Editors's Preface

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Editors's Preface

This sixth edition of the *Clinical Sociology Review* marks both a continuation and a new beginning. The new beginning is our relationship with a new publisher, The Michigan State University Press. It is particularly helpful to the Editor to have the publisher just across campus. The continuation is the organization and focus of the *Review*. As in years past, contributions are organized into the general areas of History of Clinical Sociology, Theories and Methods of Clinical Sociology, Practice of Clinical Sociology, and Book Reviews. There is no section on Teaching of Clinical Sociology in this issue; no papers on teaching were received for review this year. The reasons for this are not clear.

As in years past, the Editor wishes to acknowledge the contributions of many reviewers who give so generously of their time and effort to provide constructive comments on manuscripts sent to them for comment. Without the help and dedication of these colleagues, the *Review* would not see the light of day.

**History of Clinical Sociology.** This year's section on the history of Clinical Sociology is devoted to the work of two early pioneers in the uses of sociology to improve the relationship between blacks and whites in our society. Both are black, both are sociologists, and both were active in race relations long before the Civil Rights movement. Both demonstrate in their work how sociology can be used to bring about meaningful social change.

Jan Fritz introduces the work of Charles G. Gomillion. Gomillion was active in civil and voting rights at Tuskegee and in Macon County, Alabama. He was responsible for the Supreme Court case which outlawed gerrymandering of city boundaries to prevent blacks from voting. His published article on “The Tuskegee Voting Story” and three unpublished articles are included in this section.

Herbert M. Hunter reviews “The Clinical Sociology of George Edmund Haynes.” George Edmund Haynes was one of the founders of the National Urban League, and later of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of America. He pioneered the use of interracial committees by churches to reduce tensions between blacks and whites. His 1946 article, “Clinical Methods on Interracial and Intercultural Relations” is reprinted in this section.

**Theories and Methods of Clinical Sociology.** The section on theories and methods of clinical sociology presents four articles; one dealing with organizational adaptation, two dealing with counseling, and one discussing the clinical research process. Organizations must respond to external threats. Using the FAA and airplane hijackings as an example, David W. Britt’s article, “Ana-
lyzing the Shape of Organizational Adaptability in Response to Environmental Jolts" presents a theoretical scheme for looking at organizational performance in response to these threats. L. Alex Swan gives an overview of Grounded Encounter Therapy, a means of helping individuals rooted in sociological understandings of how persons behave. Melvyn L. Fein looks at a specific helping technique. "Resocialization: A Neglected Paradigm" discusses a counseling technique in which clients are helped to assume new roles and hence new behaviors. Sociologists involved in participant research are also involved in clinical work. In "Fieldwork Relationships on an AIDS Ward: Verstehen Methodology as a Source of Data" Roberta Lessor shares her experience as a participant researcher and discusses the trade-offs between being helpful to the group studied and gathering data.

The Practice of Clinical Sociology. Four examples of practice are presented in this section. William E. Thornton Jr. and Lydia Volgt discuss "The Roles and Ethics of the Practicing Criminologist." They suggest that it is the settings, and not the roles, which distinguish practicing from academic criminologists. Cheryl Anderson and Lydia Rouse, "Intervention in the Case of Women Battering: An Application of Symbolic Interactionism and Critical Theory," discuss sociological bases for helping battered women. The sociological bases for intervention are reflected as well in Martin L. Abbott's "An Intervention Model for Homeless Youth." Jonathan Freedman shows how a knowledge of social theory became the basis for treating a woman who believed she had been hexed in "Cross Cultural Intervention: The Case of the Hexed Hair."

Book Reviews. Ann Marie Ellis finds "The Sociologist as Consultant" edited by Iutcovich and Iutcovich to be helpful in discussing the range of professional consulting, but disappointing in its discussion of setting up a practice. The conference report on "The Use, Non-Use, Misuse of Applied Social Research in the Courts" edited by Sacks and Baron was first published in 1980. G. Melton Mobley reports that it is still helpful to both sociologists and trial attorneys, but would have benefitted from greater participation by practicing professionals. Sarah Brabant recommends "Special Children-Special Risks: The Maltreatment of Children with Disabilities" edited by Garbarino, Brookhauser and Authier to both professionals and the parents of disabled children. Ira Reiss' "Journey into Sexuality: An Exploratory Voyage" presents a coherent, although still developing, sociological theory of sexuality. Ruth Elizabeth Andes feels it will be useful to clinicians, researchers and teachers. Melvyn L. Fein reports the Garbarino, Schellenbach, Sabes and Associates' "Troubled Youth, Troubled Families," although interesting, promises more than it delivers. David J. Kallen sees "Social Support and Health: An Annotated Bibliography" by Bruhn, Philips, Levine and Mendes de Leon to be a useful collection of abstracts of relevant literature in the area of social support.