Quote from Eric Hoyle – Do an analysis – What is the relationship of the problem to research. Hoyle is going to tell us from a research perspective what the problem is. What is the nature of the research problem. What is he telling me and what is the connection to my own study?

What is the problem that you are going to have from the research perspective

Problem:

1. "Administrative – Practice = not data (4)
2. "Research" = (2)
    a. Hoyle – Problem/Reasearch
    b. Leadership = social psych = apolitical =
        i. Micropolitical
        ii. Nebulous function = (Stone calls - strategic representation – task achievement – social needs = group polis. (Don't assume the group already knows what the problem is.)

We connected research to politics but have not connected politics to education.

Educational Leadership is essentially a political act.
In the dissertation how you connect your research as it connects to research people have thought about the generic concern before I arrived. Then you say what you are going to do to contribute.

Use Hoyle to connect research to political

Stone people fight for ideas because of values. The issue becomes which version? At the heart of politics are values or goals. Stone says there are four values that appear continually in American Politics:

Security
Liberty
Equity
Efficiency

All are involved in educational issues none of these are explicitly named in educational terms. Turn to Haas and Poynor.

Why are conversations about learning political? Conversation over a struggle values/ideas . What is "learning" ?
    1. transmission - majority
    2. transactions - minority

Straight political issue.

Where do you see the connection between Stone and Haas Poyner - is it related to one of her four then relate transmission, transactions can you give a powerful argument which is the reasonable definition that you can give. Does it align with the definitions. We're studying the words people use to are a case. What is the nature of their argument.   What alignment . Hoyle does not talk about values. Has and Poynor basic educational argument is about the two different underlying practices whether transactions or transaction (intelligence is constructed – learning is inclusive) Stone says that the world is broken down into two basic value orientations. Distributors and Non-distributors.

Distributors = transactional
Non distributors = transmission

Politics is about ideas and values/goals.

Tell the reader what is my claim in effect. That because I look at the same set my research and bring Stone to bear that you are going to understand more than everyone – claim that research is powerful. Hoyle – research as a political act. Stone's terms struggling to establish a strategic representation of the ideas.

Questions – Chapter 1.

1. Assuming that leadership is essentially a political act (Hoyle) what strategic representations (Stone) did the parties engaged in the issue of _____make?(Chapter III) What educational values (Stone-Haas) were embedded in those strategic representations?
2. What temporary resolution of the issue was accepted?
3. Can the Stone framework serve as a useful conceptual framework?

The purpose of …..
This chapter is organized (road map)

When does the problem begin and end? There is a continuum.

Must decide when the issue begin and pick and end date.
Need a timeline. The story has a time dimension.

Going to have to say something about Hoyle and Haas. Argument is floating around Hoyle. You can best understand educational leadership through political not the social psychological. Stone provides a way for looking at political rhetoric and decision making. Going to construct a framework that relies on her work.

Chapter 2 – Establish a framework for the interpretation of the data. Explain Stone.

1. Strategic representations clarify

Start with a set of bins from Stone.

Rules of passion
Pokis/paradox = civic capacity

Visual map.

Problem – alternatives – solutions

Stone – Goals (paradoxical definitions – multiple stances that people can take under the banner of the same goal)
4 goals
5 ways of dealing with problems
5 ways of presenting solutions

Terms that are central Glossary of terms for Stone

Strategic Representations
Boundaries
Difference between the market and polis
Commons problems

Visual Map
Bins-Relations