can main missed opportunities and unaccessful business dealing. Many secondary and posterocondary schools have developed mostraditional, interdisciplinary foreign language courses as a recelt of this need and general diseastifaction with traditional language instruction. Study or work abroad is often included in the program. The integration of curver and foreign language studies contributes significantly to both the business community and the foreign language education profession, filling a critical need and landing to increasingly successful global interactions. (Author/MSE)

ED 209 364 Christian, Donn Vernessian Die

Christian, Danna
Vernaminr Dislocts in U.S. Schools. ERIC Dignot.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Weshington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Dat 87
Contract—400-86-0019

Pub Dese—Dec 87
Contract—400-86-0019
Note—49.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Prise - MEPS1/FC91 Pries Pestage.
Descriptors—Classroom Communication, Cultural Differences, Elementary Secondary Education, English, English Instruction, Equal Education, *Language Attitudes, *Nonstandard Dialects, *Standard Spokes Usage Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Children from different backgrounds come to school speaking a wide variety of dialects. Cusations concerning the use of dialects in schools have become increasingly complex and controversial in recent years. A central issue is the requirement of a standard dialect in school. Some find it discriminatory, others find it necessary to broaden student opportunity. Dialect difference can affect the quality of education received. Dialect may interfere with the child's acquisition of information and skills, and school personnel and other students may make erronous assumptions about the vernacular-speaker's capabilities, motivation, and even morality. Two viewpoints on dialects have emerged. The "deficit" position maintains that speakers of vernaculars have a cognitive or language handicap. The "difference" position argues that while languages are different, none is inherently better then another. However, students' language and cultural background can influence their chances of success. Schools might choose to emphasize grammatical usage or writing

rather than pronunciation. If a school decides to rather train profunciation. It is sented decides to teach standard English, certain general guidelines concerning content and approach should be fol-lowed. Some educators are encouraging active stan-dard and nonstandard dialect study in the curriculum, which can benefit students from all lin-guistic backgrounds. (MSE)

ED 289 365

FT. 017 079

Silber, Ellen S.
Academic Alliances in Fereign Languages and
Literatures. ERIC Q&A.

Literatures. ERIC Q&A.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Data—Nov 87

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and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Nov 87
Contract—400-86-0019
Note—6p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC01 Plus Pastage.
Descriptors—°College Faculty, College School Cooperation, °Elementary School Teachers, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, *Institutional Cooperation, Interprofessional Relationship, *Language Teachers, *Secondary School Teachers, Second Language Instruction, *Teacher Associations
Identifiers—*ERIC Digests
Academic alliances, local cooperative groups of teachers of languages and literatures at all levels, meet regularly to discuss current developments in language teachit g, explore particular problems and find solutions to them, and help faculty take responsibility for their intellectual and professional lives. Membership can range from 20 to 100 professionals in several or meny institutions. Despite the diverse needs, concerns, and composition of individual alliances, each works for the mutual professional development of its membership and the promotion of foreign language and literature education. They have coordinated and implemented a variety of programs, including short immersion programs, visits by native speakers, exchanges of teaching techniques and materials, exploration of new technologies and resources, teacher fallowships, community awareness and support efforts, and initiatives for state program improvement. New alliances continue to form, while more establishing a collaborative group, and holding meetings for discussion and elaboration. Administrator participation can be crucial to an alliance's success by providing logistical and material support and incentives for participation. A variety of resources are available for forming alliances. (MSE)

ED 289 366 FL 017 080

RD 289 366 FL 017 080
Resenbusch, Marcie H.
Perviga Language Learning and Children: The
Purentel Rels. ERIC Q&A.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Nov 87
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Note—68

Pub Date—Nov 87
Contract—400-86-0019
Note—6a.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/POB1 Ples Pastage.
Descriptors—°Children, Educational Objectives, Elementary Secondary Education, Learning Strategies, Parent Artitudes, 'Parent Influence, 'Parent Participation, 'Parent Teacher Cooperation, Second Language Learning, 'Second Languages Identifiers—"ERIC Digests
Parents of children in elementary and secondary school foreign language programs want to know what outcomes they can expect from the programs and how they can support and encourage their children's language study. Learning outcomes vary with program goals. Program types include immersion, partial immersion, foreign language in elementary schools (FLES), and foreign language in elementary schools (FLES), and foreign language in elementary schools (FLES). The parent's influence on the child can be both passive and active, but active encouragement is associated with better language learning. Parents can demonstrate their positiva attitude toward language learning by actively participating in a variety of ways at home, at school, and in the commutaty. At home, parents can encourage,

but should not push, their children by praising them for their growing interest and ability and knowledge of the foreign culture. At school, parents can estabof the foreign culture. At school, parents can estab-lish a positive relationship with the teacher and staff, volunteer to help, and share with the teacher evidence of the child's progress. Families can also help educate the community about the value of for-eign language learning and establish new programs. There are many organizational and information re-sources available to parents for these purposes.

ED 229 367 FL 017 081

Berwald Jean-Pierre
Teaching Fereign Languages with Realia and
Other Authentic Materials. ERIC Q&A.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics.
Washington, D.C.

wasnington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-86-0019

-6p.

Nots—op.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Classroom Techniques, *Cultural Education, *Educational Media, Instructional Materials, Mass Media, *Media Adaptation, *Realia,
Canad. *Instructional Instructional Materials, Mass Media, *Media Adaptation, *Realia,
Canad. *Instructional Instructional Materials, Mass Media, *Media Adaptation, *Realia,
Canad. *Instructional Instructional Mate**Canad.** *Instructional Media Adaptation, *Realia,
Canad. *Instructional Media Adaptation, **Canad.**
Canad. *Instructional Media Adaptational Media Adaptation, **Canad.**
Canad. *Instructional Media Adaptational Media Adaptational Media Adaptational Media Adaptati *Second Language Instruction entifiers—*Authentic Materials, *ERIC Digests

identifiers—"Authentic Materials, "ERIC Digests Realis, authentic documents, and mass media are living daily proof of the value of language. Their authenticity, specialized vocabulary, reinforced grammatical structures, and topics of interest can help encourage interest in the target language and neip encourage interest in the target language and culture. They contain current language on all imaginable topics, and are not artificial or contrived. One of the most compelling reasons for using them is the teacher's involvement in selecting and adapting materials for classroom use. Mass media can help to dispel stereotypes. Realis such as maps and schedules often contain a minimum of language and reduce potential frustration: other kinds of realis lend themselves mell to demonstration. Educators differ themselves well to demonstration. Educators differ on whether the materials should be used in their on whether the materials should be used in their original in an adopted form. The instructor can prepare written materials to accompany the realia, and can easily prepare audiovisual aids with it. One of the key advantages in using realia is its direct link to culture, allowing attention to subtle and not-so-subtle differences between the target culture and our own. Newspapers, magazines, movie ads, mail-order catalogs, television commercials, the Yellow Pages, and souvenirs and other printed materials gathered in travel abroad or requested from other sources are examples of useful realia. (MSE)

ED 289 36J

FL 017 082

Riddlemoser, Nency
Working with Limited-English-Predictent Students in the Regular Classreem. ERIC Q&A.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics.

Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Nov 87

Contract—400-86-0019

Notes—60

Note—6p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Informa-

Note—6p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price · MP01/PC01 Plus Peetage.
Descriptors—° Acculturation, ° Classroom Communication, Classroom Environment, Classroom Techniques, Elementary Secondary Education, English (Second Language), Instructional Materials, Intercultural Communication, ° Limited English Speaking, ° Mainstreaming, ° Student Needs, Teacher Behavior, ° Teacher Role · dentifiers—° ERIC Digests
The time spent in the regular English-language classroom is critical for the limited-English-proficient (LEP) student in eventual mainstreaming. The classroom teacher can work productively with LEP

classroom teacher can work productively with LEP students in the classroom to maximize their exposure to suthenuc language during the school day Classroom communication should be simple and Classroom communication should be simple and clear, communicate warmth, use nonverbal techniques such as prompts and gestures, contain established oral/aural routines, and be consistent even during the student's "silent period" of language learning. The student should be encouraged to use as much English as possible. The first priority is to ensure tast the LEP student feels comfortable and secure in the classroom, and the buddy system and other forms of class acceptance and encouragement



are heipful. Careful monitoring of the student's so-cial and academic development for possible disabili-ties or psychological barriers is essential. It is important to maintain high expectations of LEP stu-dents, to be prepared for their success, and to re-member that they generally do not require remedial work. These students should learn the classroom management system as soon as possible and follow it as other students do. The teacher can and should learn about the students' home culture, and should explain and anticipate students' cultural and social difficulties as much as possible. (MSE)

FL 016 971

Met. Myriam Foreign Language Immercian Programs. ERIC Q

er A.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.

Spor & Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Oct 87

Contract—400-86-0019

Contract—400-86-0019
Note—6p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Elementary Secondary Education,
*Immersion Programs, Instructional Materials,
*Program Design, *Program Development, *Program Reflectiveness, Second Language Learning,
Staff Utilization, Stadent Educational Objectives,
Time Pactors (Learning)
A fact sheat on foreign language immersion programs, in which the regular school curriculum is taught partially or entirely in a foreign language, briefly discusses the following: (1) the structure and goals of immersion instruction; (3) the eventual effect of immersion instruction on verbal and mathematical skills in English; (4) key ingredients of a successful program; (5) the advantages and disadvantages of the total and partial immersion program designs; (6) optimens grade level for beginning and scaff utilization; (7) the necessary commitment on the part of parents and participants; (8) staffing and scaff utilization; (9) obtaining instructional maserials; (10) the effect of the immersion program on the district's existing foreign language program; and (11) enrollement projections. (MSE)

ED 295 460 Rolly, Torey

FL 017 376

Relly, Tavy
Apprenties to Fereign Language Syllabus Design.
BRIC Cleeringhouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—May 88
Contract—RI-88062010

Pub Dass—May 35
Contract—RI-89062010
Note—4p.
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Perings.
Descriptors—Communicative Competence (Languages), "Course Descriptions, Course Organization, Guidelines, "Notional Functional Syllabi, "Second Language Instruction, Second Language Instruction, Second Language Instruction, Second Language, Skill Development, Teaching Methods Identifiers—"BRIC Digests

The role of the syllabus in second language teaching is described, distinguishing six major types of syllabi and how they might be implemented in various teaching situations. The foreign language teaching syllabus involves both the integration of subject matter (what to talk about) and linguistic matter (how to talk about it). Choices of syllabi can range from the purely languistic (the teaching of grammar and vocabulary) to the sementic or information type (the teaching of a particular skill). To design a syllabus is to decide what gets taught and in what corder; therefore, the choice of a syllabus is a major decision and should be made with as muich information as possible. Although six distinct types of language teaching syllabis (teaching of grammar); (2) a notional/functional syllabus (teaching of functions that are performed when language is used or the notions that language is used to express); (3) a situational syllabus (teaching aspecific language skillb-lased syllabus (teaching aspecific language)

syllabus (teaching a variety of language forms, func-tions, and skills so students may complete a piece of work); and (6) a content-based syllabus (teaching course content, like science, using the language that the students are also learning). Ten steps in prepar-ing a practical learning. ing a practical language teaching syllabus are included. (TR)

ED 296 572

FL 017 377

Reilly, Tarey
ESL through Content Area Instruction.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,
Washington, D.C.

Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—May 88
Contract—RI-88062010

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pest

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Cognitive Development, Elementary
Secondary Educatios, English (Second Language Skills, Learning Strategies,

*Mathematics Instruction, *Science Instruction,

*Second Language Instruction, *Social Studies,
Teaching Methods
Identifiers—*Content Acc. **Science Instruction,

Identifiers -Content Area Teaching, *ERIC Di-

Teaching Methods
Identifiers—*Content Area Teaching, *ERIC Digests
Content-based ESL is a method that integrated English-as-a-accoad-language instruction with subject-matter instructions. The techniques not only focuses on learning a second language, but on using that language as a medium to learn mathematics, actimos, social studies, and other academic subjects. Although this approach has been used for many years in adult, professional, and university aducation programs for foreign students, content-based ESL programs at the elementary and secondary school levels are just emerging. One of the reasons for the increasing inservet among content-based ESL programs have been developing content-based language instruction is the theory that language acquisition is based on input that is manningful and understandable to the learner. Content-based ESL programs have been developed to provide students with an opportunity to develop their cognitive academic language proficiency, as well as to provide a less shrupt transition from the ESL clearemoun to an all-English-medium academic program. Content-based ESL courses provide instruction in the special language of the subject matter, while focusing attention as much or more on the subject matter itself. Examples of content-based instruction include: (1) mathematics, where communicating mathematical processes, concepts, and applications in English is emphasized; (2) science, where students learn to think, observe, classify, compare, communicate, measure, infer, predict, and identify space and time relationships in English; and (3) social studies, where students develop critical concepts in order to better understand the history and culture of the United States, as well as develop their cognitive skills. (TR)

ED 296 573

FL 017 378

ED 296 573

FL 017 378

Reilly, Terry

Metastation Ferriga Language Skills.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics,

Weshington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—May 88

Contract—R1-88062010

Note—4p.

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-

Costract—RI-\$8062010
Note—4p.
Note—4p.
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—Affective Behavior, Age Differences, "Cultural Influences, Curriculum Design, Educational Objectives, Instructional Design, "Language Maintenance, "Language Skill Attrition, Second Language Instruction, Second Language, Time Factors (Learning)
Identifiers—"ERIC Digests
Human beings have as great a capacity for losing or forgetting a language skills due to a lack of a linguistically appropriate environment in which to use a particular language. Millions of individuals who have studied a second language in high school or college for several years have lost the ability to hold the most basic conversation, while others who as children or young people were monolingual speakers of other languages are now monolingual

speakers of English, for they are no longer able to speak their mother tongue. Language acquisition and maintenance depend on a variety of factors inand maintenance depend on a variety of factors that cluding the following: (1) instructional factors that relate to the way in which the language is initially acquired, including instructional objectives, inten-sity of instruction, developmental considerations, and curriculum design; (2) cultural factors that re-late to how public attitudes toward bilingualism and the relative prestige of different languages influence the maintenance of a particular language; and (3) personal factors that have related and correlated personal factors that have related and correlated certain personality traits posturely with success un learning foreign languages. Language study that helps the student to use the personal and cognitive strategies used by "expert learners" will enhance the likelihood of language skill maintenance: courses of study in which positive cultural attitudes are fostered and in which maintenance techniques are incorporated will help to prevent attrition. (TR)

ED 296 612

Lowe, Pardee, Jr., Ed. Stansfield, Charles W., Ed.
Second Language Proficiency Assessment: Current
Issues, Language in Education: Theory and Practice, No. 78.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics.
Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-13-798398-0
Pub Date—88
Contract—400-86-0019
Note—207p.

Contract
Note—207p.
Available from—Prentice-Hall, Inc., Book Distribution Center, Route 59 at Brook Hill Dr., West Nyack, NY 10994.

Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

Pub Type — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses (070)

Analyses (070)

Analyses (070)

Analyses (070)

Analyses (070)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC09 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Educational History, Evaluation Criteria, "Language Proficiency, "Language Tests, "Reading Skills, Research Needs, "Second Languages, Test Theory, "Uncommonity Taught Languages, "Writing Skills
A collection of seasys on current issues in the field

A collection of essays on current issues in the field of second language proficiency assessment includes: "The Unsesimilated History" (Pardee Lowe, Jr.), which chronicles the development of proficiency testing; "A Research Agenda" (John L. D. Clark and John Lett), a discussion of research considerations and needs in proficiency testing; "Issues Concraing the Less Commonly Taught Languages" (Irems Thompson, Richard T. Thompson, and David Hippe), which examines the relevance and apmopriateness of proficiency testing theory and vid Hiple), which examines the relevance and appropriateness of proficiency testing theory and practice for less commonly taught languages; "Issues in Reading Proficiency Assessment". including "A Framswork for Discussion" (Jim Child) and "Interpretations and Misinterpretations" (June K. Phillips), discussions of proficiency testing in the government and academic contexts; and "Issues in Writing Proficiency Assessment," including "The Government Scale" (Martha Herzog) and "The Academic Context" (Anne Katz), which look at an unexplored area in proficiency testing. (MSE)

HE

ED 286 437 HE 020 749

RD 286 437

Mash. Nancy S. Hawthorne, Elizabeth M.
Fermal Recognition of Employer-Sponsored Instruction: Conflict and Collegishity in Post-secondary Education. ASHE-ERIC Higher Education For the Study of Higher Education., BRIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Washinston. J. C.

ington, D.C.

Ingon, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-37-3
Pub Data—87
Contract—400-86-0017

-128p.

Note—128p.

Available from—ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Reports, George Washington University, One Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Washington, DC 20036-1183 (\$10.00, nonmembers; \$7.50, mem-

bers). Pub Type ub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - De-scriptive (141)



EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Academic Standards, *Accreditation (Institutions), Business, *Corporate Education, Credit Courses, Degrees (Academic), Higher Education, *Industrial Training, *Labor Force Development, Professional Recognition, Program Effectiveness, Specialization, Technological Advancement

Effectiveness, Specialization, Technological Advancement. The extensive education and training programs established and run by business and industry for their own employees are discussed. The extent of corporate education is assessed with attention to cost, participation, providers, curricule, methods of instruction, organization, evaluation, and corporate colleges. Historical developments concerning employer-sponsored instruction are traced, and it is suggested that there is no longer a sharp distinction between corporate training and collegists education. Some corporate colleges were begun by compenies to educate specialists for their industrial needs. For traditional education, a degree-granting institution must receive recognition from the state, and there is also program and course recognition and licensing of individuals from accredited programs. Ways that corporation are identified, along with reasons that corporations seek recognition and insus involving accreditation. It is noted that a significant factor affecting the growth of corporate education are addressed, along with opportunities for research about corporate education. SW)

HE 021 434

ED 293 478

Claxies, Cheries S. Murrell, Patricis H.

Learning Stylest Implications for Improving Educational Practices. ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report No. 4, 1987.

Association for the Study of Higher Education, BRIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Washington, D.C.

Spoos Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-39-X

Pub Dase.—87

86--87 1--400-86-0017

Contract—401-38-0017
Note—116p.
Available from—Association for the Study of Higher Education, 1 Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Washington, DC 20036 (\$7.50 members; \$10.00 nonmembers).

Washington, DC 20036 (\$7.50 members; \$10.00 nonmembers).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides Non-Claseroom (055)

EDRE Price - MP01/PC06 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Change Strategies, "Cognitive Style, College Instruction, College Students, "Educational Practices, Higher Education, "Instructional Improvement, "Learning Theories, Minority Orouge, Models, Research Needs, Research Utilization, "Teacher Student Relationship, Teaching Methods

Four approaches to general land.

axition, "Teacher Student Relationship, Teaching Methods

Four approaches to examining learning styles of college students are reviewed, and the use of information about learning style in the classroom, student affairs, and in the overall college work setting is addressed. Areas where additional research is needed are identified, along with steps that colleges can take to enheace the learning process. Approaches to learning style found in the literature are examined at the following four levels: (1) personality, (2) information processing, (3) social interaction, and (4) instructional methods. It is noted that the research on instructional-preference models supports the idea that matching instructional methods to students' learning style can lead to improved learning. Additional research needs include: determining more about the learning styles of minority students; clarifying the effects of teaching methods that are incongruent with a student's style; and identifying the connections and interaction between style, developmental stage, disciplinary perspectives, and enjectemology. Stear thes colleges can take and searches. tifying the connections and memoritom outween style, developmental stage, disciplinary perspec-tives, and epistemology. Steps that colleges can take to enhance the learning process include publicizing classroom research findings, offering workshops, and sharing information about learning styles with

ED 293 479 HE 021 435

McDade, Sharon A.

Higher Education Londership: Enhancing Skills
through Professional Development Programs.
ASHE/ERIC Higher Education Report No. 5,

Association for the Study of Higher Education.; ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-40-3

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0017

Contract—40.0-80-001/
Note—138p.
Available from—ASHE-ERIC Higher Education
Reports, The George Washington University,
One Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Dept. G4, Washington, DC 20036-1183 (\$10.00, nonmembers;

ington, DC 20036-1183 (\$10.00, nonmembers; \$7.50, members).

Pub Type—Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports · Descriptive (141)

EDRS Price · MP01/PC66 Plus Pustage.

Descriptors—"Administrator Responsibility, Administrators, Career Ladders, "College Administrators, "Career Ladders, "Professional Continuing Education, "Professional Development, Seminars, Skill Development, Staff Development, Vorkshops

*Management Development, Meetings, Professional Continuing Education, *Professional Development, Seminars, Skill Development, Staff Development, Workshops

The responsibilities and skills of college administrators and training seeds and programs are discussed. After tracing typical career paths of administrators, skills and knowledge that they need are identified, based in part on similar positions from government, service organizations, and the military. The list of administrators' responsibilities also serves as a checklist for analyzing professional development needs. Specific responsibilities are indicated under the heading of visions, goals, and action; responsibility for people. The different programs evallable nationwide are identified and organized into four types of models beard on educational mission and goals and length: national ir: littetes and internahips; administrative conferences; conventions; and workshops, meetings, and seminars. Other ways to categorize programs include perticipant's job level, functional area, and content. Uses, beaefits, and problems of professional development programs are also considered. Recommendations are offered for implementing a cohesive on-campus program to coordinate overall staff development, from middle managers to institutional leaders. 112 references. (SW)

ED 296 692

Alfred, Richard L. Weissman, Julie
Higher Education and the Public Trust: Improving
Stature in Colleges and Universities.
ASEIE-ERIC Higher Education: Report No. 6.
Association for the Study of Higher Education.;
BRIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Washington, D.C.

Skite Charmagnoses on righer Education, washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-41-1

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0017

Contract—400-86-0017
Nots—16(p.
Available from—Association for the Study of Higher Education, One Dupont Circle, Suite 630, Washington, DC 20036 (\$10,00).
Pub Type—Reports - Research (143) — Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC97 Pres Pestage.
Descriptors—°Cheage Strategies, College Administration, College Faculty, °College Planning, Higher Education, °Institutional Characteristics, °Marketing, Public Opission, °Public Relations, °Reputation

"Reputation public Opinion, "Public Relations, "Reputation Institutional stature, its development and determination, and strategies for its enhancement in colleges and universities are discussed. Focus is on the fundamental dimensions of stature, how it is affected by the external environment, and what colleges can do to improve it Changes are deficient. leges can do to improve it. Chapters are as follow:
"Definition and Dimensions of Stature" (higher ed-"Deminion and Dimensions of Stature" (nigner education and public perception, what stature is, and what its dimensions are); "Changing Public Attitudes toward Higher Education" (societal conditions and public opinion, changing public attitudes and perceptions, psychological well-being and

ill-being, and postulates derived from research):
"Attributes of Academic Organization and Performance" (distinguishing characteristics of the academic organization and performance attributes). Practices to Enhance Stature in Complex Organizations" (for-profit and not-for-profit organizations and principles for application to colleges and universities); "Organizing Colleges and Universities to Enhance Stature" (atrategic assessment, allocation of resources, outcomes assessment and image management as leveraging strategies); and "Summary and Conclusions." An index is provided. 211 references. (KM)

ED 296 693 HE 021 900

Jacobi, Maryann And Others
College Student Outcomes Assess Callege Student Outcomes Assessment: A Talent Development Perspective. ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report No. 7, 1987. Association for the Study of Higher Education. ERIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education. Washington. D.C.

ington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-42-X

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0017

Contract—400-80-0017
Note—141p.
Available from—Association for the Study of Higher Education, Dept. E, One Dupont Circle. Suits 630, Washington, DC (\$10.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Re-

EDRS Price - MF91/PC06 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Classification, *College Students, *Educational Assessment, Education Philosophy, Higher Education, *Outcomes of Education, *Student Development.** **Student Development.** nt Development, Student Evaluation, *Student Development, "Student Evaluation of Talent Development Identifiers—*College Outcomes Assessment

Pactors that contribute to useful measurement of the impact of educational programs on college stu-dents are reviewed. Chapters cover the following: goals of student outcomes assessment; philosophy of assessment; outcome taxonomies; issues of measurement in talent development assessment; cogni ement; cognitive outcome instruments; increasing the usefulness of outcomes assessments; and practical suggestions for conducting assessments. It is suggested that an for conducting assessments. It is suggested that an institutional program of assessing student outcomes should be based on a coherent philosophy of institutional mission and should reflect a conception of what constitutes effective performance of that mission. Two commonly used approaches to defining excellence are discussed, reputational and resource approaches, but a "talent development" approach is in thick between the course many contracts. proposed in which assessment focuses more on changes or improvements in students' performance from entry to exit. Talent development assessments may be conducted with either standard, commer-cially available assessment instruments or with locally designed instruments developed on campus. ons why assessments may not live up to their ntial as management tools are addressed, inpoursials in management tools are sourcessed, in-cluding inadequate conceptualization or political barriers. Appended is a summary of the more than 25 cognitive assessment instruments discussed (general education tests, specific skills tests, and subject matter competency). This document contains approximately 120 references. (LB)

ED 296 694 HE 021 901

Cope. Robert G.
Opportunity from Strength: Strategic Planning
Clarified with Case Examples. ASHE-ERIC
Higher Education Report No. 8, 1987.
Association for the Study of Higher Education.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Higher Education, Washington D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ISBN-0-913317-43-8

Pub Date---87 Contract---400-86-0017

-149p.

Available from—Association for the Study of Higher Education, Dept. E, One Dupont Circle. Suite 630, Washington, DC (\$10.00).

Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides · Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses



EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Flus Pestage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, "Case Studies, Change Strategies, "College Administration, "College Planning, Community Colleges, Community Influence, Decision Mcking, Economic Pactors, Higher Education, Influences, Lendership, Models, Political Influences, Private Colleges, State Universities

Identifiers—Environmental Scanning, "Strategic Meaning,"

Identifiers—Environmental Scanning, "Strategic Planning
Appropriate and inappropriate uses of the strategic planning concept are identified, and significant iterature on the subject is reviewed that gives both conceptual and practical guidelines. Included is a series of very simple to more complex planning models that colleges and universities can adopt or modify, depending on their circumstances, to plan strategically. The use of various strategic planning models is illustrated with case examples from 11 institutious, including Iowa State University, Millikin University, the University of Minascota, Bradley University, San Diego State University, and Edmonds Community College. External environment and leadership issues are addressed, including the concepts of positioning and "satisficing." Devices for environmental scanning are reviewed, followed by discussions of information in context and the historical-intellectual origins of the strategic concept. The first helf of this report is written largely for the administrator, using the case examples, and the second half is written for the serious student of the strategic concept. This document contains approximately 170 references, most of which are annotated. (LB)

TR

A. Roview of Reviews of Research on Computer Assisted Instruction. ERIC Digest. BRIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Syracuse, N.Y.

Syracus, N.T.
Spons Agency...National Ins.
Washington, DC.
Pub Date...Apr 84
Contract...NIE-400-77-0015 -National last. of Education (ED),

Pub Date—Apr 84
Contract—NIB-400-77-0015
Noto—3p.
Available from—ERIC/IR, 030 Huntington Hall,
Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244 (free while the supply lests).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Comparative Analysis, "Computer Assisted Instruction, Conventional Instruction, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, "Instructional Effectiveness, "Intermeded Differences, Literature Reviews, "Madia Research, "Student Motivation Identifiers—ERIC Digests
With secunting inservet in what research has shown about learning through computer assisted instruction (CAI), several research for the pest 20 years. Erch review comes up with a set of conclusions that are thirty consistent with other reviews, and the conclusions from six of these studies are summarized in this digest as a guide for educators who wast the sessue of the research rather than comprehensive reports. These conclusions indicate that there is sufficient evidence to suggest a strong motivational element in computer use by students; continued use of computers lessens the initial motivation and tends to reduce restation; and the heightened effectiveness of CAI with elementary continued the of computer retention; and the heightened effectiveness of CAI with elementary and secondary students is substantially reduced at the higher education level. (RP)

ED 288 562

Brandhorst, Ted. Ed. ERIC Administrativ ERIC Administrative Bulletin (EAB), 1976-1987. BRIC Processing and Reference Facility, Bothesda,

Spons Agency—Educational Resources Information Center (ED). Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87 Contract—300-87-0004

Contract—300-87-0004 Mote—4.212p; Succeeds "ERIC Management Notes." The EAB is issued monthly or bimonthly, depending on available material. This complication includes issues published during the 12-year period 1975-1987.

Journal Cit—ERIC Administrative Bulletin; v1-11 1976-1987

Pub Type- Collected Works - Sensis (022) - In-

1976-1987
Pub Type— Collected Works - Serials (022) — Information Analysis - ER'C Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials (130) EDRS Price - MF40/FC169 Pins Postage.
Descriptor— Clearinghouses, Databases, Information Dissemination, Information Services, °Information Systems, Newsletters Identifiers— °ERIC
The ERIC Administrative Bulletin (EAB) is the internal "house organ" of the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), the nationwide bibliographic information system covering the educational literature. ERIC is sponsored by the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) within the U.S. Department of Education. The EAB is prepared by the ERIC Processing and Reference Facility on the basis of material submitted by the ERIC system. The EAB is issued every month or two, depending on the volume of material available. All EAB articles are reviewed and approved by Central ERIC before publication. The EAB is distributed solely within the ERIC system (approximately 20 contractors) and is intended as an internal newsletter or journal of the ERIC system and a major means for the decentralized components of ERIC to communicate and interact with one another. The EAB is also a permanent record reflectine most of the major events in the life of the nests of ERIC to communicate and interact with
one another. The EAB is also a permanent record
reflecting most of the major events in the life of the
ERIC system (such as personnel changes, Standing
Order Customer changes, etc.) and providing in
printed form essential documents (such as ERIC
policy and priority statements, Clearinghouse scope
statement modifications, "ERIC Proceeing Manunal" revisions, etc.). Current major categories for
announcements are: Action Items; Network News;
Personnel; Clearinghouse Publications; Meetings
Participated In. All new forms and all major reports
commonly are included as Attachments to EAB issues. This compilation consists of 116 issues of the
EAB, extending from July 1976 through December
1987, a period of 12 years. (WTB) 1987, a period of 12 years. (WTB)

IR 013 119 ED 290 463

ELU 259 463 IR 013 119

McLaughlie, Pameis W.

CD-ROM for Educators. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources,
Syracuse, N.Y.

Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Sep 87

Contract—400-85-0001

Notes—28.

Note—3p.
Note—3p.
Note—3p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (free, while

University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (free, while supply leats).

Pub Type--- information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS Price - MF01/FC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Bibliographic Databases, Computer Software, "information Systems, Librarians, Microcomputers, "Optior' Data Disks, "Reference Materials, Teachers Identifier—ERIC Disease.

Materials, Teachers
Identifiers—RRIC Digests
This overview of CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read
Only Memory) technology covers technical specifications as well as applications of special interest to
teachers, school administrators, and librarisms. Materials available on CD-ROM disks are described,
including a variety of reference works, and a directory of publishers/producers is provided. Issues of
concern and tronds are also briefly discussed, including new technologies that will permit the local
addition of data and networking. A nine-item bibliography is provided. (EW)

ED 292 466 IR 013 219 Communick, George Paik, Hee-Jung Television and Culldren: A Review of Recent

Research.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Syracuse, N.Y.

Systems, N. I.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-937597-12-0

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-85-0001

Note-71p. Available fromveilable from—Information Resources Publica-tions, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (1R-71: \$6.50 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling). Pub Type— Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses • ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.

escriptors—Academic Achievement. Adoles-cents, *Behavior Patterns, *Children. Elementary Secondary Education, Opinions, Television Commercials, Television Research. Television Viewing, Time Management, Violence

This review of recent empirical research on the effects of television on children and teenagers begins by examining the results of two surveys which were conducted to determine the opinions of exwere conducted to determine the opinions of ex-perts in the field. A brief statement of the findings indicates that experts generally agree that television harms formal scholastic achievement while provid-ing general knowledge; that it has contributed to misperceptions about sex roles, ethnic groups, and politics; that it has increased aggressive behavior; and that it has increased the degree to which chil-dren behave as consumers. Empirical evidence is then examined to determine whether or not this evidence supports what the experts say. Seven areas then examined to determine whether or not this evidence supports what the experts say. Seven areas are considered: (1) time use (the time children spend watching television); (2) the viewing experience; (3) knowledge, beliefs, and perceptions (defined as a wide range of cognitions that television may influence among children and teenagers); (4) viewing's impact on violence and sex roles: (5) scholastic achievement; (6) advertising; and (7) behavior (the physical actions and sequences of physical action that arguebly could be said to be influenced by television). It is noted that there is a large, if varied, hody of empirical evidence now available on this tenevation). It is noted that there is a large, it varied, body of empirical evidence now available on this topic which variously supports, qualifies, calls into question, or has little to say about the opinions of the experts. On the whole, it is concluded that, although the research to date is highly informative in many respects, it is only moderately informative about the accuracy of the experts. (There are 249 references.) (EW)

ED 294 569 IR 013 236 Cambre, Marjorie A. Zugner, Lisa Crooks A Reappraisal of Instructional Television. ERIC

Diguet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources.

Syracuse, N.Y.

Syracuse, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-85-0001

Note—3p.; This digest is based on "A Reappraisal
of Instructional Television" by Marjorie A. Cambre (Syracuse, NY: ERIC Clearinghouse on Information. Research 1987)

mation Resources, 1987).

Available from—ERIC/IR, 030 Huntington Hall,
Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (free while supply

- Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—*Educational Television, Elementary Secondary Education, Evaluation Methods, Fu-tures (of Society), *Television Research Identifiers—ERIC Digests, ITV Futures Planning

Group
The role of instructional television (ITV) in elementary and secondary education is assessed, be-ginning with an overview of the history of the medium from the first experimental educational broadcasts in 1933 to the present. Research in the area is reviewed, and three primary methods of eval-uation are identified: (1) basic research, which measures the effects of a medium or its varied aspects on an intended audience; (2) formative evaluation, which is intended specifically to assist those responsible for the creation of new program material; and (3) impact studies, which analyze the effectiveness of programs or series after a period of actual use. ITV issues for the future and the activities of the ITV Futures Planning Group are also discussed. (12 references) (MES)

ED 295 675 IR 013 387 McLaughlin, Pamela Computer-Based Education. The Best of FRIC.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Syracuse, N.Y.

Syracuse, N.Y.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-937597-13-9
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-85-0001

Note-94p.; For the 1983-1985 edition, see ED 284

Available from—Information Resources Publications, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (IR-72, \$10.00 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analyses—Computer Materials—Bibliographies (131)
EDES Prise—Adult Basic Education, Annotated Bibliographies, "Computer Assisted Instruction, Computer Assisted Testing, "Computer Literacy," "Computer Managed Instruction, Computer Samulation, "Computer Software, Correctional Education, Disabilities, Distance Education, Interactive Video, Media Research, "Microcomputers, Technological Advancement Identifiers—Coursewere Evaluation
The sixth report and first assumal update in a series of selected ERIC bibliographies on computer-based education began in 1973, this report provides 213 citations and abstracts from the 346 relevant documents entered in the ERIC system in 1986. The emphasis in selection was on documents that focus broadly on the topic of computer-based education (CBI) and provide information to sid in the decision-making process. Eccuse of the size of the destrone, documents partialing specifically to CBI in universities and colleges have not been included. Materials appearing in this bibliography are presented under four broad headings: (I) Computer-Assisted. Instruction, which includes overview documents, conference proceedings, and papers on developing computer would headings: (I) Computer-Assisted. Instruction, which includes overview documents, conference proceedings, and papers on developing computer would headings: (I) Computer-Assisted. Instruction, which includes overview documents, conference proceedings, and papers on developing computer used instruction, including videodic interactive; as a second language and forvign languages, language arts, L'OGO, mathematics, realing, science, social studies, and vocational education for ordering ERIC documeze. (EW)

ED 295 676

IR 013 427

Consekt, P. Konesth Lineatismal Technology; The Closing-In or the Opening-Out of Carriesium and Instruction. An ERIC Information Analysis Product 1987,

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Syracuse, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, D.C. Report No.—ISBN-0-937597-18-X Pub Date—87 Contract—407-85-0001

Costract—407-83-0001
Note—44p.
Available from—Information Resources Publications, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (\$6.00 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PCR2 Plus Pessage.
Passesianon.—Committer Assisted Instruction, *Cur-

Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Prise - MP91/PCR2 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Commuter Assested Instruction, "Curriculum Development, Desabases, "Educational
Change, "Educational Technology, Elementary
Secondary Educational Technology, Elementary
Secondary Educational Insovation, Productivity,
Student Motivation
Identifiers—"Educational Insovation, Productivity,
Student Motivation
Exchange, "Integrated Learning Systems
Faced with the growing concern over educational
effectiveness, efficiency, and productivity, many
schools are turning to educational bechnology, sepcially the computer-based curriculum products
known as integrated instructional systems. However, it is vitally important for educators to examine
and gain a clearer understanding of technology's
relationship to the learner over the longer term if
they are to avoid moving towards a solution to the
educational productivity problem that is socially undesirable. Educators must not only concern themselves with the systematic integration of materials
and technologies into the curriculum, but they must
also consider the systemic integration of materials
and technologies into a balenced curriculum that also consider the systemic integration of materials and technologies into a balanced curriculum that

will enable teachers to design, select, and arrange for both formal and informal learning experiences adapted to the needs of individual learners. This t" approach is of utmost imports a means of engaging the learner's interest, effort, and day-to-day involvement in the curriculum, and educational practitioners need access to informa-tion that will help them become less dependent on the "closed-in," prepackaged, computer-based sys-tems now available. The EPIE (Educational Prodtems now remande. The PPIE (government Products Information Exchange) Institute is currently engaged in the development of a series of interrelatable databases—the Integrated Instructional Information Resource (IIIR)—which is designed to provide such information to both educators and parents. (28 references) (EW)

ED 295 682

IR 052 390

AVERA Elizabeth Smith And Others
Online Information Services for Secondary School
Students: A Current Assessment. An ERIC Information Analysis Product 1967, IR-75.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources,
Syracuse, N.Y.

Research of Educational Research d Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. opt No.—ISBN-0-937597-15-5 and la

-37 Pub Date---87 Contract---400-85-0001

Note—57p. Available fro

Note—57p.

Available from—Information Resources Publications, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University,
Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (IR-75, \$6.50 plus
\$1.50 shipping and handling).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Tests/Questionnaires (160)

EDRS Fries - MF01/FC03 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—*Detabases. Literature Reviews,
*Media Specialies, *Online Searching, Questionnaires, School Libraries, School Surveys, Search
Strategies, Secondary Education, *Secondary
School Students, *Teaching Methods, *Use Studies.

This study assesses the role of oaline searching in achool ilbrary media ceasers as it has been reported in the literature and also as seen in the results of a 1986 servey of school-based oaline providers and vendors. Although online searching in the school environment was not found to be broadly reported in the literature, the survey showed the topic was one of growing interest in achools across the country. Literature and survey findings are reported and compared in three major areas: (1) people: both students and library media specialists are doing online searching, media specialists are doing online searching, media specialists are using oaline searching for class related topics and papers; (2) policies: there is little evidence in the literature on the establishment of policies for oaline access, while the survey showed current school policies to vary widely; and (3) practice: the results of the survey confirm the findings of the literature regarding widespread use of microcomputers (especially Apple), and use of specific actworks and detabases. An annotated 21-item bibliography of recently published meterials which describe programs and provide guidelines for implementing online searching in the schools is provided as a locator for educators, administrators, and school library media specialists. Copies of the survey instruments for media specialists and for vendors are appended, as well as a list of the natures, addresses, and telephone numbers of control persons for the major vendors who work with school media specialists. (EW) dy assesses the role of online search

ED 295 685

MU 275 683

Weller, Carolyn R., Ed. Brandhorst, Ted. Ed.

ERIC Clearinghouse Publications, 1967. An Annotated Bhillography of Information Analysis

Products and Other Major Publications of the

ERIC Clearinghouses, January-December 1967.

ERIC Processing and Reference Facility, Bethesda,

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Apr 58 Contract—300-87-0004

-95p.; For 1986 publications, see ED 283 535.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reference Mate-rials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postege.

Descriptors—Abstracts, Annotated Bibliographies.

*Clearinghouses, *Education, Educational Research, Federal Programs, Literature Reviews. Publications, *Resource Materials, *State of the Art Reviews

-Educational Information, *ERIC

A broad range of education-related topics are ad-dressed in this annotated bibliography, which pres-ents citations and abstracts for 239 publications produced by the 16 Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouses in 1987 An introduction describes the ERIC system, clearingintroduction describes the EKIL system, crearing-house publications, the organization of this bibliog-raphy, and the availability of clearinghouse publications. A statistical summary by year (1968-1987) shows the number of publications included for each clearinghouse in the series of which this bibliography is the most recent. Document resumes are provided from the following clearing-houses: (1) Adult, Career, and Vocational Education; (2) Counseling and Personnel Services. Education; (2) Counseling and Personnel Services. (3) Reading and Communication Skills; (4) Educational Management; (5) Handicapped and C.fted Children; (6) Languages and Linguistics; (7) Higher Education; (8) Information Resources; (9) Junior Colleges; (10) Elementary and Early Childhood Education; (11) Rural Education and Small Schools; (12) Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education; (13) Social Studies/Social Science Education; (14) Teacher Education; (15) Tests, Messurement, and Evaluation; and (16) Urban Education. Indexes by subject, author, and institution are provided. The 533 ERIC Digests produced by the clearinghouses through 1987 are also listed. For the clearinghouses through 1987 are also listed. For-merly called Fact Sheets or Short Reports, these metry called Fact Sheets or Short Reports, these short user-oriented reference sheets are arranged by clearinghouse. A directory of ERIC system components with addresses, telephone numbers, and brief descriptions of the clearinghouse scope areas is also provided, as well as a form for ordering microfiche or paper copy of ERIC Clearinghouse publications from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. (CGD)

IR 013 404

Cambre, Marjorie A.

A Reappraisal of Instructional Television. An
Information Analysis Product.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources, Syracuse, N.Y.

Syracum, N.1.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, "C.
Report No.—ISBN-0-937597-14-7

Pub Date—Dec 87 Contract—400-85-0001

Contract—400-85-0001
Note—60p.; For the ERIC Digest based on this document, see ED 294 569.
Available from—Information Resources Publications, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (IR-73, \$6.50 plus \$1.50 shipping and handling).
Pub Type—Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Evaluative (142)
EDRS Price - MP81/FCh3 Plus Pastana.

mation Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Evaluative (142) EDES Price - MP91/PC03 Plus Festage.

Descriptors—"Educational Television, Educational Treada, Elementary Secondary Education, Formative Evaluation, Futures (of Society), Material Development, "National Surveys, "Programing (Broadcast), Statistical Data, Tables (Data), "Television Research, "Use Studies

This reappraisal of the situation of instructional television (ITV) in education begins by defining the field, growlding background information, describing

field, providing background information, describing the various roles that ITV can fill, and discussing the structure of ITV as a profession. Various aspects of ITV use we then discussed in the context of: (1) tional use statistics on ITV accessibility, ITV barriers to use, and training teachers in its use; (2) data on budget support, personnel, administrative encouragement of ITV use, and changes in ITV accessibility; and (3) qualitative data on equipment, programming, and support systems for ITV. An examination of research and evaluation which conarmination of research and evaluation which considers three types of inquiry-basic research, formative evaluation, and impact studies—is followed by a discussion of ITV issues and futures in the areas of research and development, design, productional discussions are according to the control of the control duction, distribution, promotion, use, and measure-ment and evaluation. The report concludes with a discussion of factors critical to the present and future of ITV. Eight figures and three tables are included. (54 references) (MES)



ED 296 734 IR 05_ 398

ED 296 734 IR 05. 398
Knirk, Fraderick G.
Instructional Pacifities for the Information Age.
An ERIC Information Analysis Fradect.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources,
Syracuse, N.Y.
Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-937597-16-3
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-85-0001
Note—37p.

Report No.—ISBN-0-937397-10-3
Pub Date—\$7
Contract—400-85-0001
Note—\$79.
Available from—Information Resources Publications, 030 Huntington Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13244-2340 (IR-76; \$6.50 plus \$1.50 shipping and hendling).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PCB3 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Acoustical Environment, "Audiovisual Aids, Cheeroom Design, Claseroom Furniture, "Claseroom Research, "Design Requirements, Elementary Secondary Education, "Environmental Influences, "Human Pactors Engineering, Lighting, "Thermal Environment intended to assist educators and trainers who must make recommendations shout facilities to architects and school authorities, this ERIC information analysis project summeriaes research on the design of both claserooms and individualized lucrating spaces topics are considered: (1) light and color; (2) heating, ventilation, and air conditioning; (3) accorated and background noise; (4) furniture and ergonomics; (5) electrical wiring and conduit requirements; and (6) consputer requirements. The relationship of physical properties of learning facilities and bahavioral science data is considered, and the specific environmental variables that influence the student-temperature and humidity, noise, light and color, sesting position, claseroom design or openmens, density and privacy, and the presence of windows—are discussed. Research findings on requirements for materials storage, minimum light for learning spaces, colors and learner activity, and ideal temperatures for student activities are summerized in four tables, and diagrams of claseroom space configurations for various audiovisual media are provided. (116 references) (EW)

JC

ED 285 609 JC 870 373 ED 285 667

A Descriptive Analysis of the Community College
Liberal Arts Curriculum. ERIC Dispet.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calf.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Data—Jan 87

Contract—400-86-0051

Note—Gp.

Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—°College Curriculum, Community Colleges, *Courses, Curriculum Research, Educational Treads, Humanities, *Liberal Arts, National Surveys, Sciences, Social Sciences, Two Year Colleges

Identifiers—RBIC Disease.

tional Surveys, Sciences, Social Sciences, Two Year Collegas
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
In spring 1984, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges analyzed the class schedules of 95 randomly selected two-year colleges to determine the types of liberal arts courses offered by the colleges and to spot changes in the curriculum over the past 11 years. Study findings included the following:

(1) the humanides made up 48% of the total liberal arts curriculum, with English composition representing the greatest number of class sections; (2) the sciences made up 43% of all liberal arts class sections, while the social sciences made up only 8%; (3) English, mathemetics, history, biology, chemistry, psychology, economics, and sociology were offered at 90% or more of the collegas; (4) over the past 11 years, the liberal arts curriculum has remained fairly stable, though in mathematics the number of courses for specific majors (e.g., "Mathematics for Business") decreased while the number of computer science courses increased; (5) English as a Second Language courses accounted for 30% of all foreign language classes in 1978 and 43% in 1986; and (6)

abundance of introductory survey courses and a rel-atively small number of more advanced courses. (AYC) the liberal arts curriculum was characterized by an

ED 286 547 JC 870 416 Bray, Dorothy, Ed. Belcher, Marcia J., Ed. Issues in Student Assessment. New Directions for Community Colleges, Number 59. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

geles, Calif.

gene, Carr.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—13BN-1-55542-953-X
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-83-0030

Report No.—ISBN-1-55542-953-X
Pub Data—87
Contract—400-83-0030
Note—122p.
Available from—Jossey-Base Inc., Publishers, 433
California St., San Francisco, CA 94104 (\$12.95).
Journal Cit—New Directions for Community Collega; v15 n3 Fall 1987
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Collected Works - Serials (022)
EDRS Price - MP91/PCBS Pins Pestage.
Descriptors—Access to Education, Community Collegas, "Computer Assisted Testing, Educational Technology, "Educational Testing, Essey Testa, Minority Groups, Physical Disabilities, "Student Piscement, Teacher Developed Materials, "Testing Programs, Two Year Colleges Identifiers—Writing Tests
Three aspects of student assessment are addressed in this collection of essay: accountability issues and the political tensions that they reflect; assessment practices, the use and misuse of testing, and emerging directions; and the impact of assessment," by Peter M. Hirsh; (3) "Assessment and Improvement in Education," by John Losek; (4) "Value-Added Assessment," by John Losek; (4) "Value-Added Assessment College Education and Student Growth," by Marcia J. Belcher; (5) ""he Role of the Teacher-Made Test in Higher Inducation," by Scarvia B. Anderson; (6) "Assessment of Writing Skille through Essey Testa," by Linda Crocker; (7) "A Primer on Piscoment Testing," by Edward A. Mornant; (6) "Assessment of Writing Skille through Essey Testa," by Linda Crocker; (7) "A Primer on Piscoment Testing," by Bensine C. Rounds, Martha J. Kaster, and Marlene Blumin; (11) "Is There Life after College? A Customized Assessment and Pisnasing Model," by Susses S. Obler and Maureen H. Ramer; and (12) "Sources and Information: Student Assessment at Community College," by Jim Palmer. (EJV) Jim Palmer. (EJV)

ED 286 550 JC 870 419 The Status of the Transfer Function. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Anles. Calif.

Spons Agency—Nations Washington, DC. Pub Date—Apr 84 Crutract—400-83-0030 -National Inst. of Education (ED),

Cratract—400-83-0030

Note—3p.

Pub Type— Information Anelyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pectage.

Descriptors—Academic Standards. *Articulation (Education), *College Transfer Students, *Community Colleges, Educational Assessment, Educational Counseling, Higher Education, *Program Effectiveness, *Transfer Programs, Two Year Colleges

Effectiveness, "Transfer Programs, Two Year Colleges Identifiers—ERIC Digests Increased national attention to the quality of education has resulted in a more critical examination of the community college transfer function. This concern for transfer has been precipitated by several factors: (1) the declining percentage of community college students who transfer; (2) the growth of the community services, vocational, and remedial curricula; (3) a perceived decline in the academic performance of community college transfer students at four-year institutions; and (4) research indicating that students starting their collegiate careers at two-year colleges have a smaller chance of attaining a beccalaureate than do freshmen at residential, four-year institutions. There are, however, several barriers to an accurate assessment of the transfer function, including the lack of norms relating to the

transfer function, flawed counting procedures, lack of accurate data on the number of students transferring, and difficulty in interpreting data on the upper-division performance of community college students who do transfer. Community colleges are responding to these growing concerns with a re-newed emphasis on mandatory basic skills assessment and counseling. In a recent study, over 60% of the colleges surveyed required academic advising for all students, for students taking more than a certain number of units, or for all new students. In certain number of times, or for an new students. In addition, most of the colleges utilized placement or assessment testing as a means of directing students into classes for which they were academically prepared. The current reexamination of transfer education has resulted in the increased acceptance of an enhanced community college role in serving academically talented students and in greater recognidemically talentee success and tracking programs that identify transfer students and assist them toward their degree goals. (EJV)

JC 870 420 Educational Accountability. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

seles, Caif.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED).

Washington, DC.

Pub Date—May 84

Contract—400-83-0030

Pub Date—May 34
Contract—400-83-0030
Note—3p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Postage.
Descriptore—"Accountability, "College Curriculum, Community Colleges, "Competency Based Education, "Curriculum Design, "Mastery Learning, "Minimum Competency Testing, Sequential Approach, Two Year Colleges
Identifiers—ERIC Diguets
Educational accountability is central to the reputation of the nation's community colleges. Some community colleges are adopting mastery learning, and/or minimum competency-testing as a means of remaining educationally accountable. Mastery learning programs, under which students are required to demonstrate competency in specified, cognitive, affactive, and/or motor skills, can be used to document learning. Rather than basing grades on how well a student performs in relation to his/her-classassian instructors requires students to demonhow well a student performs in relation to his/her classmates, instructors require students to demon-strate mastery of course subject matter on criter-ion-referenced tests. Competency-based education ton-referenced tests. Compressory-based education (CBE) programs have been drawn from the mastery learning philosophy. Besides requiring students to achieve a mastery of sequentially ordered course materials. CBE requires students to demonstrate compressor in performing skills or behaviors that are central to specific tasks, activities, or careers. The structure of the curriculum and the flow of students themsely it as incomment, indicating of the The structure of the curriculum and the flow of students through it are important indications of the learning that accompanies degree or course completion. Several educators have called for degree programs that provide an ordered sequence of courses, rather than a smorgasbord of unrelated electives. A final area in which community colleges are working in order to improva educational accountability involves the identification and testing of minimum competencies, covering the areas of reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, analytic geometry, and mathematical analysis. (EJV)

Methods of Securing Alternative Funding for Community Colleges. ERIC Digest.

ERIC Claration business of the Control of the Co

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Data—Jun 84

Contract—400-83-0030

Contract—400-83-0030
Nota—6p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptiva (141)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Alumni Associations, Community Colleges, Corporate Support, "Educational Finance, "Fund Raising, Grantsmanship, Income. "Philanthropic Foundations, "Private Financial Support, Two Year Colleges
Identifier—ERIC Digests
Now that the growth period for community col-



leges is over, and public funding has stabilized or decreased, many colleges are turning to alternative funding sources as a means of financing new decreased, many colleges are turning to alternative funding sources as a means of financing new projects and maintaining services. Among the funding approaches are the following: (1) grants development, which requires a library of matr. ial on hadding agencies, a campus "fundability profile," faculty involvement, and a grants office; (2) revenue diversification, which involves the college in commercial activities that are undertaken specifically to support educational programs and services, including coetract education, catering food, retailing, and leasing facilities; (3) solicitation of corporate donations, which has become an increasingly important means of offsetting cuttacks in local and state support; (4) establishment of alternative funds while also aiding the colleges in developing political support, fostering positive public opision, recruiting new students, and locating possible donors to the college; and (5) community college foundations, which provide a mechanism by which the college can expend or improve services beyond the means provided for by public funds. References for further reading on these topics are provided. (EJV) d for by public funds. References for a conthese topics are provided. (EJV)

JC 870 424 ED 286 383
Student Assessment Humanities. ERIC Digest.
BRIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sposs Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Dets—Aug 84
Contract—400-83-0030

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Assiysis Products (071) — Reports - De-

tion Analysis Products (071) — Reports - De-scriptive (141)
EDRÉ Price - MF91/PCB1 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Ceramenty Colleges, Educational Testing, "Humanities, "Knowledge Level, Stu-dent Characteristics, Two Year Colleges, "Two Year College Students
Identifiers—"Center for the Study of Community Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, "General Academic Assembles."

Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, "General Academic Assessment in 1983-84, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges developed and field tested an instrument, the General Academic Assessment (GAA) student survey, to assess community college students 'knowledge in several liberal arts areas, including the humanities. The GAA was completed by a sample of 8,024 students at four large, urban community college districts. The scores were cross tabulated by selected student at four large, urban commonly college districts. The scores were cross tabulated by selected student characteristic variables (e.g., ags., othersity, native language, and resons for attending college) and selected educational background variables (e.g., the sumber of college units already completed by the student, and the number of humanities courses the student had taken prior to the GAA test). In general, older students scored higher in the humanities then younger students. The native language of the student seemed to be a significant factor, with native English speakers. Students attending the community college to satisfy a personal interest scored higher in humanities then those attending to advance an occupation or to transfer. There appeared to be a positive correlation between the number of semester hours completed and scores on the humanities section of the GAA, and, not surprisingly, there was a positive correlation between the number of humanities courses taken and the students' GAA humanities roores. (EJV)

ED 286 554 JC 870 425 Student Assessment: Literacy, ERIC Dignot. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Aug 84 Contract—400-83-0030

Note—3p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Community Colleges, Educational Testing, Grammar, "Knowledge Level, Language Skills, "Literacy, Punctuation, "Reeding Comprehension, Two Year Colleges, "Two Year College Students, "Writing Skills Identifiers—"Center for the Study of Community Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, "General Academic Assessment

In an effort to assess community college students' knowledge of the liberal arts, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges developed and field-tested a student survey and General Academic Study of Community Colleges developed and field-tested a student survey and General Academic Assessment (GAA) instrument. The GAA was completed by a sample of 8,024 students at four large, urban community college districts. The scores were cross tabulated by selected student characteristic variables (e.g., age, ethnicity, native language, and reason for attending college) and selected educational background variables (e.g., the number of college units already completed by the student, and the number of English courses the student had taken prior to the GAA test). On the literacy section of the GAA, which assessed student ability in English grammer, punctuation, and reading ability, older students accred slightly higher than younger students. Not surpisingly, native language seemed an important factor in a student's ability to use English. Students attending college to satisfy personal interest scored higher on the literacy section than those intending to transfer or receiving occupational training. There appeared to be a positive correlation between the number of semester hours completed and scores on the literacy section of the GAA. A positive correlation was revealed between the number of English courses taken and the students' GAA literacy accres. (EJV) literacy scores. (EJV)

ED 286 555 JC 870 426 at: Science, ERIC Disset. Student Assessment: Science. ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Aug 84

Contract—400-83-0030

Contract—400-83-0030
Note—3p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS Price - MIP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Blology, Chemistry, Community Colleges, Educational Testing, Geology, *Knowledge Level, Physics, *Sciences, Two Year Colleges, Two Year Colleges Students
Identifiers—*Conter for the Study of Community Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, *General Academic Amassment

Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, "General Academic Assessment
In 1983-84, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges developed and field-tested an instrument, the General Academic Assessment (GAA), to assess consummity college students' knowledge in several liberal arts areas, including the sciences. The GAA was completed by a sample of 8,024 students at four large, urban community college students characteristic variables (e.g., age, ethnicity, native language, and reason for attending college) and selected advectional background variables (e.g., the number of college units already completed by the student, and the number of science courses the student, and then number of science courses the student had hikes prior to the GAA test). While there appeared to be a positive correlation between an increase in age and scores on the science portion of the GAA, the difference was slight. A comparison of the GAA, the difference was slight. A comparison of the scores of students who had completed less than 15 college units with the scores of students who had completed feet on great differences among minority ethnic groups in the rate of gain in the science section. Students attending college to satisfy a personal interest accord higher on the science questions than those intending to transfer or receiving occupational training. There was a positive correlation between the number of science courses completed and the students' GAA scores in this area. (EJV)

JC 870 427 pat: Social Science. ERIC Digest. ED 286 556 ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angoles, Calif.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC. Calif.

Pub Date—Aug 84 Contract—400-83-0030

Contract—400-83-0030
Note—3p.
Pub Type— information Analyses • ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports • Descriptive (141)
EDRS Price • MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Community Colleges, Educational Testing, History, *Knowledge Level, Political Science, *Social Sciences, Sociology, Two Year Colleges, *Two Year Colleges Students

Identifiers-Center for the Study of Community Colleges CA, ERIC Digests, *General Acad .mic

In an effort to assess community college students knowledge of the liberal arts, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges developed and field tested a student survey and General Academic Asent (GAA) instrument. The GAA was completed by a sample of 8,024 students at four large. urban community college districts. The scores were cross tabulated by selected student characteristic variables (e.g., age, ethnicity, native language, and reason for attending college) and selected educational background variables (e.g., the number of coilege units already completed by the student, and the number of social science courses the student had taken prior to the GAA test). The social science portions of the GAA focused on knowledge of society, government, and history. On these sections. er students scored higher than younger students. A comparison of the scores of students who had completed less than 15 college units with the scores of students who had completed 60 or more units indicated that there were no great differences smong ethnic groups in the rate of gain in social sciences. The native language of the student apsection of the GAA, with native English speakers scoring 5.17 compared to 4.12 for non-Native English speakers. Those students attending college to satisfy a personal interest scored higher than those intending to transfer or receiving occupational training. There appeared to be a positive correlation between the number of semester hours completed and scores on the social science section of the GAA. Œ IV

JC 870 428

ED 286 557
Colly, Ania: Opp, Ron
Controversies Surrounding Developmental Educato-the Community College, ERIC Digest.
Colleges, Los An ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Feb #7 Contract—400-86-0051

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptiva (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postag

Descriptors—Community Colleges, *Developmental Studies Programs, Outcomes of Education.

*Program Effectiveness, *Remedial Instruction, edial Programs, Two Year Colleges

Identifiers—*ERIC Digests
Criticisms have been raised about large scale community college involvement in developmental edu-cation. A number of these criticisms seem valid, while others clearly are not. Some of the most com monly voiced concerns include the following: (1) "The community college is the wrong place to pro-vide developmental education": (2) "Developmental education costs too much"; (3) "Developmental education should be the responsibility of a separate instructional division, not the responsibility of instructors in the collegiate curricula"; (4) "Community college faculty members do not know how to teach literacy"; (5) "There is insufficient articulation between community colleges and secondary schools"; and (6) "Placement and diagnostic tests are not valid." Close examination of these criticisms reveals a lack of understanding of the nature and goals of developmental programs. Remediation is not only the most practical response to declines in student literacy, but it is also at the very heart of an open-door college. Steps to be taken to maximize istance to students and maintain the integrity of the institution include implementing developmental education throughout the curriculum; mandating counseling, tutoring, and other support services; integrating tutorial and learning laboratory activities with classroom instruction; requiring reading and writing assignments; and using entry and exit examinations. (EJV)

ED 286 558 JC 870 429 Mabry, Theo N. Excellment M.

Excellment Management. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Anes, Call.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date---Aug 87 Contract---400-86-0051

Pub Type-- Opinion Papers (120) - Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

(071)

RDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—College Administration, *College Planning, Community Crileges, *Enrollment Influences, Enrollment Treads, institutional Mission, Marksting, *School Holding Power, *Student Racruitment, Two Year Colleges Identifiers—*Enrollment Management, *ERIC Di-

gests
Simply stated, enrollment management is the procase of defining enrollment goals and establishing
procedures to reach these goals. The approach consists of a variety of interdependent activities, which
can include the clarification of institutional mission,
long-range pleaning, academic program pleaning,
marketing and recruitment, resention, and cereer
planning and placement. A major factor underscoring the need for enrollment management is the decline in the numbers of traditional college-aged
atmdants—by 1994, it is forecast that there will be a mg the ness for emroment management is the de-cline in the numbers of traditional college-aged students-by 1994, it is forecast that there will be a 26% drop in higher education enrollment management with some regions dropping by 43%. Suggested methods of implementing caroliment management vary. Some recommend that caroliment management vary. Some recommend that caroliment management of postsecondary education by stipulating what it can and consent do; tighten admissions stan-dards; and establish strong mandatery transferabil-ity of u-udin. Some colleges are attempting to exercise greater control over the destiny of their institutions by implementing strategic planning with short- and long-range marketing plans. Enrollment management is an attempt by institutions of higher education to control the size of enrollments through a better understanding of the factors that influence enrollment patterns, and the establishment of struc-tures and procedures to contact more potential stutures and procedures to contact more potential stu-dents and influence their decisions concerning college choice and attendance. (EJV)

ED 286 559 JC 870 430 htten, James J. Denniers, Deborak Anne School-Community College Cellaboratie

High School-Community College Callaboration.
ERIC Dignet.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angoles, Calif.
Some Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jun 87
Contract—400-86-0051
Note.—60

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC information Analysis Products

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - BRIC information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MEP1/PCC1 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Articulation (Education), College Preparation, "College School Cooperation, "Community Colleges, Cooperative Programs, Curriculum Development, Dual Enrollment, "High Schools, Secondary Education, "Shared Resources and Services, Two Year Colleges Identifiers—"ERIC Digests

A number of recent educational reform reports have stressed the need for increased cooperation among educational institutions to eddress such problems as high dropost rates, a workforce without the job skills needed by high-tech industries, and the absence of clearly defined career gools among high school and college students. For community colleges, these problems unsistracore the importance of strengthening their relations with secondary institutions by: (1) improving curricular coordination with local high schools; (2) helping high schools prepare students academically and affectively for college; (3) shering faculty and/or facilities; and (4) improving interinstitutional communication. Increasingly, community colleges and high schools are realizing the importance of working together to overcot, such barriers as incompatibility of curricula and achedules, "turfmenship," innacuurate and inadequate information, and differences in educational philosophy. The result of these efforts will be better

informed, better prepared, and better qualified high school and college students. (EJV)

17 522 JC 870 422 ing the Student Attrition Problem. ERIC ED 287 522

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif. Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Jul 84 Contract—400-83-0039

Note—7p.
Pub Type— Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

ucts (071)
EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Community Colleges, Dropouts, Institutional Research, Research Needs, "School Holding Power, "Stopouts, "Student Attrition, "Student Educational Objectives, Two Year Colleges, "Two Year College Students, "Withdrawal (Education)
Identificate. H BIC Disease.

"Student Educational Objectives, Two Year Colleges, "Two Year College Students, "Withdrawal (Education)
Identifiers—ERIC Digests

As the entering-college population dwindles and competition to attract this population increases among colleges, student retention has become a primary concern for community colleges. Assessing the extent of the dropout problem is particularly problematic for community colleges, as they are institutions geared to the facilitation of ease of entrance, exis, and resetty, in an attempt to clarify the community college attrition phenomenon, one 1982 study identified three casegories of attrition: "positive attrition," which refers to students who have met their objectives or transferred; "neutral attrition," which refers to students who leave due to a job or other scheduling conflict; and "negative attrition," which refers to students unprepared or unmotivated for their studies. Because of the complex nature of drop-in and dropout patterns, each college needs to determine the extent of its own attrition problem. Retention studies can take a variety of approaches. For example, Spoon River College (Illinois) conducted a study focusing on the differient students of fail- and pert-time students, and demonstrated the effectiveness of specifically designed retention planes for these different student populations. Valencia Community College (Florida) conducted a study concentrating on the factors affecting the reseation of a single minority group, black students. Middlesex County College (New Jersey) drew from the insights of a number of special populations within the student body to assess the interaction between institutional provisions and student acount course completion. (UCM)

ED 287 523

JC 870 423

JC 870 423 ED 287 523 Student Assessment: Mathematics. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

goles, Calif.
Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jul 84
Contract—400-83-0030

Note—4p.
Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

ucts (071)
EDRS Price - MF81/PC81 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Algebra, Community Colleges, Educational Testing, *Knowledge Level, Liberal Arts, Predictor Variables, Student Characteristics, Tests, Two Year Colleges, *Two Year College Students, Urban Schools Identifiers—*ERIC Digests, *General Academic Assesses*

Assessment
In 1983-84, the Center for the Study of Community Colleges developed and field tested an instrument, the General Academic Assessment (GAA), to assess community college students' knowledge of several liberal arts areas, including mathematics. The GAA was completed by a sample of 8,024 students at four large, urban community college districts. The scores on the math portion of the test were cross tabulated by selected student characteristics (e.g., age, ethnicity, native language, and reson for attending college) and educational background variables (e.g., number of college units already completed, and number of mails courses taken). Re 'alts of 'this analysis revealed that the high-sis mean GAA scores in mathematics were highest mean GAA scores in mathematics were achieved by: (1) younger students recently graduated from high school; (2) students intending to

transfer to a four-year college; and (3) students who rated their abilities in algebra as "excellent." GA. math scores also correlated positively with the numsemester hours completed and the number of mathematics courses completed. (UCM)

ED 288 577

Kintzer. Frederick C.
The Multidimensional Problem of Articulation and usfor, ERIC Digest.

Transfer, ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

green, Calin.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Jun 83
Contract—400-83-0039

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071)

DES. Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Des. riptors— Articulation (Education), **College Transfer Students, Community Colleges. *Foreign Students, Higher Education. **Intercollegiate Cooperation, **Transfer Policy, Two Year Colleges.

Identifiers-ERIC Digests, *Reverse Transfer Stu-

Transfer (i.e., the movement of students and of seir academic credits from one school to another) and articulation (i.e., services for transfer students) can no longer be thought of solely in terms of the linear progression of community college students to four-year institutions. While definitions and counting procedures vary considerably among instituing procedures vary considerably among institu-tions and states, several categories of transfer students can be roughly identified: (1) articulated vertical transfers, who move in regular sequence from high school to community college to univer-sity; (2) reverse transfers, who move from a four-year college to a two-year college; (3) voca-tional transfers, who move to a senior institution as a career/occupational degree candidate, (4) lateral transfers, who move from one community college to another; (5) international transfers, who transfer from a fergien institution; and (6) nontraditional from a foreign institution; and (6) nontraditional transfers, including adults who return to college af-ter years of "stopping out," applicants who received earlier training at a proprietary school, and appli-cants from educational programs in industry or gov-ernment. Valid articulation/transfer agreements will depend on further research into the develop-ment of uniform identification and counting systems that can be used by all institutions identifying and tracking various types of transfer students. (EJV)

Wilms, Wellford W., Ed. Moore, Richard W., Ed. Marketing Strutegies for Changing Times. New Directions for Community Colleges, Number 60. ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

Series Calif.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-1-55542-952-1

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-83-0030

Contract 149.
Nots—1149.
Available from—Jossey-Bess Publishers, 350 Sansome Street, San Franciso, CA 94104-1310 (312-95)

Pub Type— Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-ucts (071) — Collected Works - Serials (022) EDRS Price - MP01/PC03 Plus Postage.

ucts (971) — Collected Works - Serials (022)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC05 Pine Poetage.
Descriptors—College Planning, "Community Colleges, Employment Programs, Enrollment Influences, "Job Training, "Marketing, "Performance Contracts, "Proprietary Schools, Public Relations, School Business Relationship, State Programs, "Student Recruitment, Two Year Colleges This collection of esseys discusses ways in which community colleges and proprietary schools have been able to cope with changes in employer and student markets. The collection includes: (1) "Marching to the Market: A New Tune for Training Organizations," by Wailford W. Wilms; (2) "California's Employment Training Panel: Creating Incentives for Change," by Steve Duschs; (3) "Performance Contracting: Successfully Managing the Risk," by Linda M. Thor; (4) "Maintaining Links with Local Employers: The Key to Proprietary School Success," by Dean Johnston; (3) "Increasing Enrollments: A Marketing Perspective." by Michael K. Brannick; (6) "A 1980s Approach to Planning: The Houston Community College Sys-



tem," by Joyce Boatright and Jacquelin Crowley; (7) "Student Recruitment: A Market Research Primer," by Richard W. Moore; (8) "Public Relations and Marketing," by Daniel D. Savage; (9) "Summary and Conclusions," by Wilms and Moore; and (10) "Sources and Information: Reaching Employer and Student Markets," by Anita Y. Colby and Mary P. Hardy. (AYC)

ET) 201 441 JC 880 099

Mabys, Thee N.
Program Review. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

gette, Catr.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Jan 88

Contract—RI-88-062002

Pub Type— Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-ucts (071)

Pub Typis—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

EDES Prises - MP91/PC91 Plus Pustage.

Descriptor — College Programs, Community Colleges, *Data Analysis, Data Collection, *Evaluation Criteria, *Ivaluation Methods, Models, *Programs Evaluation, Qualitative Research, State Programs, Statistical Analysis, Two Year Colleges identifiers—ERIC Digases

Thoughthil, well-pleased and systematic reviews of both instructional and noninstructional programs provide community colleges with a way of determining whether programs are needing stated objectives and what standards of performance should be maintained. Programs that need improvement or should be eliminated can be identified, and fiscal accountability can be solvieved. Program reviews generally have qualitative and quantitative components. The quantitative sempences utilizes the types of sumerical date that are collected and reported to state agencies (e.g., student caroliment, weekly student consect hours, percentage of students completing the program, numbers of degrees granted, and members of students transferring to four-year institutions). In gathering qualitative to share their perceptions and judgments. Quasitizative and qualitative components are integrated into an institution's everall plan for program review in versus ways, ranging from heavily qualitative to versus ways, ranging from heavily qualitative representing different places on this continuum are Michigan's Program Review in Occupational Education, which is highly qualitative; the statewide program review process used by the Maryland community colleges years which stands on the quantitative river models. (UCM)

ED 291 451

ED 291 451

Fig. 201 118

JC 580 118 Progr. Corejn. Ed.
Enhancing Articulation and Transfer. New Directions for Community Colleges, Number 61.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

geles, Calif. pures, Cast.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-1-55542-912-2

Pub Date—88

-400-83-0030

Pub Dese—88
Contract—400-83-0030
Note—107p.
Journal Cit.—New Directions for Community Colleges; vi6 nl Spr 1988
Pub Type— Collected Works - Seriale (022) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Reports - Descriptor (141)
EDRS Price - REP01/FC06 Flux Festegs.
Descriptors—"Articulación (Education), College Faculty, College Transfer Students, Community Colleges, Curriculum Development, Higher Education, "Intercollegiste Cooperation, Postacondary Education, Program Descriptions, Statewide Plasming, "Transfer Policy, "Transfer Programs, Two Year Colleges
This collection of essays offers a variety of perspectives on scadesnic and procedural aspects of transfer and articulation activities. The volume includes articles on state, regional, and foundation-sponsored efforts to improve transfer processes, as well as essays concerned with programs to create vehicles and channels for interinstitutional faculty contact. The following articles are presented: (1) "Articulation and Dual Admissions,"

by Kenneth B. Woodbury, Jr.; (2) "Articulation Florida Style." by Robert S. Palinchak; (3) "Transferability in the Liberal Arts and Sciences," by Dympna Bowles; (4) "The Crucial Role of Faculty in Transfer Articulation," by Rense Berger and Aida M. Ortiz Ruiz; (5) "Transfer Relationships between Two-Year and Four-Year Technological Programs," by Gary Thomas; (6) "Accreditation and Articulation of Business Programs," by Mary Robertson-Smitt; (7) "Winning Together: Negotiating Transfer Agreements in Allied Health." by Elizabeth C. King; (8) "An information-Driven Articulation Model," by Richard D. McCrary; (9) "The Other Transfer Degree," by Carolyn Prager; and (10) "Sources and Information: Policy and Practice in Asticulation and Transfer," by Anita Y. Colby and Mary P. Hardy. (EJV)

ED 292 484 ık, John. Ed. JC 880 094

Applying Institutional Research in Decision Making. New Directions for Community Colleges,

Number 54

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. steport No.—ISBN-1-55542-981-5

Pub Date—86

Contract—OERI-400-83-0030

Report No.—ISBN-1-35342-981-3
Pub Date—86
Contract—OERI-400-83-0030
Note—120p.
Journal Cit—New Directions for Community Colleges; v14 nd Win 1986
Pub Type—Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Collected Works - Serials (022)
EDRS Price - MF901/PC66 Plus Pestage.
Descriptore—"College Administration, "College Planning, Community Colleges, "Decision Making, Evaluation Utilization, "Institutional Research, Marketing, Program Revaluation Research, Marketing, Program Revaluational Research Methodolection, and geography within institutional research in the two-year college. The volume contains: (1) "The Role of Institutional Research in Evaluation of Nontraditional Programs: College Preparatory Analysis at Mismi-Dade Community College," by Cathy Morris and John Losak; (2) "The Student Information Questionnairs as a Management Tool for Community College Planning," by Judith Moss; (3) "The Impact of Earoliment Research on Marketing Decision Making and Class Offerings," by Gery Rankin; (4) "Strategic Management via Institutional Research," by P. Antheny Zeisy; (3) "Assessment of Institutional Effectiveness," by Kay McCullough Moore; (6) "Institutional Research and Assessment of the External Environment," by Warren Groff; (7) "Campus Leedership: Managing and Marketing through an Effective Institutional Research Program," by J. Teresoc Kelly and Am M. Otto; (8) "Meeting the Challenge of Change: An Opportunity for Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and 4th "Management Informatione! Institutional Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and 4th "Management Informatione! Institutional Informatione! Institutional Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and 4th "Management Informatione! Institutional Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and 4th "Management Informatione! Institutional Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and 4th "Management Institutional Research in the Community Coll covernor neary size Ann M. Otto; (8) "Meeting the Challenge of Change: An Opportunity for Research in the Community College," by Edith H. Carter; and (9) "Sources and Information: Institutional Research at the Community College," by Disae Zwemer. (UCM)

ED 292 485

JC 880 095

Braver, Florence B.
Commanity College Students in the Fine and Performing Arts. ERIC Digest.
BRIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-JC-88-1
Pub Date—Jan 88
Contract—RI-88-062002
Note—Go. Brawer, Florence B.

Note—6p.
Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetage.
Descriptors—Age, College Curriculum, Community Colleges, Courses, "Fine Arts, "Majors (Students), Minority Groups, "Occupational Aspiration, "Student Characteristics, Student Educational Objectives, Student Motivation, "Theater Arts, "wo Year Colleges, "Two Year College Students

Identifiers—*ERIC Digests
The fine and performing arts have long been a part of the two-year college curriculum, though the orga-

nizational structures of the colleges have afforded these courses immt⁻⁴ visibility and widely varying roles within the curriculum. In 1987, a study was conducted by the Center for the Study of Community Colleges to determine the goals and characteristics of the students who participate in the fine and istics of the students who participate in the fine and performing arts at community colleges. Study findings, based on responses from 1,079 students, included the following: (1) half of the arts students were aged 21 or younger; (2) 38% were employed for more than 20 hours per week; (3) 7.1% of the students were Hispanic, 4.0% were Black, and 3.3% were Asian; (4) 52% of the students were attending the community college "to prepare for transfer," 18% "to gain skills necessary to enter a new occupation," and 22% "to satisfy a personal interest"; (5) in comparison to a national sample of students taking all types of courses, the arts students were youning all types of courses, the arts students were younger, more likely to be attending college to prepare for transfer or for their own personal interest, con-siderably less likely to be Black, and more likely to stoernoty less likely to be Black, and more likely to indicate that their experiences at college had affected them positively; and (6) though only a small percentage of students had been involved professionally with the arts before college, 38% expected that they would be deriving a significant portion of their income from a career in the arts within 5 years.

ED 293 588

JC 880 195

Cohen, Arthur M.
Trends and Issues in Community Colleges, 1988:
Minerity Student Transfer.
BRIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-

ESUC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los Angeles, Calif.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Apr 88
Contract—RI-88-062002

Name—27

Note—27p.
Pub Type— Information Apalyses - ERIC Informa-

Note—27p.
Pub Type—Information Apalyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC92 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—°College Transfer Students. Community Colleges. Dropout Prevention, Dropouts, *Bducational Trends, *Enrollment Trends, Higher Education, *Intercollegiate Cooperation, *Minority Groups, Student Educational Objectives, *Transfer Policy, Two Year Colleges Students When compared with university freshmen, stu-

Year College Students
When compared with university freshmen, students beginning their collegiate studies at community colleges are less likely to attain a beccalaureate degree. After equasting for differences in stur' rate entering abilities, sociosconomic background, ementering abilities, socioeconomic background, employment status, on-campus residence, and pattern of attendence, however, this discrepancy narrows. Because minority students are over-represented in two-year college enrollments, any differential in progress is magnified for them. Reasons for the difference in baccalcurents attainment are difficult to securism because of the paucity of consistent information about student aspirations and progress. While there are no reliable national data sets concerning transfer rates and student outcomes, statewide data show that well-articulated community college and public university systems lead to simple college and public university systems lead to signifi-cant proportions of university enrollments provided by community college transfers. Though informa-tion on college effects on the transfer rate is scanty, studies suggest that the community college environ-ment could be made more conducive to student progress if college policies were modified to encour-age students to attend full time, obtain on-campus employment, and become more involved with the college. State policies and interinstitutional agree-ments regarding curriculum, academic support ser-vices, and financial aid also have an impact on transfer rates, and could be modified to benefit all community college matriculants. A 25-item bibliogge and public university systems les community college matriculants. A 25-item bibliography is included. (EJV)

JC 880 325
Jeb Satisfaction among Community College Fac-nity. ERIC Digast.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges, Los An-geles, Calif. ED 296 765 Job Setisfaction

gene, Cairi.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-JC-88-03

Pub Date—Jun 88

Contract—RI-88-062002

Note—6p.

Sub Ture. Official Resear (120). Information

ub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) Pub Type-



EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—**College Faculty, Community Colleges, *Faculty College Relationship, *Job ::s-faction, Research Design, Teacher Burnout, Teacher Characteristics, *Teacher Morale, Two

faction, Research Design, Teacher Burnout, Teacher Characteristics, Teacher Morale, Two Year Colleges Identifiers—BRIC Digests
Studies of job astisfaction among community college-flexity use a variety of theoretical constructs and measure widely different dimensions of astisfaction. Research on the effects of working conditions on faculty attitudes has shown consistently that interaction with students and poers and privacy within the classroom are major sources of astisfaction, while faculty are less astisfied with the time available to them to prepare for class or keep up to date in their field, the lack of support for instruction. Other researchers have focused on the intrinsic variables affecting job astisfaction, showing how age, commitment to a community college curver, and the emotional responses of faculty relate to work attitudes. Most researchers are concorned with utilizing their findings to effect changes in the institu. Jonal environment that will prevent faculty stagnation and hurmout and enhance creativity and vitality. Recommendations include encouraging diversity in faculty work tasks and the skills used to accomplish them, hiring faculty for 12 rather than 9 months, restructuring subscitcian to promote retraining, and adjusting salaries and bonuses to recognize teaching excellence in tangible ways. (MDB)

ED 296 766

JC 880 326

Meloy, Theo N. Alternative Scheduling. ERIC Digeot. ERIC Clearinghouse for Justor Colleges, Los An-

site Commissions for Justice Colleges, Los poise, Calif. poise Agency—Office of Educational Res and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. sport No.—EDO-JC-88-2

Pub Date—Agr \$8 Contract—RI-88-062002

po— Opinion Papers (120) — Information ses - BRIC Information Analysis Products

(0/1)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Community Colleges, Cost Effectiveness, Program Costs, *Program Length, *Scheduling, *School Schedules, *Weekend Programs
Lincoln Pt. 10 Plus Price Price Programs

ing, "School Schedules, "Weshand Programs
Identifiers—BRIC Dignets
Alternative scheduling provides community colleges with a means to adapt to declining caroliments and fiscal exigencies, and to respond the demand for accountability to students. Strategies such as departing frem traditional semester-or quarter-length courses and developing weskend programs have been implemented at cortain institutions to encourage college attendance among new asymmets of the local population. Other options, such as lengthening class periods or shortening the school week, have been purmed to reduce costs for students and/or the institution. (MDB)

PS

ED 287 592 PS 016 913

PS 016 913
Hong, Alice Serling And Others
Discipline, Cooperation and Campliance: An Annotated Bibliography.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Blementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—17

Contract-400-84-0023

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iote—Sp.

verilable from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Zurly Childhood Education, University of Illinoir 205 West Pennsylvania Avenue, Urbana, IL 61201 (Catalog No. 203, 36.95).

ub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - ERIC Info

bana, IL 61801 (Catalog No. 203, 36.95).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials - Shibiographies (131)

EDES Price - MCP01/PC04 Plus Pestaga.

Descriptors—Annotased Bibliographics, *Classroom Techniques, *Compliance (Psychology), *Cooperation, *Discipline, Elementary Education, *Family Life, Guidelines, Preschool Education, *Young Children

Identifiers—Research Results

Citad in this annotated bibliography are (1) re-

Cited in this annotated bibliography are (1) re-

search studies about discipline, compliance, and cooperation in homes, schools, and calld care settings; and (2) practical materials about effective discipline; room management techniques for teachers, day care workers, and school administrators; at 3 home management techniques for parents. Some citations with self-explanatory titles do not include annota-

PS 017 015

Clarks-Servert, K. Alison
"The 'Effects' of Infant Day Care Recognidered"
Recognidered: Ricks for Parents, Children and

Reconsidered: Rieks for Parents, Children and Researchers.

BRIC Cleeringhouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—47

Contract—400-86-0023

Foo Leve—4 (Contract—400-96-0023

Note—4/p.
Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses (970) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MF91/PC92 Plus Pestage.
Descriptor—**Ottachment Behavior, **Ony Care, **Employed Women, **Infant Behavior, Infants, Mothers, **Parent Child Relationship, **Research Problems, Separation Anaistry Identifiers—Ainsworth Strange Situation Procedure, Belaky (Jay)
In his article **The **Effects** of Infant Day Care Reconsidered, **Jay Belaky (see PS 017 106) concludes that maternal employment puts infants at risk for developing emotional insecurity and social maladjustment. Ainer a review of Belaky** and other research, a different conclusion is offered in this paper. It is agreed that infants whose mothers work full-time during their first year are more likely than maindjustment. After a review of Belsky's and other research, a different conclusion is offered in this paper. It is agreed that infinite whose mothers work full-time during their first year are more likely than infinits of mothers who work part-time or not at all to be classified as insecurely attached when such infinits are observed with their mothers in Ainsworth's Strange Situation procedure. But the difference is not large, and it does not accesserily reflect emotional maindjustment. There is no clear evidence in the literature that day care places infinits at risk. Belsky suggests that observed day care offices may be affected by day care quality; children's age, sex, and temperamenent; hours of separation from mother; overstimulation by mother; and congruence between mother's attitude and work status. There is no convincing evidence that these factors are involved. The mother's attitude toward the infant, her emotional accessibility and behavioral sensitivity, and her desire for independence (her own and the infant) may be more important factors. Research is needed to nesses and investigate such mediating factors. (PCB)

ED 290 542 Hollyfold, John

PS 017 074

ED 299 342 PS 017
Hollifield, John
Ability Grouping in Elementary Schools.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and E
Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Rese
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Comment OFFIL 400 86 0002 entary and Early

Contract -- OERI-400-86-0023

Contract—OBRI-400-86-0023
Note—3p.
Pub Type— information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRIG Prior - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Ability Grouping, Classes (Groups of Students), Elementary Education, "Elementary Schools, Literature Reviews, Small Group Instruction."

struction
Identifier—ERIC Digests, Mixed Age Groups, Siavin (Robert E)
This ERIC Digest summarizes Robert E. Slavin's 1986 comprehensive review of research on the different types of ability grouping in elementary schools. Slavin examines evidence on the achievement effects of five comprehensive ability grouping plans in elementary schools (1) ability grouped classroom assignment; (2) regrouping within grade level for reading and mathematics; (3) the Joptin nian-recrussing across srade levels for reading: (4) plan-regrouping across grade layels for reading; (4) the nongraded plan-grouping according to performance rather than age; and (5) within-class ability grouping. The digest summarizes the effects found, and presents Slavin's recommendations for schools and teachers regarding ability grouping. (PCB)

ED 290 554

PS 017 100

Katz, Lilian G. What Should Young Children Be Learning? ERIC

Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early

Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC

Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0023

Note-3p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Opinion Papers (120)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—°Child Development, "Early Child-hood Education, "Elementary School Curriculum, Experiential Learning, Interpersonal Relationship, Learning Activities, Learning Strategies, "Preschool Curriculum, Small Group Instruction, Student Projects, "Tesching Methods. Young Children
Identifiers—Academic

Pressure, Dispositional Characteristics, ERIC Digests

This digest discusses curriculum and teaching strategies for early childhood education which best serve children's long-term development. Two dimensions of development, normative and dynamic. mensions of development, normative and dynamic. are considered with respect to what children should be learning. Four categories of learning are identified, namely, knowledge, skills, feelings, and dispositions. Presented is the view that young children learn most effectively when engaged in interaction with others in the classroom, with materials, and with their surroundings. The risks of early academic instruction are examined, and the importance of using a variety of teaching methods in an informal setting is stressed. Suggested is an intellectually oriented approach in which children interact in small groups as they work together on projects which help ups as they work together on projects which help m make sense of their own experience. (PCB)

Reinty, Jay
The "Effects" of Infant Day Care Reconsidered.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agracy—National Inst. of Child Health and
Human Development (NIH), Bethesda, Md.: Office of Educational Revearch and Improvement

(ED), Washington, DC.

Contract—400-86-0023
Grant—NICHHD-RO-1-HD-15496
Note—72p.; For a related document, see PS 017 015

Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-ucts (071) EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Posts

Descriptors—Attachment Behavior, "Day Care Early Childhood Education, "Emotional Development, Employed Parents, Infant Behavior, "Infant Mothers, Parent Child Relations! Ip. "Social Development Identifiers—Ainsworth Strange Situation Proce-

dure Evide nce concerning the developmental correlates of nonmaternal care in the first year of life are examined with respect to infant-mother attachment and subsequent social development. Even though the evidence is not without its inconsistencies, a circumstantial case, consistent with attachment the-ory, can be made that extensive infant day care experience is associated with insecure ettachment during infancy and with heightened aggressiveness and noncompliance during the preschool and early school-age years. It is concluded that entry into some nonmaternal care arrangement in the first year for more than 20 hours per week may be a risk factor in the emergence of developmental difficulties. The consequences of such risk are best understood in the context of characteristics of the child, the family, and the caregiving milieu. A 90-item reference list concludes the document. (Author/PCB)

ED 290 562

Goffin, State G.

Goffin, State G.

Developing a Research Agenda for Early Childhood Education: What Can Be Learned from the Research on Teaching?

ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary end Early Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.

Sanna Assans Office of Educational Research

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

31

Pub Date-Contract-400-86-0023

Counter—369.
Pub Typs— Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PCS2 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Classroom Techniques, Decision
Making, "Educational Practices, Educational Research, Elementary Education, Individual Develcopment, "Kindergarten, Learning, Literature
Reviews, Outcomes of Education, "Preschool Education, "Research Needs, Teacher Behavior,
"Teacher Influence, Teacher Role
Identifiers—Context Effect
The restrace of this sense is to entire the

*Teacher Influence, Teacher Role Identifiers—Context Effect

The purpose of this paper is to review the research literature on effects produced by elementary school teachers and to identify implications of the findings for the serty education of children prior to the first grade. Current issues in the research on teacher effects are discussed under the following headings: (1) teachers do make a difference; (2) tearning occurs in multiple contexts; (3) students are active participants; (4) teachers are decision-makers; and (5) uses of the research on teaching. The review indicates that current research on teaching can inform early educators and researchers shout the complexities of teaching and learning, and the importance of the teacher role. Implications are discussed in terms of purposes of early education, relevant finding; from the research on teaching, and relevant considerations for developing a research assends for early education. Such considerations include the role of learning in development, the impact of different early childhood contexts, the changing nature of the child, and the changing nature of the teacher as decision-maker. It is argued that early education needs to move beyond its psychological and theoretical basis to develop an empirical base specific to early education in order to verify the assumptions early childhood makes about meaningful teacher praction. A 79-item reference list concludes the document. (RH)

ED 290 575

PS 017 135

RD 290 575

Grey, Eller R.
Latchkey Children. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urban, Ill.

Spons Agency—Cifice of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Dub—37

Contract—OBRI-400-86-0023

Note—3p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementry and Early Childhood Education, University of Illiands, 205 West Fennsylvania Ave., Urbans, IL 61801.

of litinois, 903 West Fannsylvania Ave., Urbana, IL 61901.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Adolescents, Behevior Problems, Children, Interpersonal Competence, "Latchkey Children, Peer Influence, "School Age Day Care, Self Esteem, "Skill Davelopment, Student Adhestment
'dentifiers—ERIC Digests, "Self Care
Although it has become commonplace in our society for children to take one of themselves for pariods of time every day while their parents work, not much is known about the adequacy or effects of these self-care arrangements. Recent studies have reached very different conclusions regarding academic performance, social skills, self-esteem, school adjustament, influence of peers, and behavior problems of latchkey children. A number of educational curricula have been developed to help children who stay alone to care for themselves, and at least one program attempts to facilities decision-making about whether to place a child in self-care. Concern about the number of children staying alone has stimulated action on the part of the federal government, state governments, and local communities. (PCB)

ED 291 514

Norm. Josepher R. Hadergarten. ERIC Dignet.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Weshington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-PS-87-2
Pub Date—87
Contract—OERI-400-84-0023
Note—30.

Note—3p. Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Cognitiva Development, "Early Childhood Education, "Kindergarten, "Kindergarten, Children Education, "Kindergarten, "Kindergarten Children Language Skills, Physical Development, "Pracchool Teachers, School Entranca Age, "School Readiness, Social Relavior Identifiers—ERIC Digests, "Teacher Expectations A consideration of readiness for kindergarten must take into account the kindergarten pror am and the teacher's expectations of the child. This digest first examines kindergarten teachers' expectations for children's social, behavioral, sensory-motor, cognitive, and language abilities upon entrance to kindergarten. The issue of kindergarten entrance age is then addressed, and different types of kindergarten programs are discussed. The inappropriateness of academically oriented programs for young children which stress structured, whole group, and paper-and-pencil activities is pointed out. It is emphasized that a child might be ready for one type of instructional program, but not another. (PCB)

PS 017 195

PS 017 195
Hoot Jemes L. Kimler, Michele
Early Childhood Clearcouns and Computers: Programs with Premiss.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urbana, III.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87

Pub D**ate—3**7 Contract—OERI-400-86-0023

Contract—OERI-400-80-0023
Note—3p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Cinnercom (053)
EDRE Price - MF91/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Cognitive Development, "Computer Assisted Instruction, "Computer Uses in Education, Eleman, Any Education, "Programing Languages, "Teacher Role, Teaching Methods, "Word Processing, Writing Instruction Identifiers—"LOGO Programing Language, Thinking Skills

ing Skills Word proces mg nesses. Word processing and the LOGO programing language are two microcomputer aprilications that are beginning to show benefits as learning tools in elementary school classrooms. Word processing packages are especially useful with beginning writers, whose lack of motor coordination often allows down their acquaintion of commentance is writern assessment. ages are especially useful with beginning writers, whose lack of motor coordination often slows down their acquisition of competence in written comminication. Software develops if or beginning writers case: (1) provide learners with visual, motor, and even auditory support; (2) encourage learners to write more by minimizing mechanical drudgery; (3) encourage learners to write more by minimizing mechanical drudgery; (3) encourage writers to focus on contest rather than form; (4) increase the likelihood of revision; (5) provide learners with letter-quality output, which encourages sharing of writing; (6) promote social interaction, by making writing visible to passereby; (7) make writing appealing for special needs children; and (8) encourage positive attitudes toward learning. Researchers believe that while the graphics-oriented programing language LOGO does not teach the planning skills necessary for programing, it can help young learners by: developing problem-colving shillites; facilitating learning of mathematical concepts; and escouraging collaboration, social development, creativity, spatial relation development, and overall cognitive development—sepecially in special needs children. Teachers who understand both the power and limitations of these programs for children make the most effective use of both LOGO and word processing software. (SKC)

ED 293 630 PS 017 262

PS 017 262
Regermen, Herriet A.
The Shifting Eindergarten Curriculum.
ERIC Cleeringhouse on Elementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contract—OERI-400-86-0023

Note—3p.
Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information
Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Post

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Early Child-hood Education, Grade Repetition, "Kindergar-ten, Kindergarten Children, "Preschool Curriculum, School Readiness, Screening Tests,

Skill Development, Student Centered Curriculum. *Teaching Methods, Transitional Programs Identifiers-Devalopmentally Appropriate Pro-

grams, ERIC Digests
The curriculum now being taught in many kindergartens is profoundly different from what it was two decades ago. The kindergarten classroom, once conceived of as a play- and group adjustment-oriented setting, may now also be a classroom with an "aca-demic" approach, characterized by direct teaching of discrete skills with specific expectations for achievement. This type of rigid curriculum is less responsive than others to wide ranges in age and ability and many schools have resorted to retention and extra-year programs for children. The "aca-demic" approach to kindergarten is in contrast to a child-centered" approach in which activities are based on the goal of moving each child as far for-ward in his or her development as possible. In child-centered kindergartens, linguistic competence is a primary goal and is promoted though appropri-ate language experiences and through conversations with adults and peers. Activities are child-initiated and children are provided large blocks of time in which to finish projects. Advocates of developmental kindergarten programs should emphasize the efss of an active learning. (PCB)

ED 294 653

Hills, Tynesse W.
Hechensing Yeang Children: Implications for Larly Childhood Policy and Practice.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education, Urbana, III.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87
Contract—OERI-400-06-0023

Note—3p.

Pub Type- Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

tion A_alysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Childhood Needs, *Early Childhood Education, Parent Influence, Parent Participation, Social Influences, *Stress Variables, *Teachon, Social Influences, "Stress variables, "Teach-is, "Young Children ntifiers---"Academic Stress, ERIC Digests, "Ho-

broad changes in social values, as well as the raising of achievement standards by parents and administrators, are pressuring teachers to change curriculum for young children, with the result that children are hurried and bothoused. Early child-hood adventors are nextinuistic unincerbit to mit. hood educators are particularly vulnerable to criti-cism of their work, and this reduces their ability to repel pressures that may be harmful to children. To advocate for appropriate practices for the teaching of young children, teachers can and should: (1) build or young cimurem, rescriers can and anounc: (1) build respect for the unique needs of young children; (3) gain support from other child development and early childhood professionals; (4) enlist parents in promoting appropriate programs; and (5) gain a voice in decisions about curriculum and instruction.

ED 295 741

Hyson, Merion C.
The Shy Child. ERIC Dignet.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-PS-17-3
Pub Data—47
Contract—400-86-0023
Note—38

-3p.

Note—3p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptora— "Children, Definitions, Emotional Problems, "Individual Characteristics, "Personal-

ity

Identifiers—ERIC Digests, *Shyness
This ERIC digest: (1) describes types and manifestations of shyness among children, (2) briefly reviews research on genetic, temperamchial, and environmental influences on shyness; (3) distin-guishes between normal and problematic shyness; and (4) suggests ways for perents and teachers to help the shy child by accepting the whole child. building the child's self-esteem, developing children's social skills, and allowing shy children to warm up to new situations. (RH)



ED 296 809

PS 017 562

Willer, Barbara
Quality or Affordability: Tyade-Offs for Early
Childhood Programs? ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early
Childhood Education, Urbana, Ill.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-86-0023

Contract—400-86-0023
Note—3p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetags.
Descriptors—"Child Caregivers, Comparable Worth, "Day Care, "Day Care Centers, Early Childhood Education, "Educational Quality, Family Jole, Program Costs, Teacher Salaries Identifiers—Day Care Licensing, ERIC Digests
The demand for child care services in the United States continues to grow, stretching the levels of program quality to the limit. In fact, the country is facing a critis in child care. Affordable child care continues to be a major issue for many families. program quanty to the limit. In lace, the country is facing a criris in child care. Affordable child care continues to be a major issue for many families. Solutions to the current crisis in child care must, in addition to insuring affordability, assure (1) the quality of programs; (2) adequate compensation for teachers; and (3) availability to all families. Many families are unable to afford the cost of child care, subsidies to these families would allow them access to quality programs. To fight the problem of high turnover rase among child care workers, substantial increases in wages and benefits are necessary. Licensing of early childhood programs is another important insue, and parents need to work with states to monitor program quality without hindering availability. An integrated approach to dealing with the day care cries is essential; there can be no trade-offs between quality and affordability. (SKC)

RC

ED 286 696 RC 016 428 erker, Bruce O.

Barker, Stuce O.

Lateractive Distance Learning Technologies for
Rural and Small S-books A Resource Guide.

ERIC Mini-Review.

ERIC Cheeringhcuse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency-Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87.

Contract--- N1B-400-86-0024

Contract—NIE-400-86-0024
Nota—6p.
Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University. Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruces, Nim 83003-0001 (free).
Put Type—Reference Masserials - Directories/Catalogs (132) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDIES Price - MIPSI-POSI Plus Peetreja.
Descriptors—Access to Educations, Audioviesal
Communications, Communications Satellites,
Delivery Systems, "Distance Education, Educational Technology, Educational Television, Elementary Secondary Education, Financial
Support, "Information Sources, Instructional Systems, Multimedia Instruction, Networks, Nostraditional Education, "Program Costs, "Rural
Schools, "Small Schools, State School District
Relationship, "Telecommunications, Telecourses
Identifiers—Instructional Television Fixed Service,
"Interactive Systems

Relationship, "Telecommunications, Telecourses Identifiers—Instructional Television Fixed Service, "Interactive Systems
In remote and isolated schools where a certified teacher is not always available, or in small schools where limited student enrollments make hiring teachers for low incident courses cost-prohibitive, instruction via distance may be the "next best thing to being there." Several approaches are available:
(1) satellite transmissions—the TI-IN Network in Texas, Oklahoms State University's Arts and Sciences Teleconferencing Service, Eastern Washington University" Satellite Telecommunications Educational Pr gramming Network (STEP), and the SciSter Satt lilive series from the Talcott Mountain Science Cas.."; in Avon, Connecticut, are cited as examples; (2) two-way interactive television; (3) Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS); (4) sudio-graphic teleconferencing; and (5) multi-media equipped buses for in-transit studying, Interested school administrators should consider initial equipment costs, annual subscription or programming fees, and maintenance/warranty contracts,

and should contact others who have had success and should contact others who have red success with distance learning, as well as their own state office of education. State-sponsored educational telecommunications networks are in operation or telecommunications networks are in operation or are being developed in Alaska, Kentucky, and Mis-souri. While this method of instructional delivery is not a rationale for replacing teachers, it is expected to increase in terms of use and acceptance. Twenty-two program addresses—with telephone numbers—are appended. (JMM)

ED 286 700

RC 016 433

ED 286 700 RC 016 433
Lunon, Janie K.
Migrant Student Record Transfer System: What Is
It and Who Uses It? ERIC Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Mer 86
Contract—NIE-400-83-0023
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Contract—NIE-400-83-0023
Note—4p.; Document contains small, light print.
Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruces, NM 88003-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
FURE Parts - MEM (ECA) Fine Restern

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

EDES Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestags.

Descriptors—Conquest Oriented Programs, Databases, Definitions, Elementary Secondary Education, Health Needs, "Migrant Children, "Migrant Education, "Online Systems, Program Descriptions, "Recordkeeping, "Student Record Identifiers—ERIC Digests, "Migrant Student Record Transfer System

Founded in 1969, the Migrant Student Record Transfer System (MSRTS) is a nationwide computerized information en setwork which records, maintains, and rapidly transfers educational and health information on more than 75,000 identified migrant children in 29 states, the District of Columbia, and Peerto Rico. Based in Little Rock, Arkanses, the federally fended system operates under a contract between the United States Department of Education and the Arkanses Department of Education, allowing the new school to concrutrate on serving, rather than identifying, the child's needs. The MSRTS has been implemented in approximately 30% of public schools (about 25,500 schools). The program's success can be attributed to effective training by MSRTS personnel at regional workshops, local site training, stream conferences, national conferences, and training in computer and program operation. Additional information about the MSRTS may be obtained from local school district migrant program offices, state migrant education programs, or by writing to the Migrans Student Transfer Section. Ach Ecot. about the MSR15 may be obtained from some school district migrant program offices, state mi-grant education programs, or by writing to the Mi-grant Student Record Transfer System, Arch Ford Education Building, Little Rock, Arkaness 72201.

ED 286 701

ED 256 701 RC 016 434
Lints, Mildred
Exhibiting an Outdoor Education Organization.
ERIC Dispass.
ERIC Department on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Mar 86
Contract—NIE-400-83-0023
Note—48: Document contains small, light print.

Contract.—NIE-400-83-0023
Nota—4p.; Document contains small, light print.
Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University. Department 3AP, Box 30001, Les
Cruces, NM 88003-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC information Analysis
Products (071)

Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Committees, "Organizational Development, Organizational Objectives, "Organizations (Groups), "Outdoor Education, "Professional Associations, "Program Development, Resources, Services

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

This digest suggests steps to take to organize an outdoor education organization at a state, regional, or local level. After an individual or group has determined the need for an organization and an area to

be served, the first step is to organize a working meeting of no more than 20 key persons. Next, the purpose of the organization and services to be provided by the organization must be determined Services may include workshops, newsletters, resources, and/or certification programs. A list of immediate and long-term goels should be compiled and prioritized. Officers for the first year of operation need to be determined and selected. Essential committees must be identified and named. Signifi-cant committees during the early years of the orga-nization might include membership, constitution and bylaws, finance, newsletter, workshop, resource and bylaws, finance, newsletter, workshop, resource services, goals, and nominating. Finally, the constitution and bylaws should be written, including names, purpose, logo, membership, dues, meeting schedules, makeup of the executive board, officerscommittees, and their lengths of terms and responsibilities. Allied professional organizations that share common purposes with the new outdoor education organization can be contacted. The digest furnishes the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of 10 such organizations and 6 government agencies

ED 286 702 RC 016 435 Dyson, Deborek S Utilizing Available Resources at the Local Level. Fact Sheet. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

ERIC Clearingnoise on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Data—Feb 83

Contract—NIE-400-83-0023

Note—4p.

Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University. Department 3AP, Box 30001. Las
Cruces, NM \$8003-0001 (free).

Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses

Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC01 Plus Poetage.
Descriptors—Adjustment (to Environment),
"Community Resources, "Community Services, Educational Resources, Elementary Secondary Education, Employment Opportunities, Extracurricular Activities, Health Services, "Migrant Education, "Migrants, Outreach Programs, Preschool Education, "Social Services, "Youth Opportunities

Migrant children should become acquainted with their communities, however briefly they live in them. They should learn what the community represents, the services that a community offers, and how their lives can be improved by making use of those services. Migrant students should have the opportuservices. Migrant students should have the opportunity for involvement in entracurricular activities so that they might develop special talents and social skills. By adding these components to the basic educational plan, migrant children will gain a better understanding of how education can lead to an improved way of life. Educators who help migrant children adjust to new surroundings will want basic knowledge of children with limited English proficiency as well as information about how migrant children relate to their teachers. As a result of federal and state legislation, many local services are now available to migrants, including a variety of educational programs, health services, and welfare services. Migrant children's understanding of their communities can be dramatically increased by dicommunities can be dramatically increased by di-rect contact with community resources and pro-grams by way of field trips and community-focused career education programs. Extracurricular programs for migrant children should consider issues such as transportation and informing parents of available programs. The bibliography cites 10 refer-ences, 9 available from ERIC. (JHZ)

ED 286 703 RC 016 436

Kidwell, Clare Sue
Motivating American Indians into Graduate Studies. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Mar 86

Contract—N(E-400-83-0023

Note—4p.: Document contains small, light print. Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las Cruces, NM (free). Pub Type— Opinson Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products

(071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Academic Achievement, Academic Aspiration, American Indian Education, "American Indian, Education, "American Indians, Careers, College Choice, "College Proparation, Counselor Role, Educational Attainment, Employment Opportunities, Family Income, Family Influence, Higher Education, "Motivation Techniques, Role Models, Social Support Groups, Student Financial Aid, "Student Motivation, Teacher Role, Tribes Identifiers—ERIC Digests
There are no quick and easy tips to motivating American Indian students into graduate education. The decision to make a commitment of time and money to graduate training, particularly at the doc-

American Indian students into graduate education. The decision to make a commitment of time and money to graduate training, particularly at the doctoral level, and the ability to succeed in such a program, is affected by a number of factors: (1) perental and peer encouragement; (2) awareness of carser options; (3) role models; (4) adequats academic preparation at the high school and undergraduate level; and (5) adequats financial and academic support services at the graduate level. No one factor can be identified as most important. Any attempt to motivate students by addressing one of these factors must be undertaken with the awareness that all are related. Teachers and counselors must overcome the lack of effective family and peer support systems for American Indian students at all levels of education. A basic fact is that American Indian adults often cannot motivate children because of their own low levels of education. Tribus can contribute to the process of motivation by providing scholarship support for college advaction, including graduate education. Most do so now. They should also see that their own communities upgrade "its educational opportunities of tribal members and make a commitment to encourage young people to become college teachers by promising joke where pessible. They might set up loan funds on the model of forgivable loans. For example, students who come back to the reservation to teach would be forgiven a certain part of the loan for each year of service. Most of all, tribus have to see that the development of human recourses, their most important asset, is necessary to long-range development plans. They must realize that tribal members can benefit the tribe by being able to teach their college-level skills to future generations. (JHZ)

ED 286 784

RC 016 437

ED 206 704 RC 016 437
Dyson, Debrork S.
Percust' Reles and Responsibilities in Indian Education. Fact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Crucus, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Mar 83

Contract—400-83-0023

Notes—40.

Notes—40.

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Note—4p.
Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruces, NM 82003-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Guides - Non-Claseroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis

formation Asslyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MFP01/PC01 Flus Pestage.

Descriptors—American Indian Culture, "American Indian Education, American Indian, Boards of Education, Elementary Secondary Education, Parent Participation, "Parent Role, "Parent School Relationship, "Parent Student Relationship, Parent Teacher Cooperation, Preschool Education, "School Role Identifiers—Parent Advisory Councils
Written for American Indian parents, this fact sheet offers basic suggestions for building good parent-echool relationships and haping children succeed in school. The first issue addressed is the education of children before they start to school, and the emphasis is on developing price, self-confidence, and a desire to learn and do new things. Suggestions for parents include teaching American Indian culture by relling stories of American Indian traditions, by teaching American Indian culture by relling stories of American Indian traditions, by teaching American Indian culture by relling stories of American Indian traditions, by teaching American Indian culture by relling stories of American Indian traditions, by teaching American Indian culture by relling stories of American Indian traditions, by teaching their children are encouraged to get to know the school itself and the people who are involved in teaching their children. A meeting with the principal is recommended as a way to find out about school rules, the school bus system, meal plans, medical services, culture and language classes, and extracurricular activities. The format and content of parent-teacher conferences are de-

scribed. Advice for parents includes making a list of questions to ask the teacher as well as telling the teacher something helpful about the child. The roles of Parent Advisory Councils and of school boards are outlined, and the importance of parent involvement in these organizations is stressed. (JHZ)

ED 284 705

RC 016 438

Zarett, Narcias
Randing Shills Development of Hispanic Students
in American Public Schools: Some Specific in American Public Schools: Some Specific Strategies. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Data—Mar 86

Contract—NIE-400-83-0023

Note

Note—4p.

Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State Available from ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruca, NM \$5003-0001 (free).

Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses

Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDPS Price - MF91/PC01 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—"Academic Achievement, Elementary Secondary Education, Hispanic American Culture, "Hispanic Americane, Instructional Improvement, Language Proficiency, Language Role, Limited English Speaking, Mexican American Education, "Mexican Americane," Reading Achievement, Reading Failure, Reading Skills, "Reading Strategies, "Skill Development, Student Needs

"Reading Strategies, "Skill Development, Student Needs Identifiers—ERIC Digests
For Mexican American students, grade-level reading and overall academic achievement decline, as measured by standardized tests, as they progress through the educational system. By grade, seven, 65% of Mexican American students fail one or more grade levels below expected achievement. To reverse this trend of academic failure, teachers need to use instructional strategies that are effective with Hispanic students. Junior high teachers will want to provide clear and concise sequential steps in assignments, devise a variety of activities using English language and reading skills, strive for effective English instruction, alert students to reading skills they possess, recognize students to reading skills they possess, recognize students are neding skills, provide students with appropriate labels for reading skills, and encourage students to apply collateral cognitive processes to all reading assignments. Fifteen references dealing with reading instruction and minority students are appended. (JHZ) ests are appended. (JHZ)

ED 287 641

RC 016 429

Votes, Them A.

Teaching E-6 Science in Small Schools on a Financial Sheestring, ERIC Dispect.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—86

Contract—NIB-400-83-0023

Note—70.

Contract—NIE-400-83-0023
Note—7p.
Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Crucas, NM 88003-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Guides - Claseroom - Feacher (052) —
information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Elementary Education, "Elementary
School Science, Elementary School Teachers, instructional Materials, Learning Modules, Material Development, Parent Participation, Parent
School Relationship, Program Development, Program Improvement, Science Activities, "Science
Course Improvement Projects, Science Education, Science Materials, Science Programs, Small
Schools, "Student Developed Materials, "Teacher
Effectiveness

Identifiers—BRIC Digests, *Free Materials, *Inex-

Identifiers—BRIC Digests, *Free Materials, *Inex-pensive Materials
There are ways in which elementary teachers in general and rural elementary teachers in particular can overcome inadequate science preparation and can upgrade the science program resources of their small schools. Parents and children should be in-volved in obtaining free and inexpensive science-related materials throughout the year.

These can be obtained from city institutions (muse-ums and libraries), federal, state and county offices, and national and state parks, as well as colleges and universities and public interest groups. Several chil-dren's magazines are suggested. Materials should be arranged in a logical manner in order to be useful and effective. Six major categories (with possible divisions) are suggested: Chemistry, Biology, Earth Science, Astronomy, Physics and Research Processes. Teaching modules con uning materials. cross-references, equipment necessary, local places to visit, related references, lesson plans and activities, and tests should be compiled. The modules should be used from the receipt of the first materials and developed in an ongoing fashion. Other ways to improve K-6 programs are: videotaping television science programs, requesting science methods courses for small-school teachers, contacting interactive computer science teaching networks, and using the ERIC system. (JMM)

ED 287 646

RC 016 446

ED 287 646 RC 016 446
Muss, Iven And Others
The One-Teacher School in the 1980s.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.; National Rural Education Association, Fort Collins, CO.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-86-0024
Notes—870.

Note—87p.

Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las Cruces, NM \$8003-0001 (\$6.50).

Pub Type— Reports - Research (143) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-ucts (071)

ucts (071)
EDBS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Comparative Analysis, Demography, Educational Facilities, "Educational History, Elementary Education, "One Teacher Schools, Quality of Life, "Rural Education, Rural Schools, School Community Relationship, "School Demography, "School Effectiveness, School Location, Small Schools, Social Values, "Teacher Characteristics, Teacher Qualifications, Teacher Responsibility Written for education, legislators, and the general public, this monograph is a resource for better unpublic, this monograph is a resource for better unpublic, this monograph is a resource for better unpublic.

written for educators, legislators, and the general public, this monograph is a resource for better understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the one-teacher school. The material is designed to inspire more confidence in the quality of education possible in rural America and to reinforce recognition that most schools-regardless of size-can be educationally effective. The first chapter considers the one-teacher school within the framework of American desired the strength of the strength one-teacher school within the framework of American education during the present century. This brief overview includes information about the effects of consolidation on rural education, the difficulties of attempting to compare rural and urban schools, and some of the techniques used by small schools to overcome the problems of isolation and small enrollment. Chapter 2 describes and presents information about one-teacher schools today based on studies conducted over the past 3 years. Chapter 3 compares today's one-teacher schools with those of 1960 and charts their progress. Chapter 4 affords an opportunity to "visit" one-teacher schools through essertptions of selected schools. Chapter 5 details secriptions of selected schools. Chapter 5 details the evolution of primitive, log cabin schoolhouses to current, well-constructed buildings. The final chapter is the secret of the constructed buildings. ter offers reflections on material in earlier chapters and makes recommendations about the future of one-teacher schools. (JHZ)

ED 287 650

RC 016 460

Warden, Judy E.
Establishing Partnerships between the Business
Community and Rural Schools.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mer.
Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mer.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—86
Contract—400-83-0023

ab Type— Guides · Non-Classroom (055) — In-formation Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) ub Type

Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Business Responsibility, *Community Benefits, Community Resources, Cooperative Programs, Elementary Secondary Education, Financial Support, *Private Financial Support, Rural Development, *Rural Education, *Rural



Schools, *School Business Relationship, School Funds, *School Support Identifiers---ERIC Digests, *Partnerships in Educa-

Identifiers—ERIC Digests, "Partnerships in Education

An effective way to help develop a strong rural
educational program is to establish a business partnership between the rural school and the business
community. Once a relationship is set up, the advantages for both the schools and business community could prove beneficial to the entire rural
community. By cooperating with the rural schools
in developing strong career and educational programs, the rural business community may not have
to depend upon outside skilled help. Large businesses which form partnerships with rural schools
are assuring their own future with the knowledge
that the future work force may be the finished product of their involvement in quality education. Partmerships may be formed because of the mutual
desire to improve the quality of education, the need
to uplift the morals of the educational system and
the rural community regarding education, or the
school's need for financial funding. A partnership
can be initiated by either a school or a business, but
successful business, achool or a business, but regarding education, or the can be initiated by either a school or a business, but successful business school partnerships require total commitment from both parties.

ED 287 654 RC 016 467

Baghy, Susse Anne Educational Testing for Migrant Students. Fact

BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex. Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),

Spons Agency—Nat Washington, DC. Pub Date—81 Note—5p.

Pub Type-- Opinion Papers (120) - Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products

Note—pp.
Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDES Pries - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetaga.
Descriptors—Criterion Referenced Teen, Educational Research, 'Educational Teeting, Elementery Secondary Education, 'Migrant Education, Migrant Problems, Norm Referenced Teen, Student Mobility, "Student Pincement, Teet Bies, "Teeting, Tiest Selection, Teet Validity Identifiers—"Zip Teet

The migrant Bilestyle, in which a student moves to a new achool nearly three times per year, destroys the continuity of educational programs and contributes to absormally high dropout rates. Educational testing can help improve educational continuity for migrant students by yielding valuable information about their levels of akilin mestery so they can be placed at appropriate instructional levels. Three types of educational tests are in use: norm-referenced tests, criterion-referenced tests, and locator tests. Although other misused to measure short term academic gains, locator tests can quickly place migrant children within three mentins of their work level. One locator test, the Zip Test, is designed specifically for migrant students. It uses familiar experiences to allow individual assessment of English language facility and rapid and reasonably accurate placement of children aged 5 to 12 in math and reading. Teet bies and research problems make many teen inappropriate for misority migrant children. Conducting the longitudinal research necessary to establish a test's validity and reliability for migrant students' high mobility. (NEC)

ED 287 655

RC 016 468

ED 287 655
Euler, James S.
Developing an Outdoor Education Program for
Public Schools. Pact Sheet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Aug 81

Note—4p.

Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruces, NM 85003-0001 (free).
Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis
Products (071)

Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Course Content, Curriculum, Curriculum Design, Elementary Secondary Education, "Environmental Education, Guidelines, Outdoor Activities, "Outdoor Education, "Program Development, "Public Schools, Scheduling, Site Selection, Teacher Education

Education in, for, and about the outdoors is an appreciation of their environment, to stimulate their curiousty, and to motivate their colors, such as the curiousty, and to motivate them to learn. Steps involved in establishing an outdoor education program for public schools include: (1) gaining support of school teachers and administrators, parents, and community members; (2) drafting a definite plan with specific recommendations on site locations. community members; (2) drafting a definite plan with specific recommendations on site locations, topics of study, schedules for the school year, and estimated costs; and (3) securing funding. Although science subjects (biology and geology) are especially suited to outdoor education, traditional claseroom subjects such se math, music, and language arts can be taught. Sites can include gardens, farme, cometeries, city parks and recreation areas, ponds, streams, forests, zoos, nature centers, fish hatcheries, and garbage dumps. Locations should have several types of topography or other unusual features, provide privacy, and have no hazards to students' safety. Administrative barriers to consider are close scheduling, transportation, and legal liability. Trainsaisty. Administrative barriers to consider are class scheduling, transportation, and legal liability. Training in natural science, philosophy, and outdoor conservation can be provided for teachers through universities and existing outdoor education programs in 21 states. Eight sources of in-depth information on ertablishing an outdoor education programs are listed. (NEC)

ED 287 656

RC 016 471

ED 287 656 RC 016 471
Tucker, Sussanse M.
Mexican American Special Education. Fact Sheet.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spoos Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washin, T., DC.
Pub Date—41
Natural Control of Con

Spone Agency—National Inst. of Education (ELI),
Washin, 2: 1, DC.
Pub Date—\$1.
Note—\$2.
Pub Type— in formation Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis
Products (071).

EDES Price - McP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—"Ability Identification, Bilingual Education, Cultural Influences, Culture Fair Tests,
"Educational Discrimination, Elementary Secondary Education, English (Second Language),
Oifted, "Handicap Identification, Mestal Retardation, "Mestican American Education, Mexican
American, Preschool Education, Spanish Speaking, "Special Education, Student Placement,
"Test Bias

Exceptional Mexican American students face difficulties not experienced by their Anglo counterparts became the educational system is not set up to deal with members of ethnic and cultural minorities.
Spanish-speaking students face the problem of gaining competence in their first language while learning English as a second language. Standard psychometric tests discriminate against cultural minorities. In perticular, Mexican American students are apt to be misplaced in classes for the mentally handicapped or not identified if they are gifted. There is a shortage of curtified bilingual teachers and of appropriate bilingual instructional materials. The Bilingual Education Act of 1968 encouraged bilingual-bicultural education and paved the way for programs that have improved education for Mexican Americans. Research is being done to develop culturally valid tests for identifying gifted as well as handicapped minority students. Paraliscic evaluation, which combines psychometric assessment and adaptive behavior tests, is resolving the problem of misplacement of Mexican American students in special education classes for the mentally handicapped. (JHZ)

ED 287 657

Canadh Launa H. Tucker, Susanna M.

ED 287 657 RC 016 472 Connolly, Laure H. Tucker, Susanne M. Motivating the Mexican American Student, Part

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las C uces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Mar 82

Note -4p.

pe... Opinion Papers (120) — Information ress - ERIC Information Analysis Products Pub Type-

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Po

Descriptors—Academic Aspiration, Bilinguel Edu-cation, Cognitive Style, Cultural Awareness, *Cultural Influences, Elementary Secondary Edu-cation Higher Education cation, Higher Education, *Language Role, Mexican American Education, *Mexican Americans, *Motivation Techniques, Role Models, Self Concept, *Student Motivation, Teacher Attitudes, *Translet Motivation, Teacher Attitudes,

To understand how to best motivate the Mexican American student, one must look not only to the factors considered relevant to achievement in mainstream Anglo American society, but also to specific problems faced by this minority group. Language barriers, cultural differences, economic background. and family attitudes combine to affect the educa-tional and occupational aspirations of Mexican American students. Increased cross-cultural awareness by teachers is probably the key to motivating the Mexican American student. To begin with, since language is the most important manifestation of one's self, to deny the Mexican Americans' mother tongue is to deny their identity and thus eliminate motivation. Therefore tending of Mexican Americans motivation. Therefore, teachers of Mexican American students should be proficient in Spanish, to en-able communication in the students' mother tongue, which would provide shared experiences between teacher and students and establish a link between the students' highly valued family and home and their school. Teachers can help enhance self-esteem through a positive attitude toward Mexican Americans, reinforcing student strengths, and setting high atandards for achievement. Motivational and occupational role models should be provided. Finally, teachers must be aware of the educational implications of the learning style of Mexican American students. (JHZ)

ED 287 658

RC 016 473

Komick, Sally American Indian Enrichment Activities. Mini-Re-

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spoos Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED).

Washington, DC.

Pub Date—41

Note

Note—6p.
Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDBS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—° American Indian Culture, ° American Indian Education, American Indian Literature, American Indians, Art Activities, ° Creative Activities, ° Cultural Activities, Cultural Education. Elamentary Education. Enrichment Activities.

Activities, *Cultural Activities, Cultural Education, Elementary Education, Enrichment Activities, Instructional Materials, Learning Activities,
Minority Groups, *Multicultural Education, Music Activities, *Resource Materials
Focusing on American Indians, this annotated
bibliography covers a variety of resources for enriching multicultural education in the elementary
claseroom and includes limited information about
Mexican Americans, Blacks, and other cultural
groups. Each of the 26 entries provides a descriptive
annotation and indicates where the material can be
obtained. In addition to three films, the t-bliography annotation and indicates where the material can be obtained. In addition to three films, the bibliography lists curriculum guides, periodicals, coloring books, and references containing legends, games, songs, and illustrations. Regional American Indian culand interrations. Regional American Indian cultures are represented and specific tribos are mentioned including Lakota, Haida, Blackfeet, and
Navajo. Examples of activities appearing in the annosations are constructing a longhouse, writing a
legend, role playing, dancing, building a model totem pole, translating and writing pictograph stories,
creating geometrical beadwork designs, and learning traditional games. (JHZ)

ED 288 667 RC 016 458

BLD 288 667 RC 016 458
Di Senseletto, Romeo
Hispanic Culture and Literature: An Overview,
Maxican American Education Fact Sheet.
BRIC Clearnghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Feb 83

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information
Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products
(071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Pins Posts

Descriptors—Anglo Americans, Cultural Traits, Ethnacity, Family Relationship, *Hispanic American Culture, *Hispanic American Literature, Mexican American Literature, *Mexican American American Literature, *Mexican Am cans, Political Attitudes, Quality of Life, Social Characteristics, Social Differences, Social Discrimination, Sociocultural Patterns, Work Attitudes

Insights into the social and cultural experiences of Hispanic people can be gleaned from both the social



sciences and literature, and it is probably accurate to state that values are the most important shared dimension of a culture. There are not many value differentiations that separate the Hispanic from the Anglo. In examining the first national study of Mexican Americans (Grebler, 1970), it is noted that Mexican Americans are both the oldest and the newest minority in the United States. Their life styles (now predomineatly urban), family and marital trends, goals for their children, and work values are more and more similar to those of the dominant Anglo scolety, and they are increasing their interaction with Anglos. There is a greater diversity in political tactics, an increasing differentiation in in-group and out-group perceptions, and a belief that discrimination is lessening. Cultural tenacity is not as widespread nor as powerful as literature and leadership would lead others to believe. Literature sources on Hispanic culture which may be useful to educators are discussed, followed by a 22-item list giving the bibliographic information. (JMM)

RC 016 525

ED 289 658 RC 016 525
Edington, Everett D. Koshler, Lyle
Rural Student Achievement: Elements for Centideration. ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mez.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 27
Contract—400-86-0024
Notes—100.

Note—10p.

Available from—ERIC/CRESS, New Mexico State
University, Department 3AP, Box 30001, Las
Cruces, NM 88003-0001 (free).

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information
Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products

Cruces, NM \$2003-0001 (free).

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)

EDES Price - MP91/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors— *Academic Achievement, Access to Education, Comparative Analysis, Educational Research, Elementary Secondary Education, Highs Education, Figh School Graduates, Models, *Outcomes of Education, Parent Influence, *Rural Education, *Rural Urban Differences, School Community Relationship, *Small Schools, *Standent Characteristics

Identifiers—RRIC Digests

Current educational research efforts are examining rural/urban differences in schievement measures, effects of parents and community on the attainment of rural students, and how well rural students succeed in higher education. To accurately assess the small, rural school's impact on students, rural-urban comparisons must be made on students who are matched by origin, background, and access to information. Recent companies rusults find little difference in the academic achievement of rural and urban students or in their desire to attend college. A rural deficit model could be replaced by a rural strungth model, for that is suggested by the fact that rural students do wish to attend college and make adequate grades there, notwithstanding the fact that rural high school students have less total access to educational information. It could be argued that rural high school students are therefore, in terms of their overall progress, achieving more, not less. Twelve studies cited and discussed in this digest are listed at the end of the paper. (NEC)

ED 293 679 RC 016 591

RD 293 679 RC 016 591
Rodriguez, Richard F.
Bilingsal Special Education In Appropriate for
Mexican-American Children with Mildly Handicapping Conditions. ERIC Dignet.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-RC-85-04
Pub Data—Ins. ER.

Pub Date—Jan 88 Contract—400-84-0024

Note-15p.

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products Analy (071)

(071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Bilingual Education, Educational
Diagnosis, Educational Needs, Elementary Secondary Education, "Instructional Development,
Limited English Speaking, Mexican American
Education, "Mexican Americans," Mild Disabilities, Minority Group Teachers, "Parent Role, Parent School Relationship, Preservice Teacher

Education, *Special Education, Teacher Education Curriculum, Teacher Qualifications Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Mexican American children have made poor progress in special education programs as currently structured. Existing data appear to indicate that minority children, particularly Mexican American, continue to be placed in special education out of proportion to their numbers in the general population. Although the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (PL 94-142) requires that each child Children Act (PL 94-142) requires that each child referred to special education receive a comprehensive assessment using valid tests administrated in the child's dominant language, current assessment practices lead to mislabelling and misplacing Mexican American students. Lack of trained personnel makes it impossible to provide appropriate service-to bilingual special education children as mandated by PL 94-142. The development of instructional programs is hampered by lack of knowledge about the learning styles and cognitive development in minority group, bilingual children. Comprehensive, evaluated programs taking these factors into acceptables. minority group, bilingual children. Comprehensive, evaluated programs taking these factors into account have not been developed or proven effective for minority group handicapped children. A school district's philosophy of bilingual education and the type of language instruction provided will have a major impact on bilingual special education students. Parental involvement in a child's total educational program has recently become a principle intervention strategy and should be used with ...i-sority group parents. (JHZ)

ED 293 600

RC 016 592

Tota-Sp.; For a related document, see RC 016 593.

Note—Sp.: For a related document, see RC 016
593.
Pub Type—Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses
Products (071)
EDES Price - MPD1/PCD1 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Child Abuse, Child Advocacy, Child
Welfare, Cousseling Techniques, Elementary
Secondary Education, "Heiping Relationship,
"Migrant Children, Migrant Education, Migrant
Problems, Migrant Youth, "Self Disclosure (Individuals), Sexual Abuse, "Teacher Responsibility,
"Tancher Role, Teacher Student Relationship
Identifiers—ERIC Diseats
Research conducted by Eastern Stream Child
Abuse Prevention and Education (ESCAPE) from
1962-1965 clearly identified migrant children as a
population at high risk of being mattreated. It is
therefore imperative that migrant teachers understand the dynamics of maltreatment and what they,
as individuals, can do to prevent it. Child abuse is
frequently the end result of the numerous stresses
experienced by migrant families uncertain employtivest, geographic and social isolation, poor living
conditions, powerty, and frequent moves that prevent families from establishing community ties and
support systems. In coping with child abuse the
teacher must play the roles of observer, listener,
home visitor, respector, and child advocate. If a child
discloses that he or she has been or is presently
being maltreated, the teacher should understand
how to cope with the information in a manner that
will bring about a significant positive change in the
child's life. Guidelines include being caim, finding a
private place to talk, believing the child, stressing
that it is not the child's fault, respecting the child's report immediately, and being willing to serve as the
child's advocate. A list of eight resources for teachers is included. (JHZ)

ED 23 681

EMALTIMES.

ED 293 681

RC 016 593

Wolverton, Lorrie Classroom Strategies for Teaching Migrant Chil-dron about CNId Abuse. ERIC Digest.

dres shoot CMd Abuss. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-11

Pub Date—Mar 88

Contract—400-86-0024

Note-13p.; For a related document, see RC 016

Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analy-

intormation Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Bibliotherapy, *Child Abuse. Child Advocacy, Child Welfare. *Classroom Techniques, Elementary Secondary Education. Group mques, Elementary Secondary Zucauon. Oroup Discussion, "Learning Activities, Migrant Children, "Migrant Education. Migrant Problems, Migrant Youth, Reading Misterial Selection. Self Concept, Self Esteem, Sexual Abuse, "Teacher Role, Teaching Methods Identifiers—ERIC Digests

(Child selection of the microst classroom)

Child abuse education in the migrant classroom can accomplish five major goals: (1) provide support to the child who has suffered some form of maltreat-ment; (2) teach children abuse prevention strategies; (3) teach all children to accept those who have gies; (3) teach all children to accept those who have special problems; (4) improve children's self-concepts; and (5) encourage the abused child to confide in an adult regarding the maltreatment. Bibliotherapy is an appropriate technique for bringing child abuse education to the classroom. Bibliotherapy—the process of offering guidance through reading—can be used by teachers who have an interest and concern for children supported by a willingness to become familiar with children's literature. To be successful with the use of bibliotherapy the teacher must identify studen needs and match needs to must identify student needs and match needs to appropriate reading materials. The teacher must demust seeminy student needs and match needs to appropriate reading materials. The teacher must de-cide how books will be used, what guidance will be given during reading, and what follow-up activities will be used. Child abuse education should also address the problem of low self-esteem, one of the primary characteristics shared by the abusive parent and the abused child. Sixteen references are provided, grouped under the headings of self-concept activities, children's books on child abuse, and finding books for children. (JHZ)

ED 294 783 RC 016 583
Special Education for Migrant Students.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—45
Contract—400-86-0024
Note—41n.

Note-41p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses (070) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

Froducts (0/1)
LDES Price - MF91/PC02 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Access to Education, *Disabilities,
Educational Cooperation, Educational Legislation, *Educational Needs, Elementary Secondary
Education, Environmental Standards, Gifted Disadvantaged, Handidap Identification, Health Needs, Interstate Programs, "Migrant Education, Migrant Problems, Quality of Life, "Special Edu-cation, "Student Needs, Student Records Sentifiers—"Education for All Handicapped Chil-

Sentifiers—*Education for All Handicapped Children Act, Migrant Student Record Transfer Sys-

Migrant students-especially those requiring special education-are at a disadvantage in our nation's tradition-based schools. Highly mobile migrant students change schools frequently enough to be out of step with normal school calendars, causing both handicapped and gifted students to be underidenti-tied as candidates for special programs. Migrant stu-dents who are more "settled out" and remain for some time in the same school carry with them aca-demic losses sustained during times of high mobil-ity. These students find themselves being ented in some categories of special education. Even when migrant students are placed properly, the time-consuming task of developing an individualized education plan often is interrupted by a move to a new school. Information exchange and mechanisms for ensuring academic continuity for the special education student are just now beginning to emerge. More interstate and intrastate coordination is prerequisite to equitable educational treatment of migrant students. Additional efforts to recruit eligible students are called for, along with improved involvement of the parents of migrant stuimproved involvement of the parents of migrant stu-dents. If the parents of migrant children are ill-equipped to influence the educational process, and that is often the case, others must act upon the mandate to build an educational system that enfranchises all out citizenry. (JHZ)



ED 294 704

Mettera, Gioria Medels of Effective Migrant Education Progra Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-85-0024

Note—123p.; Best copy available.
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

ucts (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC06 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Access to Education, Bilingual Education Programs, Correspondence Study, "Demonstration Programs, Elementary Secondary Education, Individualized Education Programs, Interstate Programs, "Migrant Education," Migrant Programs, Program Services, Models, National Programs, "Program Descriptions, Programs Effectiveness, "Special Programs, State Programs Identifiers—"Early Intervention Programs

ricona, Programs Effectiveness, "Special Programs, State Programs Identifiers—"Early Intervention Programs, Joint Dissemination Review Panel Intended to encourage both migrant and non-migrant educators to explore the possibilities of adopting and/or adapting the closed programs or appropriate components into their own units, this volume updates the 1974 description of some of the many programs that have proven effective in serving migrant students. Chapter I summarizes seven programs approved by the Joint Dissemination Review Panel: California Migrant Teacher Assistant Corps, Project CHILD (C...mprehenive Help for Individual Learning Difference), Early Prevention of School Fallure Managament Program, Individualized Billingual Instruction, Migrant Advancement and Development). Chapter 2 outlines five projects selected by the Chapter 1 National Identification. Program: Idebo Falls Migrant Program, Individualized Billingual Instruction Instrustate Training Project, Port Towneal Migrant Education Program, Positive Beginnings Program, and Proseer Portable Ar-"read Study Sequence Program, (PASS). Chapter 3 greenes examplary antional programs, instrusted programs, sessewide programs, local programs, and special services (mobile units, migrant context, staff development programs, and the Oregon Massers Dagree Program). Chapter 4 offers suggestions for citizens to become sware of and active in the struggle to improve the education of migrant students. (NEC)

ED 294 785

Steley, Relecce R. Steley, Prederick A.
Using the Outdoors To Tene's Language Arts.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date -82

Contract-400-86-0024

Contract—4UJ-80-UJZ/4
Note—56p; For related documents, see ED 264
059, ED 264 063, and ED 269 192.
Pub Type—Guides - Claseroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC94 Plus Pastage.
Phanoistance... American Indiana. Animala Antrop.

EDRS Price - MF91/PC94 Plus Pustage. Descriptors—American Indians, Animals, Astronomy, Childrens Art, "Childrens Literature, Elementary Secondary Education, Environmental Education, Field Trips, Illustrations, Intermediate Orades, "Language Arts, Learning Activities, Lesson Plans, Outdoor A trivities, "Outdoor Education, Picture Books, Plant Identification, Reading Material Selection, Science Activities, Social Studies, "Student Publications, Teaching Methods

ods
A reservork for using the outdoors as a vehicle for providing meaningful language arts experiences is presented in this guide geared toward intermediate students but adaptable for other ages. The introduction outlines goals of language arts instruction and notes that activities conducted outdoors contribute to these goals because they are motivating, concreta, consistent with whole language methodology, and relevant to children's lives. Chapter 2 contains practical tips for managing children in the outdoors, pleaning outdoor activities, and evaluating children's outdoor experiences. Chapter 3 explains a cyclical instructional model consisting of motivation, exploration, expression, labeling appli-

cation, and a second opportunity for expression. Chapter 4 auggests ways of using children's litera-ture in outdoor education and lists books and activiture in outdoor education and lists books and activi-ties that could be used to study astronomy. American Indians, the desert, and environmental communications. Chapter 5 describes language arts activities that can be used to facilitate outdoor edu-cation experiences. Activities are listed under the topics of air, humans in the environment, plants, animals, and rocks and minerals. Appendices contannas, and rocks and rameras. Appendices contain an evaluation by students of a trip to the Grand Canyon and four books written and illustrated by students ("Deserts Are Alive," "Plan's and their Adaptations," "Wonders of the Desert," and "How You Can Stannism", (IMP) You Can Survive"). (JHZ)

ED 294 706

Raspa, Clifford E.
Creating Humane Climates Outdoors: A People
Skills Primer.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

pons Agency—Office of Educational Researc's
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88 Contract—400-86-0024

Note-104p.

Note—104p.
Pub Type—Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC95 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Adult Education, Annotated Bibliographies, Community, Environmental Education, Group Dynamicr, Group Experience, Group Unity, Humannsteic Education, "Human Relations, "Interpersonal Communication, "Leadership, "Learning Activities, Outdoor Activities, "Outdoor Education, Secundary Education, "Self Concent.

cept
Designed to provide stractical assistance in im
learning experiences for youth Designed to provide (vactical assistance in implementing outdoor learning experiences for youth and adults, this book helps professionals plan their leadership development programs and create more humans climates in a variety of outdoor settings. The book treats the three topics of self-knowledge, human communities, and outdoor-sevironamental awareness and values. Chapter I deals with building intentional communities, forusing on the necessary conditions for a sense of community and the interpersonal skills needed for getting along better with others in groups. Definitions and checklists for program evaluation are included. Chapter 2 examines intrapersonal and interpersonal skills can be learned in the outdoors. Chapter 3 presents numerous outdoor learning activities. Exarcians for building interpersonal activities. Exarcians for building interpersonal activities. how these skills can be learned in the outdoors. Chapter 3 presents summous outdoor learning activities. Exercises for building intrapersonal skills deal with becoming aware of feelings, affirming personal worth, demonstrating humor and imagination, recognizing personal power and growth potential, taking risks, making decisions, setting goals, deferring judgment, and identifying personal wants and needs. Exercises for interpersonal skill enhancement deal with communicating thoughts and feelings, empathizing, interpreting nonverbal language, questioning, validating others, getting to know and trust others, dealing effectively with group conflict, cooperating, and listening and responding to others. Appendices include an annotated bibliography of 33 entries. (JHZ)

ED 295 773

RC 016 623
Thombrugh. Cheryl Fax, Sendre J.
Bridging the Chellenging Years: Tips for Working with American Indian Tecnogers.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spose Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—88
Contract —400-86-0024
Note—919.

Contract -400-86-0024
Note-91p.
Pub Type-- Guides - Non-Claseroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071)
EDER Price - MP91/PC84 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors--****** Advances Indian Education, American Indians, Behavior Modification, Counseling Services, "Counseling Techniques, Counseior Training, Crisis Intervention, Group Counseling, Holistic Approach, Learning Activities, Ps'-nt Student Relationship, "Prevention, Program 12-sign, Secondary Education, Self Esteem, "Student Problems, Teacher Student Relationship Identifiers—Substance Abuse Allerican Indian teenagers have high rates of sui-

cide, school dropout, alcoholism, and drug usage Even students who are doing well need to explore new experiences and to develop new skills that challenge them to reach for higher goals and help them cope with today's pressures. This guide is intended to assist counselors and teachers design preventive group counseling programs by presenting basic teners of counseling and specific student activities.

Chapter 1 describes a nolistic counseling approach that focuses on all emotional, social, mental, and physical factors which contribute to growth and development of the whole person. Chapter 2 discusses developing confidence in students and auggests actrivities relating to feelings /values/attitudes, families and friends, and decision making. Chapter 3 contains material intended to train teachers/counselors and parents/guardiars in the systematic use of behavior modification to bring about improved behavior modification to bring about improved behavior settled and discolute and the abilities of the statement ior patterns and self-discipline in Indian children Chapter 4 addresses the problem of substance abuse. Chapter 4 addresses the protein of suctaince assist-while Chapter 5 presents a primary prevention ap-proach to aubstance abuse which assists students in developing healthy personality traits, personal/ca-reer goals, coping skills, and alternative lessure time activities. Chapter 6 identifies crisis situations and crisis intervention techniques. (NEC)

ED 296 810

Florey, Janice Tafoya, Nancy
Identifying Gifted and Talested American Indian
Students: An Overview. ERIC Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mez.
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mez.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED) Washington. DC.
Report No.—EDO-PC-88-1/1
Pub Date—Mar 88
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Contract—400-86-0024

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Pub Type—Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Ability, Academically Gifted, Access to Education, American Indian Education, *American Indians, Comparative Analysis, Cutural Differences, *Culture Fair Tests, Elementary Secondary Education, Eligibility, *Gifted, Standardized Tests, *Talent Identification, *Tescher Role, Tescher Student Relationship, *Test Bias, Whites

"Test Bas, Whites
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
A 1982 study revealed that American Indians comprise. 8% of public school students, but only .3% of those participating in gifted programs, whereas respective White figures are /3.3% and 82%. Factors contributing to the inappropriateness of standardized asset ment tools for identification of gifted American Indian students are neglect of subcultural values, shiftines, and knowledge in assessment instruments and procedures; use of exclusive training in application of middle class measurement instruments; belief that object measurement is the only way to conduct assessment; inadequate attention to problems of motivation and negative reactions to the examiner; failure to include sufficient numbers of minority students in standardization calculations; of minority students in standardization criculations; and lack of knowledge about culturally valued tai-ents of American Indian students. Educators must consider whether the child exhibits outstanding vers in one or more abilities valued by the child's culture, measures at a bright average level in na-tional norms in both ability and achievement, demonstrates creativity, and shows leadership potential. Educators must also assess verbal and nonverbal responses, provide adequate time for students to answer, develop questioning procedures to elicit multiple responses on items giving credit for such responses, assess a wide range of abilities, and use a matrix rather than one factor for making decisions.

ED 296 811

Kleismeier, James C. Outdoor Conters and Camps: A 'Natural' Location for Youth Leadership Development. ERIC Di-

gest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC Report No.—EDO-RC-88-13

Pub Date—Mar 88



Note—19p.; Because this Digest was published in colored ink, on colored paper, and in reduced type size (for compression), a full-size typescript ver-sion has also been included here.

ub Type — Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-

tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Adventure Education, Experiential
Learning, Leadership Styles, "Leadership Training, Learning Activities, "Outdoor Education,
Program Descriptions, "Program Design, Student
Leadership, "Youth Leaders
Identifiers—Action Reflection Relationship, Empowerment, ERIC Digests, "National Youth
Leadership Council
This disset offers camp leaders, outdoor experien-

powerment, ERIC Digests, "National Youth Leadership Council This digest offers camp leaders, outdoor experiential educators, school and college faculty, or youth agency staff who are interested in muturing youth leaders a framework for designing youth leadership programs which employ an outdoor setting as a "leadership clearoom." Besic categories for leadership theory are defined: trait theory, situational leadership, organizational leadership, power, and ethical assessment. Key elements in shaping an outdoor setting into a supportive community are discussed: staff, setting, and scheduling. Essential elements forming the core framework for curriculum development are identified: revisioning, empowerment, actions, and reflection. Learning modules proven successful in National Youth Leadership Council leadership training programs are described: snoral and ethical simulations, adventure challenge, community building, service learning, performing arts, and action pleaning. Names, addresses, and telephone numbers of 12 programs employing all or a portion of the elements of youth leadership development mentioned in the digest are lieted. (NEC)

ED 296 812

RC 016 582

ED 256 812 RC 016 582
Cajute, Gregory A.
Mostivating American Indian Students in Science
and Math. ERIC Digest.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small
Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mez.
Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-RC-88-02
Pub Date—Jan 88
Contract—400-86-0024
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Couract—401-88-0024

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Pub Type— Guidas - Non-Classroom (055) — In-

Pub Type e— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — In-ion Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis

Pub Type— Guidas - Nom-Limerous (2007)
formation Analyses - BRIC Information Analyses
Products (071)
EDES Price - PIP91/PC91 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors— American Indian Education, American Indians, Cultural Differences, Elementary
Secondary Education, Family School Relationship, Learning Activities, Learning Motivation,
"Learning Strategies, "Mathematics Instruction,
"Learning Strategies, "Statementics Instruction,
"Relevance (Education), "Science Instruction,
Student Characteristics, "Student Motivation,
Student Needs, Teacher Role, Teaching Methods
Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Student Needs, Teacher Role, Teaching Methods Identifiers—ERIC Digests

The digest summerizes major characteristics of American Indian student needs in the disciplines of science and math and offers constructive ways in which students may be motivated for greater achievement. Motivational, attitudinal, and behavioral factors contributing to avoidance of science and math by American Indian students are identified: conflicts between home and school regarding the purpose/importance of school; movement away from lessons in context and interdisciplinary approaches toward more structured and linear approaches toward more structured and linear approaches. from lessons in context and interdisciplinary ap-proaches toward more structured and linear ap-proaches in junior high; and a social organization of lesson presentation which is less group oriented and more suthoritarian. Characteristics of American Indian students' learning styles which may affect arience and math motivation are outlined: seeing and listening, precticality, caution, and field sensi-tive orientation. Superations for banking science and listening, pr. cticality, caution, and field sensitive orientation. Suggestions for teaching science and math as creative processes and cultural systems of knowledge include: deriving creative content from students' immediate environment; integrating contemporary American Indian issues and concernivith related scientific information; utilizing American Indian culturally based content; establishing learning situations which are experientially based; incommentation creative writing an part of the present incorporating creative writing as part of the presentation of science and math content; presenting art as

an ideal vehicle for creativity in science and math: and exploring effects of technology on human lifes-tyles. (NEC)

ED 396 813

RC 016 589

Brescia, William Fortune, Jim C.
Standardized Testing of American Indian Students. ERIC Digest.

sents. ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-15

Pub Date—Mar 88

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Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis

Products (071)

Froducts (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Achievement rest, *American Indiana Education, American Indiana, Aptitude Tests, Cultural Differences, *Culture Fair Tests, Elementary Secondary Education, *Standardized Tests, Student Charactericis, Test Bias, Testing, *Testing Problems, Test Interpretation, *Test Validity Identifier—BRIC Digests

The testing of many American Indian children using standardized exams (achievement, aptitude, ability, and intelligence tests) developed for the majority American society represents a case of cross-cultural testing which is likely to produce investig results in the form of underestimation of student performance. Requirements for obtaining cross-cineral testing when is itsny to pronous invalid results in the form of underestimation of student performance. Requirements for obtaining accurate and appropriate scores include metched level of test to the students, clarity and comprehensiveness in the administration of instructions, and logistics. Requirements associated with test interpretation include norms, reliability, and validity. Underestimation may occur in the standardized testing of American Indian students by students not exhibiting behaviors required in successful test-taking, students not having the assumed experience or cognitive structure to respond to certain items, and students includent full to exhibit successful test-taking behaviors required by the test. Many American Indian students fall to exhibit successful test-taking behaviors due to a multiplicity of underlying causes: cultural beliefs, lenguage, and the setting in which many children are reared. Test users can contribute to better test-taker performance by assuring that better test-taker performance by assuring that dents have had exposure to experiences assumed in the test design, opportunities to develop requisite skills, circumstances arcssary to value successful test performance, and an understanding of instructions and time requirements. (NEC)

ED 296 214

RC 016 590

RC 016 590
Resonance, Linds
Migrant Students at the Secondary Level: Issues and Opportunities for Change. ERIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mez.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-10

Pub Date—Mar 88
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Note—120: For a related document, see ED 270

Contract—400-86-0024
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242. Because this Digest was published in colored
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has also been included here.

Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postene

EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Ples Pestage.
Descriptors—Academic Persistence, Access to Education, Change Strategies, "Dropout Prevention, Dropouts, "Educational Change, Educational Needs, Educational Strategies, Family School Relationship, "Migrant Adult Education, Migrant Problems, Migrant Programs, Migrant Youth, "School Holding Power, Secondary Education, "Secondary School Students, Student Attrition, Student Mobility, "Student Needs, Student Attrition, Student Mobility, "Student Needs, Student Froblems, Student School Relationship, Teacher Student Relationship, Withdrawal (Education) Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Children of migrant farmworkers are among the

Children of migrant farmworkers are among the segments of the population most difficult to edu-

cate. Data from 1974 indicates the average migrant student had a 40% chance of reaching ninth grade an 11% chance of reaching 12th grade, and a less than 10% chance of graduating from high school Factors correlated with students quitting school are failure in classes, dislike of school, having few credits, little involvement in extracurricular activities. poor grades, extensive migr on, limited English fluency, and lack of self-ass are and family sup-port. Needs of migrant secondary school students are affective (supportive, positive atmosphere); cognitive (remedial assistance, study skills develop-ment, time management, academic and vocational guidance); and technical (appropriate age/grade placement, credit acceptance, knowledge of graduation requirements). Direct services that secondary schools can offer to assist migrant students include academic assistance (counseling, credit accrual, tutoring, extended day/week/year programs, and spetoring, extended day/week/year programs, and spe-cial summer programs); career awareness (work experience programs and vocational education); al-ternative support programs (cooperative projects with community organizations and businesses and high school equivalency programs); and post-sec-ondary programs (College Assistance Migrant Pro-gram, College Bound, and Mini-Corps). Suggested regional, state, and national efforts include staff development, model programs, advocacy, information dissemination, and expanded use of existing pro-grams/organizations. (NEC)

ED 296 \$15

RC 016 594

Reck, Carleen Small Catholic Ele Small Catholic Elementary Schools: An Endan-gered Species? ERIC Digast. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—National Catholic Educational Association, Washington, D.C.; Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-06

Pub Date—Nov 87

Contract—400-86-0024

Courner—400-80-0024

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Reports - Descriptive (141) - Informa-Pub Typetion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-

ucts (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage DRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

bescriptors—"Academic Achievement, "Catholic Schools, Class Size, Community Involvement,
"Educational Quality, Elementary Education,
"Elementary Schools, Interdisciplinary Approach, Leadership, Learning Motivation, Parochial Schools, Resource Materials, School Organization, "School Size, "Small Schools, Student Participation, Teacher Effectiveness, Teacher Student Ratio, Teamwork Jensiers RRIC Diseases

Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Although the existence of small Catholic elemenary schools (enrollment: 300 or less) is precanous, ness institutions enable students to succeed acsdemically beyond national norms, due to the special learning environment that they provide. The recent Small Schools Survey of Catholic elementary schools indicated that classes in small Catholic schools scored exceptionally well in all of the basic learning areas: reading, mathematics, reference skills. This achievement has important implications for the viability of other very small schools, be they private, religious, or public, and supports other eduparch showing that size alone does not indicare the quality of a school. Principals whose small Catholic elementary schools modeled above average academic achievement reported that the ac-ademic advantages of small schools due to low teacher-to-pupil ratios included: use of more varied materials and tasks, higher levels of thinking due to more demanding assignments, increased opportuni-ties for participation, formulation of better study habits, community support and greater opportuni-ties for leadership. Team concept, priorities, skill organization, planning for content subjects, an inter-disciplinary approach, and instructional assutance were cited as effective elements in school-wide or ganization, and knowledge of key concepts and skilla, individualization, and room arrangement contributed to effective teaching. Reasons for school failures and ideas for generating support are included. (JMM)



RC 016 595

ED 296 816

Sanders, James R. Approaching Evaluation in Small Schools. ERIC Disease.

Approaching Evaluation in Sanau Schools. R.R.C. Dignet.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—EDO-RC-88-03
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Contract—400-86-0024
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Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analysis - RRIC Information Analysis

oducts (071)

formation Analyses - RRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Peetags.

Descriptors—Board of Education Role, Curriculum Evaluation, Decision Making, Educational Planning, Educational Proprovement, *Educational Planning, Educational Quality, Elementary Secondary Education, *Evaluation Criteria, *Evaluation Methods, Needs Assessment, Problem Solving, *Program Evaluation, *Small Schools, Staff Role Identifiers—Discrepancy Analysis, ERIC Digests, Problem Solving Assessment, Program Review, School Improvement Model

Although evaluation plays many roles in schools-support for administrative decision-making, curriculum improvement, staff development, public relations, instruction, counseling, diagnosing problems for students and staff, planning-recent studies of school district evaluation practices indicate that little overall consistency exists in the form of evaluation used by small schools. Three evaluation strate, jes for school leaders with few resources and limited time are available for Curriculum Evaluation in other assablishing a committee which reviews tion strate, les for school leaders with few resources and limited time are reviewed. The Program Raview Committee Approach for Carriculum Evaluation in dives establishing a committee which reviews one or two programs each year and makes recommendations, with the approval of the school superinsendant, to the school board. The Problem-Solving Approach for School improvement requires an sensual pre-school year stocktaking at the building level to investory the strengths and weaknesses of the school; priorities are then set to address deficiencies during the school year. The Discrepancy Approach for Assessing School Needs and Plenning has staff members define what they believe are ideal characteristics for their school. The principal then organizes the characteristics into a description against which discrepancies can be compared. This approach keeps a school developing in the direction of the collective vision of its staff. Through systematic evaluation, staff members can work together to improve the quality of their schools. (JMM)

ED 296 \$17

RC 016 596

cones, Redolfo ploring Alternatives to Consolidation. ERIC

Digast.

ERIC Clearinghovae on Rural Education and Small Schools, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—BDO-RC-88-05

But Pana.—Lon 22

Pub Dete-Jan 88 Contract-400-86-0024

Contract—400-86-002A
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Pub Type— Opinion Papers (120) — Information
Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products
(071)

Anal (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Por

EDIES Price - MP01/PCO1 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Centralization, Community Benefits,

*Consolidated Schools, Educational Technology,
Elementary Secondary Education, High Schools,
Interdistrict Policies, *Rural Schools, *School
District Reorganization, School District Size,
Shared Facilities, *Shared Resources *Ad Services, *Senall Schools, State Action, Student Ex
change Processing. change Programs
lentiflers—* Alternatives to Consolidation, Clu

Identifiers—"Alternatives to Cossolidation, Cluster Districts, ERIC Disests School reorganization has been used extensively as a strategy to deal with the problems of small and rural schools. However, there is no comprehensive evidence to prove that consolidation has met the problems of finance, staff, facilities, and curriculum for which it has been advocated, nor are consolida-

tion's disadvantages and ill-effects of the community usually considered. Partial school reorganization allows a middle-of-the-road response to decreasing enrollments, tight budgets, and increased federal/state demands to provide students in include agree and agrees and agrees to get agree to the control cecreating enrollments, tight budgets, and increased federal/state demands to provide students in isolated areas equal access to education. Three types of partial reorganization include: (1) Central High School Districts (when two or more school districts combine high school programs but retain separate elementary programs); (2) Cluster Districts (providing services shared by separate neighboring school districts, allowing access by students of different schools); and (3) Exchange of Students for Tuition (sending students to neighboring school districts for instruction). Personnel, programs, and equipment may alro be shared-formally or informally-to provide se vices to students. Sharing may also be implement \(\tilde{\text{L}}\) through a state organizational structure. Other helpful approaches include state intervention and state financial side, multiple teacher certification, application of computer modelling results, community designed reorganizations, and distance education. Thut, full-scale reorganization is not the only solution. (JMM)

ED 296 818

Swift, Doug Propering Reral Students for an Urban Environ-ar ut. ERIC Digest. ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Schools, Les Cruses, N. Mez.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-08

Pub Date—Mar 88

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Nots—16p.; For a related document, see ED 270
243. Because this Digest was published in colored ink, on colored paper, and in reduced type size (for compression), a full-size typescript version has also been included here.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRE Price - MP91/FCb1 Plan Pestaga.

Descriptors—6-Adjustment (to Environment), *Budgeting, Entrepressenthip, Higher Education, Individual Characteristics, *Job Search Methods, *Rural to Urban Migration, Rural Urban Differences, *Rural Youth, Secondary Education, *Urban Environment.* bes Enviro

eaces, "Rural Youth, Secondary Education, "Urban Environment Identifier—ERIC Digests

Continued, substantial migration of rural students to urban areas for work or further education can be expected, and preparing students for the move from rural to metropolitan areas is an important responsibility for educators. The differences between rural and metropolitan areas are significant, and appropriate preparatory activities in high school can ease the transition. Personal characteristics and values play a big part in a person's ability to adjust to a dramatically different environment. Inventories of personality traits, values, lifestyle, and family orientation can be developed individually, in classroom groups and in discussion with family and friends. Activities to increase essentiveness and to adopt lenguage habits and personal mannerisms appropriate to the city are important in the preparation process. Assessment of skills, shillies, interests, and previous work experience—as well as completing application forms, writing letters of interest and resumes, and learning about appropriate dress and grooming—will greatly improve the probability of finding a job well suited to the individual. Preparation for adjusting to an urban lifestyle, urban higher education, and realistic budgeting are also important. Rural entrepreneurahip may be an option if a move to the city is not desired. (JMM)

RC 016 598 ED 296 819 nas, Diana I. Ortiz de Montellas

R. Improving the Science and Mathematic Achievement of Mexican American Students Through Culturally Relevant Science. ERIC Dignet.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, Les Cruces, N. Mes.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-07

Pub Date—Mar \$8

Contract—40-86-0024

Notes—19 in Research this Dignet was sublished in

contract—sub-couze fote—19p; Because this Digest was published in colored ink, on colored paper, and in reduced type size (for compression), a full-size typescript ver-sion has also been included here.

Pub Type- Opinion Papers (120) - Information

Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors— American Indians, Cultural Awareness, Cultural Enrichment, Elementary Secondary Education, *Mexican Americans, *Relevance (Education), Resource Materials, *Science Careers, Science Course Improvement Projects, Science Curriculum, Science Instruction Identifiers—Cultural Contributions, *Culturally Relevant Curriculum, Cultural Relevance, ERIC

Digests

There are many ways in which science can be made culturally relevant: archeoastronomy, mathematics, geology, ethnobotany, chemistry, and art can all be taught from a perspective celebrating the accomplishments of Mexican American and American Indian science and encouraging exploration. A culturally relevant curriculum provides teachers with resource materials and approaches allowing them to enable students to: develop pride in their culture's contribution to science, learn science from a familiar cultural base, be motivated to consider science as a career, and recognize the importance of science in their life. A joint project between the Society for the Advancement of Chicanos and Na-tive Americans in Science and the Project for Renewed Incentives in Science and Education in Los Angeles (California) is developing workshops to instations teachers to culturally relevant materials and specific activities that can be used at different grade levels. Topics include Archeoastronomy, Maya Mathematics and Calendar, Geology, Feeding the World-Productivity of Food Plants, Herbal Medicine/Ethnobotany, Science and Creativity in the Diego Rivera Murals in Detroit, Botany and Mesoamerican Designs, and the Chemistry of Color. As science is stimulated, students typically not attracted to science cureers will be more aware, and the differences in perticipation rate of minorities in accence and expineering may increase. ties in science and engineering may increase. (JMM)

ED 294 820 RC 016 599
Rios. Besty Rose D.
"Rural"—A Concept Beyond Definition? ERIC
Dignet.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Paral Education and Small

Schools, Les Cruces, Fr. Mex.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-RC-88-09
Pub Date—Mar 88
Contract—400-86-0024

fote—12p; Because this Digest was published in colored ink, on colored paper, and in reduced type size (for compression), a full-size typescript ver-sion has also been included here.

Pub Type--- Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Community Size, *Definitions, Demography, Enrollment, Geographic Distribution. Local Issues, Qualitative Research, *Rural Areas, *Rural Education, *Rural Schools, School Dis-

"Rural Education, "Rural Schools, School Dis-trict Size, School Size, Social Environment, "So-cioeconomic Influences Identifiers—"Conceptual Approach Defining the concept "rural" to the satisfaction of demographers, policymakers, educational research-ers, sociologists, journalists, and legislators is an on-ceing and complete seculiary. ers, sociologists, journalists, and legislators is an on-going and complex problem. As a sampling of definitions used by different researchers/agencies illustrates, the two categories of definitions of ru-ral-qualitative and quantitative-generally spring from different needs. Agencies and researchers need quantitative measures that can be easily ma-nipulated, sorted, and compared. Others who are closely involved know that their part of rural Amer-ica is qualitatively different from other rural areas. These two divergent needs, to quantify and to qual-These two divergent needs, to quantify and to qualify, present a dilemma in terms of access to resources and programs for rural America and for rural education. It is difficult to capture qualitative measures in ways that readily translate to legislation, policy, or management. Further, rural America's insistence that it is not only different, but has differences within itself, is both its strength and its weakness. The inability to present a unified, power-ful rural America to legislators and other policymakers ensures that rural issues, such as education will continue to suffer from a lack of recognition and resources. Twenty-three references are appended.



ED 286 756 SE 048 596

soweki, Marylin Disinger, John F. spublive Learning in the Environment: Secondary Students. ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Educa-

Students. ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Educa-tion Dignet No. 1, 1967.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract-400-86-0016

Note—3p.

Available from—SMEAC Information Reference Center, The Ohio State Univ., 1200 Chambers Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212 (\$1.00).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Re-

search (143)

rue type—internation Analysis—ERIC information Analysis Products (071) — Reports—Research (143)

EDRS Price—MP91/PC91 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—"Cognitive Development, Cognitive
Measurement, "Concept Formation, "Bavironmental Education, Experiestial Learning, "Field
Instruction, Field Studies, Field Trips, Science
and Society, Science Education, "Science Instruction, Secondary Education, "Secondary School
Science, Social Studies, Teaching Methods
Identifiers—"Environmental Education Research,
ERIC Digests
Cognitive Issuraing related to the servironment has
typically been subsumed as a part of instruction in
the more traditional areas of the secondary school
curriculum, in particular in science and/or social
studies classes. This digest contains a review of a
number of studies dealing with cognitive learning in
the environment, investigating the advantages of
field instruction for the purposes of concept and
content learning. Particular struction in the scientific
spects of the servironment is focused. The relative
sparsity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is focused. The relative
spensity of research literature dealing with cognitive
learning in the environment is noted. It is suggested
that this is an indication that little cognitive instruction in a teaching technique worthy of additional
well-dealigned insplementation by practitioners,
along with additional, extensive rigorous study by
educational researchers. (TW)

ED 286 757

SE 048 597

ED 286 757

SE 048 597

Blosse, Peericis E.

Secondary School Students' Comprehension of
Science Concepts: Some Findings from Miscoscoption Research. ERIC/SMEAC Science Education Digast No. 2, 1967.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and
Environmental Educations, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract. 400.86.0016

Contract-400-86-0016

search (143)
BES Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Cognitive Development, Cognitive Measurement, Cognitive Processes, *Cognitive Structures, *Concept Formation, Learning Processes, *Misconceptions, Science Education, *Science Instruction, *Scientific Concepts, Secondary Education, *Secondary School Science Identifiers—RRIC Disease

ondary Education, "Scenatory School Science Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Some science educators who are interested in conceptual development have considered the phenomenon of student misconceptions and alternative frameworks. Researchers have used a variety of terms to describe the situation in which students' ideas differ from those of a scientist about a particular concept. This digest was produced to briefly describe what this area of research encompasses, including a delineation of the terminology being used, ranging from misconceptions, to preconceptions, naive theories, alternative conceptions, and alternative frameworks. The document highlights some of the findings from a few relevant studies involving secondary school students. In addition, it

attempts to communicate some of the implications of misconceptions research for teaching secondary school science. (TW)

ED 287 684

SE 048 638

ED 287 684 SE 048 638
Disinger, John F.
Cognitive Learning in the Environment: Elementary Students. ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Education Dignet No. 2, 1987.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-86-0016
Note—39.

Note—3p.

Available from—SMEAC Information Reference
Center, The Ohio State University, 1200 Chambers Rd, 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212
(\$1.00).

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-

tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (971)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC31 Plus Pestags.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, "Affective Objectives, Cognitive Development, "Cognitive Messurement, Concept Formation, Elementary Education, "Elementary School Science, "Environmental Education, "Field Instruction, Museums, "Outdoor Education, Science Education, Education at the 4-12 Involutionary objective of field instruction at the 4-12 Involutionary objective of field instruction at all K-12 Involutionary objective of field instruction at field instruction and Educational Provides a summary of selected research that has said a connection with the cognitive gains possible in conside-the-claseroom instruction, citing studies done in school situations, as well as in messum, 2008, and other novel settings. None of the studies reported in this document have made claims that out-of-claseroom learning experiences are sufficient in themselves to produce significant cognitive gains with elementary students. However, there is evidence to suggest that in-the-environment instruction is useful in promoting and achieving cognition gains when effectively planned and managed. Several suggestions for further research into this area are made. (TW)

ED 290 606 SE 048 836 Helpszon. Samley L.
The Relationship between Curriculum and Instruction and Problem Solving in Middle/Junior High School Science. ERIC/SMEAC Information Bulletin No. 1, 1987.

muletta No. I., 1987.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Bavironmental Education, Columbus, Ohio.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract—400-86-0016

Note.—86

Note—9p.

Note—9p.

Available from—SME/C Information Reference
Center, The Ohio State University, 1200 Chambers Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212

(\$1.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestags.
Descriptors—Critical Thinking, Inquiry, Junior
High Schools, Middle Schools, "Problem Solving,
Process Education, "Science Curriculum, Science
Education, "Science Institutation, Scientific Methcholory"
Science Institutation, Scientific Meth-

Process Education, "Science Curricitium, Science Education, "Science Instruction, Scientific Methodology, Secondary Education, "Secondary School Science Identifier—"Science Education Research Problem solving has long been a concern of science educators, with many asserting that problem solving should be both the overriding method and valued outcome of science instruction in American schools. This information bulletin synthesizes studies that deal with the relationships between the teaching of problem solving and secondary school science curricula. The first section of the document notes some of the inconsistencies in the use of terms related to problem solving and adds that rather than define problem solving, the process by which solutions are obtained are categorized and described instead. In addition to the term problem solving, other related terms used by some researchers and practitioners include scientific method, scientific thinking, critical thinking, inquiry skills, and science

processes. The second section examines the large egment of the science education research which deals with problem solving as it relates to various aspects of instruction on students' problem-solving abilities. The third major section focuses on the concern that some science curriculum developers have had with problem solving. A variety of science curricula are described, particularly as they relate to problem-solving skills. A final section discusses implications for instruction. (TW)

ED 292 607 SE 048 885 Shymansky, James A., Ed. Kyle, William C., Jr. Ed.

Summery of Research in Science Educa-

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education. Columbus. Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington. DC. Pub Date—Dec 87
Contract—400-86-0016
Note—162p.; For 1985 summary, see ED 278 551
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports—Research (143) — Reference Materials—Bibliographies (131)
EDBE Frice—MP91/PC67 Plas Postage.
Descriptors—College Science, "Curriculum, Educational Research, Elementary School Science. Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, "Learning, "Literature Reviews, "Research and Development, Science Education, "Science Instruction, Secondary School Science, Teacher Attitudes, "Faschers

Attitude, "Teachers identifiers—"Science Education Research
This volume represents a compilation and organization of more than 400 research efforts reported in 1986. Its objective was to organize the research in 1986. Its objective was to organize the research in such a way that studies or related topics are easy to access by practitioners or researchers. It is organized to the studies of related topics are easy to access by practitioners or researchers. access by practitioners or researchers. It is orga-nized around four major sections that reflect the process of teaching, learning, and schooling includ-ing: (1) "Teaching and the Teacher" (studies of teacher attitudes, perceptions, practices, repertoures and performance); (2) "Learning and the Learner" (the nature of learning and characteristics of the learner); (3) "Curriculum and instruction" (the na-ture of curricula, instructional variables, and characture of curricula, instructional variables, and characteristics of exemplary science programs); and (4) "Instrument Development and Analysis" (efforts to develop and/or validate instruments to measure the process of teaching, learning and schooling). Each major section begins with an overview of the research summarized and a context for review, and ends with a reference list appropriate to that section. No effort to conduct an in-depth analysis of each research area was made. A discussion of the significance of the studies and implication for practice and future research is included in each major section. Three imperatives that were noted were the need for Three imperatives that were noted were the need for research to have a greater impact upon classroom procedures, greater teacher interaction, and teacher collaboration on research teams. (CW)

ED 292 608 SE 048 890
Disinger, John F., Comp.
Trends and Issues in Environmental Education: EE in School Curricula. Reports of a Symposium and a Survey. Environmental Education Information

Reports.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio.; North American Association for Environmental Education, Troy, OH.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87 Contract—400-86-0016

Note—149p.

Available from—SMEAC Information Reference
Center, The Ohio State University, 1200 Chambers Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, Ohio 43212

Pub Type—Collected Works - Proceedings (021) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Tests/Questionnsires (160)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC96 Pies Postage.
Descriptors—Conferences, *Curriculum Development, *Curriculum Problems, *Curriculum Re-- Collected Works • Proceedings (021) --

search, Educational Trends, Elementary Secondary Education, *Environmental Educastion, Instructional Effectiveness, *Interdisciplinary Approach, Models, Science and Society, Student Behavior

Charting the curricular institutionalization of en-

vironmental education, particularly as it seeks to establish an appropriate niche in the K-12 curriculum, was the focus of a recent symposium held at the annual conference of the North American Association for Environmental Education in October, 1987. Contained in this document are the papers presented at the symposium and a survey of 40 states reperding precioes related to environmental education. Papers include: "By Way of Beginning: 14 Scholers, 14 Views" (Paul F. Brandwein); "WholeEarth Learning: An Influed Approach to Education about the Environment" (Cheryi Cheries); "The Educational Context: Environmental Education in the School Curriculum" (Paul Hert); "Environmental Education in the School Curriculum: The Research Base" (Louis A. Iouzi); "Environmental Education in the Curriculum: It's Alreedy There!" (David C. Engleson); "The Problem of Curriculum Influsion in Environmental Education: (Milton McClarren); "Environmental Education: The Right Product at the Right Time" (Rudolph J. H. Schafer); "An STS "Environmental Education: The Right Product at the Right Time" (Rudolph J. H. Schafer); "An STS Perspective on Environmental Education in the School Curriculum" (Peter A. Rubba); "Alternative Curriculum Models for Environmental Education in the School Curriculum Models for Environmental Education" (Chris Bueths); "(How) Can Interdisciplinarity Be Implemental Education in the Curriculum" (Implemental Education in the Curriculum" (In Robotton); "The Brain-Mind System and Infusion (Rob Samples); "Environmental Education: Larger than a Single Curriculum" (Kay Moarce Smith; and "Environmental Education in the School Curriculum: Does It Pit?" (Jerry Hodge). John F. Disinger's "Survey Report: Current Practice: Environmental Education in U.S. School Curriculum: Courriculum: Does It Pit?" (Jerry Hodge). John F. Disinger's "Survey Report: Current Practice: Environmental Education in U.S. School Curriculum Coucludes the document. The appendituse give inforconcludes the document. The appendixes give infor-mation on the symposium participants and survey respondents and a copy of the servey form. (TW)

ED 293 718

SE 049 094

Disinger, John F.
Environmental Education in E-12 Curries
ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Information B

ERIC/SHEEAC Environmental Information Bulletin No. 2, 1987.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Educations, Columbus, Ohio. Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87

Contract—400-86-0016

Noss—10n

Contract—10-5-0016 Note—10p. Available Ston—SMEAC Information Reference Center, The Ohio State University, 1200 Chem-bers Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212 r\$1.00).

Pub Type--- Reports - Descriptive (141) — Informa-tion Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Prod-

(31.00).

Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Curriculum Desiga, "Curriculum Development, Elementary Secondary Education, "Environmental Education, "Inserdisciplinary Approach, Insernational Cooperation, "National Surveys, "Professional Associations, Science and Society, "State Departments of Education, Teaching Methods, Theory Practice Relationship Identifiers—Environmental Education Research During 1967 the ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education (ERIC/SMEAC) conducted a survey of the state education apsectes, asking respondents to summerize their perceptions as to how schools include environmental topics in their curricula by responding to a questionneire. Also requested was information concerning extent of inclusion, forms of environmental education commonally employed, and agency policy with respect to inclusion. During October 1987. ERIC/SMEAC personnel organized and presented a symposium, "Environmental Education in School Curricula: (How) Does it Fis?" at the annual conference of the North American Association for Environmental Education for Environmental Edu

ing space for environmental topics in school curricula if they can be associated with existing curricula, rather than creating new separate courses. Excerpts of both the survey respondents' comments and the 14 symposium papers are included in this document. (TW)

ED 293 728

SE 049 116

Supdam, Marilyn N.
Research on Instruction in Elementary School
Mathematics: A Letter to Teachers.
ERIC/SMEAC Mathematics Information Bul-

letts No. 3, 1967.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—87

Contract-400-86-0016

Note—\$p.

Available from—SMEAC Information Reference
Center, The Ohio State University, 1200 Chambers Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212 (\$1.00).

(\$1.00).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Research (143)

EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Educational Research, Educational Technology, Elementary Education, "Elementary School Mathematics, "Elementary School Teachers, Low Achievement, "Mathematics Achievement, Mathematics Education, "Mathematics Instruction, Problem Solving Teacher Effectives. Instruction, Problem Solving, Teacher Effective-

Instruction, Problem Solving, Teacher Effectiveness, Time on Task
Identifiers—"Mathematics Education Research
This "letter to teachers" suggests reasons teachers
should be lateressed in research findings. Research
findings in several areas are summarized and interpreted so that they are useful to teachers of elementary school methematics. Among the areas that are
highlighted are: (1) time allocation; (2) low achievemest; (3) active teaching; (4) use of materials; (5)
calculating and compating; (6) broadening the curficultum; (7) communicating shout mathematics; (5)
using whee children know; (9) learning from each
other; and (10) providing equal access. (PK)

ED 294 719

SE 049 096

Suydem, Merilyn N.
Mathematics Learning in the Elementary School.
ERIC/SMEAC Mathematics Education Digest

ERIC/SMEAC Methematics Education Digest No. 2, 1967. BRIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—87 Contract—400-86-0016

Contract—400-86-0016
Nos—4p.
Available from—SMEAC Information Reference
Center, The Ohio State Univ., 1200 Chambers
Rd., 3rd Floor, Columbus, OH 43212 (\$1.00).
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Concept Formation, Elementary
Bducation, "Elementary School Mathematics,
"Manipulative Materials, Mathematical Concepts, Mathematics Achievement, Mathematics Curriculum, Mathematics Bducation, "Mathematics Instruction, "Number Concepts, "Problem
Solving Solving Identifiers

-ERIC Digests, Mathematics Education

This digest suggests that research findings can provide teachers with verification and clarification of how children learn mathematics, and thus how to teach mathematics more effectively. Three topics are discussed: (1) number concepts; (2) problem solving; and (3) manipulative materials. (PK)

SE 048 887

Melone, Merk R., Comp.
Physical Science Activities for Elementary and Middle School. CESI Secretabels V. An Occasional Secretabels of the Council for Elementary Science International.

Science International:
Council for Elementary Science International:
ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics,
and Environmental Education, Columbus, Ohio.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED). Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87 Contract—400-86-0016 Note—263p.

Available from—SMEAC Information Reference Center. The Ohio State University. 1200 Cham-bers Road, 3rd Floor, Columbus. OH 43212 (\$12.50).

Pub Type— Guides · Classroom · Teacher (052) —
Collected Works · General (020) — Information
Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products

(071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Creative Activities. Creativity. Divergent Thinking, "Elementary School Science. Elementary Secondary Education. Experiential Learning, Junior High Schools. "Laboratory Procedures., "Middle Schools. "Problem Solving. "Science Activities, Science Education. "Secondary Scisool Science Mounting research evidence has shown that an activity centered approach to elementary and mid-

activity centered approach to elementary and mid-dle school science education can be quite effective. This sourcebook, developed for teachers by teachers, presents many activity oriented science lessons that could be done in any elementary or middle school classroom with minimal additional experience. Nearly all lessons use maternals that could easily be found around most schools or homes or easily be found around most schools or homes or that could be purchased mexpensively from local sources. Each activity contains the focus of the ac-tivity, a challenge posed to the students, materials, procedures, further challenges and references. Top-ics include: teaching physical science activities; sound; light and color; electricity from static to cir-cuit; electricity from magnetism to generators: forces and motion; simple machines; heat; forces in liquids and gases; matter; chemistry; and space. Nu-marous line drawings illustrate the activities. (CW)

SO

ED 285 797

SO 018 129

McGowen, Thomas M.
Children's Piction as a Source for Social Studies Shifl-Butieling, ERIC Digest No. 27.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Mar 87

Contract—400-\$6-0020

Note—4p.
Pub Type— Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Peetage.
Descriptors—*Childrens Literature, Elementary
Education, "Fiction, Picture Books, Reading
Aloud to Others, "Skill Development, "Social
Studies, Story Reading
Identifiers—ERIC Digest.
Despite periodic efforts, traditional social studies
teaching methods continue to be used in grades K-6.
Research suggests that elementary students do not
like or value social studies when these traditional
methods are used to organize and teach its content. methods are used to organize and teach its content. The goals of the social studies curriculum in grades K-6 are to transmit citizenship skills to children and K-6 are to transmit citizenship skills to children and to develop the skill areas of information processing, critical thinking, problem solving, communication, spatial awareness, social interaction, and time concepts. Through the use of picture and story books, teachers can utilize characters, plots, settings, themes, and relationships to introduce activities that assist in developing these skills. Fictional books contain information about people and relationships, emerging values, the effect of institutions on personal behavior, and lessons about people from various time periods and diverse cultural backgrounds. Children's fiction is also a source of useful information about historical events, current issues, global tion about historical events, current issues, global themes, and lifestyles. The most efficient form of delivery for this teaching method is for the teacher to read the books to the class and to plan which to read the books to the skills will be taught. (JHP)

ED 285 800 SO 018 148

Stocky, Sandra Civic Writing In the Classroom. ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN., ERIC Clear-inghouse on Reading and Communication Skilla, Urbana, Ill.; Social Studies Development Center. Bloomington, Ind.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and improvement (ED), Washington, DC.



Report No.—ISBN-0-941339-01-7 Pub Date—87

Contract-400-86-0020

Note 62p. Available from vailable from—Social Studies Development Cen-ter, Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth Street, Bloomington, IN 47405 (\$8.00 plus \$1.50 post-

Bioomington, IN 47405 (\$8.00 plus \$1.50 postage).

Pub Type—Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses is Products (071)

EDRS Price - Mr91/PC03 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Citizes Perticipation, "Citizenship Education, Citizenship Responsibility, "Civics, Elementary Secondary Education, Student Participation, Student Proticipation, Student Proticipation, "Writing (Composition), Writing Improvement, "Writing Instruction, Writing Improvement, "Writing Instruction, Writing Skills Identifiers—"Civic Writing, Writing Development, Writing Models, Writing Samples

There are few curricular programs or activities in the schools which help students develop skills that onable them to participate actively in voluntary civic or political activities. Literacy, and especially civic writing, is critical for participation in the civic process. But teaching civic writing, which is distinguished by its purposes, contexts, and a moral element in the writer's motivation, has been neglected at all levels of education. Teachers must create classroom conditions which elicit civic writing and suggest civic or political purposes for it. Examples at all levels of education. Teachers must create classroom conditions which elicit civic writing and suggest civic or political purposes for it. Examples of advocacy writing which can be used to propose a public policy issue law, to support or oppose a proposed law, to propose a law designating a state symbol or special day, to identify a problem and propose a solution, and to influence attitudes about identified social or political issues are presented. Methods of teaching and examples of civic writing which are motivated by a spirit of collaborative concern for others, especially in regard to local government, are presented. These include providing information, evaluating public programs, expressing support, and obtaining information. Civic writing can have a positive effect on the students' perceptions of themselves as writers and se citizens. (JHP)

SO 018 169

trick, John J.

Acception on the U.S. Constitution. ERIC Digest

Education on the U.S. Constitution. ERIC Digest No. 39. BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Sci-ence Education, Bloomington, IN. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—May 87 Contract—400-86-0020

Contract—400-86-0020
Note—4p.
Available from—Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 E.ast Tenth Street,
Social Science Education, 2805 E.ast Tenth Street,
Suite 120, Indiane University, Bloomington, IN.
Pub Type— Guides - Clasercom - Teacher (052)—
Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Civics, "Constitutional History, Curriculum Development, Educational Improvement, Government, Role, Public Opinion,
Secondary Education, "Social Studies, "United States Government (Course)

States Government (Course)
Identifiers—ERIC Digesta, *United States Consti-

States Government (Course)
Identifiers—BRIC Digests, *United States Constitution
This ERIC Digest examines (1) treatment of the
U.S. Constitution in the curriculum of secondary
schools, (2) public opinion and knowledge about the
Constitution, and (3) gundelines for improvement of
education on the Constitution. Although included
in nearly every secondary school curriculum, education on the U.S. Constitution has suffered from neglact and routine treatment. The educational agenda
is cluttered, and priorities are often unclear. Instructional goals about the Constitution may be viewed
as no more important than other goals in the vast
array of competing purposes of education in social
studies. Studies of standard secondary school textbooks have revealed restricted coverage and shallow treatment of besic principles, values, and issues
of constitutional government. Studies have found
that the U.S. public appears to be deficient in both
knowledge and appreciation of fundamental values,
principles, and issues of their constitutional government. Some of the suggestions for improving aducation on the Constitution are: (1) assigning a high
priority to educational goals of the Constitution; (2)
blending social history with political history; (3) emphasizing the applicability of the Constitution to the
common concern of citizens; and (4) obtaining high

quality learning materials on the Constitution to complement the standard textbook. A list of re-sources and references are included in the digest.

ED 285 802 SO 018 174 Here's a Brainsterm: Testing and Evaluation in Social Studies. A Resource Packet.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—47
Cortract—400-86-0020
Note—15p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social
Studies/Social Science Education, Smith Research Center, Suite 120, 2805 East Tenth Street,
Bloomington, IN 47405.

ub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Class-room - Teacher (052) — Reference Materials (130)

(130)
EDBS Price - MP61/PC81 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, "Courseware, Elementary Secondary Education, Evaluation Criterie, Evaluation Methods, "Social Studies, "Teacher Made Tests, Test Conching, "Test Construction, Test Format, "Test Items, Test Selection

Test Selection
Appropriate evaluation can greatly enhance the teaching process, and this resource packet is designed to bein make testing more efficient. Tests and test items are flatured in these listings, and information on test construction is provided. The various sources which are highlighted include: (1) professional organizations; (2) journals and newsletters; (3) RIE (Resources in Education); (4) CIJE (Current ladex to Journals in Education); (5) textbooks; and (6) classroom side for teaching how to take tests and computer software for test making. (SM)

ED 285 806 SO 018 236 Laning, Robert S. And Others Teaching about the U.S. Constitution. A Resource

Patter.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—May 87

Contract—400-86-0020

Note-21p. Available from-ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Smith Re-search Center Suite 120, 2805 East Tenth Street,

Studies/Social Science Education, Smith Research Centry Saite 120, 2805 East Tenth Street, Biocazingtox., N. 47405.

Pub Type—Reference Meterials (130) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses - Products (071) — Guides - Clasercom - Teacher (052) EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Annotated Bibliographies, Civics, Constitutional Law, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Meterials, Political Science, "Social Studies, "United States Government (Course), United States History Identifiers—"United States Constitution

The 200th antiversary of the United States Constitution offers an excellent opportunity for encouraging renewed study of the principles and foundations of constitutional government. This resource species provides a listing of current materials and resources to aid teachers in planning lesson units. The listings include: (1) professional organizations; (2) journals and newsletters; (3) documents available through RIE (Resources in Education); (4) journals articles available through CIJE (Current Index to Journals in Education); (5) textbooks; (6) supplementary materials; (7) audiovisual materials; (8) Sepreme Court decisions that changed the nation; (9) computer software; (10) simulations; and (11) teacher resources. (SM)

RD 285 829 SO 018 432
Risinger, C. Frederick
Improving Writing Skills through Social Studies.

ERIC Dignet No. 40.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Jul 87

Grant—400-45-0020

Nota—4p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 East

Tenth Street, Suite 120, Indiana University, Bloo-

mington, Indiana 47405.

Pub Type— Guides - Non-Classroom (055) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

*Content Descriptors—Claseroom Techniques. *Content Area Writing, Creative Teaching, Learning Strategies, Secondary Education, *Social Studies, Teaching Methods, Writing Improvement, *Writing Processes, *Writing Skille Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Identifiers—BRIC Digests

A recent study by the National Assessment of
Educational Progress (NABP) directly links writing
effectiveness to development of skills in critical
thinking. This BRIC Digest discusses: (1) recent
research on the linkage between writing and learning; (2) successful approaches to teaching writing;
and (3) suggestions for including an effective writing the supplies of the second states autentium Deing component in the social studies curriculum. Re-search indicates that writing enhances learning in search indicates that writing enhances learning in several ways: (1) writing requires knowledge and focuses thought; (2) writing enhances critical thinking; and (3) writing shifts responsibility for learning to the student. Of the two most frequently used approaches to teaching writing, one emphasizing the product and the other emphasizing the process, the product approach is the most accepted but the process approach is rapidly gaining adherents. The process approach indicates an awareness of the linkage between writing, thinking, and learning. The NAEP study found that students who used elements of process writing (planning, revising, and editing) are more likely to be better writers. For social studies teachers, the best approach appears to be a blend of the process and product approach. The editing) are more likely to be better writers. For social studies teachers, the best approach appears to be a blend of the process and product approach. The most effective method of using writing to enhance learning and encourage creative and critical thusing appears to be the development and use of writing assignments that stimulate and challenge students. The NAEP study also found that students who write more meta better. This faciliar coupled with write and INAME study also found that students who write more, write better. This finding coupled with evi-dence that critical thinking and higher order intel-lectual skills are nurtured by appropriate writing assignments makes a powerful case for increasing the amount of student writing in social studies. A list of resources for teaching writing in social studies is included. (SM)

SO 018 523

Citti, Lori A. Teaching shout the Seviet Union, ERIC Disect No.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Sep 87
Contract—400-86-0020

Available from—Clearinghouse for Social Studies/-Social Science Education, 2805 East Tenth Street, Suite 120, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

47403.
Pub Type—Guides - Classroom - Teacher (052) —
Opinion Papers (120) — Information Analyses ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF61/PC61 Plus Pectage.
Descriptore—Area Studies, *Course Content, Curriculum Design, Curriculum Development, *Curriculum Enrichment, Educational Strategies,
Elementary Secondary Educat on, Instructional
Design, Instructional Development, Instructional
Improvement, Political Science, *Social Studies, Improvement, Political Science, *Social Studies, *Teaching Methods

Identifiers—BRIC Digests, "Soviet Studies, "USSR Given the global significance of Soviet-U.S. rela-tions, elementary and secondary school students should learn about the Soviet Union, but most stushould learn about the Soviet Union, but most students graduate from high school with little knowledge and many misconceptions about this country. It is important to teach about the Soviet Union because of: (1) its emphasis in the U.S. media; (2) its
size and cultural diversity; (3) its abundance of natural resources; and (4) its cultural contributions to life
in the United States. In elementary school classes,
teachers might compare and contrast U.S. regions
and communities with those in the Soviet Union. A
more focused examination can be achieved on the
middle school level through the study of Soviet history, geography, and current events. High school
world history classes should stress the teaching of
Russian and Soviet history. Teaching strategies
should include using an historical approach, teaching about the country's geography, comparing goving about the country's geography, comparing governmental and economic systems, stressing the



cultural and ethnic diversity within the country, in-troducing primary sources, avoiding superficial con-clusions, and presenting a balanced picture of the Soviet Union. (JHP)

SO 018 840

ED 289 815

Ramp, Richard C. And Others

Teaching about National Security: Instructional Strategies and Lessons for High School Courses in History, Government, Geography, Economics. BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Biocomington, IN; Ohio State Univ., Columbus. Mershon Center.

Spons Agency—Ford Foundation, New York, N.Y.; Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—158N-0-941339-04-1

Pub Date—87

Report No.—15BN-0-941339-04-1
Pub Date—87
Contract—400-86-0020
Note—162p; The examplary lessons presented in this book are taken from five books of lessons developed by the National Security in the Nuclear Age Project (NSNA), an activity of the Mershon Center's Citizenship Development for a Global Age Project (NSNA), an activity of the Mershon Center's Citizenship Development for a Global Age Project (Ohio State University). Also sponsored by the W. Alton Jones Foundation, Charlotteville, VA.
Pub Type—Guides - Claseroom - Teacher (052) — Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MEPS1/PC97 Plus Passage.
Descriptors—Charts, Class Activities, Concept Teaching, Curriculum Guides, Data Interpretation, Economics, Geography, Grapha, Instructional Materials, Learning Strangies, Map Skills, National Security, "Nuclear Werfers, Frimary Sources, Role Playing, Secondary Education, Simulation, "Social Studies, Tables (Data), Teaching Methods, United States Government (Course), United States Government (Course), United States Government (Course), United States History, World History, The instructional techniques illustrated in this book present a method of influsing national security into general and educational contents. The origins and current state of actional security in its general and educational contents. The origins and current state of actional security in chapter 2. Instructional strategies and 15 sample classroom lessons that illustrate each strategy are described in chapter 3 through 10. Each lesson in a complete instructional strategies and 15 sample classroom lessons that illustrate each strategy are described in chapters 3 through 10. Each lesson well as material that can be readily deplicated for students. Suggested procedures to use to integrate the lesson with the classroom texthook are provided for each lesson. The instructional strategies employed include concept learning, decision making, case study, analysis of primery sources, role-playing, mapping exercises, interpretation of data in tables, d

ED 291 665
Merryfield, Merry M.
The African Social Studies Programme: An Effect to Improve Currientum and Instruction across 17
African Notions. ERIC Digast.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Rap..rt No.—EDO-SO-85-1
Pub Date—Jan 88
Contract—R1890-62-005
Note—4a.

Fuo Dues—yam as Contract—Risso-62-005
Note—4p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 East Tenth Street, Suite 120, Bloomington, IN 47405.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
RDRS Price - MP91/PC01 Plus Pessage.
Descriptors—Curriculum Development, Curriculum Enrichment, "Developing Nations, Foreign Countries, International Cooperation, "International Educational Exchange, International Relations, Social Studies Frogram, ERIC Digests
This ERIC digest examines: (1) the origins and goals of the African Social Studies Programme (ASSP); (2) ASSP's organization and operation; and

(3) ASSP'a major achievements and current challenges. The ASSP is a non-political, non-profit intergovernmental organization of 17 African nations that stimulates, promotes, and monitors innovative curriculum. The ASSP evolved from two more curriculum. The ASSP evolved from two more curriculum. curriculum. Inst ASSI svolved from two major meetings (Queen's College Oxford, England, September, 1967 and Mombass, Kenya, August, 1963) of concerned African educators and representatives from the United States and English development agencies. The organizational structure of ASSP is a coordinating committee composed of one government-appointed representative from each member country and a six-member executive committee which works with the committee of the country and a six-member executive committee which works with the executive director. This committee is chosen by the coordinating committee to make decisions on its behalf. The major accomplishments of the ASSP center on its role in supporting national efforts within member nations to introduce, develop, and expend social studies education. Chalenges for the ASSP are working within the constraints of scarce resources and overcoming the innate sensitivity of the social studies subject matter in developing nations. (SM)

ED 291 666 SO 018 889

Nugent, Helen Jean M.

Teaching about Canade: ERIC Digest No. 44.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Department of Education, Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Dec 87
Contract—400-86-0020

Contract
Note—4p,
Note—4p,
Available from—Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 East Tenth Street,
Suite 120, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN

Social Science Education, Javo Esse i eritin Sures, Suite 120, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Pub Type— Guides - Claseroom - Teacher (052) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Price - MP91/PC91 Pine Pestage.

Descriptors— Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Pine Pestage.

Descriptors— Area Studies, "Curriculum Development, Curriculum Enrichment, Elementary Secondary Education, Foreign Countries, "Social Studies, "Teaching Methods Identifiers—"Canada, ERIC Digests

This ERIC Digest considers: (1) why U.S. students should learn about Canade; (2) where course context on Canada belongs in the curriculum; and (3) useful strategies and resources to improve the teaching of Canadian studies. The United States and Canada share the world's laryset undefended border, and the United States trades more with Canada than with any other country. In 1984, the United States accounted for 71.5 percent of Canadian imports. During the 19th and 20th centuries, Canada and the United States have been military and riplometic partners in supporting stable and free governments throughout the world. Both Canada and the United States have cultural links to Western Europe and the British Isles and both countries have a common commitment to the core values of democracy. Teaching about Canada can be incorporated into existing social studies courses at all levels. University level course should include sufficient Canadian coutent to provide future teachers with adequate knowledge to teach about Canada. Separse interdisciplinary Canadian studies courses could include Canadian ilterature, art, and culture. Strategies for teaching about Canada include: (1) emphasizing comparative analysis; (2) requiring students to examine issues from the Canadian perspective; and (3) comparative analysis; (2) requiring students to ex-amine issues from the Canadian perspective; and (3) using a variety of resources. A list of references and ERIC resources are provided. (SM)

ED 292 728

SO 019 017

Backer, James Global Resourcest Teaching about Global Edu

teen.

BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Department of Education, Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-86-0020

Note-29a

Note—279.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 East Tenth Street, Suite 120, Smith Research Center, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Path Types—Information Application FRIG Information

ub Type - Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Reference Mate-rials - Bibliographies (131) Pub Type

EDRS Price · MF01/PC02 Plus Postage. Descriptors—Audiovisual Aids. *Educational Resources, Elementary Secondary Education. *Global Approach, Information Sources, Interna-

tional Education, Periodicals, Social Studies This resource packet was designed to help the classroom teacher with teaching about global educa-tion. The packet encompasses resources from professional organizations, documents from the Educational Resources Information Center's (ERIC) Resources in Education (RIE), journal articles from ERIC's Current Index of Journals in Education (CIJE), commercial materials, and audiovisual materials. Professional organizations involved in the commercial distributions in the commercial control of the commercia volved in the enterprise of global education are volved in the enterprise of global education are listed, along with programs and projects they have sponsored and their addresses. A comprehensive listing of documents that have been entered into the ERIC system is presented, accompanied by each documents abstract and ordering information. Documents range from information on developing a global perspective in the social studies program to global education activities. Articles from CIJE are listed, along with their annotations and ordering information. Available commercial materials are summarized. marized, accompanied by the publisher name, address, and price. Audiovisual materials, appropriate to the study of global education, are featured along with their publishers and addresses. (SM)

ED 292 740

SO 019 040

Patrick, John J.

Teaching the Federalist Papers. ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Department of Education, Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-SO-88-2 Pub Dete—Feb 88 Contract—RISSO-62-009

Note—the Note—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Smith Research Center, Suite 120, 2805 East Tenth Street, No. 174, 47405.

Bloomington, IN 47405.

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/FC81 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Citizenship Education. *Constitu-tional History, Information Sources, Secondary Education, Social Studies, Teaching Methods, *United States Government (Course), *United

*United States Government (Course), *United States History ERIC Digests, *Federalist Papers, *United States Constitution
This digest discusses: (1) the main ideas contained in "The Federalist Papers"; (2) reasons for teaching "The Federalist Papers" in secondary schools; and (3) how to teach ideas of "The Federalist Papers." The authors of "The Federalist" held varying ideas shout accomment, but strongly sareed on the fun-(3) how to teach ideas of "The Federalist rapers. The authors of "The Federalist held varying ideas about government, but strongly agreed on the fundamental ideas of republicanism, federalism, separation of powers, and free government. Ideas of "The Federalist" are essential elements of education for citizenship in the U.S. constitutional democracy, and they are keys to understanding how U.S. government works. Ideas of "The Federalist Papers" are congruent with the content of standard secondary social studies courses and can be infused into those courses. They can be used to teach core concepts of U.S. constitutional government, and excepts from selected essays can be utilized to explicate these civic concepts. Ideas of "The Federalist" can be used to encourage deliberation, reflection, and rational decision-making. Teachers can abbreviate, annotate, and otherwise edit selections from the documents to aid comprehension and interpretation of main ideas by stu lents. References and ERIC resources are given. (SM)

ED 292 749 SO 019 087 Hoge. John D. Crump. Claudia
Tenching History in the Elementary School.
BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Sci-

ence Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Department of Education, Washington, DC.

ington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-941339-05-X
Pub Date—88
Contract:—400-86-0020
Note—142p.
Available from:—Gocial Studies Device feeting III-1-1

vailable from—Social Studies Development Center, Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth Street. Bloomington, 1N 47405.

ub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides · Class-Pub Type-



room - Teacher (052)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC06 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Elementary Education, "Elementary School Curriculum, "History Instruction, Learning Activities, Lesson Plans, "Social Studies, Teaching Methods, United States History
This book explores the issue of what is fessible in teaching history to young children. It advocates more and better teaching of history in the belief that improving history instruction in the elementary school is a fundamental first step toward improving all elementary social studies. Chapter I explores the nature of history and reviews important research about the history learning shiftly of young children. Chapter 2 provides an overview of current practices in the teaching of history and concludes with a review of historical concepts found in current social studies texthooks. Chapters 3 through 8 are lesson plans for kindergarten through grade 6 based on creative ideas and resources for teaching history in the standard curriculum. Each of these chapters comprises: (1) goals for history; (2) ways to improve the existing curriculum with history; and (3) sample lessons with objectives, teaching procedures, and resources. The book concludes with a summarization, a look at the future of history instruction, and recommendations for further research. A bibliography and a selected list of ERIC resources for teaching history are provided. (SM)

ED 293 784

SO 019 132

HO 25 784
Hoge, John D.
Teaching History in the Elementary School. ERIC
Digast No. EDO-50-83.
BRIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Mar 38
Contract—R188062009
Notes—da

Note—4p. Available from

Note—49.

Available from—BRIC Cleeringhouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, 2805 East Tenth Street, Suie 120, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47408.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Cleercom (055)

EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Creative Teaching, Educational Objectives, *Educational Research, Elementary Education, *Elementary School Curriculum, *History Instruction, Information Sources, Instructional Effectiveness, Literature, *Social Studies, Teaching Methods, *United States History

Studies, Teaching Methods, "United States History Identifiers—ERIC Digests

This ERIC Digest examines: (1) research related to the teaching and learning of history in elementary schools, (2) purposes of education in history; and (3) teaching practices to develop interest in and knowledge of history among students in elementary schools. Levetik (1946) stated that social studies educators should apply the techniques of "response to literature research" to history learning and explore the power of nearestive in history. Renewed research on children's history learning shility based on schema theory, new trends in Fiaget's developmental theory, the nearestive approach, or other peradigms may start to provide the knowledge needed to refine and improve teaching practices. For young elementary students, as important purpose of history education is to make the past seem real, and study of the past can be used to illuminate the present. Instructional methods include: (1) using literature to enhance history instruction; (2) utilizing the research and impace of videorant films and films. ture to enhance history instruction; (2) utilizing the sounds and images of videotapes, films, and filmstrips; and (3) using special experiences such as field trips, simulations, craft and model-building experiences. urups, armusations, craft and model-building experiences, National History Day projects, and oral history projects. To aid teachers in history instruction, a list of references and ERIC resources is provided. (SM)

SO 018 799

Wojten, Linds S. Teaching about the Pacific Rim. ERIC Digest No.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Scientific Communication (Social Scientific Communication)

ERIC Clearingnouse for social stories/social science Education, Bioomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87

Contract—400-86-0020

Pub Type- Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

tion Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/P01 Plus Pestaga.
Descriptors—"Area Studies, "Cultural Awareness,
Curniculum Development, Elementary Secondary
Education, Foreign Countries, Geography, Geography Instruction, Learning Strategies, "Multicultural Education, "Social Studies
Identifiers—Asian Pacific Region, ERIC Digests, "Pacific Basin Countries
This ERIC Digest examines: (1) the meaning of the term "Pacific Rim"; (2) reasons for emphasizing the Pacific Rim in the social studies curriculum; and (3) useful strategies for teaching about this part of the world. The terms, Pacific Rim and Pacific Basin, are used, interchangeably; however, the "Rim" refers to those nations bordering the Pacific Ocean, while "Basin" includes all the island nations. Due to unprecedented growth in trade and finance, many of the Pacific Rim nations are achieving increasing global significance. Three reasons for including the Asian Pacific Rim in elementary and secondary schools social studies curriculum are: (1) economic insentenedence of the United States with securicis. Asian Pacific Rim in elementary and secondary schools social studies curriculum are: (1) economic interdependence of the United States with countries of the Pacific Rim; (2) military and political importance of the Pacific Rim; and (3) growing rates of immigration from the Asian Pacific countries to the United States. Useful strategies for teaching about the Pacific Rim include emphasizing the diversity of Pacific Rim cultures and using studies of modernization and change in Pacific societies to provide insights into global change. The study of Asian Pacific culture not only enhances understanding of these people but also fosters a sense of appreciation for social diversity found in the United States. A list of resources is included. (SM)

ED 296 947

SO 019 340

ED 270 ye/
Miller, Steven L.
Rossenic Education for Citizenship.
ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN; Foundation for Teaching Economics, San Prancisco, Calif.; Social Studies Development Center, Blooming-

Spose Agency—Office of Educational Res and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ISBN-0-941339-06-8

Report No.--158/N-0-94 Pub Date---88 Contract---400-86-0020

Note-125p.

Note—125p.

Available from—Publications Manager, Social Studies Development Center, Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth St., Bloomington, IN 47408.

Pub Type—Books (010) — Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC05 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—°Citizenship, °Citizenship Education, Curriculum, °Curriculum Design, °Economics, °Economics, °Economics, Blumentary Secondary Education, Instructional Materials, Models, Social Studies

Boosomics is an important part of the U.S. social

Secondary Education, Instructional Materiais, Models, Social Studies

Boosomics is an important part of the U.S. social studies core curriculum, and this book considers the role of economics education in the development of citizenship skille. Chapter 1 describes: (1) citizenship and economic literacy; (2) the amount of economics education to offer; (3) economics in relation to economics education; and (4) decision-making in terms of economics and values. Chapter 2 considers the status of economics education in schools and argues for a combination of economics education intuion into existing grades K-12 courses, along with a required high school course. Chapter 3 discusses economics instruction in terms of a model that centers on economic reasoning for effective citizenship and suggests teaching economics based on learning theory research and on established teaching practices. Chapter 4 examines: (1) evaluative materials selection techniques for teachers; (2) the economics content of social studies textbooks; (3) reviews of economics textbooks; and (4) other classreviews of economics textbooks; and (4) other class-room materials, such as videocassettes and teacher's guides. Figures are included, and a bibliography of teaching materials and Educational Resources in-formation Center (ERIC) resources contains 288

ED 296 948

Pereira. Carolyn
Law-Ralated Education in Elementary and Secondary Schools. ERIC Digest EDO-SO-88-6. onary schools. ERIC Digest EDU-SO-8-6. ERIC Clearnghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington. IN. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington. DC Report No.—ED0-SO-88-6

Pub Date—Jun 88 Contract—RI88062009

Note—4p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education. Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth St., Suite 120, Bloomington, IN 47408.

ton. IN 47408.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Classroom (055)

EDES Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Poetage.

Descriptors— **Citizenship Education. Curriculum Design. **Elementary School Curriculum. Elementary Secondary Education. **I aw Related Education. **Secondary School Curriculum. **Social Studies**

Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Teaching about law-related education (LRE) in Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Teaching about lew-related education (LRE) in elementary and secondary schools is an important social studies trend. This ERIC Digest considers: (1) the meaning of lew-related education; (2) reasons for including LRE in the curriculum; (3) methods of incorporating LRE in the curriculum; and (4) characteristics of effective LRE programs. Education for citizenship in a constitutional democracy is the primary goal of LRE. Reasons for including LRE in a curriculum are the: (1) development of knowledge, skills, and attitudes needed for citizenship; (2) prevention of delinquency; (3) growth of student interest in social studies; and (4) provision of breadth and depth in social studies aducation. Special events, units, specific courses, or the infusion of LRE into already-established courses can be used to implement LRE into the curriculum. The characteristics of an effective LRE program include: (1) extensive student interaction; (2) course content that involves a balanced treatment of issues; (3) the use of outside resource persons; (4) strong school administrative support; and (5) systematic staff development. Student growth in both knowledge and character should be stressed. A seven-item bibliography is included. (JHP)

ED 296 949 ter. David

SO 019 411

Economics in the Curriculum. ERIC Digest No. EDO-SO-88-4.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—EDO-SO-88-4

Report No.—EDO-SO-Pub Date—May 88 Contract—R 188062009

Note

Note—4p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education. Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth St., Suite 120, Bloomington, IN 47408.

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Guides - Non-Classroom (055)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Curriculum Design, *Economics, *Economics Education, *Elementary School Curriculum, Elementary Secondary Education. *Secondary School Curriculum, *Social Studies Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Economics education in elementary and second-

ary schools is essential in order to prepare a responsible citizenry that can cope with economic problems and issues. This ERIC Digest examines: (1) the primary goal of economics education; (2) current economics curriculum patterns; and (3) methods of improving the economics curriculum. The basic concepts of economics education should be included in a social studies core curriculum and curriculum patterns should include: (1) the use of separate economics courses; (2) the general infusion of economics principles and concepts into other or economics principles and concepts into other courses; or (3) the utilization of specific units of economics instruction within existing courses on other subjects. One method of improving economics education is to combine an infusion strategy in grades K-12 with a required one semester high school course. Four characteristics of a sound sec-



ondary school economics course include: (1) an em-phasis on basic concepts and principles; (2) teaching strategies that elicit active student learning; (3) the stranges this entire extra student searning; (3) the connection of concepts and principles to other school subjects and citizenship roles; and (4) the application of knowledge to public issues and problems. The use of quentitative analysis and macro-scoonnics should be emphasized. A 16-item bibliography is appended. (JHP)

ED 296 950 SO 019 428 White, Charles S. Computers in Social Studies Classrooms: ERIC Digast EDO-SO68-5. ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Bloomington, IN. Spone Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—EDO-SO-88-5 Pub Date—Jun 88 Contract—R188062009 Note—Jp.

Pub Date—Jun 88
Contract—RIBO62009
Note—4p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education, Indiana University, 2805 East Tenth St., Suite 120, Bloomington, IN 47408.
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price—Enformation Environment, "Computer Assisted Instruction, Computer Software, Elementary Secondary Education, Instructional Improvement, Learning Activities, "Social Studies Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Integrating computer-based learning tools into the curriculum has been slow, and the results of actual usage have been inconclusive; however, the potential for effective instruction should increase use by teachers and students. This ERIC Digest discusses three topics: (1) computer use in the class-room; (2) what is known about the effects of computer use on teaching and learning; and (3) trends likely to develop in the use of computer. Discussion of computer software includes drills, tesorials, simulations, and detabases as the most commonly used programe in characters. Research results of computers will become standard fixtures because they have proyent to be useful tools; (2) the national movement towards the development of thinking skills will be supported by the use of databases; (3) software development of interactive videon; and (5) socuse to data will increase through the use of ... "ms, CD-ROM discs, and hypermedia systems. A i.— n list of references and Educational Resources information Center (ERIC) resources is included. (DJC))

SP

ED 288 877 Cruickshank, De SP 029 690 nuickshank, Donald R. And Others maletions and Games: An ERIC Bibliography, 1979-1986.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, Wash-

BRIC Clearingnouse on Teacher Education, Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—May 87

Contract—400-83-0022

Note—177p.; For the 1979 edition, see ED 177
149

149.

Available from—BRIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, Cae Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036-2412 (518.00). Pub Type—Information Analysis Percention Analysis Products (071) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) EDRS Price - MP91/PCSS Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Adult Education, "Computer Assisted Instruction, "Educational Games, "Educational Resources, Educational Technology, Elementary Secondary Education, Higher Education, "Instructional Materials, Learning Activities, Learning Strategies, "Simulation

tion, -Instructional reasonals, Learning Activi-ties, Learning Strategies, *Simulation This subject bibliography on simulations and games in Liucation is composed of three parts. First there is an index of the 60 categories covered—e.g.,

Administrator Education, Exceptional Children. Physical Education, Teacher Education, Next there categories. Finally, there is the bibliography itself:
the resource materials are in alphabetical order
within the categories. ED (ERIC Document) numbers indicate that the entry comes from "Resources in Education." An EJ (ERIC Journal) prefix indicates that the entry is listed in the "Current Index to Journals in Education." (JD)

ED 296 996 SP 030 442 Corlosky, Donald E., Ed.
Seciety, Schools, and Teacher Preparation. A
Report of the Commission on the Fature Education of Teachers. Teacher Education Monograph

No. 9.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, Washington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ISBN-0-89333-050-7

Pub Date—May 88

Contract—400-86-0033

Pub Date—May 88
Contract—400-16-0033
Note—82p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, One Dupont Circle NW, Suite 610, Washington, DC 20036 (39.50).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports—Descriptive (141)
EDRS Price—MF01/PC64 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—Educational Change, Elementary Secondary Education, Covernance, Higher Education, "Parent School Relationship, Preservice Teacher Education, School Rusiness Relationship, "School Community Relationship, "Teacher Education Programs, "Teacher Effectiveness, Teacher Supply and Demand
While the mejor thrust of this monograph is to recommend procedures for the preparation of teachers, it is also emphasized that educational reform and school improvement depend upon the realistic clarification of the separate and interdependent roles of society and the parents of students. This report presents recommendations for improving teacher preparation programs, followed by a number of themes, selected on the basis of their significance, are: (1) "Fundamental Reforms" (Donald E. Orlosky); (2) "The New America for the Third Millentum" (William Georgiades); (3) "Teacher Supply and Demand" (Chris Pipho); (4) "Technology and Teaching" (Howard Mehlinger); (5) "Governance Lesuss in the Education Profession" (Joan Ingila); and (6) "Schools, Communities, and the Private Sector" (Ioel L. Burdin). Fifty-two references are included. (JD)

ED 296 998

SP 030 456

ED 296 998 SP 030 456
Shulmen, Judith H., Ed. Colbert, Joel A., Ed.
The Intern Teacher Casebook.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management,
Eugene, Oreg.; ERIC Clearinghouse on Tear' or
Education, Washington, D.C.; Far West Lab. for
Educational Research and Development, San Francisco, Calif.

Princisco, Calf.
Spoos Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Report No.—ISBN-0-86552-095-X
Pub Date-Jul 88
Contract—400-86-0009

Note—118p.
Available from—BRIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, One Dupont Circle, Suite 610, W shington, DC 20036 (\$8.50).
Pub Type—Reports - Descriptive (141) — Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)

ucts (071)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC85 Plas Pestaga.
Descriptora--- Beginning Teachers, "Classroom Techniques, "Discipline, Elementary Secondary Education, Interpersonal Competence, "Mentors, "Feer Relationship, Self Evaluation (Individuals), Teacher Interns, "Teacher Student Relationship, Teaching Styles
Identifiers---Alternative Teacher Certification

Identifiers—Alternative Teacher Certification
This creebook provides candid descriptions of
exchers who enter the profession with no previous
teacher preparation. The cases describe how a group
of novice teachers faced the problems of transforming content knowledge into accessable units of instruction for teenagers in inner-city schools. The
vignettes are grouped according to specific kinds of
situations and problems that confront all novices
during their first war of teaching. The first chapter during their first year of teaching. The first chapter

deals with classroom events-instructional episodes that are problematic either in their conceptions or their implementation. Chapter two deals with interactions with individual students or a small group of students who persistently were disruptive or refused to work. The third chapter examines neophytes' relationships with mentor teachers or other experienced teachers who attempted to provide assistance. Each case contains four parts: the academic background and previous experience of the trainee; a description of the classroom, school, and students; a narration of a classroom event or interaction and account afficient and account the students and the school and students; a narration of a classroom event or interaction and commendation that the statement of the school and students. tion; and some reflective thoughts about the account by experienced teachers or scholars. (An annotated bibliography of 28 items is included.) (JD)

ED 297 001 SP 030 500 Fisher, Janes M.

Assessment Tools for Adapted and Regular Physical Education. ERIC Digest I-88.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education. Wash-

ington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—88 Contract—400-83-0022

Contract—400-83-0022
Note—18p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price · MP01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—*Adapted Physical Education, *Diagnostic Testa, Elementary Secondary Education.
*Evaluation Methods, Measures (Individuals).
Program Evaluation, *Student Evaluation
Identifiers—ERIC Digests
A list is presented of diagnostic tools for regular physical educators who are also involved in adapting physical educators who are also involved in adapting physical education programs for children with

ing physical education programs for children with disabilities. The tests are identified according to the student population served (normal, mentally retanded, severely handicapped, etc.), and the body function being assessed (gross motor, balance, body laterality, etc.). The address of the company or asso-ciation that furnishes each test is also listed. (JD)

How Do Teachers Communicate? ERIC Digest 2-88.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, Washington, D.C.

ington, D.C.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—88

Contract—400-83-0022

-4p.

Note—4p.
Pub Type—Information Analyses · ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—° Communication Skills, Elementary Secondary Education, "Evaluation Methods, "Research Utilization, "Standardized Tests, State Standards, "Teacher Evaluation Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Literature on evaluating the communication skills of teachers is briefly reviewed in this paper. Topics under consideration include how different states evaluate communication, how communication.

evaluate communication, how communication should be evaluated, whether or not state assessments reflect current research on teacher assessment, and how useful is the attempt to assess communication skills. (JD)

ED 297 003 SP 030 601 Critical Thinking Skills and Tencher Education. ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education. Wash-

Enter Cearinghouse on Teacher Education. Washington, D.C.
Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.
Pub Date—38
Contract—400-83-0022

Note--4D.

Note—4p.

Pub Type— Information Analyses · ER1C Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price · MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Abstract Reasoning, *Cognitive Development, *Critical Thinking, *Enrichment Activities, Higher Education, *Preservice Teacher Education, Problem Solving, *Teacher Education Programs Programs

-ERIC Digests, "Thinking Skills

Identifiers—ERIC Digests, "Thinking Skills
In this brief review of current literature on develin this orier review of current interature on developing critical thinking skills in prospective teachers, the focus is on how critical thinking can be taught and how emphasis on critical thinking will affect teacher education. Some programs are cited that promote critical thinking and references are included. (JD)



TM

ED 286 938 TM 870 605 muth, Barbara M. Matives to Standardized Tests. ERIC Digest. ERIC Craringhouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spoos Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Dase—84
Contract—NIE-400-83-0015
Note—3p.; An ERIC Digest published in the
ERIC/TME Update Series.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests,
Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08241-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (0,71)
EDES Price.—MEMILECAL Plus Process.

EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Postage.

Descriptors—Achievement Tests, *Educational Testing, Evaluation Methods, Standardized Tests, *Student Evaluation Identifiers—*Alternatives to Standardized Testing, applied Testing, applied Testing, applied Testing.

Testing, Evaluation Methods, Standardised Testing, "Student Evaluation Identifiers—"Alternatives to Standardised Testing, "ERIC Digests

Five alternatives to standardised testing of student achievement are described in this brief overview. The first, criterion-referenced tests, are designed to evaluate the accomplishment of specifically stand instructional objectives. Students performance is "iged on the basis of the objectives, rather than in 6-superison to other students taking the test. The second approach is tescher-made tests, which are usually criterion-referenced mastery tests measuring small units of instruction. They can be tailored according to specific curricula and students. Teacher training in test construction and use is recommended. Contract grading is the third alternative suggested. In this system, the teacher and the student, the support to be provided by the teacher, and the evaluation method. The fourth topic is interviews. Information about student progress may come from interviews with students or their parents. The fifth method involves other documentation such as amples of the students' work, student journals and notsbooks, and teachers' records. (GDC)

ED 286 939

ED 286 939 TM 870 606
Wildomath, Barbare
Couching for Tests. ERIC Digest.
BRIC Clearingbouse on Tests, Measurement, and
Evaluation, Princeston, N.J.
Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Dec 83
Contract—400-83-0015
Note—40.: ERIC/TME Update Series.

Contract—400-83-0015
Nots—4p.; ERIC/TME Update Series.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests,
Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 09341-0001 (free).
Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price—MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—*College Entrance Examinations, Edtoustional Testing, Higher Education, Instructional Effectiveness, Meta Analysis, Secondary
Education, *Test Coaching
Identifiers—ERIC Digesta, *Schoketic Aptitude
Test

Test
The term "coaching" applies to a variety of types of test preparation programs which vary in length, instructional method, and content. Most research on the effectiveness of coaching has examined the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), a measure of academic abilities used to predict college performance. This ERIC Digest reviews studies of coaching for the SAT and addresses the effectiveness of coaching. Of several studies reported between 1950 and 1967, the diversity in the research designs used, the types of coaching programs studied, and sample sizes make it difficult to compare results across studies in a meaningful way. In 1980, Slack and Porter synthesized many earlier studies on coaching, concluding that training can effectively help students raise their SAT acores. In 1978-1979, the router synthesized many earner sources on concerning, concluding that training can effectively help students raise their SAT scores. In 1978-1979, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) studied the effect of commercial coaching on SAT scores. A 1981 synthasis of coaching studies by Messick and Jungablut included most of the studies in Slack and Portugal Coaching and the STC county. ter's report, plus the FTC results. The most recent

synthesis included all those studies cited by Slack and Porter, and Messick and Jungeblut. It is concluded that the data support a positive effect of coaching, but the size of the effect estimated from the matched or randomized studies (10 points) seems too small to be practically important. Sixteen bibliographic citations are included. (LMO)

ED 286 940 TM 870 607
Computerized Adaptive Testing, ERIC Dignet.
BRIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and
Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.
Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—[83]
Contract—400-83-0015
Notes—AD - RRIC/TME Unders Series

Contract—300-3-0017
Note—4p.: ERIC/TME Update Series.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests,
Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free).

Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08341-0001 (free). Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDES Price—MF91/PC01 Flus Pestage.

Descriptor—*Adaptiva Testing, *Computer Assisted Testing, *Plean, Banks, *Latent Trait Theory, Testing Problems, Test Items

Identifier—ERIC Digests

This brief overview notes that an adaptive test differs from standardized achievement tests in that it does not coasist of a certain set of items that are administered to a group of examinees. Instead, the test is individualized for each examinee. The items administered to the examinee are selected from a large pool of items on the basis of the correctness of the examinee are previous responses. Several steps are involved in conservating a computerized adaptive test (CAT): (1) th. item pool must be calculated for each item; and (2) a strategy for deleting items from the item pool must be chosen, along with a scoring procedure. Lestent trait theory assumes that an underlying trait is the sole determinant of an examinee's ability and the item's difficulty. Several item selection strategies have been developed, including the Robbins Moorro procedure, fixed step size, the fixed in increased efficiency, optimization of the difficulty level of the test for each examinee, and administration convenience. The most obvious constraint ever us increased efficiency, optimization of the diffi-culty level of the test for each examines, and admin-istration convenience. The most obvious constraint op the use of CAT is the problem of availability of appropriate computer hardware and software. (LMO)

ZD 286 941 TM 870 608

ZD 286 941 TM 870 608

Stupp. Emme Gonzalez
Finding Infernation about Tests. EPIC Digest.

BRIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and
Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—National Inst. of Education (ED),
Washington, DC.
Pub Date—Dec 84
Contract—NIE-400-83-0015
Note—4p.; An ERIC Digest published in the
ERIC/TME Update Series.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests,
Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price—MF91/FC01 Plus Pastage.

Descriptors—*Databases. *Educational Testing.
*Information Retrieval, *Information Sources,
Research Reports, Search Strategies, *Test Re-

Research Reports, Search Strategies, Test Re-

Identifiers—ERIC, ERIC Digests, Mental Measurements Yearbook, Test Collection (Educational Testing Service)
Recent emphasis on stricter educational account-

ability measures has resulted in a profusion of educational and psychological tests available in today's market. This ERIC Digast has been prepared to meet educators' needs to find information about tests quickly and easily. Three resources discussed are the Test Collection database, the Mental Measurements. are the Test Collection database, the Mental Mes-surements Yearbook database, and the ERIC data-base. Three topics are examined: (1) finding test and other measurement instruments; (2) finding test reviews; and (3) finding studies about a certain test. The Test Collection database can be searched online for tests, using test-related terms as Ges.rt; for or identifiers. The ERIC database can be searched on-line using publication type codes, using test-related terms as major descriptors, and by combining publication type code and specific test-related descrip-tors. The Mental Measurements Yearbook database can be searched using subject classifications. Test reviews are also available in ERIC, using the de-scriptor "Test Reviews," and in the Mental Mea-surements Yearbook and its monthly updates A test can also be searched using its specific name

ED 286 942 TM 870 609
Logal Issues in Minimum Competency Testing.
ERIC Dignet.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and
Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.
Spons Agency--Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—44
Contract—400-86-0018
Note—3p.; An ERIC Digest published in the ERIC/TME Update Series.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests.
Measurement, and Evaluation. Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free).

ing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free). Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) EDRS Price - MP91/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Elementary Secondary Education, "Legal Problems, "Minimum Competency Testing, "Testing Problems Identifiers—"ERIC Digests

The rapid growth of minimum competency testing (by 1981, 36 states in the United States had mandated some form of minimum competency testing) has led to increased legal challenges of the existing testing programs. Three issues have been raised and are summarized in this brief overview: (1) constitutional claims under the due process clause; (2) equal tional claims under the due process clause; (2) equal protection; and (3) negligence or educational malprotection; and (3) negligence or educational malprotection. Several of these issues were raised by the case of Debra P. v. Turtington which challenged the constitutionality of Florida's statewide high school graduation requirements program. The Court found that because Florida's black students had not had 12 full years of racially integrated education, they were therefore subjected to inferior educational opportunities. Such equal protection issues affect racial minorities, those whose native language is not English, and the diabled. Issues related to due process include the speed of implementation of a testing program, test validity, and test reliability. Issues related to educational smipractice suggest that schools will need to document all phases of students' performance to document all phases of students' performance and the discussional smipractice suggest that schools will need to document all phases of students' performance. tional claims under the due process clause; (2) equal ed to document all phases of students' perfor-nce. In addition, increased attention will be focused on teacher certification and school accountability. (GDC)

ED 286 943

ED 2000 2000 Hagen, Thomas P. Measurement Implications of "A Nation at Risk."

ED 286 943

Hagen, Thomas P.

Hasterment Implications of "A Nation at Risk."

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—[85]
Contract—400-36-0018

Note—4p.; ERIC/TME Update Series.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free)

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price—MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, "Educational Testing, Elementary Secondary Education, Measurement Objectives, "National Competency Tests, Standardized Tests, "Test Construction, "Testing Problems, Test Use Identifies—ERIC Digests, "National Commission on Escalence in Education, "Nation at Risk." The first implication is a motivational one for measurement specialists: it is an ego-booster. The report is replete with results yielded from various testing programs, the first of the measurement specialists work. A second implication is that the measurement community will deal effectively with the myriad of typical testing problems, such as validity, reliability, and serma. A third implication consists of a host of highly specific matters which measurement specialists work anticipate. Some of these include an upsurpe in standardized tests in consessed areas. The report also contains a curiously . The report also contains a curiously



worded call for a nation-wide (but not federal) system of state and local standardized tests. The commission nission seems content to rely on existing sechanisms for the creation and distribution of both tests and textbooks, while concentrating on recommendations for improvement of their quality and use. (LMO)

ED 286 94/

TM 870 615

Coburn. Lov Teacher Competency Teating. ERIC Digest. BRIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Teacher Competency Testing, ERIC Digest.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agescy—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Dates—Now 83

Contract—400-43-0015

Note—4p.; ERIC/TME Update Series.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, NJ 08541-0001 (free).

Pub Type—Information Analyses—ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—Academic Standards, Accountability, "Competency Beard Teacher Education, Elementary Secondary Education, Graduation Requirements, "Licensing Examinations (Professions), "Minimum Competency Testing, Teacher Certification, "Teachers, Testing Problems

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

When a variety of groups became concerned with a perolived deficiency in public education in the 1970's, critical attention was successively focused on student accountability, the school curriculum, and teachers. This digest briefly reports on teacher competency testing. The 1980 Gallup Foll showed that 85% of citinens polied said teachers should be required to pees a state examination in the subjects they teach. By the end of 1981, 18 states had pleaned or implemented some form of testing for teacher cartification. The two major teacher organizations, the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) and the National Education Association (NEA) have taken opposing sides or the issue, with the AFT firmly supporting sides or the debate surround the following insues: (1) use of standardized tests to measure teacher competency testing include: (1) establishment of cutting scores, below which applicants would not be granted certification; (2) use of norm-referenced versus criterion-referenced tests; (3) use of locally validated standardized tests to mationally normed tests; and (4) legal and policy issues. (LMO) vancated standardized tests versus nationally normed tests; and (4) legal and policy issues. (LMO)

ED 289 284 TM 870 610

Logal Issues in Testing.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Testa, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Data—[85]

Contract—400-46-0018

Pub Date—[85]
Contract—400-36-0018
Note—40: An ERIC Digest published in the ERIC/TME Update Series.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetage.
Descriptors—Court Litigation, "Educational Testing, Intelligence Tests, "Legal Problems, Racial Discriminations, Stude t Placement, Test Bias, "Testing Problems, "Last Use, Test Validity Identi"ers—ERIC Digests
This Digest overviews legal challenges in five areas of test use for decision-making in schools: ability tracking, placement in special education classes, test scores as college admissions criteria, test disclosure, and teacher competency testing, Cases illustrating these challenges are described and include: Hobson v. Hansen (1967), Moses v. Washington Parish School Board (1971), Larry P. v. Riles (1972), Parents in Action on Special Education v. Hannon (1980), Diana v. California State Board of Education (1970) and Bakke v. Repents of the University of California (1976). In general, cases have been decided based on the specific circumstances of each case, and revolve around the validity of the test for a specific use. Many cases concern issues of racial, cultural, or linguistic biases in the tests themselves. a specific use. Many cases concern issues of racial cultural, or linguistic biases in the tests themselves.

TM 870 612 ED 289 885 uring Teacher Attitudes toward Mainstream-

ing. Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—[85] Contract—400-86-0018

Contract—400-86-0018
Note—3p.; An ERIC Digest published in the ERIC/TME Update Series.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDR? Price - MP01/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—"Attitude Messures, Disabilities, Educational Research, Elementary Secondary Education, "Mainstreaming, "Teacher Attitudes identifiers—Attitudes Toward Mainstreaming Scale, Education for All Handicapped Children Act, ERIC Digests, Stages of Concern Questionnaire

naire
This brief overview discusses the rationale for
measuring teachers' attitudes toward the mainstreaming of handicapped students into regular
classrooms, as well as research findings on teacher streaming of handicapped students into regular clasercome, as well as research findings on teacher attitudes. Two attitude tests, Berryman and Berryman's Attitudes Toward Mainstreaming Scale and Hall's Stages of Concern Questionneirs, are also briefly described. The identification of teacher attitudes is importent because of the effects of teachers' expectations on students, as well as the relevance of teacher attitudes for evaluating program effectiveness. Teacher attitudes, both toward handicapped students and toward mainstreaming, can be mesured by rating scales, interval scales, rank order, Q sorts, sementic differential techniques, sociometric techniques, adjective checklistic, questionnaires, and interviews. Research shows that many teachers express negative views about handicapped students and maintreaming, especially for emotionally disturbed and mentally retarded students. Both support services and teacher education are associated with more positive teacher attitudes. (GDC)

ED 289 886 TM 870 613 much, Barbare M. num Competency Teeting and the Handi

capped.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and
Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 83 Contract—400-86-0018

Contract—400-86-0018
Note—3p.; An ERIC Digest published in the ERIC/TME Update Series.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDES Price - MP91/F091 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—° Disabilities, Graduation Requirements, High Schools, *Legal Problems, *Minimusts. Commentary Testing Series Education

mum Competency Testing, Special Education,
State Programs, Test Construction, Testing

roblems stiffers—ERIC Dines

Identifier—ERIC Digests

This brief overview of minimum competency testing and disabled high school students discusses: the inclusion or exclusion of handicapped students in minimum competency testing programs; approaches to accommodating the individual needs of handicapped students; and legal issues. Surveys of states that have mandated minimum competency tests indicate that many states requirements specifically mention provisions for handicapped students. The method of test administration is often modified, and should be based on the modifications indicated. and should be besed on the modifications indicated in the student's individualized educational program in the student's individualized educational program (IEP). Approaches which have been used by states include: (1) the exclusion of severely handicapped students; (2) use of different graduation requirements, such as completion of the IEP or a different weight for the test score; and (3) testing modifications which allow physically disabled students to complete the test, such as Braille editions. Legal problems may arise when certain students are not lems may arise when certain students are not red to take the minimum competency test, and are therefore denied the opportunity to earn a di-ploma. Problems of discrimination may also arise if remedial instruction is not available to disabled stu-dents, or if evaluation standards are applied inconsistently within a state. (GDC)

ED 289 887

TM 870 614

Coburn. Louus Student Evaluation of Teacher Performance.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests. Measurement. and Evaluation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency-National Inst. of Education (ED). Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Aug 84 Contract—400-83-0015

Note—3p.; An ERIC Digest published in the ERIC/TME Update Senes.

Pub Type- Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Descriptors--- *College Faculty. Evaluation Problems, Evaluation Utilization, Higher Education. Relip-lity, *Student Evaluation of Teacher Perform ce, Validity

Identifiers-ERIC Digests

Research on student evaluation of college teachers' performance is briefly summarized. Lawrence M. Aleamon: offers four arguments in favor of student ratings: (1) students are the main source of information about the educational environment; (2) students are the most logical evaluators of student satisfaction and effectiveness of course elements: (3) the student-teacher communication involved raises the level of instruction; and (4) use of student ratings by other students in course selection may se the possibilities that excellence in instruction will be rewarded. Although faculty have expressed concern about the ratings being measures of popularity, research indicates that students can effectively discriminate between teaching effectiveness and other affective dimensions. Research does not support strong relationships between teacher ratings and student grades, while research on the effect of class size is inconclusive. It is noted that design of the rating forms should consider the purpose of the evaluation (formative or summative): that the ratings should be administered by appropriate departments; and that a summary of results should be available quickly. In general, individual respondents' comments should not be published.

ED 291 808 TM 011 313

Fabazno, Emily O'Brien, Nancy

Testing Information Sources
ERIC/TME Report 94. for Educators.

Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J.; ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and Eval-

uation, Princeton, N.J.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Dec 87 Contract—400-86-0018

Note--660.

Available from-ERIC!'s ME, American Institutes for Research 1055 Thomas Jefferson St. NW. Washington, D.C. (\$8.00)

Pub Type- Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) - Reference Materials - Directories/Catalogs (132) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)

EDRS Price - MP01/PC03 Plus Postage.

Descriptors-Annotated Bibliographies, Books, Indexes, Online Systems, Periodicals, *Reference Materials, Reference Services, *Resource Materials, Test Construction, *Testing, Test Manuals Identifiers—Printed Materials, *Testing Informa-

This guide provides annotated lists of books, journals, indexes, and computer-based services and organizations that are sources of test information. The guide directs educators to test information about nessing academic ability, aptitude, achievement. personality, vocational aptitude, and intelligence, as well as specialized topics such as school and classroom climate and sensitive issues such as death. In addition to bibliographic information about each source, a short summary of the purpose, subject matter, and uses of each source is included. A glossary of frequently used terms related to testing and a subject index to printed materials are included.

UD

ED 285 961 Ascher, Carol Schwartz, Wendy Keeping Track of At Rick Stude Number 35. UD 025 760 nts. ERIC Disect

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

TOTE, N.T. Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Jul 87 Contract—OERI-400-86-0015

Note—5p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban
Education, Institute for Urban and Minority Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (single copies free).

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - General

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - General (140)

EDES Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors—"Definitions, "Dropout Characteristics, Dropout Prevention, "Dropout Characteristics, Dropout Prevention, "Dropout Russ, Educational Assessment, Educational Trends, "High Risk Persons, High Schools, Identification, Junior High Schools, Record Kesping, School Effectiveness, "School Holding Power Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Determining how meany students drop out of school and why they leave is not easy. The definition of a "dropout" varies from school district to school district, and the mobility of students makes counting them accurately nearly impossible. In an effort to define dropouts in a way that can be applied uniformly across the country, a checklist has been devised which specifies eight common categories of students who can be described as dropouts. Equally important, specifications are given for students who should not be considered dropouts, such as truents, transferes, and returness. Large mergins of error occur in the actional dropout rate because of widely varying ways of calculating dropout data. It is necessary to accept and apply uniform methods of defining dropouts and described in the formation and monitoring of students who are most at risk of dropping out of school. Offering these students special programs early in their school careers has proven helpful. Monitoring in terms of attendance, testing, and educational history will help to ensure positive progress for students as they proceed through school. Effective systems for identifying dropouts and at risk students are necessary for the accurate measurement of national educational programs. (VM)

ED 287 972

UD 025 897

Ascher, Carol Trends and Issue de and Issues In Urban and Minority Educa-a, 1987. ERIC/CUE Trends and Issues Series, Number 6. ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New

York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ERIC/CUE-TIS-6

Pub Date-Nov 87 Contract-400-86-0015

Contract—400-86-0015
Note—57p.; Part of the Urban Diversity Series.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.
Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis: Products (071) — Reports - Research (143)

earch (143)

search (143)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC03 Plas Pestaga.
Descriptors—Asian Americans, Blacks, Class Organization, Dropout Programs, **Educational Trends, Elementary Secondary Education, Hispanic Americans, Immigrant, **Minority Groups, Pacific Americans, Parent Role, School Effectiveness, Special Programs, Urban Demography, **Urban Education

Social and demographic changes in American so-ciety have given rise to an abundance of educational literature about the role of schools. Schools must Interature about the role of schools. Schools must provide both basic and advanced academic preparation, but should they also compensate for and assume some of the roles of the family? This document identifies current trends and issues in education by presenting a profile of urban students as reflected in the current literature, and by describing current programs and practices in urban schools. Information is provided in the following categories: (1) the demographics of minority populations, immigrants, drop-outs, and pregnant teenagers; (2) programs for drop-out prevention; (3) school and classroom organization for learning; (4) creation and mainteorganization for tearning; (4) creation and mainte-nance of a professional urban work force; (5) special programs for diverse students; (6) science and math-ematics for minority and female students; (7) par-ents and schooling; (8) business involvement; and (9) minorities and nonpublic schooling. A 205-item bibliography is included. (VM)

ED 289 947

UD 025 961

Ascher, Carol Chapter 1 Programs: New Guides from the Re-

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ERIC/CUE-TIS-7 Pub Data—Dec 87 Contract—OERI-400-86-0015

Note-32p.

Note—32p.

Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Institute for Urban and Minority Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (\$3.00).

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Evaluation (142)

tive (142)
EDRS Price - MP01/PC02 Plus Pestage.

Descriptors— "Compensatory Education, "Disadvantaged Youth, Elementary Secondary Education, Eligibility, "Federal Programs, Guidelines, "High Risk Students, Poverty, Program Evaluation, Program Improvement, Remedial Instruction, Research Utilization

Identifiers— "Education Consolidation Improvement Act Channer 1

nt Act Chapter 1

Identifiers—"Education Consotitation Improvement Act Chapter I
This document reviews the range of findings contained in 10 recently commissioned reports on how Chapter I programs are implemented and how successful they are in increasing the achievement of disadvantaged students. Although the conclusions of the reports are not the same, there are some developing consensues. Findings are discussed in the following areas: (1) how are recipients of Chapter I services selected? (2) do those who most need the services receive them? (3) among the program structures that have been used (pull-out, add-on, in-class, and replacement) are there reasons to choose one over another? (4) which instructional strategies are used (mastery learning, higher order thicking skills, and computer education), and are they effective? (5) how have parents participated in the programs and are there new ways for them to become involved? and (6) does compensatory education increase achievement? It is concluded that the success of the programs has been mixed in all of the areas listed schievement? It is concluded that the success of the programs has been mixed in all of the areas issed above. It is cleer that low-achieving students need some type of help, but there are some serious: \(\beta\). \(>\) lems with Chapter 1 in the following areas: (1) it is not enrichment since it takes students away from other instruction; (2) there are inefficiencies in grouping and regrouping students during the day; and (3) the traching of Chapter 1 students lags behind research findings on equity and pedagogy. A list of the 10 studies reviewed and 93 endnotes are included. (VM)

ED 289 948 UD 025 962 Schwarz, Wendy Teaching Science and Mathematics to At Risk Students. ERIC Digust. ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New

York, N.Y.

tors, N.Y.

Sposs Agency—Office of Educational Research
and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—3RIC/CUE-D-36
Pub Date—Sep 87

Pub Date—Sep 57
Note—6p.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Institute on Urban and Minority Education, Box 40, Teachers College. Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (single copies free). Pub Type—Information Analysis - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MP91/PC91 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—6Academic Achievement, *Cognitive Processes, Cultural Differences, Educational Change, Educational Improvement, Females, *High Risk Students, *Instructional Innovation, *Mathematics Instruction, Minority Groups, Par-

*High Kisk Suggents, "Instructional Innovation,
Mathematics Instruction, Minority Groups, Parent Role, Racial Bias, *Science Instruction. Sex
Differences, Social Bias
Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Traditionally, disadvantaged groups, such as women and minorities, have not excelled in science and math. Often the lack of literacy and achievement in these subjects is due to the following factors: (1) cognitive differences between how the tors: (1) cognitive differences between how the information is presented and how the students process it; (2) lack of familiantly, because of cultural differences with the context in which the material is taught; (3) family stress due to poverty and/or unemployment; (4) racial and cultural biases that may lead teachers and parents to believe that minorities and women cannot get jobs in technology or aren't suited for them, and therefore shouldn't waste effort learning subsects that will be of no correct user (5) the learning subjects that will be of no career use: (5) the perception that physically disabled students cannot function safely in a technical environment; and (6) tracking that steers certain groups away from academic or technical courses. Recently a range of successful educational policies, programs, and methods have been identified to help these students They are the following: (1) high quality programs with longevity and continuity; (2) high quality diverse staff who are role models for the participants; (3) recontextualization, which allows students to understand the material in the context of their own lives; (4) cultural and language sensitivity; (5) anxiety-reducing strategies; (6) improved programming; and (7) cooperative, heterogeneous grouping of stu-dents. Out-of-school programs and parental help are also effective in helping disadvantaged students.

ED 289 949

UD 025 963

ED 257 797

Webb. Michael

Peer Helping Relationships in Urban Schools.

ERIC Digast.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education. New

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Report No.—ERIC/CUE-D-37 Pub Date—Dec 87

Pub Date—Dec 87
Note—49.
Available from—ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Institute for Urban and Minority Education, Box 40, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (single copies free). Pub Type—Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Classroom Techniques, Elementary Secondary Education, *Learning Strategies, Outcomes of Education, *Peer Influence. *Peer Teaching, Student Attitudes, *Student Motivation, Teaching Methods, *Tutorial Programs. *Tutors, Urban Education Identifiers—ERIC Digests
Research has shown that students and teachers

Identifiers—ERIC Digests

Research has shown that students and teachers
can benefit from structured in-school helping relationships in which poers assume formal roles as tutors. For the student in need of academic help, peer tutoring programs provide an opportunity to learn in a more nonthreatening environment than the classroom. Immediate feedback and clarification of classroom. Immediate reconsict and clarification or information is possible. For the student tutor, these programs reinforce their own knowledge, build their self-esteem, and develop a sense of responsibility. The experience may result in improved attitudes for both the tutor and the learner, and can also foster come, which all self-esteems, and can also foster. cross- cultural and interracial awareness. The use of peer tutors in the claseroom can make teachers more flexible and enable them to better target their effic toward individual students. Effective peer tutoring programs have used the follow steps to guide their work: (1) establish a planning group; (2) assess stuwork: (1) establish a planning group; (2) assess student needs; (3) develop measurable goals and objectives; (4) determine faculty, material, and equipment needs; (5) develop a draft plan for school staff and parental review; (6) formally present a revised plan; (7) conduct an orientation, and (8) conduct ongoing evaluation. Peer tutoring is an understilized instructional strategy in urban schools. (VM)

ED 292 932 UD 026 102 Asian/Pacific American Education: Brief Bibliog-raphies. ERIC Information Alerts Numbers 2-4. ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education. New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Mar 88

Note—8p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses Products (071) — Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131)



EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postag

Descriptors—Academic Achievement, Annotated Bibliographies, *Asian Americans, *Chinese Bibliographies, "Asian Americans, "Chinese Americans, Cultural Differences, Cultural Influ-ences, Equal Education, Ethnic Groups, "Flipino Americans, "Hawaiians, "Indonesian, Minority Groups, "Pacific Americans, Racial Bias, Social-

identifiers-Teiwanes

These three Information Alerts provide annotated These three information Alerts provide annotated bibliographies of documents covering the education of Asian and Pacific Americans. They cover the following topics, among others: (1) nondiscriminatory educational pract'es; (2) multilingual education; (3) special needs or the population; (4) purent participation; (5) injecting Asian culture into various curricula; and (6) demographic information on the different Asian ethnic groups in the United States. (VM) States. (VM)

ED 292 940 Ascher, Caro

UD 026 118

Improving Chapter 1 Delivery, ERIC/CUE Digest Number 39.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

Spons Assney—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Dete—Jan 88
Contract—OERI-R188062013

Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analyses roducts (071)
EDES Price - MP91/PC01 Plus Pestage.
Descriptors—**Compensatory Education, *Delivery Systems, Educationally Disadvantaged, *Educational Strategies, Elementary Secondary Educations, High Risk Students, Low Achievement, *Program Effectiveness, *Program Evaluation, School Schedules, *Services Identifiers—***Education Consolidation Improvement Act Chapter 1

Identifiers—"Education Consolidation Improvement Act Chapter 1
Researchers and educators have begun to question whether Chapter 1 pull-out programs are the mr. effective method of delivering extra help to the students who need it. Pull-out programs are still the predominating type, but may be declining in popularity as in-class programs gain favor. This document summarizes a variety of program designs which are used notion-wide to provide Chapter 1 services to students. They are the following: (1) pull-out programs which provide instruction ounside of the classroom and have advantages and disedvantages to student achievement and school organizapull-out programs which provide instruction outside of the claseroom and have advantages and disadvan-tages to student achievement and school organiza-tion; (2) add-on programs which take piace beyond the reguler instructional times and may cause diffi-culties in scheduling and transportation; (3) in-class instruction in which there is usually a Chapter I specialist along with the reguler teacher in the stu-dents' claseroom; and (4) replacement programs dents' classroom; and (4) replacement programs which provide Chapter I students with separate classes for all of the instruction they are to receive in a given subject and which reduce the class size for regular teachers in some areas of instruction. Research has uppeared agents. regular reschers in some areas or insuraction. Re-search has suggested some more effective methods, but national, state, and local laws impede the suc-cess and flexibility of service delivery. A list of eight references is included. (VM)

ED 292 941

UD 026 119

Wells, Amy Stuart
Tencher, Principal, and Purent Involvement In the
Effective School, ERIC/CUE Digest Number 38.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Dec 87
Contract—OERI-400-86-0015

Contract—OERI-400-86-0015
Note—4p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - BRIC Information Analysis Products (071)
EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Pectaga.
Descriptors—Administrator Responsibility, "Administrator Role, "Educational Environment, Elementary Secondary Education, Expectation, "Family Environment, Instructional Leadership, Mastery Learning, "Parent School Relationship, "Principals, School Effectiveness, Teacher Role, Time on Task
The roles and conduct of teachers and principals have emerged as good indicators of effective schools. Research is presently being conducted on parent involvement and its effect on student learning. Good teacher-student interaction is crucial to effective learning. Teachers must have high expec-

tations for students. Their techniques for transfer-ring knowledge must be efficient and thorough. If used properly, methods such as mastery learning can improve achievement. Principals of effective schools must have high expectations for students.

Strong instructional leadership techniques will
make it clear that learning is the focus of the school.

A positive school climate can be maintained if ad-A positive school climate can be maintained it administrators are supportive of teacher needs and institute a joint decision-making process. While teachers and principals are responsible for developing strong ties between school and home, parents ing strong ties between school and home, parents can try to maintain a positive home environment which is conductive to academic achievement. The important home factors include the following: (1) work habits and daily schedule of the family; (2) available parental guidance, support, and assistance for the child's school and homework; (3) intellectual stimulation; (4) language development; and (5) parents' academic aspirations and expectations. More research is needed to know if effective school techniques are applicable to all students et all condenses. niques are applicable to all students at all grade

ED 292 942

UD 026 120

Hoberman, Martin Recruiting and Selecting Teachers for Urban Schools. ERIC/CUE Urban Diversity Series, Number 95.

BRIC C ringhouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC. Pub Date—Nov 87
Contract—OERI-400-86-0015

Contract—UBRI-400-80-0013
Note—76p.
Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071) — Reports - Descriptive (141) — Opinion Papers (120)
EDRS Price - MF91/FC84 Fine Poetage.
Page 14 - Administra

acriptive (141) — Opinion Papers (120)
EDES Price - MF91/FC84 Plas Pestage.
Descriptors—Admission Criteria, Curriculum Development, Educatioa, Higher Education, Inservice Teacher Educatioa, Schools of Education, Inservice Teacher Educatioa, Schools of Education, Student Teacher Characteristics, Teacher Recruitment, Teacher Qualifications, Teacher Recruitment, Urban Education, Urban Schools
This monograph reviews literature on, and presents recommendations for, recruiting and selecting students who will train to become teachers for urban schools. Studies show that urban patterns of poverty, early perenthod, and other social ills make urban school children at high risk for academic failure. There is a critical shortage of teachers in urban schools especially minority teachers. In addition, macy of the present teachers are not trained for urban teaching. Teacher training institutions must develop new programs to trais, recruit, and retain properly trained teachers. The programs must include faculty and curricula which effectively prepare students for the urban school experience. Full year, supervised intern teaching in an urban setting should be required before certification. The monograph contains discussions on the following topics: (1) the educational reform literature; (2) the continuing and increasing need for teacher education schools; (3) admission criteria for teacher education schools; (3) admission criteria for teacher education (1) the educational reform literature; (2) the continuing and increasing need for teachers in urban schools; (3) admission criteria for teacher education programs; and (5) the future: combining the two worlds of teacher education, the one which relates directly to urban life and the one which is university besed and does not confront urban issues automatically. An appendix summarizes the teacher education portions of major reports on school reform. A questionnaire for teacher education candidates is included. The bibliography contains 62 items. (VM)

ED 293 928

UD 025 896

Schwarz, Wendy Designs for Compensatory Education: A Brief Review of Conference Papers and Recommende-

BRIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Report No.—ERIC/CUE-IB-17

Pub Date—Sep 87

Contract—400-86-0015

ote—6p.; For full conference proceedings, see UD 025 691.

Available from-ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, Box 40, Teachers College. Columbia University, New York, NY 10027 (single copy

Journal Cit—ERIC/CUE Information Bulletin; n17 Sep 1987

Pub Type— Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-tion Analysis Products (071) — Collected Works Senais (022)

EDRS Price • MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Descriptors—Admission Criteria. *Compensatory Education. Elementary Secondary Education. Enrichment, Family Involvement, Federal Programs, Parent Role. Program Implementation. School Personnel, Services

Identifiers-Education Consolidation Improvement Act Chapter 1

Conference papers and recommendations on the implementation of Chapter 1 services are reviewed Four issues of concern emerged from the research papers. These issues were reviewed by a panel of experts, and a set of recommendations was developed for more effective and prudent application of Chapter 1 principles and funding. These recommendations are the following: (1) funds should be concentrated in schools in neighborhoods with high percentages of children living in poverty, and funds should not be cut off from these schools when achievement increases; (2) the allocation of funds should be school-based in high poverty areas: (3) families should be involved in activities that enhance the educational capacity of the home and reduce home-school dissonances; (4) Chapter 1 funds should be set aside to support projects which evaluate and add to the knowledge of educational disadvantagement; (5) schools should be allowed to use Chapter 1 funds for training, technical assistance, and capacity building; (6) Chapter 1 services should enrich students' understanding of school subjects, rather than providing only remediation of ber ic skills. A list of the papers and the panel members is included. (VM)

ED 293 972

UD 026 163

Ascher, Carol High School Graduater in Entry Level John: What De Employers Want? ERIC/CUE Digest Num-

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Washington, DC.

Pub Date—Feb 88 Contract—OERI-R188062013

Note-4p.

Pub Type- Information Analyses - ERIC Informa-

tion Analysis Products (071) EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Po

Descriptors—Basic Skills, Business Skills, Communication Skills, *Education Work Relation-*Employer Attitudes, Employment Interviews, *Employment Potential, Employment Qualifications, High School Graduates, *Interper-sonal Competence, Interpretive Skills, *Job Skills. Labor Market, Mathematics Skills, Study Skills, Work Experience, Writing Skills

*Entry Level Skills, ERIC Digests Identifiers-Employers cite the following skills as important for both blue- and white-collar entry-level workers (1) employee application and interview skills; (2) work-related social skills and habits, especially communication and interpersonal skills; (3) basic academic skills, particularly in reading, mathematics. writing, and problem solving/reasoning; and (4) vocational skills, especially manual/perceptual skills. Although employers look for a high school diploma, they appear to be less interested in grades or competency than in previous work experience. For most entry-level work, employers want an employee competent in the basic skills; they generally do not seek more advanced reading, writing and thinking skills. In fact, work-related social skills and habits are as important to employers as the basic skills: workers should present themselves well: be enthusastic. responsible, cooperative, disciplined, flexible. and willing to learn; and show a general understanding of the workplace and business world. However, workers with these attributes are scarcer than those with the required core of academic skills, While schools should certainly develop higher order academic skills in all students, they should also ensure that students learn all the basic social and academic skills needed for an entry level job A list of references is included. (BJV)



ED 293 973

UD 026 164

Ascher, Carol
Improving the School-Home Connection for
Low-Income Urban Parents. ERIC/CUE Digest
Number 41.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New
York, N.Y.

Number 41.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education, New York, N.Y.

Spons Agency—Office of Educational Research and Improvement (ED), Weshington, DC.

Pub Date—Mar 82.

Contract—OERI-R188062013

Note—4p.

Pub Type—Information Analyses - ERIC Information Analysis Products (071)

EDRS Price - MF91/PC91 Plus Peetags.

Descriptors—Blacks, Educational Improvement, Elementary Secondary Education, Employed Parents, Flexible Scheduling, Hispanic Americans, Home Instruction, *Lower Class Parents, Low Income Groups, *Minority Groups, One Parent Family, Parent Attitudes, Parent Influence, *Parent Perticipation, Parent Student Relationship, *Parent Tescher Cooperation, Tescher Attitudes, *Urban Education is achild's education is undisputed, and low-income urban parents can and want to help with their children's schooling, both at home and at school, as much as do middle class parents. However, most poor urban children live in single-parent, female-heeded households-often Black or Hispanic—and many school officials tend to decide in advance that single and working parents cannot be approached or relied upon. Since parents' involvement in school activities can be related to the flexibility of leave policies on their jobs employers should be encouraged to allow flexitime to enable warking perents to observe their children in the claseroom or attend meetings. Home-based learning is one of the most efficient ways for parents to spend their time; when teschers expect to help their children. Suggestions are offered for improving both school-based participation and home-based learning. A list of references is included. (BJV)



Subject Index

Educational Accountability. ERIC Digest. ED 286 551 (JC) Ability Grouping Ability Grouping in Elementary Schools EA25. ED 290 542 (PS) Accreditation (Institutions) Pormal Recognition of Employer-Sponsored In-struction: Conflict and Collegiality in Postsecond-ary Education. ASHE-ERIC Higher Education Report No. 3, 1987. Ability Identification
Mexican American Special Education. Fact
Sheet. ED 287 656 (AC) ED 286 437 (HE) Academic Achievement
Communicating Expectations for Academic Achievement. The Best of ERIC on Educational Accelturation
Working with Limited-English-Proficient Students in the Regular Claseroom. ERIC Q&A. sent, Number \$4. ED 290 234 (EA) ED 289 368 (FL) Motivating American Studies. ERIC Digest. Adapted Physical Education
Assessment Tools for Adapted and Regular Physical Education. ERIC Digest 1-88. ED 286 703 (RC) ent of Hispanic Students Reading Skills Devel ED 297 001 (SP) Adolescent Suicide in American Public Schools: Some Specific Strategies. ERIC Digest. daptive Testing
Computerized Adaptive Testing, ERIC Diges ED 286 705 (RC) Rural Student Achievement: Elements for Con-sideration. ERIC Digest. ED 286 940 (TM) Adjustment (to Environment)
Bridging the Challenging Years: Tips for Working
with American Indian Teenagers. ED 289 658 (RC) Small Catholic Elementary Schools: An Endangered Species? ERIC Digest. ED 295 773 (RC) Preparing Rural Students for an Urban Environ-ment. ERIC Digest. ED 296 815 (RC) Students' Self-Esteem and Academic Achieve tion Series No. 324. ED 296 461 (EA) Teaching Science and Mathematics to At Risk Students. ERIC Digest. ED 296 818 (RC) Teaching Poetry Writing to Adolescents. alstrator Characteristics The Effective Instructional Leader. The Best of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 91. ED 289 948 (UD) ED 290 235 (EA) Academic Education
Improving Basic Skills of Vocational Education
Students. ERIC Digest No. 69. Administrator Responsibility
Higher Education Leedership: Enhancing Skills
through Professional Development Programs.
ASRE/ERIC Higher Education Report No. 5, Adult Education ED 292 973 (CE) domic Failure The Dropout's Perspective on Leaving School. Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Digest. ED 293 479 (HE) sinistrator Role Information Series No. 321 ED 291 015 (CG) The Effective Instructional Leader. The Best of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 91. Academic Persistence
At-Risk Students. ERIC Digest Series Number
21.

Team Management. ERIC Digest Series, Number

ED 292 217 (EA)

Admissions Counseling
Precollege Guidance and Counseling. Highlights.
An ERIC/CAPS Digest.

ED 291 016 (CG)

Adolescent Development
Inner World, Outer World: Understanding the

ED 290 118 (CG)

Understanding and Parenting Adolescents. Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Digest.

ED 291 018 (CG)

Counseling and Intervention Strategies for Adolescent Suicide Prevention.

ED 290 119 (CG)

Bridging the Challenging Years: Tips for Working with American Indian Teenagers.

ED 295 773 (RC)

Career Development of Single Parents. Informa-

ED 290 934 (CE)

ED 295 214 (CS) Understanding and Parenting Adolescents. Highlights: An ERIC/CAPS Digest.

ED 291 018 (CG)

Adult Career Counseling: An Interactive Model. Overview. ERIC Digest No. 65

ED 289 996 (CE) International Perspectives on Adult Education.

ED 290 931 (CE) Learning Management: Emerging Directions for Learning To Learn in the Workplace. Information Series No. 320.

ED 290 930 (CE) Learning Management. ERIC Digest No. 73 ED 296 121 (CE)

Preventing Obsolescence through Adult Retraining. ERIC Digest No. 72. ED 296 120 (CE)

Adult Educators

Certification in Adult Education. Trends and Issues Alerts. ED 296 170 (CE)



Role of the Department Chairperson. The Best of ERIC on Educational Management, Number 92.

Teacher, Principal, and Parent Involvement In the Effective School. ERIC/CUE Digest Number 38.

Student Affairs: Issues, Problems and Trends

Administrators

ED 292 172 (EA)

ED 294 653 (PS)

ED 287 136 (CG)

Academic Stress
Hothousing Young Children: Implications for Early Childhood Policy and Practice.

Accountability
Accountability in Counseling, Highlights: An
ERIC/CAPS Fact Sheet.

ED 290 235 (EA)

ED 290 236 (EA)

ED 292 941 (UD)

ED 290 964 (CG)

Adult Learning
Learning Management. ERIC Digest No. 73. ED 296 121 (CE)

The Older Language Learner.

ED 287 313 (FL)

Adult Literacy
Computer-Assisted Instruction in Adult Literacy
Education. Practice Application Brief.

ED 296 184 (CE) Workplace Literacy. Focused Access to Selected Topics (FAST) Bibliography No. 1.

ED 293 093 (CS) Workplace Literacy Programs. ERIC Digest No.

ED 292 974 (CE)

Adult Pre_rems
Computer-Assisted Instruction in Adult Literacy
Education. Practice Application Brief.

ED 296 184 (CE)

Adventure Education
Outdoor Centers and Camps: A 'Natural' Location for Youth Leadership Development. ERIC

ED 296 811 (RC)

ffective Behavier Maintaining Foreign Language Skills.

ED 296 573 (FL)

Affective Objectives
Cognitive Learning in the Environment: Elementary Students. ERIC/SMEAC Environmental Education Digest No. 2, 1987.

ED 287 684 (SE)

The African Social Studies Programme: An Effort to Improve Curriculum and Instruction across 17 African Nations. IRIC Discount Control of the Con Nations ERIC Digest.

ED 291 665 (SO)

African Social Studies Program
The African Social Studies Programme: An Effort
to Improve Curriculum and Instruction across 17
African Nations. ERIC Digest.

ED 291 665 (SO)

Age Differences
The Older Language Learner.

ED 287 313 (FL)

Alcohol Use among College Students. Highlights: As ERIC/CAPS Digest.

ED 291 014 (CG)

Alternatives to Consolidation

Exploring Alternatives to Consolidation. ERIC Digest.

ED 296 817 (RC)

Iternatives to Standar Lized Testing Alternatives to Standardized Tests. ERIC Digest.

ED 286 938 (TM)

American Indian Culture
American Indian Enrichment Activities. MiniReview.

ED 287 658 (RC)

American Indian Education
American Indian Enrichment Activities. MiniReview.

ED 287 658 (RC)

American Indian Exceptional Children and Youth. An ERIC Exceptional Child Education

ED 294 338 (EC) Bridging the Challenging Years: Tips for Working with American Indian Teenagers.

ED 295 773 (FC) Students in Science Motivating American Indian Stude and Math. ERIC Digest.

ED 296 812 (RC) Parentz' Roles and Responsibilities in Indian Edu-

cation. Fact Sheet. ED 286 704 (RC) Standardized Testing of American Indian Students. ERIC Digest.

ED 296 813 (RC)

American Indiana

Identifying Gifted and Talented American Indian Students: An Overview. ERIC Digest. ED 296 810 (RC) Improving the Science and Mathematic Achievement of Mexican American Students Through Culturally Relevant Science. ERIC Digest.

ED 296 819 (RC) Motivating American Indians into Graduate Studies. ERIC Digest.

ED 286 703 (RC)

Annotated Bibliographies
Workplace Literacy, Focused Access to Selected
Topics (FAST) Bibliography No. 1.

Writing across the Curriculum: 1983-1987. Focused Access to Selected Topics (FAST) Bibliography No. 2.

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Mediation: Toward a Civilized System of Dispute Resolution.

ED 288 219 (CS)

Area Studies

Teaching about Canada: ERIC Digest No. 44. ED 291 666 (\$O)

Teaching about the Pacific Rim. ERIC Digest No.

ED 296 913 (SO)

Argumentation Theory
Argumentation Theory. [A Selected Annotated Bibliography].

ED 289 210 (CS)

Articulation (Education)
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The ERIC Clearinghouses have responsibility within the network for acquiring the significant educational literature within their particular areas, selecting the highest quality and most relevant material, processing (i.e., cataloging, indexing, abstracting) the selected items for input to the data base, and also for providing information analysis products and various user services based on the data base.

The exact number of Clearinghouses has fluctuated over time in response to the shifting needs of the educational community. There are currently 16 Clearinghouses. These are listed below, together with full addresses, telephone numbers, and brief scope notes describing the areas they cover.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Adult, Career, and Vocational

Education (CE)

Ohio State University

Center on Education and Training for Employment

1900 Kenny Road

Columbus, Ohio 43210-1090

Telephone: (614) 292-4353; (800) 848-4815

All levels and settings of adult and continuing, career, and vocational/technical education. Adult education, from basic literacy training through professional skill upgrading. Career education, including career awareness, career decisionmaking, career development, career change, and experience-based education. Vocational and technical education, including new subprofessional fields, industrial arts, corrections education, employment and a sining programs, youth employment, work experience programs, education/business partnerships, entrepreneurship, adult retraining, and vocational rehabilitation for the handicapped.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel

Services (CG)

University of Michigan

School of Education, Room 2108

610 East University Street

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109-1259

Telephone: (313) 764-9492

Preparation, practice, and supervision of counselors at all educational levels and in all settings; theoretical development of counseling and guidance; personnel procedures such as testing and interviewing and the englysis and dissemination of the resultant information; group work and case work; nature of pupil, student, and adult characteristics; personnel workers and their relation to career planning, family consultstions, and student orientation activities.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Educational Management (EA)

University of Oregon 1787 Agate Street

Eugene, Oregon 97403-5207

Telephone: (503) 686-5043

The leadership, management, and structure of public and private educational organizations; practice and theory of administration; preservice and inservice preparation of administrators; tasks and processes of administration; methods and varieties of organization and organizational change; and the social context of educational organizations

Sites, buildings and equipment for education; planning, financing, constructing, renovating, equipping, maintaining, operating, insuring, utilizing, and evaluating educational facilities.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Elementary and Early

Childhood Education (PS)

University of Illinois

College of Education

805 W. Pennsylvania Avenue

Urbana, Illinois 61801-4897

Telephone: (217) 333-1386

The physical, cognitive, social, educational, and cultural development of children from birth through early adolescence; prenetal factors; parentel behavior factors; learning theory research and practice related to the development of young children, including the preparation of teachers for this educational level; educational programs and community serv as for children; and theoretical and philosophical issues pertaining to illdren's development and education.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Handicapped and Gifted

Children (EC)

Council for Exceptional Children

1920 Association Drive

Reston, Virginia 22091-1589

Telephone: (703) 620-3660

All aspects of the education and development of the handicapped and gifted, including prevention, identification and assessment, intervention, and enrichment, both in special settings and within the mainstream.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Highe: Education (HE)

George Washington University

One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 630

Washington, D.C. 20036-1183

Telephone: (202) 296-2597

Topics relating to college and university conditions, problems, programs, and students. Curricular and instructional picgrams, and institutional research at the college or university level. Federal programs, professional aducation (medicine, lew, etc.), professional continuing education, collegiate computer-assisted learning and management, graduate education, university extension programs, teaching-learning, legal issues and legislation, planning, governance, finance, evaluation, interinstitutional arrangements, management of institutions of higher education, and business or industry educations' programs leading to

ERIC Clearinghouse on Information Resources (IR)

Syracuse University

School of Education

Huntington Hall, Room 030

150 Marshall Street

Syracuse, New York 13244-2340

Telephone: (315) 443-3640

Educational technology and library and information science at all levels. Instructional design, development, and evaluation are the emphases within educational technology, along with the media of educational communication: computers and microcomputers, telecommunications (cable, broadcast, sptellite), audio and video recordings, film and other audiovisual materials, as they pertain to teaching and learning. Within library and information science the focus is on the operation and management of information services for education-related organizations. All aspects of information technology related to education are considered within the scope.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Junior Colleges (JC) University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)

Mathematical Sciences Building, Room 8118

405 Hilgard Avenue

Los Angeles, California 90024-1564

Telephone: (2!3) 825-3931

Development, administration and evaluation of two-year public and private community and junior colleges, technical institutes, and two-yeer branch university campuses. Two-year college students, feculty, staff, curricula, programs, support services, libraries, and community services. Linkages between two-year colleges and business/industrial organizations. Articulation of two-year colleges with secondary and four-year postsecondary institutions.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Languages and Linguistics (FL)

Center for Applied Linguistics 1118 22nd Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20037-0037 Telephone: (202) 429-9551

anguages and language sciences; theoretical and applied linguistics; Languages and lenguage sciences; theoretical and applied linguistics; all areas of foreign lenguage, second lenguage, and linguistics instruction, pedagogy, or methodology; psycholinguistics and the psychology of lenguage learning; cultural and intercultural context of lenguages; application of linguistics in lenguage teaching; billingualism and billingual education; sociolinguistics; spudy abroad and international exchanges; teacher training and qualifications specific to to a teaching of foreign lenguages and second lenguages; commonly and uncommonly taught lenguages, including English as a second language; related curriculum developments and problems

ERIC Clearinghouse on Reading and Communication Stille (CS)

Indiana University, Smith Research Center

2805 East 10th Street, Suite 150 Bloomington, Indiana 47405-2373

Telephone: (812) 855-5847

Reading, English, and communication skills (verbal and nonverbal), preschool hrough college; educational research and instruction development in reading, writing, speaking, and listening; identification, diagnosis, and remediation of reading problems; speech communication (including foreneics), mass communication, interpersonal and small group interaction, interpretation, rhetorical and communication the speech sciences, and theater. Preparation of instructional staff and related personnel in these areas.

All aspects of reading behavior with emphasis on physiology. psychology, sociology, and teaching; instructional materials, curricula, tests/measurement, and methodology at all levels of reading; the row of libraries and other agencies in fostering and guiding reading; diagnostics and remedial reading services in schools and clinical settings. Preparation of reading teachers and specialists.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small

Appalachia Educational Laboratory

1031 Quarrier Street

P.O. Box 1348

Charleston, West Virginia 25325-1348

Telephone: (800) 624-9120 (Outside WV);

(800) 344-6646 (Inside WV)

Economic, cultural, social, or other factors related to educational programs and practices for rural residents; American Indians/Alaska Natives, Mexican Americans, and migrants; educational practices and programs in all small schools; outdoor education.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Science, Mathematics, and

Environmental Education (SE)

Ohio State University

1200 Chambers Road, Room 310

Columbus, Ohio 43212-1792

Telephone: (614) 292-6717

Science, mathematics, and environmental education at all levels, and within these three broad subject areas, the following topics: development of curriculum and instructional materials; teachers and teacher education; learning theory/outcomes (including the impact of parameters such as interest level, intelligence, values, and concept development upon learning in these fields); educational programs; research and evaluative studies; media applications; computer applications.

ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education (SO)

Indiana University

Social Studies Development Center

2805 East 10th Street, Suite 120

Bloomington, Indiana 47405-2373

Telephone: (812) 855-3838

All levels of social studies and social science education; content of the social science disciplines; applications of theory and research to social science education; contributions of social science disciplines (anthropology, economics, geography, history, sociology, social psychology, political science); education as a social science; comparative payerrougy, political science); education as a social cience; comparative education (K-12); content and curriculum materials on "social" topics uch as lew-related education, ethnic studies, bias and discrimination. ERIC ping, adoption, womens' equity, and sex education.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education (SP) American Association of Colleges for Teacher

Education (AACTE)

One Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 610

Washington, D.C. 20036-2412

Telephone: (202) 293-2450

School personnel at all levels; teacher selection and training, preservice and inservice preparation, and retirement; the theory, philosophy, and practice of teaching; curricula and general education not specifically covered by other clearinghouses; all aspects of physical education. health education, and recreation education.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Tests, Measurement, and

Evaluation (TM)

American Institutes for Research (AIR)

Washington kesearch Center

3333 K St., N.W.

Washington, DC 20007-3893

Telephone: (202) 342-5060

Tests and other measurement devices; methodology of measurement and evaluation; application of tests, measurement, or evaluation in educational projects or programs; research design and methodology in the area of testing and measurement/evaluation; learning theory in general.

ERIC Clearinghouse on Urban Education (UD)

Teachers College, Columbia University

Institute for Urban and Minority Education

Main Hall, Room 300, Box 40

525 W. 120th Street New York, New York 10027-9998

Telephone: (212) 678-3433

Programs and practices in public, perochiel, and private schools in urban areas and the education of perticular racial/ethnic minority children and youth in various settings - local, national, and international; the theory and practice of educational equity; urban and minority experiences; and urban and minority social institutions and services.

Educational Resources Information Center (Central ERIC)

U.S. Department of Education

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)

555 New Jersey Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20208-5720

Telephone: (202) 357-6289

ERIC Processing & Reference Facility

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