



Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology of the American Sociological Association

Environment & Technology Section 2001 Award Winners

The Environment and Technology Section of the American Sociological Association presents up to three awards annually. Each year, nominations are taken for the Distinguished Contribution Award, which recognizes service to the Section and the field of environmental sociology over some period of time, and the Olsen Student Paper Award, given in memory of Section member Olsen, and in recognition of an outstanding graduate student paper. In alternate years, awards may be given for the Boguslaw Award for Technology and Humanism, given to a recent Ph.D. working in these areas, or the Outstanding Publication Award, given to the author(s) of a paper, series of papers, or book which has significant influence on the field of environmental sociology.

Congratulations to this year's winners, described below.

DISTINGUISHED CONTRIBUTION AWARD

The Environment and Technology Section's Distinguished Contribution Award is given each year to a section member whose work has made an important contribution to the development of the sociological investigation of social system-natural system interactions. The 2001 Distinguished Contribution Award was given to Professor J. Steven Picou, chair of the sociology department at the University of South Alabama.

Steve was recognized by the Section for his unparalleled work in comprehending, measuring, and helping people recover from the devastating effects of the Exxon Valdez Oil spill. Few in the history of the Section have devoted more time, energy, and wisdom to investigating an environmental and social disaster of such immense proportions; and no one in recent memory has worked as tirelessly as Picou to use the tools of clinical sociology to assist residents to cope with, and recover from, a chronic technological disaster.

On March 24, 1989 the Exxon Valdez ruptured its hull on an outcrop of rock in Prince William Sound. Before the rupture was closed, eleven million gallons of crude oil leaked into the icy waters. It was the world's second worst oil spill in the history of maritime transport. Professor Picou quickly assembled a research team and wrote an NSF grant to fund an extended trip to several affected Alaskan communities: Cordova, Valdez, and Petersburg. For the next six months, he collected survey, ethnographic and economic data on personal and social impacts stemming from the spill.

From 1992 to 1993, Steve fought a protracted battle with attorneys from Exxon who feared his impact data would adversely affect their efforts to minimize the oil company's tort losses. Promising to protect respondent confidentiality, Picou succeeded in convincing a court to shield his data from scrutiny by Exxon. Always the scholar, Steve took time to register this dispute in the literature, writing two articles and a book chapter on protecting respondent confidentiality.

Importantly, from 1994 to 1997 he conducted a feasibility study for designing and implementing a community intervention program for mitigating the chronic impacts of the Exxon spill.



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and Mary Deming

Notes from the Editor on the Fall 2001 issue...

Please take a moment to read about our 2001 Award Winners. There is some great work going on in the Section!

Before September 11th, I took the opportunity to share this with you somewhat for granted. Just think, Steve Picou's work critiques a major corporation, as well as our government's response to the Exxon Valdez spill; David Pellow's questions institutionalized values and systems; Michael Mascarenhas' discusses concerns with how risks are reported to the public. Each of these scholars enjoys a unique environment where questioning and critiquing the establishment are not only tolerated, but actually encouraged!

Every day now, I wake up acutely aware of the freedoms that we have. As scholars, freedom is not only sweet, it forms the very core of our existence. That may sound a bit over the top, but really, without the freedom to question, to research, to profess, and to teach, what would be the point of being a scholar? It is that very freedom that poses such a threat to the terrorists' way of thinking that they would attack thousands of innocents in such a horrific manner. Perhaps it is because we have lived so long with our freedom that it seems so unthinkable to have to fight to keep it. War is indeed hell, for those on the front lines and those who stay home. But, to me, the alternative is even more unthinkable.

I eagerly await your contributions for upcoming issues—exercise your freedom!



Award Committees, 2001-2002

Olsen Student Paper Award:

Harry Potter, Chair

Scott Frickel and Bill Gibson

Distinguished Contribution Award:

Ken Gould and Section Council

Outstanding Publication Award (to be

awarded in 2002): Tom Rudel, Chair

Larry Hamilton and Penelope Canan

Boguslaw Award (to be awarded in 2003):

Allan Schnaiberg, Chair

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Publication Schedule: *ET&S* is published quarterly. The deadline for submissions for the next (Winter) issue is December 10. If at all possible, please submit text items electronically, as this greatly facilitates the newsletter production process. Articles on current research that can be represented graphically on the front page are especially sought.

ET&S is printed on recycled paper.



**The Environment and Technology
Section on the Internet:**

Listserv: *Envtecsoc*

To subscribe, send an email to:
listserv@csf.colorado.edu with the
message text:

sub envtecsoc youremailaddress

Resources: The listserv archives and
additional resources for environmental
sociologists:

<http://csf.colorado.edu/envtecsoc>

Section Websites:

www.lbs.msu.edu/ets/ets.html

www.asanet.org/Sections/environ.htm



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Please note that you must be a member of
the ASA in order to join a Section. Contact
the American Sociological Association,
Membership Services, at 1307 New York
Ave., NW, Suite 700
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Award Winners, continued from page 1

His initiative, "The Growing Together Community Education Program" continued for a year. Steve personally directed the project for four months, organizing peer-listening activities, Native talking circles, audio programs, in-service training, and assistance with personal coping difficulties. A follow-up study of the program's effectiveness strongly suggests it was of considerable help to residents, though their lives continued to be adversely affected by the spill.

Seeking to reach beyond the Valdez disaster to other communities suffering the protracted losses of environmental disruptions, Picou, in collaboration with the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council, prepared *A Guidebook for Technological Disasters*. This document is now used by over 100 communities and agencies throughout the U.S. The Advisory Council received The Legacy Award in 2000 for the *Guidebook*, which is based on the intervention program Picou designed and implemented.

Finally, in 2000 Steve received another NSF grant and is returning to Alaska to continue his longitudinal investigation of this environmental tragedy. To date, he has made twenty-one trips to the disaster site. In his recent call for a public sociology, Ben Agger pointed to the need for sociologists to stop talking exclusively to themselves in the arcane language of methods and make sociology a more visible part of community affairs. Picou's participatory inquiry into the needs of these Alaskan communities and his subsequent intervention program is a fine example of the work sociologists can do if we step outside our own black boxes.

From 1992 to 2000, Steve published seven refereed articles, seven agency reports, and eight book chapters. He also co-edited a collection of original essays on the disaster. Moreover, he discussed his research in several leading newspapers and magazines, including *The New York Times*, *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Dallas Morning News*, and *Science*, among others. Public comments in these notable venues raise the visibility of sociology and its importance to communities and environments.

Steve Picou's work in Alaska now spans twelve years. These long-term labors join original scholarship with a commitment to make the world a little better for people whose lives changed overnight as oil leached from the belly of the Exxon Valdez. We congratulate Steve for his fine work and for receiving the Distinguished Contribution Award.



BOGUSLAW AWARD

Professor David Pellow's forthcoming book *Garbage Wars: Environmental Justice Struggles in Chicago, 1880-2000* (MIT Press) studies the intersection of waste disposal technologies and environmental racism. It explores directly the interests of ordinary people in developing innovative approaches for addressing emerging societal issues about technology, values, and social concerns.

Specifically, Professor Pellow explores the ways in which our garbage is imposed upon vulnerable populations and how it impacts those of us who live in these communities and those whose job it is to dispose of it. He investigates the historical origins of environmental inequalities in Chicago's communities of color and the workplaces where municipal and industrial solid wastes are collected, processed, and eventually dumped. Within communities, these struggles typically emerge in the form of social movements and neighborhood politics over how to repel or attract waste. Within the workplace, these conflicts reveal the nature of the dirtiest of "dirty work" and the associated occupational hazards immigrants, African Americans, Latinos, Asian Americans, and other marginal populations confront. From the early days of the horse and cart, to the compactor trucks and dumpsters, to the reduction plants, incinerators, sanitary landfills, and materials recovery facilities of the U.S. waste management industry, he follows the trash, the pollution, the hazards, and the human beings who face these by-products of our civilization every day they take a breath in their homes and communities, and every day they go to work.

What unfolds is a fascinating cycle around technology and the values that undergird the development and usage of some technologies over others. He describes a tug of war, among social movements, government, and industry. For example, when landfills were concentrated in Chicago's poor and European immigrant neighborhoods during the 19th century, community groups protested. Industry and government responded by building incinerators and "reduction" plants and with claims that these new technologies were clean and safe. Unfortunately, they were not clean and safe, and, like the earlier city dumps, incinerators and reduction plants also happened to be disproportionately located in poor and immigrant neighborhoods. Environmental and community groups again resisted this injustice, spawning a new era of waste technologies, and so on. This movement-policy cycle creates a "one step forward, one step backward" approach to environmental justice (EJ), but demonstrates the power of movements to shape policy and the power of government and industry to fight back.

Professor Pellow proposes a framework that views environmental racism as a process involving and impacting many actors and organizations. Environmental racism occurs when different



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stakeholders struggle for resources within the political economy, and the benefits and costs of those resources become unevenly distributed. Such resources include components of the social and natural environment. Thus the environmental justice framework stresses 1) the importance of process and history; 2) the role of multiple stakeholder relationships; 3) the role of social stratification by race and class; and 4) the ability of those with the least access to resources to shape the contours of environmental justice struggles. In not so subtle ways, technology plays a role in shaping each of these factors.

By highlighting conflicts over waste dumping, incineration, landfilling, and recycling, Professor Pellow provides a comprehensive and historical view of how waste disposal technologies are used in larger political arenas to shape work situations, financial wealth transfers, and the construction of cities in ways that reinforces patterns of environmental racism.

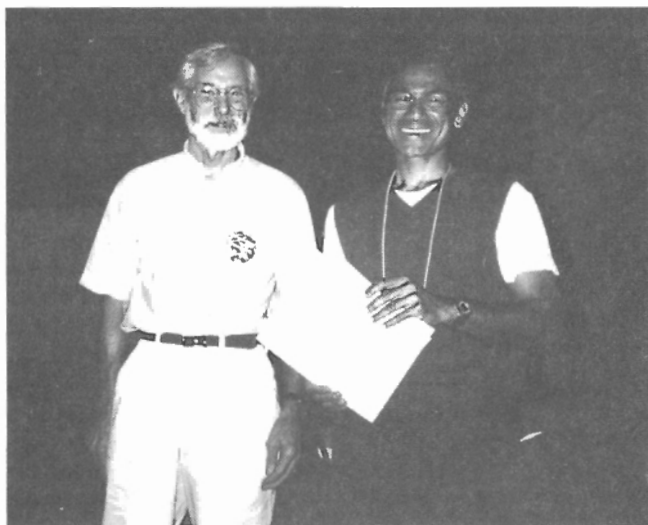
I would add that Professor Pellow is also heavily engaged as a public intellectual in examining the intersection of technology and environmental racism. He has worked for several environmental justice and community-based organizations, including: People for Community Recovery, Global Response, Santa Clara Center for Occupational Safety and Health, Silicon Valley Toxics Coalition, United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice, Uptown Recycling Inc., Chicago Recycling Coalition, Citizens for a Better Environment, Center for Urban Transformation. He has also worked with or served the following environmental policy-oriented entities: the President's Council on Sustainable Development, Chicago's Brownfields Forum, National Environmental Justice Advisory Council, the USEPA's Common Sense Initiative. I would add that EACH of these policy-oriented groups was charged with exploring exactly the issues embodied in this award: the interests of ordinary people in developing innovative approaches for addressing emerging societal issues about technology, values, and social concerns.

E&T Thanks go to the following,
who helped sponsor
our 25th Anniversary Reception!



Riley Dunlap
Craig Humphrey
Loren Lutzenhiser
Harry Potter
Susan Roschke
Tom Rudel
Carole Seyfrit

University of Colorado
Washington State University
University of New Orleans



OLSEN AWARD

Michael Mascarenhas, the winner of the Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award for 2001, is a graduate student at Michigan State University. His paper on "The Fluidity of Water, the Intransigence of Science and the Need for Symmetry: The Contamination Tragedy of Walkerton, Ontario," uses a sociology of science perspective to describe how dualisms like nature/society may relate to failures of complex, multi-unit administrative systems in understanding, evaluating and reporting of risks to the public.

His paper was presented at the environmental sociology roundtable session at the ASA meeting in Anaheim, California, where he was presented with a certificate and a check for \$200.

This award is named for the late Marvin Olsen, professor of sociology at Michigan State University, and chairperson the Environment and Technology Section from 1983 to 1985. The Olsen Award Committee consisted of Lori Hunter, University of Colorado, John Talbot, Colby College, and Harry Potter, Purdue University, Chairperson.

Department Spotlight

Graduate Studies in Environmental Sociology at Oklahoma State University

Beth Schaefer Caniglia

We would like to invite you and/or your students to consider graduate studies at Oklahoma State University (OSU). Our Environmental Sociology program is ready to grow, and we are seeking students. The graduate program at OSU offers M.S. and Ph.D. degrees with concentrations available in environmental sociology, complex organizations, deviance & criminology, social inequality and social psychology. We also offer an M.S. degree with an emphasis in corrections. Currently, our graduates work in academia, public administration, social service and the private sector.

Several scholarships and financial aid packages are available to both in- and out-of-state students, and many graduate students are employed as teaching assistants. Applicants should apply to both the Graduate College and the department by February 15 in order to be considered for admission for the fall semester.

Our main campus is located in Stillwater, Oklahoma, which is 65 miles northeast of Oklahoma City and 65 miles west of Tulsa. Stillwater is nationally known as one of the safest cities in the United States, and our temperate climate offers an average temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

As you will see in our faculty spotlights below, our environmental sociology faculty are involved in a wide range of research projects designed to expand our theoretical and substantive understanding of environmental issues around the world. We are building a vibrant community of scholars with interest in our natural environment, and we hope you will consider joining us. Please direct any questions related to our environmental sociology program to the chair of our committee, Dr. Tom Shriver, tshrivr@okstate.edu, (405) 744-6121.

Environmental Sociology Faculty Spotlights

Thomas E. Shriver (Ph.D. U. of Tennessee, 1995) is Associate Professor of Sociology and Chair of the Environmental Sociology Committee. His primary research interests are in the areas of environmental conflict, social movements, environmental illness, and social inequality. He is particularly interested in state control of environmental activism. He has conducted extensive research on the Oak Ridge Nuclear Reservation and recently completed a project on veterans organizing around Gulf War illness. Currently, he is conducting research on the emerging environmental movement in post-communist Czech Republic. His work has appeared in a variety of sociology journals. Tom regularly teaches graduate seminars in environmental sociology and social movements, and he advises students in OSU's Environmental Science graduate program.

Beth Schaefer Caniglia (Ph.D. U. of Notre Dame, 2000) is Assistant Professor of Sociology. Her areas of interest focus on international aspects of environmental sociology, especially those that concern international environmental policy-making and the role of nongovernmental organizations at the United Nations. Based on her research at the UN, Beth's work was recently published in *Mobilization*. Her current projects explore the role of nongovernmental organizations in the construction of world models of nation-state behavior, and she recently embarked on an interdisciplinary groundwater research and development project in South Africa. Beth teaches graduate seminars in international environmental sociology, qualitative methods and contemporary organization theory. She also serves on the faculty of the Environmental Institute and the School of International Studies.

Gary R. Webb, who joined the faculty in the fall of 2000, received a Ph.D. from the University of Delaware (1998) where he worked as a research associate at the Disaster Research Center. His research focuses on the social aspects of natural disasters, technological crises, and other mass emergency

situations. He has conducted extensive research on organizational preparedness for, response to, and recovery from various disasters, including the Northridge earthquake, Hurricane Andrew, and the 1999 Marmara, Turkey earthquake. His work has appeared in such journals as the *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* and *Natural Hazards Review*. With E.L. Quarantelli, he is currently editing a volume on the cultural dimensions of disaster. Gary teaches graduate courses on organizational deviance and the sociology of disaster, and he is actively involved in OSU's doctoral specialization in Disaster and Emergency Management.

Ed Arquitt, Professor of Sociology, joined our department shortly after receiving his Ph.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1971. In 1975, Ed received an NSF faculty development grant, allowing him to work with the Atlanta, Georgia Planning Bureau in their neighborhood division, dealing closely with environmental issues. He teaches the Seminar in Urban Sociology, which covers the relationship of humankind and environment particularly as it exists in the urban setting. Ed's primary areas of emphasis are social gerontology, urban sociology and community.

Patricia Bell is Professor of Sociology. She received her Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin (1979), specializing in research methods, sociology of law, and social demography. Dr. Bell has conducted research and published in the areas of migration, social mobility, and census coverage and undercount. Most recently she has published in the area of social policy and issues related to disability. Dr. Bell teaches courses in World Population Problems, Global Migration and Ethnic Conflict, and Research Methods. Her work appears in *International Review of Modern Sociology*, *Social Indicators Research*, and the *Journal of Disability Studies*. She is currently conducting research in the area of International Migration and has recently spent time in the Middle East in connection with the Fulbright-Hays Program.



From the Membership Chair...

The section has once again achieved the magical membership level of 400. Traditionally 400 members is one of the cut-offs set by ASA to determine how many sessions each section gets at the annual meeting. This year, acknowledging that many sections employ student recruitment efforts and other less legitimate techniques in their struggles to reach their magical numbers, ASA waived the requirement to meet particular membership levels.

ASA's hope is that sections will develop strategies to increase their membership levels in more sustainable ways than paying for student memberships or swapping student names with other sections. Given this, we are aiming to develop a membership strategy that will keep E&T well above the 400 member level for the foreseeable future. Some of the ideas we have considered include: pursuing a closer relationship with the Science, Knowledge and Technology Section and other related Sections, sending email or standard mailings of our newsletter and/or registration information to departments with emphases in the area of environment and technology; exploring linkages to similar sections in other disciplines; and advertising in relevant journals.

If you have further suggestions, or contacts that might make pursuing one of these strategies easier, please send them to me, Steve Zavestoski, at szavesto@providence.edu.

In the meantime, I would like to encourage everyone to renew his or her membership in a timely fashion. If current members renew their memberships, this will free up our time and energy to work on building a larger, and more stable, membership base for the future.

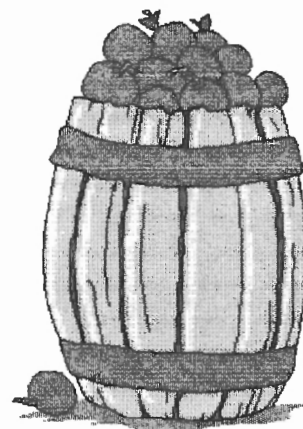
Chair's Corner

The Section's 25th anniversary celebration at the Anaheim meetings included a more abundant reception than we usually enjoy (and one that we didn't have to share with another section). The Council decided at its meeting the previous year that we should engage in some funding raising for this purpose. We received some generous contributions from individual section members and several leading environmental sociology programs (recognized elsewhere in this issue)—contributions that made the reception possible. I think it's fair to say that a good time was had by all.

The anniversary was also marked by a special session in which some of the Section's founders (Allan Schnaiberg, Fred Buttel, and Riley Dunlap) presented their reflections on the history and health of environmental sociology, and an assessment of the future prospects of environmental sociology was offered (by John Bellamy Foster). These papers will soon appear in a special issue of *Organization and Environment* celebrating the subdiscipline's accomplishments and considering the work that remains on our collective plate.

The coming year will offer a number of new opportunities and challenges for the Section, for its members and for our intellectual agenda(s). I hope to discuss these in future issues of *ET&S*. They include the continuing struggles over climate policy, renewed interest in domestic oil extraction (as well as renewables), rethinking deregulation of the U.S. energy system and the rolling back of hard-fought gains in citizens' rights to know about environmental conditions and technological risks (as well as other issues that I'm sure I've overlooked in this quick inventory).

Buttons. Yes we also had 25th anniversary buttons at Anaheim, and we still have some. If you didn't get yours, let me know.



Mini Conference a Success!

Timmons Roberts (jtrobe@wm.edu) & Paul Gellert (pkg1@cornell.edu)

The Political Economy of the World System (PEWS) and the Environment and Technology (E+T) sections of the ASA held a one-day mini-conference on "Globalization and the Environment: Prospects and Perils" in Anaheim the day before the ASA.

The conference was very successful, with a plenary, two paper sessions and a final plenary/discussion session. About 50 people were in the audience, plus about 20 presenters. The paper session titles give some ideas of the topics:

*Can Globalizing Capital Be Tamed? Social Action and International, Cross-Class Alliances *Globalization and the Environment: Homogenization or Regional Peculiarities?

The two sections each supported the coffee, pastries and box lunches for speakers at the conference. Paul Gellert at Cornell and Timmons Roberts at William and Mary co-organized the mini-conference.

The papers were:

- Allan Schnaiberg and Adam Weinberg: "Globalization of Campaign Funding and Acceleration of the Treadmill of Production"
- Sing Chew: "Globalization and Ecological Downturn: The Coming of the Third Dark Age?"
- Fred Buttel: "Rethinking Environmental Internationalism and the Anti-Trade Movement"
- Stephen Bunker: "Matter, Space, Energy, and Political Economy: the Amazon in the World-System"
- Wilma Dunaway: "Radical Ecofeminism and World System Analysis"
- Richard York, Eugene A. Rosa, and Thomas Dietz: "Social Theories of Modernization and the Environment: An Empirical Analysis of the Human-Environment Relationship"
- Jeff Broadbent: "International Environmental NGOs Pressure the Japanese State"
- Dana Fisher: "The Internationalization of Environmental Protest: Understanding the Role of Social Movement Organizations in an Increasingly Globalized World"
- Wil Burns and Kate O'Neill: "Free Trade and Global Environmental Governance: Rules, Actors, and Conflicts"
- David Sonnenfeld: "Transnational Influences on the 'Greening' of Industry in Thailand"
- Ken Gould: "Ecotourism, Commodification and the Sustainability of Place"
- Paul Gellert: "Natural Resources and the Recovery of the Southeast Asian Economy"
- Tom Rudel: "Paths of Destruction: Regional Deforestation Processes in Africa, Asia, and Latin America"
- Al Bergesen: "Making Nature a Variable in Quantitative World System Research"

A webpage has the final schedule—contact the presenters for their papers if you're interested. We hope that the two sections continue to develop the discussion. <http://soc.ucdavis.edu/~sporain/globalenv/>



The Ongoing Debate about Whether the Sound of Crashing Timber Is Social Construction, Sound Waves Or, Heaven Forbid, Maybe Both If Humans Are Present



Ruth Love

I'm at the super curmudgeonly stage in life where I'm disposing (recycling of course) of all my old journals, keeping only a few for sentimental reasons. But before I dispose, I'm taking a quick look at too many unread articles to see if anything catches my fancy, and indeed, I hit pay dirt in the Fall 1985 issues of *Rural Sociology* (V. 50, #3).



"The Social Ecology of Soil Erosion in a Colombian Farming System" by Jacqueline A. Ashby pp. 377-396, presents an excellent analysis of how peasant subsistence agriculture in the context of large coffee fincas and other institutional arrangements aggravates soil erosion, reduces likelihood of introducing improvement measures, and so leads to further denuding of land as well as a poor livelihood. Whichever side of the perennial debate in our group you are on, do take a look at it with an open mind.



"In Defense of Ecological Analyses of Agricultural Phenomena" by Don Albrecht and Steve Murdock points out the importance of looking systematically at contexts to try to explain the upswing of part-time viable farming, and to test hypotheses about whether such farming is an adaptive response. pp. 437-456 in same Fall 1985 issue of *Rural Sociology*.



Finally, in this issue, there is a book review by Larry Doolittle of Thomas D. Clark's book, *The Greening of the South: the Recovery of Land and Forest*, University of Kentucky Press 1984. (pp. 461-462). The main focus of the book is on how the economic well-being of the South was significantly dependent on reforestation during the 1930s. Clark is quoted as writing "It is not too difficult to come by reams of statistical information documenting the enormous economic importance of the timber industry to the modern South. As yet, no sociologists or economic historians have evaluated its social meaning."



This begs for the social constructionists of the environment and the believers in a physical environment to come together!

Member Publications and Other Publications of Interest

Barham, Elizabeth. 2001. "Ecological Boundaries as Community Boundaries: The Politics of Watersheds." *Society and Natural Resources* Vol. 14:181-191.

Gedicks, Al and Zoltan Grossman. 2001. "Native Resistance to Multinational Mining Corporations in Wisconsin." *Cultural Survival Quarterly*, Vol. 25, No. 1 (Spring):9-11.

Gedicks, Al. 2001. *Resource Rebels: Native Challenges to Mining and Oil Corporations*. South End Press

Getches, David and David N. Pellow. 2001. "Beyond 'Traditional' Environmental Justice: How Large a Tent?" In Kathryn Mutz, Gary Bryner, and Douglas Kenney, eds. *Justice and Natural Resources: Concepts, Strategies, and Applications*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press.

Jaeger, Carlo, Ortwin Renn, Eugene A. Rosa, and Thomas Webler. 2001. *Risk, Uncertainty, and Rational Action*. London: Earthscan.

Rosa, Eugene A. 2001 "Public Acceptance of Nuclear Power: Deja vu All Over Again?" *Physics and Society* 30 (April).

Rosa, Eugene A. 2001. "Global Climate Change: Background and Sociological Contributions." Symposium Essay, *Society and Natural Resources* 14:491-499.

Sonnenfeld, David A. 2002. "Social Movements and Ecological Modernization: The Transformation of Pulp and Paper Manufacturing," *Development and Change*, Vol. 33, No. 1 (January)

York, Richard, Eugene A. Rosa, and Thomas Dietz. 2002. "Bridging Environmental Science with Environmental Policy: Plasticity of Population, Affluence, and Technology." *Social Science Quarterly*.

Job Announcement

The Rachel Carson Professorship in Marine Affairs and Policy in the Nicholas School of Environment and Earth Sciences

The Nicholas School of Environment and Earth Sciences at Duke University, a multi-disciplinary School with undergraduate, professional masters, and Ph.D. programs, invites applications for the Rachel Carson Chair in Marine Affairs and Policy, a tenure-track position. This position, to be based at the Duke University Marine Laboratory in Beaufort, NC, is open to candidates with a Ph.D. in one of the environmental social sciences, with a preference for assistant or associate level candidates. Applicants should have an externally funded research program, strong background in the application of both quantitative and qualitative social science research methods, teaching ability at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, and a strong field research orientation. Research themes could include, but are not limited to, resource management, the policy-making process, socio-cultural aspects of coastal constituencies, or comparative international policy regimes. In addition, candidates should have a demonstrated interest in applications of social science to contemporary coastal and marine issues.

It is our intention to fill this position for the Fall of 2002, and we will begin reviewing applications on November 1,

2001. A letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and the names of three references should be sent to:

Dr. Michael K. Orbach, Chair; Rachel Carson Chair Search Committee; Duke University Marine Laboratory; 135 Duke Marine Lab Road; Beaufort, NC 28516-9721

See also www.env.duke.edu/marinelab/

Member News

Gene Rosa, Washington State, was appointed by the National Academy of Sciences to the National Research Council Committee on Principles and Operational Strategies for Staged Repository Systems. Rosa is joined by Todd LaPorte, Berkeley political scientist, as the only other social scientist on the committee. The charge to the committee is to outline the staging of a nuclear waste repository that is far more attentive to public participation than in the past.

