Section: Apendices

Sociological Practice Editors

Elizabeth Clark

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APPENDIX I

INSTITUTIONS OFFERING A GRADUATE DEGREE IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Each of the institutions listed below offer a master's degree in community development or in a specialized area encompassed by community development. The information in this appendix was taken, with minor editorial changes, from the Directory of Community Development Education and Training Programs prepared by William E. Robertson in 1987 for the Community Development Society.

The only institution offering a Ph.D. degree in community development is the University of The Philippines. However, a number of other universities such as the University of Maryland, offer Ph.D. programs with an emphasis in community development.

Institutions are listed in alphabetical order. Each citation provides a brief description of the multidisciplinary program and the admission requirements.

University of California-Davis
Community Studies and Development Program
Department of Applied Behavioral Sciences
Davis, California 95616

PROGRAM: The University of California at Davis offers a master's of science in community development. The two-year program is designed for both potential and current practitioners and professionals interested in community development with special emphasis upon nonmetropolitan and rural communities. Some areas of specialization offered are planning, economic and social development, program development and evaluation, and nonprofits. The program was established in 1975.

ADMISSION: Applicants are required to have at least a 3.00 GPA, course work in social sciences, three letters of recommendation, and GRE scores.

Georgia State University
School of Urban Life
University Plaza
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PROGRAM: Georgia State University offers a master's program in urban community development. The two-year program is designed to provide students with the intellectual background for professional careers in urban governments and public service. The curriculum involves 25 hours of core courses in statistical-quantitative analysis, political science, economics, history, and sociology. An examination is given the student after finishing the course work. A thesis or an
applied research project is required to finish the program. Areas of specialization include administration, planning and urban affairs.

ADMISSION: Admission requirements include GRE scores, a bachelor’s degree from an accredited institution, a letter of intent to apply, three academic references, and transcript of records.

Southern Illinois University
Community Development Services
Carbondale, Illinois 62901

PROGRAM: Southern Illinois University offers a 42 credit-hour M.A. in community development. The curriculum includes formal class work, fieldwork, and research. A field internship of 350 clock hours of supervised work in a community development project is required. Areas of specialization include community organization, education, administration, and research, with emphasis on development and planning.

ADMISSION: A minimum 2.40 in the undergraduate or 3.00 in at least 12 hours of graduate work is required. Three college level social science courses in two fields are prerequisites. Three semester hours of statistics also are required. Applicants must pass interviews and must have experience in community development work.

University of Louisville
Institute of Community Development
9001 Shelbyville Road
Louisville, Kentucky 40222

PROGRAM: The University of Louisville offers a 36-hour master of science degree in community development. The curriculum involves formal courses and research. Areas of specialization available are planning, economic development, rural development, and youth agency administration.

ADMISSION: Applicants must meet the minimum GPA required by the graduate school. Prior experience and a formal interview also are required for admission.

University of Maine
Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics
Winslow Hall
Orono, Maine 04473

PROGRAM: The University of Maine at Orono offers a master of professional studies and a master of science in community development. The M.P.S. is designed for persons with practical orientation toward community development and for those currently working in the field. The M.S. is designed for persons who desire a background in community development and research experience.
The program was started in 1972. There are eleven full-time members of the faculty.

**ADMISSION:** Admission requirements include GRE scores and a bachelor’s degree from an accredited institution.

**University of Missouri-Columbia**  
**Department of Community Development**  
**723 Clark Hall**  
**Columbia, Missouri 65211**

PROGRAM: The University of Missouri-Columbia offers a master of science in community development. The program requires 39 hours including core courses, field experience, research or creative endeavor, and electives. Students are trained to work with local neighborhoods and communities to help people become self-sufficient in dealing with their own needs. Areas of specialization include planning, urban affairs, youth agency administration, aging, public administration, research and evaluation, and international development. There are ten full-time and two part-time faculty members.

**ADMISSION:** Applicants have to meet the general admission standards of the graduate school. They also must be accepted by the department’s admission committee.

**New Hampshire College**  
**Community Economic Development Program**  
**2500 N. River Road**  
**Manchester, New Hampshire 03104**

PROGRAM: The New Hampshire College offers graduate work leading to a master of science degree in community economic development. The program’s approach is development-oriented with broad community participation at the local level in decision making and action. The program was established in the early 1980s and has had more than 100 graduates.

**ADMISSION:** Admission requirements include a bachelor’s degree, passing an interview, and experience in community development work.

**University of the Philippines**  
**Department of Community Development, ISWCD, U.P.**  
**Diliman, Quezon City**  
**Philippines**

PROGRAM: The University of the Philippines offers a diploma in community development, a bachelor of science in community development, a master’s and a Ph.D. in community development. The programs take a minimum of two years to complete. Specializations such as planning, urban affairs, economic development, and rural development are offered. Some financial aid is available through, for
instance, the Dychuanachay Memorial Scholarship, Soledad A, and University of Life Scholarships. The program has attracted students from several social science disciplines who find great relevance in the praxis approach of the program. There are twelve faculty members.

ADMISSION: The program requires a minimum grade point average, interviews, two letters of reference, and a certificate of English proficiency (for non-English speaking students).

University of Reading
Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre
Reading RG15AQ
England

PROGRAM: The University of Reading offers an M.A. in rural social development. The one-year program includes formal courses in rural sociology, social anthropology, evaluation and research methods and adult education. It also involves informal course work and research. The program was established in 1971. There are ten full-time and ten part-time faculty members.

ADMISSION: Admission requirements include graduation from approved universities with a degree in appropriate subjects, and at least two years experience in rural development work.
APPENDIX II

SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE: DEFINING THE FIELD

Elizabeth Clark and Jan M. Fritz

Sociological practice has been part of American sociology since the begin-
nning of the field in the late 1800s. The first American Sociological Society
meetings were attended by university teachers as well as sociologists with a
variety of jobs in practice settings (Rhoades, 1981). Most of the early
sociologists, whatever their affiliations, were interested in social progress and in
finding ways to put their knowledge to use within the society (Diner, 1980:199;
Barnes, 1948).

Despite its roots, formed sometime after World War II, the main thrust of
the field of sociology began to shift away from application and intervention to
theory and statistical testing (Franklin, 1979). There were a number of influen-
ces involved. Both Mauksch (1983:2) and Gollin have noted that one important
reason for the shift was the desire to be accepted as a science. According to
Gollin (1983:443):

The search for scientific legitimacy led many sociologists in the
early decades of the society to want to put as much distance as possible
between its historical roots in social reform and its aspirations to status
as an academic discipline.

While the emphasis turned toward science, the field has always included scient-
ists who were interested in application.

The “practical sociology” of the early 1990s (Barnes 1948:741) is now
referred to as “sociological practice.” This general label includes two areas, clinical sociology and applied sociology.

Clinical sociology. Fritz (1985) details the history of clinical sociology by
examining the work of individuals who combined “a scientific approach to social
life with an involvement in intervention work.” She states (1985:14):

The first linking of the words “clinical” and “sociology” in an
important journal occurred in 1931. Louis Wirth’s (1897-1952) article
“Clinical Sociology” appeared in The American Journal of Sociology,
the most prestigious sociology journal of its day. Wirth, writing about sociologists working in child guidance clinics, made a strong case for

This is a revised version of “Overview of the Field: Definitions and History” which appeared in Sociological Practice: 1989, 7:9-14.
the role "sociologists can and did play in the study, diagnosis and treatment of personality disorders because of their expertise about the varying effects of socio-cultural influences on behavior."

Glass and Fritz (1982:3) also note that Wirth thought the roles of practitioners and researchers were "equally valid and envisioned that both researchers and practitioners would benefit from the emergence of clinical sociology."

In 1944, the term clinical sociology became more firmly established when Alfred McClung Lee's definition appeared in H. P. Fairchild's Dictionary of Sociology. Following Wirth's usage and Lee's definition, the term has been used to refer to sociological intervention in a variety of settings. It is the application of a sociological perspective to the analysis and design of intervention for positive social change at any level of social organization. Clinical sociology is not meant to indicate primarily medical applications (the word "clinical" originally meant "bedside"), nor only a "micro" setting such as individual counseling or small group work. Instead, it is essential to recognize the numerous roles that the clinical sociologist can fulfill, and to recognize that the role of the clinical sociologist can be at one or more levels from the individual to the inter-societal. In fact, the translation of social theory, concepts, and methods into practice requires the ability not only to recognize various levels, but to move between the levels for analysis and intervention (Freedman, 1984).

Clinical sociologists have specialty areas—such as the community organizations, health and illness, forensics, aging, and comparative social systems—and work in many capacities. They are, for example, community developers, organizational development specialists, sociotherapists, conflict interventionists, social policy implementors, and administrators. In their work they use qualitative and/or quantitative research skills for assessment and evaluation. The field is humanistic and interdisciplinary. Important publications about the history and scope of the field include those by Glass (1979), Glassner and Freedman (1979), Straus (1979; 1985) and Fritz (1982; 1985; 1989; 1990).

Applied Sociology. The applied sociologist is a research specialist who produces information that is useful in resolving problems in government, industry, and other practice settings. According to Olsen and DeMartini (1981), applied sociologists generally use one or more of the following methods: problem exploration, policy analysis, needs assessment, program evaluation, and social impact assessment.

The term "applied sociology" was used frequently at the turn of the century. In 1906, Lester Franklin Ward, the first president of the American Sociology Society, published a book entitled Applied Sociology in which he distinguished between "pure" and "applied" sociology (1906:5-6):
Just as pure sociology aims to answer the questions what, who, and how, so applied sociology aims to answer the questions what for. The former deals with facts, causes, and principles, the latter with the object, end, or program. The one treats the subject-matter of sociology, the other its use. However theoretical pure sociology may be in some of its aspects, applied sociology is essentially practical. It appeals directly to interest. It has to do with social ideals, with ethical considerations, and with what ought to be.

Other early publications in the area of applied sociology include Herbert Shenton's 1927 book, *The Practical Application of Sociology: A Study of the Scope and Purpose of Applied Sociology*, and the *Journal of Applied Sociology*. The journal was published under this name from 1921 until 1927. After that year it appeared as *Sociology and Social Research*.


*Sociological Practice*. The goal of this journal, *Sociological Practice*, is to extend the existing literature by thoroughly covering selected topics in clinical and applied sociology. Each volume of *Sociological Practice* will address one theme. Volume eight is about community development and other community applications of sociology. The next issues will focus on dispute processing, health sociology, gerontology, and sociotherapy and counseling.

**References**

Barnes, Harry, ed.

Diner, Steven

Franklin, Billy

Freedman, Jonathan
1984 Integration of levels of focus: Is this what makes clinical sociology unique? Clinical Association Presidential Address. San Antonio, Texas (August).

Freeman, Howard and Peter Rossi

Fritz, Jan
Fritz, Jan, ed.  
1982 Clinical Sociology Review 1.

Glass, John  

Glass, John and Jan Fritz  

Glassner, Barry and Jonathan Freedman  

Gollin, Albert  

Iutcovich, Joyce and Harold Cox, eds.  

Lee, Alfred McClung  

Mauksch, Hans  

Rhoades, Lawrence  

Shenton, Herbert  

Straus, Roger  


Ward, Lester F.  

Wirth, Louis  
APPENDIX III

READINGS IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE

The "practical sociology" of the early 1900s is now referred to as "sociological practice." Reading lists are provided here in the two basic areas of sociological practice—clinical sociology (analysis and intervention) and applied sociology (research).

CLINICAL SOCIOLOGY

Selected Publications

Bruhn, John and Howard Rebach, eds.

Clark, Elizabeth

Clark, Elizabeth and Jan Fritz


Clark, Elizabeth, Jan Fritz and Pat Rieker, eds.

Clark, Elizabeth, G. Zambelli, A. De Jong and K. Marsé

Cohen, Harry

Cuthbertson, Beverley Ann

Fritz, Jan


Notes from the history of American sociology: Frank Blackmar’s last years at the University of Kansas. *Mid-American Review of Sociology* 14, no. 1 (Winter).

**Fritz, Jan and Elizabeth Clark, eds.**


**Glassner, Barry and Jonathan Freedman**

1979 *Clinical Sociology.* New York: Longman.

**Gurdin, J. Barry**


**Iutcovich, Joyce Miller and Mark Iutcovich**


**Kallen, David, ed.**


**Kapusinski, Anthony with Tery Sutterlin, Katie Lou Hobbins, Ronald Wright and Robert Bendiksen**


**Kennedy, Daniel B.**


**Lee, Alfred McClung**

1988 *Sociology for People: Toward a Caring Profession.* Syracuse: Syracuse University Press.

**Maida, Peter**


**Sevigny, Robert**


**Straus, Roger**

1979 Clinical sociology: An idea whose time has come... again. *Sociological Practice* 3/1 (Fall):21-41.


**Straus, Roger, ed.**

1979 *American Behavioral Scientist.* Special issue on clinical sociology, 22, no. 4 (March/April).


**van de Vall, Mark**

APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Selected Publications

Boros, Alex

Clark, Elizabeth and Jan Fritz

Coen-Huther, Jacques

Dunn, William N. and Burkart Holzner


Freeman, Howard and Peter Rossi

Freeman, Howard E., Russell R. Dynes, Peter H. Rossi and William Foote Whyte, eds.

Fritz, Jan and Elizabeth Clark, eds.

Gans, Herbert J.

Howery, Carla, ed.

Johnson, Doyle Paul, William R. Brown, Jerald Hage, Thomas A. Lyson, Dennis K. Orthner, Steven K. Paulson, Gregory D. Squires and Ronald C. Wimberley


Koppel, Bruce

Lazarsfeld, Paul F., and Jeffrey G. Reitz with Ann K. Pasanella

Murphy, John and Karen Callaghan
Olsen, Marvin E.  

Olsen, Marvin E. and Michael Micklin, eds.  

Petrus, Eugene F. and Raymond J. Adamek  

Rossi, Peter H.  


Rothman, Jack  


Seem, John  

*Sociological Practice*  

Spiegel, Barbara L.  

The Practicing Sociologist.  
The quarterly newsletter of the Sociological Practice Association.

Wallace, Richard Cheever  

Waters, William F.  

Zaslavskaya, Tat'yana  