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Principles of Thought

TITLE

AUTHOR

Advice to a Young Scientist

P.B. Medawar

To those interested in a life in science, Sir Peter Medawar, Nobel laureate, deflates the myths of invincibility, superiority and genius; instead, he demonstrates it is common sense and an inquiring mind that are essential to the scientist's calling.

The Uses of Argument

Stephen E. Toulmin

The Uses of Argument has been an enduring source of inspiration and discussion to students of argumentation from all kinds of disciplinary background for more than forty years.

The Ghost in the Machine

Arthur Koestler

The hierarchical organisation of life and the adaptability of living forms through a continuous exchange of energy and information. Following this principle down to its consequences, the book gets to a theme which has somehow never ceased to be of actuality, man's tendency towards self-destruction, which is reaching the height of its potential of expression in the nuclear arms arena.

Lateral Thinking

Edward de Bono

Edward de Bono has written extensively about the process of lateral thinking -- the generation of novel solutions to problems. The point of lateral thinking is that many problems require a different perspective to solve successfully. De Bono identifies four critical factors associated with lateral thinking.

Atlas of Management Thinking

Edward de Bono

Research work on the brain has suggested that our usual thinking, dominated by language and logic, takes place in the left side of the brain. The right side of the brain works in images, whole patterns and undefined feelings - all of which cannot be verbalised. This non-verbal type of thinking often works as what is loosely called 'intuition'. With this book as your guide, you pay keener attention to thinking as a skill and gain a clear perception of your surrounding. It is written specifically to stimulate the right -- intuitive -- side of your brain, the side that deals with the abstract and is not logical.

Wittgenstein's Vienna	Allan Janik and Stephen E. Toulmin	The life and culture of Hapsburg, Vienna before World War I--the city of Freud, Schoenberg, Klimt, and Wittgenstein, whose philosophy announced the birth of the modern era.
Harvard Guide to Influential Books	C. Maury Devine, Claudia M. Dissel and Kim Parrish	113 eminent Harvard professors discuss the books that have shaped their thinking.
A History of Knowledge	Charles Van Doren	Van Doren attempts to lay out a brief and overly traditional account of the history of human thought, condensing over 5000 years of philosophy, learning, and belief systems into just 400 pages. For a sense of the tone, the first section is entitled "The Wisdom of the Ancients" and begins, "By the time written history began, some fifty centuries ago, mankind had learned much more than our primitive ancestors knew."
Night Thoughts of a Classical Physicist	Russell McCormmach	Russell McCormmach presents a clever and unusual novel about an unusual group as subject of a novel – German physicists in 1918. We follow the career of 69 year old Professor Victor Jacob. He is old in spirit, not in great health, a man not well-known or well-regarded even in his own university. He is disillusioned with the war and his times, especially the demise of classical physics. He prefers a world analogous to the dying classical Newtonian physical theories, a world of absolute order, lack of change, sureness and objectivity
Lila: An Inquiry into Morals	Robert M. Pirsig	Phaedrus, the one-named narrator "who had written a whole book on values," is sailing down the Hudson River when he meets Lila Blewitt, an unapologetically sexual, psychologically unstable woman whom a mutual friend warns him against. But Phaedrus is drawn to her physically and interested in her intellectually, finding her "a culture of one" in whom he discerns an unexpected "Quality." Sailing with him to Manhattan, where her mental state deteriorates further, Lila prompts Phaedrus to explore conflicts of values like those between Native Americans and Europeans or between the insane and the normal.

Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance	Robert M. Pirsig	<i>Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance: An Inquiry into Values</i> is the first of Robert M. Pirsig's texts in which he explores a Metaphysics of quality. The book describes a journey across the US, punctuated by numerous philosophical discussions (many of them on epistemology and the philosophy of science) which the author refers to as chautauquas.
Why People Believe in Weird Things	Michael Shermer	<i>Why People Believe Weird Things</i> covers Holocaust denial and creationism in considerable detail, and has chapters on abductions, Satanism, Afrocentrism, near-death experiences, Randian positivism, and psychics. Shermer has five basic answers to the implied question in his title: for consolation, for immediate gratification, for simplicity, for moral meaning, and because hope springs eternal. He shows the kinds of errors in thinking that lead people to believe weird (that is, unsubstantiated) things, especially the built-in human need to see patterns, even where there is no pattern to be seen.
Voltaire's Bastards	John Ralston Saul	Saul's central thesis is that Western civilization, or at least its ruling elite, has become obsessed by reason and logic to an obsessive extent. This obsession leads to the construction of abstract systems of belief in fields as diverse as sociology, economics, and art; when the systems fail in contact with the real world, events are redefined so that the failure wasn't the system's fault.
The Unconscious Civilization	John Ralston Saul	The Unconscious Civilization lays out in history-shifting references, the problems and origins of corporatism and how it has become an increasingly acceptable means to run modern societies, in spite of its history of stifling democracy and rewarding conformism.
On the Eve of the Millennium: The Future of Democracy Through an Age of Unreason	Conor Cruise O'Brien	As we approach the end of the present millennium, civilization takes stock and looks to its future. The callowest futurism, consisting of empty techno-utopian babble about the prospects of improvement opened up by new technologies, whose inherent ethical ambiguities and potential for harm will be ignored; triumphalist affirmations of the end of history that neglect the oldest lesson, which is that no form of government is ever secure or final.
The Axemaker's Gift: Technology's Capture and Control of Our Minds and Culture	James Burke and Robert Ornstein	Historian James Burke and psychologist Robert Ornstein illustrate the spiraling impact from humankind's development of technology. Now, the authors argue, we need to learn how to shift human society back into harmony by understanding and respecting the basic wisdom of the non-technical world.

The Cambridge Quintet	John L. Casti	Santa Fe Institute mathematician John Casti calls <i>The Cambridge Quintet</i> "scientific fiction," a work whose goal "is to present a lively and comprehensible exposition of the intellectual and emotional uncertainties involved in shaping the future of human knowledge." Casti sets the way-back machine for 1949, and imagines that C.P. Snow hosts a dinner party in his rooms at Cambridge University to discuss the possibility that a machine could be made to think.
The Web of Life	Fritjof Capra	Capra looks at the shift from linear thinking to systems thinking in science, showing how recent advances in a wide range of fields, from evolutionary biology and chaos theory to quantum physics and computer science, signal an emergent paradigm that differs radically from the clockwork model of classical science.
Science and Survival	Barry Commoner	Science is advancing before consequences of nuclear tests and other tests are known. Barry Commoner urges citizens for reform in government policies to protect us from the evils of nuclear fallout. "To understand the biological effects of fallout we must know what happens at each step of this complicated chain of events".
Critical Reasoning	Jerry Cederblom and David Paulsen	This well established book, subtitled "Understanding and Criticizing Arguments and Theories", takes a broad and practical approach to critical reasoning, a vital transferable skill rarely overtly addressed in life sciences courses. However, this ability lies behind not only everyday activities such as analyzing the arguments encountered in newspaper articles, on the internet and in other media, but is also fundamental to successful science. This book provides applied techniques for interpreting and evaluating arguments using numerous, real-world examples.
Guidebook to Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance	Ron DiSanto and Tom Steele	The authors of this gloss on Robert Pirsig's <i>Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance</i> assert that the popular 1974 novel/travelogue/autobiography "offers the beginnings of a new metaphysical synthesis" fusing East and West, intuition and reason, aesthetic and technical approaches to life. As they track Pirsig's narrator and his 11-year-old son, Chris, on their road odyssey from Minnesota to San Francisco, DiSanto and Steele (who teach at Regis College in Denver) unload the narrator's philosophical backpack of Buddhist, Confucian, Taoist, Hindu and Western ideas.
The Dragon's of Eden	Carl Sagan	This book combines the fields of anthropology, evolutionary biology, psychology and computer science to give a perspective of how human intelligence evolved. One of the more interesting parts of the book is the search for a quantitative way of measuring intelligence. He shows that the ratio of brainmass/bodymass is an extremely good indicator, with humans having the highest and dolphine second.

**A short biography of Teilhard de
Chardin**

John Grim and
Mary Evelyn Grim

Teilhard was a French Jesuit priest trained as a paleontologist and a philosopher, and was present at the discovery of Peking Man.. Teilhard conceived such ideas as the Omega Point and the Noosphere. Teilhard's primary book, *The Phenomenon of Man*, set forth a sweeping account of the unfolding of the cosmos.

Teaching

TITLE

AUTHOR

The Chicago Handbook for Teachers, *A Practical Guide to the College Classroom*

Alan Brinkley, Betty Dessants, Michael Flamm and Cynthia Flemming

Representing teachers at all stages of their careers, this book offers practical advice for almost any situation a new teacher might face, from preparing a syllabus to managing classroom dynamics. Beginning with a nuts and bolts plan for designing a course, the handbook also explains how to lead a discussion, evaluate your own teaching, deliver an effective lecture, supervise students' writing and research, create and grade exams.

The Art of Teaching

Gilbert Highet

The noted classicist presents his educational methodology, within the context of history, from the Sophists to modern teaching. The best-known kind of teaching and highly organized-although not the most important-is done in schools, in colleges, in universities, and in technical institutions.

The Elements of Teaching

James Banner and Harold Cannon

Considering teaching a calling, not merely a vocation, Banner and Cannon posit the essential qualities of a teacher as they've observed them from lifetimes in the field. For teachers either worn out or full of energy, Banner and Cannon's exhortations and admonishments ought to be inspiring, for their regard for teaching as a noble endeavor permeates this short tract.

The Tyranny of Testing

Banesh Hoffman

In this classic critique, a mathematician and educator (who served for many years as a test consultant) challenges the supremacy of standardized testing, demonstrating the inherent flaws in aptitude and achievement tests. Recommended reading for teachers and others involved in education.

Learning How to Learn

Joseph Novak and Bob Gowin

For almost a century, educational theory and practice have been influenced by the view of behavioural psychologists that learning is synonymous with behavior change. In this book, the authors argue for the practical importance of an alternate view, that learning is synonymous with a change in the meaning of experience. They develop their theory of the conceptual nature of knowledge and describe classroom-tested strategies for helping students to construct new and more powerful meanings and to integrate thinking, feeling, and acting.

Learning in Groups – 2nd Edition

David Jacques

This book aims not only to promote understanding of group methods but to develop skills for tutors and students alike, as well as widening the range of possible group

experiences.

Web Teaching – A guide to designing interactive teaching for the world wide web

David W. Brooks

Based on the author's experience using computers and multimedia in teaching large, multi-section courses, this groundbreaking text demonstrates how teaching professionals at all levels of instruction can use 'paperless' electronic dialoguing to dramatically improve classroom instruction. The book explains how to employ such tools as: + hypertext, animation, morphs, CAD, and virtual reality + interactive strategies using of e-mail + 'self-regulation', a means of enhancing students' independence and efficiency + and 'intranets', networks that are off the Web but operate on the same basic principle.

Teaching Tips – 8th and 11th Edition

Wilbert McKeachie

McKeachie's Teaching Tips provides helpful strategies for dealing with both the everyday problems of university teaching and those that arise in trying to maximize learning for every student. The strategies suggested in the text are adaptable to specific classroom situations. The book does not suggest a "set of recipes" to be followed mechanically; it gives instructors the tools they need to deal with the ever-changing dynamics of teaching and learning.

Teaching Science - A Guide for College and Professional School Instructors

Barbara Gastel

Eighteen chapters of specific, practical information on the techniques of teaching a science class. This handbook guides you through each step of improving or fine-tuning teaching skills.

Tools for Teaching

Barbara Gross Davis

A rich compendium of classroom-tested strategies and suggestions designed to improve the teaching practice of beginning, mid-career, and senior faculty members. Forty-nine teaching tools cover both traditional tasks--writing a course syllabus, delivering a lecture--and newer, broader concerns, such as responding to diversity and using technology.

What the Best College Teachers Do

Ken Bain

What makes a great teacher great? Who are the professors students remember long after graduation? This book, the conclusion of a fifteen-year study of nearly one hundred college teachers in a wide variety of fields and universities, offers valuable answers for all educators. The short answer is--it's not what teachers do, it's what they understand.

Science

TITLE	AUTHOR	
The Case of the Midwife Toad	Arthur Koestler	On September 23, 1926, an Austrian experimental biologist named Dr. Paul Kammerer committed suicide. Arthur Koestler knew about Dr. Kammerer's work when he was himself a student in Vienna, and has always been interested in his tragic story. The suicide itself came as the climax to a great evolutionary controversy which Kammerer's experiments had aroused. This is the story of that evolutionary controversy. Fascinating story of Darwinism vs. Lamarkism, scientists and betrayals, and it's all true.
The Two Cultures	C. P. Snow	The notion that our society, its education system and its intellectual life, is characterized by a split between two cultures--the arts or humanities on one hand, and the sciences on the other--has a long history. Charting the history and context of the debate, its implications and its afterlife.
The New Politics of Science	David Dickson	How science "gets done" in today's world has profound political repercussions, since scientific knowledge, through its technological applications, has become an important source of both economic and military power.
Selling Science: <i>How the Press Covers Science and Technology</i>	Dorothy Nelkin	Nelkin demonstrates through many quotations that science writers frequently act as promoters of science and technology, depicting scientists as miracle workers who are constantly achieving "breakthroughs." She is properly scornful of the superficial, "gee whiz" brand of coverage so often produced by the popular press; she examines the constraints and pressures on science writers and explores the sometimes uneasy relations between research scientists and science writers.
Science Under Siege: <i>The Myth of Objectivity in Scientific Research</i>	Beth Savan	Presenting an argument for reform of the management and practice of scientific research, Savan has emphasized the weaknesses in the way that scientists usually work. She has deliberately dragged them out of what remain of their ivory tower and subjected them to the kind of criticism normally reserved for businessmen and politicians.

In Defence of Science: *Science, Technology, and Politics in Modern Society*

J. W. Grove

Science makes progress. It adds to our knowledge; but it does so not so much by a linear process of accumulating “facts” about the world as by a continuous reinterpretation and development of earlier ideas. Science is a kind of story-telling, like the making of myths, but it differs from myth-making in important respects, notably in that its stories are constantly being rewritten in order to conform to the way the world is discovered to be.

Science for All Americans: *A Project 2061 Report on Literacy Goals in Science, Mathematics, and Technology*

American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS)

Education has no higher purpose than preparing people to lead personally fulfilling and responsible lives. For its part, science education—meaning education in science, mathematics, and technology—should help students to develop the understandings and habits of mind they need to become compassionate human beings able to think for themselves and to face life head on. It should equip them also to participate thoughtfully with fellow citizens in building and protecting a society that is open, decent, and vital. America's future—its ability to create a truly just society, to sustain its economic vitality, and to remain secure in a world torn by hostilities—depends more than ever on the character and quality of the education that the nation provides for all of its children.

Science Teaching Reconsidered: *A Handbook*

The National Academy Press
Committee on Undergraduate Science Education, National Research Council

Effective science teaching requires creativity, imagination, and innovation. In light of concerns about American science literacy, scientists and educators have struggled to teach this discipline more effectively. *Science Teaching Reconsidered* provides undergraduate science educators with a path to understanding students, accommodating their individual differences, and helping them grasp the methods--and the wonder--of science. Written by scientists who are also educators, the handbook offers suggestions for having a greater impact in the classroom and provides resources for further research.

Universities

TITLE

AUTHOR

In Defense of Elitism

William A. Henry

“Somewhere along Bill Clinton's path to the White House it dawned on me that the term "elitist," which I had matter-of-factly applied to myself and most of my fellow liberal Democratic friends for decades, has come to rival if not outstrip "racist" as the foremost catchall pejorative of our times”. Pulitzer Prize-winning cultural critic Henry debunks ideas of inherent equality, arguing that not all achievements are the same. What the United States needs now, argues Henry, is elitism

The Graves of Academe

Richard Mitchell

“The great dismal swamp of public education” Twenty-odd years ago, Richard Mitchell, a professor at New Jersey’s Glassboro State College, set out on a quixotic pursuit: the rescue of the English language and the minds of those attached to the world by it. Donning cape and mask as “The Underground Grammarian,” Mitchell sallied forth upon his newsletter against the nonsense being spoken, written, and, indeed, encouraged by the educational establishment.

Concepts of Science Education: A *philosophical analysis*

Michael L. Martin

What relevance - if any – does philosophy of science have for science education? This question has been largely unexplored. As pursued by professional philosophers, philosophy of science is a technical and demanding study. It is a small wonder that science educators are, by and large, not centrally concerned with philosophy of science and somewhat unaware of the philosophical literature on science.

Experience and Education

John Dewey

Analyzing both "traditional" and "progressive" education, Dr. Dewey insists that neither the old nor the new education is adequate and that each is miseducative because neither of them applies the principles of a carefully developed philosophy of experience. He particularly urges that all teachers and educators looking for a new movement in education should think in terms of the deep and larger issues of education rather than in terms of some divisive "ism" about education, even such an "ism" as "progressivism."

The Ph.D. Trap

Wilfred Cude

The PhD is the accepted apprenticeship into research and has become a prerequisite for academic jobs in most fields. But is it a good idea? The negative view is that studying for doctorates wastes vast amounts of time and effort, produces narrow-minded scholars and discourages recognition of good teaching.

Far from promoting research, according to this critical view the doctorate is a serious brake on intellectual creativity.

Conditions of Knowledge

Israel Scheffler

The development and transmission of knowledge are fundamental tasks of education, while analysis of its nature and warrant falls to that branch of philosophy known as epistemology, or theory of knowledge. This book we shall investigate selected issues in the general theory of knowledge, especially as they arise in recent and contemporary discussions against a background of educational interests.

The Idea of a University

John Henry Newman

The aim of the University is a true enlargement of mind which is the power of viewing many things at once. Though a century and a half has passed since John Henry Newman delivered the lectures which provided the basis for *The Idea of a University*, the prescription he served up is more relevant today than during the Victorian era. One of the best known catholic thinkers who was an Anglican and one of the founders and principals in the Oxford Movement.

Kindly Inquisitions: *The New Attacks on Free Thought*

Jonathon Rauch

Rauch argues forcefully against those--including fundamentalists, egalitarians and humanitarians--whose attempts to censor speech will lead, he fears, to intellectual authoritarianism. Rauch investigates the development of the culture of critical, liberal inquiry in which strong opinions are pitted against each other. He criticizes "epistemological pacifists" who "think you can keep knowledge and get rid of pain," and deftly dissects convoluted "hate speech" regulations. But Rauch, unlike some First Amendment theorists, does not suggest ways to foster a culture richer in speech and inquiry; his long-term view--"good criticism drives out bad"--may not carry much weight with those who feel censorship has a role in fighting pressing societal inequities.

Illiberal Education: <i>The Politics of Race and Sex on Campus</i>	Dinesh D'Souza	The author's thesis is that affirmative action policies in college admissions and the higher education establishment's zealous pursuit of a curriculum that reflects the new orthodoxy of multiculturalism (which calls for increased minority admissions and privileges, more minority-based classes, more minorities on faculties) promote ignorance and racism. D'Souza, a former White House domestic policy analyst, supports his views with extensive interviews and studies conducted on six college campuses. The new victims, he feels, are the high academic achievers who are assumed to be rejected for fear of overrepresentation (various Asian minorities).
Open Mindedness and Education	William Hare	Professor Hare provides a systematic and detailed examination of what is meant by calling a person open-minded, and an inquiry into the place and importance of this comparatively neglected idea in education. For those who are interested in the concept of education or values or moral education, and those who want to see how open-mindedness relates to important concepts such as rationality, neutrality, indoctrination ... recommended to all who are concerned with education, not just teachers and teacher educators.
In Defense of Open Mindedness	William Hare	In this sequel to his highly regarded <i>Open-mindedness and Education</i> [1979], he examines the numerous ways in which opposition to open-mindedness is expressed, and shows how these criticisms can be countered. He argues that the general indictment of open-mindedness as a habit of mind leading to nihilism and skepticism, as well as to neglect of the emotions, is based upon a misunderstanding of the nature of the concept, which in his opinion is by no means incompatible with personal commitment and confidence. Similar confusions are exposed in such areas as elementary schooling, moral education, educational standards, methods of teaching, the administration of schools, and the teaching of science.
Petrified Campus: <i>The Crisis in Canadian Universities</i>	Robert Bothwell, David Bercuson and J.L. Granatstein	This book, which examines Canada's university system in the 1990s, is a follow-up to a 1984 book that was critical of Canadian undergraduate education. Educational finance, college admission standards, gender and racial issues, tenure, academic freedom, and scholarly writing and publishing are among the topics discussed.
We Scholars: <i>Changing the Culture of the University</i>	David Damrosch	Never before have so many scholars produced so much work—and never before have they seemed to have so little to say to one another, or to the public at large. This is the dilemma of the modern university, which today sets the pattern for virtually all scholarship. In his eloquent book, David Damrosch offers a lucid, often troubling assessment of the state of scholarship in our academic institutions, a look

at how these institutions acquired their present complexion, and a proposal for reforms that can promote scholarly communication and so, perhaps, broader, more relevant scholarship. It explores an academic culture in which disciplines are vigorously isolated and then further divided into specialized fields.

Prescribing the Life of the Mind:

An Essay on the Purpose of the University, the Aims of Liberal Education, the Competence of Citizens, and the Cultivation of Practical Reason

Charles W. Anderson

Anderson provides a reasoned argument for the liberal arts and for the link between liberal education and what he calls 'practical reason.' He criticizes the modern American university for giving up its time-honored responsibility to provide a thoughtful, coherent, and well-articulated education to undergraduates, and argues that if the university is to prosper, it must return to a variation of its roots and provide a thoughtful liberal education.

The New Agenda for Higher

Education: Choices Universities Can Make to Ensure a Brighter Future

K. Edward Renner

This book speaks to three challenges that face higher education in its quest to redefine the academic community: (1) beliefs about ourselves, our circumstances, our relationships, and our problems; (2) beliefs about personal and organizational change; and (3) beliefs about academic life, about reform and revolution, competition and cooperation, bureaucracy and community, and managers and agents of change.

What's College for? : The Struggle to Define American Higher Education

Zachary Karabell

"higher education is becoming mass education, and in the process is being radically democratized." As academic "guilds" and grad schools uphold an ideal of scholarship in which students are merely a necessary evil, millions of students enrolled in thousands of state universities and community colleges need kinds of teaching and support that few professors are willing or able to provide. Meanwhile, thousands of underemployed Ph.D.'s race from one poorly paid, non-tenured adjunct appointment to another. Karabell talked with college students, graduate students, and professors around the country and sat in on many of their classes, and he researched recent tenure, funding, and standards battles.

Closing of the American Mind

Allan Bloom

Bloom points out that only in Western Society is there some willingness to doubt the identification of the good with one's own way. Most non-Western cultures believe their own culture to be superior to others, and this is natural, and exactly the opposite of western thought. "But by requiring students to study these cultures, what we are really doing is applying a Western Prejudice---which we covertly take to indicate the superiority of our culture---and deforming the evidence of those other cultures to attest to its validity."

Reforming Education

Mortimer J. Adler

A founder of the "great books" movement, Adler opens this collection of his essays that span a half century with a stinging rebuke to *The Closing of the American Mind*,

Allan Bloom's pessimistic appraisal of today's colleges. Academic malaise, Adler counters, is rooted in the deficiencies of basic schooling. His concept of Paideia, or general education, runs as a theme throughout these pieces, arguing that the great books approach is successful in the few school districts which have daringly reorganized their resources to teach children in the dialectical, Socratic manner.

Paideia Problems and Possibilities and The Paideia Program

Mortimer J. Adler

Paideia Problems and Possibilities (1983) and *The Paideia Program* (1984)—intended in part to answer practical questions about program implementation. The National Paideia Center was established at the University of North Carolina in 1988, and in 1992 began working in close, classroom-based partnership with schools. By the year 2000 the center was working with well over a hundred schools in over a dozen states, and the list was growing continually. The original Paideia principles have appealed to many as a powerful condensation of the best thinking about public education. Adler focused on the profound connection between school reform and the United States as a functional democracy. The Paideia philosophy stated a litany of principles that in 1982 seemed radical but by 1995 had become accepted wisdom. Such principles as "all children can learn" and "therefore they deserve the same quality, not just quantity, of education," anticipated many of the later American reform movements, and documented Paideia's origin in a philosophy of human development.

A Guidebook to Learning

Mortimer J. Adler

Adler's goal is to present a guide to learning for anyone who wishes to be truly educated in this century of the knowledge explosion. He criticizes the alphabetical arrangement of subjects in encyclopedias, library catalogs, and courses in university catalogs, which results in a bewildering chaos of segments of knowledge. Several chapters are devoted to a cursory survey of classification systems from ancient to present times. He suggests remedies for "alphabetiasis," describes the classification of knowledge in Encyclopedia Britannica's Propaedia, and recommends the Syntopicon of the Great Books of the Western World as a guide for learning.

Higher Learning

Derek Bok

An assessment of contemporary American higher education, the president of Harvard comments on what is right and wrong with the teaching and learning processes at the major research universities. Bok raises a number of provocative topics, such as the double-edged sword of colleges' competition for everything from athletics to government grants, and professional schools' neglect of the teaching of ethics. Weighing the pros and cons of new trends such as life-long professional education and the computer revolution, Bok considers their long-range impact on tradition-bound institutions of higher learning.

Beyond the Ivory Tower:: *Social Responsibilities of the Modern University*

Derek Bok

The university's many social and ethical responsibilities are examined in this book by the president of Harvard University. After a discussion of the traditional values of academic freedom, institutional autonomy, and political neutrality, ways that the university's desire for autonomy can be reconciled with the legitimate demands of state and society are suggested. Proposals are offered for using the university's academic resources to address the specific problems of racial inequality, the decline of ethical standards, the need for technological innovation, the risks of scientific research, and the desire for economic development in the Third World. Suggestions that the university attack social injustice through such nonacademic means as voting stock, boycotting companies, and taking formal stands on controversial issues are assessed. The ramifications of each side of these issues are considered, and solutions are suggested that allow the university to serve society while continuing its primary mission of teaching and research.

On the Idea of a University

J. M. Cameron

Starting from Newman's concept of the university as a place of liberal education, this book examines how today's university functions, what its aims should be and what its strengths and deficiencies are, and presents some proposals for reform. It is argued that liberal education remains the core of university studies, although it is advocated that natural science and the technologies, as well as traditional arts subjects, be studied liberally in the university. "Parasensical discourse" is singled out as a symptom of the crisis in the university today. Most of the discussion on reform and change is directed toward undergraduate education.

The Aims of Education

Alfred North Whitehead

"Culture is activity of thought, and receptiveness to beauty and humane feeling. Scraps of information have nothing to do with it. A merely well-informed man is the most useless bore on God's earth. What we should aim at producing is men who possess both culture and expert knowledge in some special direction. Their expert knowledge will give them the ground to start from, and their culture will lead them as deep as philosophy and as high as art. We have to remember that the valuable intellectual development is self development, and that it mostly takes place between the ages of sixteen and thirty. As to training, the most important part is given by mothers before the age of twelve. A saying due to Archbishop Temple illustrates my meaning. Surprise was expressed at the success in after-life of a man, who as a boy at Rugby had been somewhat undistinguished. He answered, "It is not what they are at eighteen, it is what they become afterwards that matters."

Micro-cosmographia Academia

F. M. Cornford

My heart is full of pity for you, oh young academic politicians. If you will be a politician you have a painful path to follow, even though it be a short one, before you nestle down into a modest incompetence. While you are young you will be oppressed, and angry, and increasingly disagreeable. When you reach middle age, at five and thirty, you will become complacent and, in your turn, an oppressor; those whom you oppress will find you still disagreeable; and so will all the people whose toes you trod upon in youth. It will seem to you then that you grow wiser every day, as you learn more and more of the reasons why things should not be done, and understand more fully the peculiarities of powerful persons, which make it quixotic even to attempt them without first going through an amount of squaring and lobbying sufficient to sicken any but the most hardened soul. If you persist to the threshold of old age your fiftieth year, let us say, you will be a powerful person yourself, with an accretion of peculiarities which other people will have to study in order to square you. The toes you will have trodden on by this time will be as the sands on the sea-shore; and from far below you will mount the roar of a ruthless multitude of young men in a hurry. You may perhaps grow to be aware what they are in a hurry to do. They are in a hurry to get you out of the way.

**How Professors Play the Cat
Guarding the Cream: *Why We're
Paying More and Getting Less in
Higher Education***

Richard M. Huber

In this timely and incisive critique of university culture, a former administrator at the City University of New York addresses the ironies he has observed in the process of delivering higher education in America. Outstanding among these is evidence that "university teaching is the only profession in which you can become a success without satisfying the client." Skewering the sacred cow of research ("A pontificality of professors . . . exchanges incestuous banalities about inconsequential questions"), Huber advances seven practical reforms relating to teacher productivity and accountability and to institutional fiscal responsibility.

Scholars and Dollars

Paul Axelrod

The impact of economic changes on Canadian universities in Ontario since World War II is explored, with focus on how universities were perceived by the public, why they were supported during the period of expansion, how they set out to fulfill their prescribed functions, and how they were affected by the diminished opportunities and cooler economic climate of the 1970s.

The University in Ruins	Bill Readings	Books on the future of higher education are a booming business these days. Readings situates his discussion of the modern university in the context of decades of debate over the role of education in the 20th century. He draws on Kantian ideals of the university as a unit dedicated to a single agenda to demonstrate how the modern university's pursuit of "excellence" is a meaningless search. In fact, the very idea of "excellence" is devoid of meaning, he argues, merely a rallying cry to unite the academic troops as bureaucratic administrations attempt to keep their universities financially sound. Once the university was the repository and defender of national culture, but now it is an institution whose decline coincides with the rise of postmodernism. How can universities teach truth and objectivity when the relation between subject and object is in doubt?
Philosophy of Education	James E. McClellan	Written by a group of philosophers, the book aims to exhibit some of the main problems in the various fields of philosophy as they stand at the present stage of philosophical history.
The History of Education	John E. Wise	An analytic survey from the age of homer to the present.
A Short History of Educational Ideas	S. J. Curtis & M. E. A. Boulwood	This work deals on the chronological and biographical lines with the ideas of the great educational theorists, from Socrates and Plato to the chief writers of the Twentieth Century, and with their influence on the development of educational practice.

Personal Development and Business Practices

TITLE	AUTHOR	
The Art of the Long View	Peter Schwartz	This book will help you to learn the scenario planning process. The author also shares an "information hunting and gathering process". Various factors influencing the futures are also discussed including socials, politics, economic, technologies, and environment.
The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People	Stephen R. Covey	"The 7 Habits Of Highly Effective People" is a comprehensive program based on developing an awareness of how perceptions and assumptions hinder success---in business as well as personal relationships. Here's an approach that will help broaden your way of thinking and lead to greater opportunities and effective problem solving. Stephen R. Covey is the most respected motivator in the business world today
First Things First	Stephen R. Covey	<p>Traditional time management suggests that working harder, smarter, and faster will help you gain control over your life, and that increased control will bring peace and fulfillment.</p> <p>Why we feel a gap between how we spend our time and what's deeply important to us</p> <p>How focusing on efficiency and control increases the gap instead of closing it</p> <p>How to determine if what you're doing is really important -- or only urgent</p> <p>Why your inner compass is more important than any clock</p> <p>How to set and achieve principle-centered goals</p> <p>How to turn your weeks into an upward spiral of learning and living</p> <p>How to overcome the tremendous gravity of habit</p> <p>How to turn your resolutions into reality</p> <p>How to put people ahead of schedules</p> <p>How to lead your life, not just manage your time</p>
The Fifth Discipline	Peter Senge	The Fifth Discipline brings word of " <i>learning organizations,</i> " <i>organizations where people continually expand their capacity to create the results they truly desire, where new and expansive patterns of thinking are nurtured, where collective aspiration is set free, and where people are continually learning how to learn together.</i> Five disciplines are described as the means of building learning organizations. Case studies are provided to show how the disciplines have worked in particular companies.

Filthy Rich and Other Non-profit Fantasies	Richard Steckel	Describes old and new assumptions by which nonprofit organizations are managed. Discusses differences between entrepreneurial and traditional nonprofit organizations.
Difficult People: <i>How to deal with Impossible Clients, Bosses And Employees</i>	Roberta Cava	Shows how to deal with angry customers, annoying subordinates, difficult co-workers, and cantankerous bosses by becoming an effective communicator and understanding different personality types.
The Guide to Better Meetings for Directors of Non-profit Organizations	Canadian Society of Association Executives	Non-profit organizations can ill-afford to spend money, not to mention the time of volunteers, staff and members, on unproductive meetings. In fact, with the rising costs of meetings and the reduced time that volunteers are willing to commit, non-profit organizations must take the initiative to enhance and improve the value of meetings. This how-to guide provides a simple, straightforward approach to meetings suited to the needs of non-profit organization stakeholders, and is the ideal guide for non-profit directors.
Murphy's Law and Other Reasons Why Things Go Wrong	Arthur Bloch	
Murphy's Law Book II and <i>More Reasons Why Things Go Wrong</i>		
Writing That Works Second Edition	Roman & Raphaelson	A concise and practical guide to business writing with chapters that are easy to scan so you can readily zoom into areas that you feel would be most useful to you. The book provides specific examples that well illustrate the principles touted in the book. This was one of the main books used in a Business Communication class at NYU's Stern School of Business.
How to Read a Book	Mortimer J. Adler and Charles Van Doren	Originally published in 1940. You are told about the various levels of reading and how to achieve them -- from elementary reading, through systematic skimming and inspectional reading, to speed reading, you learn how to pigeonhole a book, X-ray it, extract the author's message, criticize. You are taught the different reading techniques for reading practical books, imaginative literature, plays, poetry, history, science and mathematics, philosophy and social science.

How Not to Take it Personally	Vera Held	Propelled to be more, to do more and to achieve more in the new economy, we rely heavily on all our communication skills. The first challenge is learning the skills; the even greater challenge is employing them constantly and consistently. How Not to Take it Personally is a book about communication. It is about the joy of sharing wisely and well, and about replacing hurt and disappointment - with hope. The end goal: to build those relationships that are vital to personal and professional success
Welcome to the Board	Fisher Howe	As board member or trustee often you receive little or no instruction as to your role and responsibilities. Your lack of knowledge can lead to misunderstandings, frustration, and ineffectiveness. Unfortunately, most of the publications on the topic are centered on the organization of boards rather than addressing the concerns of you the member. Welcome to the Board is the book written with the board member as the focus. In easy-to-understand, jargon-free language the author answers the most common questions and concerns of prospective board members, outlines the key areas of responsibilities, and details the rights, obligations, and liabilities of nonprofit board members.
Breakthrough Business Meetings	Robert E. Levasseur	This book is an essential part of every manager's toolkit. In addition to providing a step by step guide for the best meetings, over half the book is dedicated to the delicate art of managing group dynamics. Levasseur takes sophisticated behavioral concepts and makes them simple to apply in the toughest situations. He also offers great advice on how to design and conduct specific meeting types (customer advisory sessions, process redesign workshops, etc.) that tend to be non-recurring and require a creative approach. The author accurately points out that the techniques of dealing with human dynamics in a large group meeting also apply in less structured business situations, such as one-on-one feedback sessions.
Getting Ready to Negotiate and Getting to Yes	Roger Fisher & Danny Ertel	This book explores the negotiation process in depth and presents case studies, charts, and worksheets for blueprinting and personalized negotiating strategy. What Do People Really Want? What Are Possible Agreements or Bits of an Agreement? What Will I Do If We Do Not Agree? What Criteria Will I Use to Persuade Each of Us That We Are Not Being Ripped Off? Am I Ready to Listen and Talk Effectively? Am I Ready to Deal with the Relationship? What Commitments Should I Seek or Make?

Cannon's Concise Guide to Rules of Order

Hugh Cannon

Cannon's handbook on parliamentary procedure is user friendly for the inexperienced and an invaluable guide for the veteran presiding officer. His method for holding effective meetings is based not on the traditional, bewildering accumulation of particulars and exceptions, but on common sense, logic, good communication and fairness – all within the bylaws and rules of any organization as well as traditional procedure. A professional parliamentarian since 1965, Hugh Cannon has guided meetings with as few as 30 and as many as 10,000 delegates. His 'Card System,' for communication between a parliamentarian and the Chair, was first introduced in this handbook, and now is presented as a workshop topic at many conferences for parliamentarians.

The Management of Time

James T. McCay

Some tips from the book:

Delegate Tasks – always ask “should I be doing this or should some member of the group or someone else be doing it?”

Try not to procrastinate! The longer you avoid a task, the longer it has a hold on you – this is a major time waster. Tackle the “unpleasant” tasks first, a step at a time – you'll feel better!

Value your time – it is precious!

Ask yourself:

Is what I'm doing helping to reach my goals and objectives?

Must I do it now?

Is something else more important?

Getting to Yes

Roger Fisher & William Ury

We're constantly negotiating in our lives, whether it's convincing the kids to do their homework or settling million-dollar lawsuits. For those who need help winning these battles, this book has a simple and straightforward five-step system for how to behave in negotiations.

Getting Past No

William Ury

We all want to get to yes, but what happens when the other person keeps saying no? How can you negotiate successfully with a stubborn boss, an irate customer, or a deceitful coworker? William Ury of Harvard Law School's Program on Negotiation offers a proven breakthrough strategy for turning adversaries into negotiating partners. You'll learn how to stay in control under pressure, defuse anger and hostility and find out what the other side really wants.

The Evolution of Cooperation	Robert Axelrod	The much-discussed book that explores how cooperation can emerge in a world of self-seeking egoists--whether superpowers, businesses, or individuals--when there is no central authority to police their actions.
How to Say No Without Feeling Guilty	Conni Hatch & Patti Breitman	If "sorry" is the hardest word, then "no" must come a very close second. Saying "no" isn't as easy as it sounds. It takes skill and sensitivity. Many people find it impossible to say. They're scared of hurting peoples' feelings and letting people down. If you're the kind of person who tends to please everyone but yourself, then <i>How To Say No Without Feeling Guilty</i> is the book for you. The message is simple. If you feel put-upon, don't put yourself out. Instead, learn to put yourself first. From gentle let-downs to classic alibis and examples of how to respond to certain difficult situations.
Canada's Best Careers – Revised	Frank Feather	<p>What do you want to be when you grow up? - It's an age-old question that strikes fear in the hearts of students everywhere. These are the 10 highest growth careers through the year 2010, according to Feather:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-Home Nurse Nurse Practitioner Programmer Analyst Physician and Surgeon Teacher, Special Education Pharmacist Psychiatrist Radiology Technician Registered Nurse Physiotherapist

Environment

TITLE	AUTHOR	
The Fontana History of The Environmental Sciences	Peter Bowler	This volume covers the history of geology, natural history, nature and the earth sciences. The book is aimed primarily at students in these areas, but should also appeal to those interested in the rise of environmentalism.
Shaping the Future	Advisory Commission to the National Science Foundation	No single document could purport to fully represent the breadth and depth of the expansive and complicated endeavor of higher education and its reform. While the Advisory Committee did a formidable job of soliciting broad-based community opinion, synthesizing the issues facing contemporary undergraduate education, and summarizing this process in its report to NSF, the material presented in this second volume provides an essential resource for anyone wishing to explore these issues more completely, without the benefit of interpretation or distillation.
Environmental Signals	Canada's Environmental Indicator Series 2003	In this report, we present the entire National Environmental Indicator Series, providing a broad picture of the current state of Canada's environment, as well as the linkages between issue areas. Each issue area is structured in terms of the human activities that act as pressures on the environment, the condition of the environment, and societal responses to address the issue. Due to space limitations, only a brief selection of national and international actions that deal with each environmental issue can be provided. The report concludes with a look at what decisions individual Canadians can make to live more sustainably and the challenges and opportunities related to continuing indicator development in Canada.
	Headline Indications 2003	This report contains a set of 12 key indicators, which we term "headline" indicators, that are intended to provide a broad overview of trends in Canada's environment in areas that are important to Canadians. The indicators do not represent a comprehensive report on the state of our environment, but rather are a series of snapshots that can raise public awareness and act as signposts for our path towards environmental sustainability.
North America's Environment	UNEP	
Global Environmental Change	Moore, Chaloner & Stott	
Vancouver Island		Picture, travel book

Student Atlas of Environmental Issues	John L. Allen
Environmental Science	Miller
An Atlas of Planet Management	GAIA
World Resources 1987	International Institute for Environment and Development
Saving the Earth	Steger and Bowermaster
Global Environmental Change	Mannion
Atlas of the Environment	Lean, Hinrichsen & Markham
An Introduction to Global Environmental Issues	Pickering & Owen
Environmental Science, A Canadian Perspective, Edition I & II	Freedman
Environmental Science: <i>Systems and Solutions</i>	McKinney Schoch
Environmental Science: <i>Earth as a Living Planet (2nd Ed)</i>	Botkin Keller
Environment	Raven & Berg
Global Environmental Governance	Speth Haas

Red Sky at Morning

Speth

Ethics and Philosophy

TITLE	AUTHOR
The Practical Science of Planetary Medicine	LoveLock
Betrayal of Science and Reason	Ehrlich
Reflecting on Nature	Groen & Jamieson
Ecology and the Politics of Scarcity	Ophuls
The Social Creation of Nature	Everinden
New World New Mind	Ornstein/Ehrlich
Environmental Ethics	Hanson
Philosophy Gone Wild	Rolstein
Science, Nonscience and Nonsense	Hopkins
The Ingenuity Gap	Homer & Dixon
The Critique for Ecology	Peters
The Natural Alien	Evernden
The Global Brain Awakens	Russell
Thinking through the Environment	Smith