



# SOCIOLOGICAL PRACTICE NEWSLETTER

Prepared for the American Sociological Association

Section on Sociological Practice

Winter 2005

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## **100th Annual Meeting of the ASA COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES, COMPETING EXPLANATIONS: Accounting for the Rising and Declining Significance of Sociology**

By Jay Weinstein

The 100th Anniversary meeting of the ASA in Philadelphia, August 13-16, 2005 features several outstanding events, symposia, guest speakers, etc. It also promises to be a full and productive meeting for sociological practitioners.

Section Day is Tuesday, August 16 and includes our usual reception, Board and business meetings, and two Section-sponsored sessions organized by Chair-Elect Eleanor Lyon: (1) Comparative Perspectives on Sociological Practice and (2) The Future of Sociological Practice. We have also organized roundtables, workshops, and an Applied and Clinical Sociology poster session.

Several of the ASA Teaching Workshops have practice-oriented themes, including one organized by Marvin Finkelstein and myself on "The Place of Theory in Applied Sociology." Kathryn Goldman Schuyler has organized a Career Workshop on organizational consulting in which she and Kathy Stolley combine presentations on specific consulting projects with experiential activities designed to assist participants in clarifying their own goals, strengths, skills, and learning needs as consultants. Past Section Chair Jim Hougland is chairing a regular session on "Applied/Clinical Sociology Research." Be sure to follow developments in *ASA Footnotes* and the ASA web site (with a link to our section site) at [www.asanet.org](http://www.asanet.org).

We are also pleased to be involved in a truly momentous occasion for members and supporter of our section. Assuming that the plebiscite passes, the

Philadelphia Meeting marks the official birth of the Society for Applied and Clinical Sociology (SACS), the successor organization to the Society for Applied Sociology (SAS) and the Sociological Practice Association (SPA). SACS will hold its first annual meeting, including its first Board and business meetings, in conjunction with the ASA and SP Section activities. There will be a co-sponsored reception, several co-sponsored panels, and ample opportunity for us to consider our collective futures as an ASA section and a closely allied international professional association.

There is considerable overlap between section and SACS membership; and we can all benefit in terms of numerical growth, professional development, and influence of sociological practice by strengthening these ties. Progress toward the merger can be followed on the SAS and SPA web sites: [www.appliedsoc.org](http://www.appliedsoc.org) and [www.socpractice.org](http://www.socpractice.org).

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### **New Online Forum for Sociologists**

Gene Shackman has started an “Announcements for Sociology Forum at Sociopranos”. Anyone can post any announcement about new conferences, books, research, websites, jobs, funding, reports, data, etc., that may be of interest to sociologists or any other social scientists.

He writes : “I’ll start a new thread every month. See the press release for the forum at <http://www.sociopranos.com/forums/forum-view.asp?forumid=11>

It is also possible to send Shackman a note at [gsociology@yahoo.com](mailto:gsociology@yahoo.com), if one does not wish to join the forum, and he will post the note.

### **SSSP Seeks Newsletter Editor**

The Editorial and Publications Committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems (SSSP) has begun a search for the next editor of the Social Problems Forum: The SSSP Newsletter.

The Editor’s three-year term begins with the last issue of Volume 36 in the fall of 2005. The Newsletter has become a vital means of communication among SSSP members; and special features include book reviews and debates

A full description of the desired qualifications and the application process is posted at [www.sssp1.org](http://www.sssp1.org). Nominations should be postmarked no later than March 1, 2005. Self-nominations, requests for further information, or names of potential nominees should be sent to: Nancy A. Naples, Chair, SSSP Editorial and Publications Committee, 82 Kenyon Street Hartford, CT 06015; W: 860-231-9440 F: 860-233-7404 [nancy.naples@uconn.edu](mailto:nancy.naples@uconn.edu)

### **Targeting, Race/Ethnicity, and Censuses: Past and Future – A Special Session at ASA 05**

The importance of race and ethnicity in social description and analysis have long been recognized by sociologists and others. More recently the concepts have become embodied in the law as an apparently essential element of quests for social justice and redress by those injured by racism and discrimination. The misuse of these concepts by such quasi-scientific programs as the Eugenics movement in the United States and elsewhere has also long been recognized. Less widely known, and only studied intensively in the past ten years, has been the use of these concepts in population censuses to target individuals and members of vulnerable population subgroups for major human rights violations. The 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ASA is an opportune time to become more aware of these historical events and their relevance to such contemporary American events as the perceived need by some in government to once-again target vulnerable population subgroups.

A special invitational session, co-sponsored by the Section on Sociological Practice, will review this history, the complicity of social scientists in these events, and possible safeguards against such misuses, including the ASA’s Code of Ethics. Four diverse examples will be explored: (1) the role of the 1925 Australian special census in quasi-genocidal policies and programs directed against the Aborigines, (2) the 1939 Census of Germany in the Jewish Holocaust, (3) the role of the 1940 U.S. Census in the forced removal of the Japanese American population from the their west coast homes and internment during World War II, and (4) the role of the 1951 Census of South Africa in the disenfranchisement of the so-called “Cape Coloured” population and the establishment of the Apartheid state.

The participants have all carried out important empirical research on the use of race and ethnic classifications. They are Margo Anderson (University of Wisconsin Milwaukee), Ellen Kraly, (Colgate University), Clara Rodriguez (Fordham University) and William Seltzer (Fordham University). The session was organized by its moderator, Kathryn Goldman Schuyler (Alliant International University).

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***Participate in the Joint  
SPA/SAS Annual Meeting  
in Philadelphia  
August 16 and 17***

## Forces that Impact Our Sociological Future

by Steve Steele, Applied Sociologist,  
Institute for the Future,  
Anne Arundel Community College  
[www.aacc.edu/future](http://www.aacc.edu/future)

As we start a new year, the 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the ASA, and an important transition year for applied sociology and sociological practice with the merged of SAS and SPA, I offer some thoughts on our collective future. Clearly these are opinions that are open for challenge, debate and future thought. With the firm knowledge that I could be wrong on every one of these, here are some possible directions for sociologists in the near future as we are driven by a variety of social trends (reprint of the webpage by Steele at <http://www.aacc.edu/socgeo/SomeForcesthat.cfm>) :

### **Synchronous and Asynchronous –**

Teaching applied sociology (applied and all kinds) will demand being completely on line by 2015 or we will cease to be viable.

### **Individuation (“tailor-made worlds”)**

Applied sociologists will work with clients to tailor social realities to meet emerging and ever complex social worlds. We will be in the “social construction” business.

### **Systems thinking, Feedback and Dynamic Synergy - Living Synthesis**

Sociology will finally be able to integrate the basic systems thinking into daily life. We will translate our systems’ theories into understandable and usable terms. Failure to do this will make us irrelevant.

### **Information Acquisition to Knowledge Creation**

Immediate access to micro, meso and macro level sociological data will make it possible for individuals to address the big picture (sociological thinking) easily from hand-held devices. Sociologists will then be needed to guide the construction of reality to make sense of the information.

### **Artificial intelligence and self-organizing systems**

The mainstay of sociology, human interaction, will require elaborate understanding of human-artificial intelligence (other than human) interactions. This exists already and as AI becomes more sophisticated (2010 +) we will be tailoring AI-AI interactions, AI-human interactions as macro, meso and micro levels.

### **Genetic revolution**

Sociologists will need to face it – genetics counts for something! Sociologists will need to learn the fundamentals of genetic research, its growth and its impact on human interaction and social change. Sociologists will adopt a more “balanced” view of the impact of genetics, its unique and social impacts. Sociologist will be employed to determine likely social impacts of new genetic discoveries including cloning.

### **“Smart everything”**

The infusion of chips into every element of life (including humans themselves) will produce major markets for sociological application. Concerns will range from levels of social control to overcoming human limitations will demand new social reality construction.

### **Flattened hierarchies**

Organizations as we know them in a Weberian sense will change radically. Enhanced individual and technological impacts will produce new conceptualization of the concept of ‘hierarchy,’ and will be perfect markets for designer organizations and applied sociologists.

### **Globalization**

A perfect fit for sociologists! Fundamental use of basic sociological concepts – culture, subculture, and ethnocentrism and beyond – are and will be basic requirements as the velocity of cultural interaction accelerates.

### **Quick Fix to Continuous Improvement**

Continuous improvement produces several markets for applied sociology! Program evaluation and the relevant feedback loops to systems drives and will accelerate social change. How this works, the impact of change and the management of change at all levels will be an integral element in sociology.

### **An increased variety of emerging communities**

Sociologists will be involved in dealing with emerging community. New community realities never before a part of human culture will emerge and require development and assessment by sociologists.

### **Rapid change, rapid resocialization**

Accelerating change (the singularity not withstanding) will require an understanding of rapid resocialization and the revolution of self. Sociologists will contribute to the adaptation of humans at all levels: macro, meso and micro.

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*Selected* references from which these trends were extracted include:

Cetron, M and Davies, O *50 Trends Now Changing the World*, Bethesda, MD: The World Future Society, 2001.

Halal, William E *The Top 10 Emerging Technologies*  
The Futurist, 2000 Jul-Aug, 3-9

Marx, Gary *Educating Children for Tomorrow's World*,  
The Futurist, 2001 Mar-Apr,44-47

**Encourage two colleagues to  
join the section this year**

## *A Note from the Chair*

### **Foundations for Future Work of the Section**

Jay Weinstein, Eastern Michigan University

On behalf of the Section Council, let me wish you a Happy New Year and share my hope that this will be a productive year for all of us in promoting the cause of sociological practice. I also extend my personal thanks and good wishes to Immediate Past Chair, Leora Lawton, for her hard work, not only in presiding over Section business but in leading the way with several much-needed initiatives, including a complete revision of our web site (<http://www.techsociety.com/asa/>).

I would like to devote this column to a topic I believe to be top priority for the Section and its members: recruitment.

Most of us are aware that ours is one of the ASA's smallest sections, with a current total membership of approximately 240. At several points during recent Section Council and Business meetings it has been observed that this is something of a paradox. On one hand, for a very long time applied and clinical approaches have had a marginal (if not pariah) status in the profession and among opinion leaders of the ASA. Thus, it is not surprising that we represent a tiny fraction of the general ASA membership.

Although we would like to believe that we are now moving in the right direction, toward the mainstream of the discipline where we belong, the change has been slow, non-linear, and – unfortunately – not reflected in the size of our section. On the other hand, our commitment to bringing sociology to bear in solving social problems, improving human relations, and reforming society through policy, community work, consulting, and related activities is shared by what may well be a clear majority of sociologists, both ASA members and non members, in the US and – perhaps especially – in other countries.

The 2004 Meeting theme, “Public Sociologies,” was a clear affirmation of the importance of sociology beyond pure research and classroom teaching. An interest in practice is common to nearly every other ASA section, as is evident from the subjects of presentations at most sessions of virtually any ASA Meeting in the past several years, including – one can be certain – the forthcoming 2005 Meeting. Sociological Practice might well be the ASA's *largest* section.

So, the obvious question: How do we begin to realize this potential and increase our membership? How do we persuade our fellow practitioners who are not members of our section – or of the ASA, for that matter – that it is in their interests to join? Although size does not always matter, in the ASA the size of the section determines budget, number of sessions allocated at regular meetings, and more. There are other obvious advantages to growth, including a larger pool of candidates to run for office and to take on new projects.

This is not a rhetorical question. Please think about it and share any ideas with other members, via our listserv, or with me (and I can pass them along) at [jay.weinstein@emich.edu](mailto:jay.weinstein@emich.edu). Some suggestions that have already been made (and my observations) include:

1. Have a membership drive, with each section member responsible for bringing in at least one new person, etc. Sure, let's all do some outreach.
2. Change the name of the section. Many people don't know what “sociological practice” means and are not aware that they should belong. For some potential members, the term continues to carry a stigma. Perhaps the Section on “Applied Sociology” or “Applied and Clinical Sociology” would be more appropriate, especially considering the developments in SPA and SAS (see first page).
3. Form relationships with other sections-- including reciprocal memberships. Many of you belong to more than one section. If you would like to work on this, please let me know.
4. Give away Section memberships. Some members of the section have pledged to pay the section dues for any new student members. So, if you find some recruits, we can cover the (modest) cost. The problem here is that the cost of joining the ASA, a requisite for joining the section, is not modest (although students do get a good break). Also, SAS and SPA have considered rolling Section membership into their dues. The prospects for something like this happening under the auspices of the successor organization are good.

Additional suggestions are most welcome!  
Looking forward to seeing you in Philadelphia.

*Jay*

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### **What Do Sociologists Do? Romana Xerez, Portugal**

My recent experience in the last ASA conference was so rewarding, that although I lack the required practice in Sociology, my main experience being lecturing and doing research - I've decided to reply.

Up till then I had ignored the tools for improving our Sociological practice; such as applying certain sociologists rules to writing; techniques used for making a proposal and many other guidelines, which contribute to more effective and productive work in and out of the Academia. One of my main interests is Social Policy (in my point of view one of the best examples of Sociological practice). Regarding the different ways that societies promote responses to social need in terms of welfare principles, sociologists are responsible for definition of policies and their evaluation. Part of my work as a lecturer is to sensitize students to this process and consequently promote the importance of Social Policy in Portugal.

## **Feature: Point of View**

*Note from the Editor:* In each issue, we include an article stating a point of view on an important practical and theoretical issue. Either I or another contributor address a topic that has implications for both society and our field.

### **Fostering Growth Among Students: Six Principles for Practice**

Suzanne B. Maurer,  
Kutztown University

Helping sociology majors to develop viable career strategies represents an ongoing challenge for those of us who work at academic institutions. Students - even those who have participated in applied learning experiences such as internships and service-learning projects - do not always grasp the connection between practice and knowledge.

For every major who asks the familiar question, "What can I do with this degree?," a range of potential answers exists. As teachers and mentors, one of our chief responsibilities lies in guiding our students as they sift through the array of choices with which they are confronted. Identifying the option that represents the best fit between the individual student and his or her chosen career path is invariably time-consuming.

Fortunately, many fine resources exist that can facilitate our efforts. Rick Stephens' book, *Careers in Sociology*, which presents a series of descriptive on-the-job vignettes, supplies thoughtful insights into the world of sociological practice. The Websites that are maintained by the Society for Applied Sociology, the Sociological Practice Association, and the American Sociological Association, as well as textbooks that present an applied approach, are similarly useful.

To supplement the information that can be gleaned from the preceding sources, I have developed a list of six principles that I discuss with my students each semester. The list draws on the pedagogical and sociological literatures. It also derives from the professional experiences that I have accrued over the past three decades: working in a program evaluation unit in a state mental health agency, carrying out data analysis for an information clearinghouse, and teaching at both the secondary and post-secondary levels.

The six principles that I will describe are quite broad. They have been designed to encourage my students to place their specific career goals within the larger context of what it means to be a sociological practitioner. I share the following information in hopes that other practitioners, whether working with students in the classroom, supervising internships, or mentoring new employees in an applied or clinical setting, will find it helpful.

1. *Accountability.* Although Harry S. Truman may be famous for placing a sign on his desk that proclaimed "The Buck Stops Here," the notion of professional

responsibility is one with which sociology's practitioners are thoroughly familiar. The research that we conduct and the programs that we help to develop have an immediate impact on peoples' lives. Responsibility for a program's success rarely falls solely on our shoulders. We are nonetheless obligated to examine all of the available facts in a systematic way and convey the information that we gather to others.

2. *Communication.* "Convey the information" is another way of saying "communicate." In his many articles and books, social science professor and management expert Peter Drucker has argued that communication is both a science and an art. Clients and administrators do not always articulate their needs and reactions completely. They may fail to grasp the significance of a certain finding, interpretation, or graphic. It follows that in order to communicate practitioners must focus on being good listeners and hearing what is said between the lines. I advise my students when we talk about the six principles that the Socratic method is an effective tool for expediting communication. By posing careful questions, we can make sure that we exchange information with non-practitioners without being either condescending or confusing.

3. *Cooperation.* Civility and an appreciation of differences are social goods that are sometimes in short supply, as Steve Steele observed when I met him for the first time at a professional meeting. For students who have historically been socialized to compete with one another, the learning curve can be steep as they struggle with the challenges of adopting a collective approach to work. However, as I remind my classes, fruitful communication cannot occur in the absence of cooperation. Practitioners must focus on maintaining good working relationships with their colleagues and clients, in lieu of indulging in tendencies to seek scapegoats, succumb to free rider inclinations, or engage in groupthink.

4. *Evidence.* "You don't need to do research," a professor asserted during a comprehensive examination review session that I attended during graduate school. "How do you know that a theory is correct?" the professor asked rhetorically. "You just know." For practitioners, prior experience and a sense that one "just knows" may also be compelling. But for us, no less than

among the proponents of the grand theory critiqued so many years ago by Robert Merton, conclusions and recommendations should proceed from evidence. Establishing a baseline in clinical research and subsequently measuring the effects of an intervention, assessing client functioning at different points in time, or conducting a needs assessment as part of the formative evaluation model, are just a few of the ways that practitioners rely on evidence to address social problems.

5. *Service.* Harriett Martineau and Jane Addams, two of the early thinkers and activists who helped lay the groundwork for practice in the social sciences, were quick to stress the value of assisting others. In recent decades, their message has found voice in the analyses offered by Amitai Etzioni and Robert Putnam. It also resonates in popular phrases such as “giving back to the community.” The distinction between personal and professional service for contemporary practitioners, as for Martineau and Addams, assumes the proverbial character of a distinction without a difference. When asked to bring a sociological outlook to bear upon the daily challenges of life for an adolescent struggling with a panic disorder, the efforts of a manager to catalog the reasons for a precipitous drop in employee morale, or the outcomes of teacher training sessions for a school district seeking to stem the tide of bullying in middle schools, practitioners respond. By working to improve the quality of life for the individuals who are directly involved in the situation, we thereby work to improve the quality of life for the entire community.

6. *Solutions.* In performing service, sociology’s practitioners seek solutions to social problems. From the pragmatist’s perspective, we must recognize the limitations of the explanations that we offer and the programs that we propose. Our explanations are unlikely to be all-encompassing. Programs may not be equally effective for everyone and they do not constitute permanent fixes for society’s shortcomings. Social problems, I tell my students, constitute a moving target. The development of solutions is ongoing and dynamism stands alone as a requisite for life in the world of practice.

Reflecting on the six principles together, my students and I mull over the ways that practitioners strive to minimize problems and maximize the odds that our clients (individual, institutional, or organizational) will achieve success. At the close of the discussion, I point out that, as the first letter of the label for each principle signifies, our goal is to supply non-practitioners with *access* to the knowledge and skills that practitioners possess in abundance.

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**100<sup>th</sup> American Sociological  
Association Annual Meeting  
August 13-16, 2005 -  
Philadelphia**

## **CALL FOR PAPERS – Journal of Applied Sociology and Sociological Practice**

*The Journal of Applied Sociology* and *Sociological Practice: A Journal of Applied and Clinical Sociology* are now being published jointly, in anticipation of the merger of the sponsoring organizations, the Society for Applied Sociology and the Sociological Practice Association. The following are the traditional editorial statements of each journal. Articles accepted for publication in either will appear in a future joint issue and subscribers to either will receive joint issues until the merger is complete.

*The Journal of Applied Sociology* ISSN 0749-0232 is an official, peer-refereed publication of the Society for Applied Sociology. Now beginning its twenty-first year, *JAS* publishes research articles, essays, research reports, teaching notes, and book reviews on a wide range of topics of interest to the sociological practitioner. All submissions are now processed electronically. Please send as an e-mail attachment a word-processed document (not .pdf) file of the paper (Word, WordPerfect, etc.), an abstract of no more than 150 words, and a brief biographical statement to: Jay Weinstein, Editor Society for Applied Sociology Department of Sociology Eastern Michigan University Ypsilanti, MI 48197. E-mail: jay.weinstein@emich.edu. Tables and figures must be camera-ready. Submissions should be accompanied by a \$10 processing fee (this fee is waived for members of the Society for Applied Sociology and the Sociological Practice Association.)

*Sociological Practice: A Journal of Clinical and Applied Sociology*, the official journal of the Sociological Practice Association, is a direct descendent of two earlier publications of SPA, *The Clinical Sociology Review* and the original *Sociological Practice*. *SP* is published twice per year. It includes articles by clinicians and academics that impact sociologists who are interested in the application of sociological knowledge in the real world.

You are invited to submit articles for consideration for publication. Information for potential authors can be downloaded from the website: [www.socpractice.org](http://www.socpractice.org). Writes Editor Michael Capece “We are a user-friendly journal that offers a quick turn-around time for potential authors. As the leading source of current articles in clinical and applied sociology, an article published in *SP* will be read by an audience of sociological practitioners in academic and practice settings.”

*Introducing a new column for the Sociological Practice section's biannual newsletter – helpful hints and suggestions for the business of being a sociologist. Please share your words of wisdom with your fellow practitioners, or just suggest a topic, by contacting me (lawton at techsociety dot com).*

## ***The Practical Sociologist***

### **Tips for Sociologists in Private Practice**

**By Leora Lawton**

Many of us are used to researching and talking about the uninsured and underinsured in our country, but what happens when you find yourself without affordable health insurance? With more and more professionals embarking upon solo careers, accessing health care without a group coverage can be strikingly expensive.

Increasingly one way that professionals are accessing health insurance and other necessities is through bartering. Trading one's services for goods or other services is an old-fashioned form of commerce. About a year ago I read a news article where a retired accountant was able to trade 8 hours/month of accounting to a small firm in exchange for health insurance, which he could not otherwise obtain. I am not retired, but I am now a self-employed consultant, and also found myself with the choice of either very expensive health insurance, or bare-bones catastrophic insurance only. Not wanting to spend many hundreds of dollars each month with cash flow still a bit iffy, I decided to ask one of my stable clients if he was willing to offer me health insurance in exchange for allowing his staff to contact me as needed for questions about methodology, reviews of proposals or analysis, or sales calls. Without batting an eye he responded affirmatively. I had been doing some of that work already, half a dozen hours each month, and now we both feel that we are getting something of fair value. Another sociologist I know offers website services to a law firm in exchange for office space.

Bartering's distinct advantage is to remove pressure off cash flow by reducing cash expenses, as well as to acquire something that would have been prohibitively expensive otherwise. Because it is a form of income, tell your accountant of the agreement as the benefits may be considered taxable.

So if there's something you need but don't want to commit to a big expense, perhaps you have a client or associate who is willing to trade. All you have to do is be imaginative – and ask.

## **Letters to the Editor**

### ***ConnectAGAIN?***

Editor -

There is a strange paradox existing today in the U.S. Americans are better connected, through email, cell phones, faxes, the web, etc., than at any time in our history. Yet, we have the lowest involvement as members of a community in our history. America needs to get connected again in the traditional social sense of a community. Hence, the need for and creation of a non-profit organization: ConnectAGAIN. ConnectAGAIN was designed to provide a solution to this paradox by looking at our recent past and incorporating two successful American concepts: connecting people through a switchboard operator and using the social structure of a geographic neighborhood as the model for community. The result is a virtual community of caring citizens, who share information on life experiences and are willing to provide assistance for young people, elders and members facing emergency situations.

Once a U.S. citizen joins, they can contact the ConnectAGAIN hotline with requests for information or assistance. The operator performs a search session, which consists of the operator transferring the details of a request into search parameters and processing through a search program. If the request was for information, the operator will provide the requestor with contact information on members most likely to provide an answer. If the request was for temporary social assistance, the operator will contact an ASK (Act of Social Kindness) member and coordinate the actual encounter. A hotline contact may also be a member offering assistance, which is transferred to the volunteer coordinator.

The ConnectAGAIN name is a combination of two words. 'Connect' is for the connection contacts provided by our hot line center to member's queries and 'AGAIN' is our membership base: Americans Giving Assistance and Information Network. It also reminds our members that we CAN be connected again as a community.

When a citizen joins ConnectAGAIN, they provide details of their lives such as occupations, life interests, hobbies, travels, health issues, etc. along with the normal demographics such as family income, dwelling, age range, education, etc. by completing a lifetime experiences booklet. The member's answers are encrypted and stored in a database. Only the computer search process has access to these answers. Absolute confidentiality of this personal information is guaranteed and never revealed to anyone, including employees.

For additional information or to volunteer, contact me at [director@connectagain.com](mailto:director@connectagain.com) or call 734-482-6889.

*Tom Steinkellner*

***Background Materials for ASA Seminar on Global Warming and Social Change***

Editor -

I am writing for your help in identifying a broad range of sociological work that is relevant to the causes of and responses to global warming, climate change, and the global carbon cycle. I want to collect relevant literature for a course to be offered at the next ASA meetings. In addition, I hope to organize the material in a way that will stimulate our discipline to be more involved in discussions about the urgent challenge of a decarbonized future.

The six-hour course will take place on Friday, August 12, 2005, the day before the meetings begin, in Philadelphia. Using a team approach, the course will be put on by Melanie Hartman and Stephan Scholz also with the Global Carbon Project in Japan, and Bob Brulle of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

The purpose of the course is to foster more research and teaching among sociologists regarding the critical social problems of global warming and climate change. Concerning format, we will have four mini-lectures, a number of brief presentation by participants, and break-out discussion groups throughout the day.

I am seeking reading materials for the course.

What do we as sociologists have to say about theoretical directions for social change to alter the patterns of a global carbon culture? What, where, when and how to intervene could depart from a number of places, ranging from macro to micro social dynamics, from the social-psychology of perceptions to ideologies of entitlement, from the history of technological adaptation, world system theory, sectoral economic behavior or social movements, or from local land use politics to international environmental regimes. Relevant research may be housed in studies of urbanization, socio-legal processes, family/household consumption patterns or development and transportation politics, the perceptions of nature, or the institutional analysis of the military-industrial complex. Pertinent mathematical models, case studies, and ethnographies are welcome.

When policy analysts, natural scientists or regional decision makers want to learn about the so-called "human dimensions" of global warming, they don't know where to turn. We have not compiled a synthesis of knowledge that represents a place to start for the sincerely interested non-sociologist. Of course, most of our work has not been conducted with the carbon cycle in mind, but I think we have much to say that is relevant. I hope that this effort begins the collection, production and organization of relevant social science for sound lifestyle, energy, consumption/production, and land use decisions in the future.

Please send your suggestions to Melanie Hartman at [melanie.hartman@nies.go.jp](mailto:melanie.hartman@nies.go.jp) or [penelope.canan@nies.go.jp](mailto:penelope.canan@nies.go.jp).

*Penelope Canan*

***Clinical Sociology/Sociological Practice Corrections and Substance Abuse Training Course Announcement.***

Editor -

Please include the following in the Winter 2005 issue of the Newsletter of the Sociological Practice Section, ASA. Thank you.

More than 1,000 addiction professionals, domestic violence professionals, parole and probation officers, community corrections staff, prison and jail staff and mental health professionals from more than 30 states, the United Kingdom, Puerto Rico and South Africa have been trained to use this cognitive behavioral treatment curriculum for adults with antisocial behavior and substance abuse.

Only \$950 U.S. to host or sponsor this training on site at your facility in any location for up to 30 participants. All fee arrangements include handouts, official certificates and other materials. For more information, please visit <http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/criminaljustice>.

Description: SOCIO THERAPY FOR SOCIO PATHS (TM). INSTRUCTOR: Rand L. Kannenberg, M.A., Certified Clinical Sociologist, Licensed Addiction Counselor, Certified Case Manager. Author of 'Sociotherapy for Sociopaths: Resocial Group' (TM) (Second Printing 2003, 166 pp, Paperback, ISBN 0-9722147-1-2), and 'Case Management Handbook for Clinicians' (New Release 2004, 166 pp, Paperback, ISBN 0-9722147-4-7). LEVEL: Intermediate/Advanced DESCRIPTION: Participants become Certificated Facilitators of Resocial Group (TM), a flexible, open-ended, 24 session sociological counseling program for adult inmates/inpatients or outpatients and other criminal offenders addressing substance abuse and dishonesty, breaking rules and laws, carelessness, aggressiveness, irritability, irresponsibility, indifference and impulsivity.

Criminal Justice Addiction Services is recognized by the National Board for Certified Counselors to offer continuing education for National Certified Counselors.

'A national research project has recently been conducted in which Resocial Group (TM) has proven to be a successful substance abuse and cognitive behavioral intervention for adult felony offenders...76% were both relapse and arrest free for six months after completing the group. The outcome studies are ongoing. A goal is to track clients and measure success rates for at least 18 months after completing the group.' 'The program is credited with reducing the number of repeat drug offenders in three states.' (KVIQ-TV, CBS) '

Please contact us at: Criminal Justice Addiction Services, 7475 W. 5th Ave. #150 F, Lakewood, CO 80226-1673 USA, (303) 232-0767 (Voice/Fax), or [rtkannenberg@juno.com](mailto:rtkannenberg@juno.com) (e-mail). Thank you.

*Rand Kannenberg, M.A., CCS.*