A Conversation with Jennifer Greene Michele Tarsilla Western Michigan University Background: Evaluation is sometimes viewed as a professional practice rather than a discipline corresponding to a well defined set of theories. Such theoretical categories would be especially beneficial in that they will provide some common ground of understanding among both practitioners and scholars on evaluation concepts and practices which experience has shown to be in constant evolution. Such theoretical categories would be especially beneficial in that they will provide some common ground of understanding among both practitioners and scholars on evaluation concepts and practices which experience has shown to be in constant evolution.

Evaluation is sometimes viewed as a professional practice rather than a discipline corresponding to a well defined set of theories. In particular, the authors identified five main elements for evaluation theory and described the contribution made to each of them by seven of the most influential scholars in the field over the last five decades. For this purpose, the author recommends that the five main theories applied by this article to examine Jennifer Greene's work should be used more systematically in the future to describe and analyze evaluators' practice. In particular, the authors identified five main elements for evaluation theory and described the contribution made to each of them by seven of the most influential scholars in the field over the last five decades. For this purpose, the author recommends that the five main theories applied by this article to examine Jennifer Greene's work should be used more systematically in the future to describe and analyze evaluators' practice. For the sake of accuracy, the text of the interview and the corresponding analysis were submitted to Greene for review prior to publication. Second, as knowledge is mediated by evaluators' perceptual frames, Greene believes that an unfiltered (objective) view of the world is not feasible. Fifth, Greene declares that advocacy in evaluation is inevitable and, as a result, evaluators should play a socially enfranchising role today. For the sake of accuracy, the text of the interview and the corresponding analysis were submitted to Greene for review prior to publication. Second, as knowledge is mediated by evaluators' perceptual frames, Greene believes that an unfiltered (objective) view of the world is not feasible. Fifth, Greene declares that advocacy in evaluation is inevitable and, as a result, evaluators should play a socially enfranchising role today. However, Shadish, Cook and Leviton (1991) were able to demonstrate that evaluators' work does have theoretical foundations. Keywords: evaluation theory, valuing, social programming, knowledge, practice, use.

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