Environment, Technology, and Society

Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology
American Sociological Association

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Editor's Note: In the Winter 1992 issue of the Newsletter, we included the full text of Dr. Felice Levine's testimony before the Committee on Environmental Research of the National Research Council, and indicated our intent to reprint all the input provided by Section members in subsequent editions of the Newsletter. The following contribution is authored by several members of our section.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH

William R. Freudenburg
in consultation with
Robert Gramling and
Loren Lutzenheiser

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. While your committee faces a problem that in many ways is as complex as it is important, I intend to address the problem by making just a single point, and one that is deceptively simple. If you reflect for a moment about virtually all of the testimony you are receiving, not just from me, but also from other speakers, you will find that the problems tend to reflect the behaviors of a single species—*homo sapiens*. My central point is that, as is implicit in all of this agreement, one of the most pressing needs for *environmental* research is in the need for better understanding of the *human and institutional* factors that tend to be the real, root causes of the problems.

Many of my fellow scientists, even if they agree about the importance of human behaviors in creating environmental problems, have probably never thought of those human activities as requiring systematic or scientific research. Perhaps they assume that virtually everyone is an expert on "people," or that the people factors are essentially just a matter of "common sense," but in fact these assumptions are less sensible than they may seem.

Logically speaking, of course, most self-respecting biologists would never argue that an expert on the behaviors of certain species

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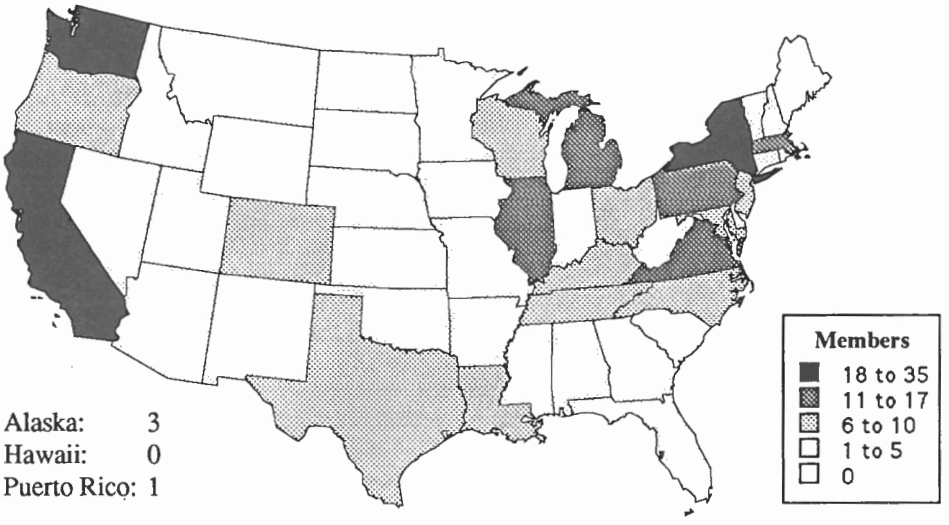
Membership News

Geographic Distribution of Section Membership†



† Based on a roster of the Section on Environment and Technology, November, 1991.

In this issue

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Notes from the Editor

Earth Summit

The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held this summer in Rio de Janeiro, constitutes an event of great interest to our Section. UNCED had its origins in December 1989 in UN Resolution 44/228 and reflected a growing world-wide recognition that environmental problems are linked globally and that the solutions to these problems require international cooperation and analysis on a global scale. UNCED constitutes a significant effort at international negotiation to create the political mechanisms through which we might be able to "set the planet on a new course towards global sustainable development." This quotation is taken from a recent publication by The Earth Summit Bulletin, No. 13 Final Report of UNCED. It is titled *A Summary of the Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 3-14 June 1992*, by J. Bernstein, P. Chasek, and L.J. Goree VI. This 18 page write-up can be obtained via e-mail [iphae@ax.apc.org] or by writing to IPHAE, Caixa Postal 585, 78900 Porto Velho, Rondnia, Brasil.

The process leading up to the conference was every bit as important as the conference itself. Four Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) meetings were held over a two year period prior to the conference in Rio. These meetings brought national representatives together to prepare extensive briefing documents on the full range of topics to be discussed at UNCED and to attempt to iron out the details and many differences of opinion, perspective, and interest held by those nations. The objective was to finalize, in advance of Rio, the technical portions of "Agenda 21" and other documents that were expected to be signed at the conference itself. Because all the differences and issues could not be fully resolved in advance, Bernstein et al. report that "government officials and ministers in Rio had to conclude in two weeks, what hundreds of diplomats could not resolve over the past two years. What was expected to be a two-week gold-pen cum massive photo opportunity quickly evolved into the most critical negotiation session."

This summary paper provides some interesting insights into the complex negotiation processes that occurred during the two week conference in an effort to remove all remaining disagreements in order that a finalized document could be prepared that all participants could agree upon.

I would like to invite any members of our Section who might have been able to attend the conference or who could otherwise prepare information about the conference that would be of interest to our membership to submit their observations to me for inclusion in a future edition of E,T,&S.

See you soon in Pittsburgh.

Environment, Technology and Society Newsletter

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Publication Schedule

With this issue we are getting caught up to our intended publication schedule. I plan to have the next issue in your hands by about November 15, 1992, with the possibility of a special issue on book reviews to be published during 1992 as well. With this schedule in mind, please try to have materials for the November issue in my hands by October 15, 1992.

Contribution to NRC Testimony (cont.)

(continued from page 1)

of fish, for example, could be assumed to be a reliable source of information about the behaviors of a mammal. Most biologists, similarly, would probably acknowledge, if they thought about it, that the differences between human societies and even the most similar of other primate societies are every bit as great and complex as the differences between the same primate and any randomly chosen invertebrate. When it comes to allocation of funding for environmental research, however, even these same scientists will often tend to assume that the human or organizational element is either completely unresearchable, or paradoxically, is just a matter of "common sense." Both assumptions, I submit, are incorrect—but perhaps your committee would find it useful to consider some specific examples.

Beginning in the 1930s and 1940s, for example, our nation began an extensive and expensive program of dam-building. We had suffered a great deal of flood damage, and the "common-sense" solution was to control the floods—so we built dams. When we finally stopped to evaluate the results, we found that flood damages had actually *increased*, instead of decreasing. Why? The apparently common-sense "solution" forgot to factor in the predictable probabilities of human behavior. With most (but not all) of the floods being controlled by dams, people started moving into the flood plains. When floods (still) occurred, even though they were fewer in number, they were more serious in their consequences. Again here, a "common-sense" solution was tried—scientists agreed that we needed to "educate the public" about flood plains, and to provide homeowners with information about flood-plain insurance. While this approach at least *appeared* to take account of human behaviors, it actually failed to consider an important social fact. For the most part, houses aren't "owned" so much by their inhabitants as by mortgage institutions. Simple-minded "education" for the general public proved to have very little effect; it was only when the information was provided to mortgage institutions—and made salient to them for explicit provisions about flood-plain insurance—that the flood-plain losses began to stabilize (for further discussion, see White, 1986).

The 1950s and 1960s provided new examples. As most of you will recall, this was a time when we had a number of national policies to help the post-war generation buy their own homes, often through federally subsidized loans from VHA and FHA. We also built thousands of miles of new streets and roads. The "common-sense" assumption was that these were housing policies, or transportation policies. The reality, as experience has shown, is that these were *de facto* "environmental" policies, as well. Vast stretches of farmland disappeared, the suburbs sprawled, energy use skyrocketed, the air turned brown, and central cities decayed. All of these changes may have seemed "natural" according to an unsophisticated version of "common sense," but in fact, all of them had been subsidized or powerfully encouraged by policies having profound environmental implications—even though, according to common-sense appearances, they reflected a very different kind of intent.

Still other examples emerged in the 1970s and 1980s. Growing public awareness of pollution problems led to two different kinds of "common-sense" assumptions. One was that we needed to respond to environmental problems with "environmental" regulations; the other was that, while the regulations may have been laudable in intent, they might prove to be "more than we can afford" in terms of their economic consequences. Both forms of common sense, it turns out, left a good deal to be desired. Many forms of regulation did indeed prove to be burdensome instead of effective; in other cases, the fears about economic burdens proved to be unjustified. As the discussion of experience implies, in fact, this is at its heart an empirical question—such that, if we do the necessary research, we tend to find that some approaches to regulation are likely to create little more than new layers of bureaucracy, others will create new problems all their own, and still others will in fact deal meaningfully with environmental problems without creating economic ones. While a number of states have been taking steps to avoid "burdensome" environmental regulations, for example, and to develop a more hospitable "climate" for business expansion, a recent empirical examination found little support for the common-sense notion that environmental and other regulations will cripple economic growth. Using three different, nationally respected ratings of state "business climates," the study (Freudenburg, 1991) found that, to the extent to which these business-climate rankings could be used to predict actual economic fortunes, it was by turning the apparent common-sense logic on its head and reading the ratings in reverse. To the extent to which statistically believable differences were found, in other words, the states with the *worst* ratings for their regulatory "climates" were the ones that experienced the *highest* rates of economic growth over the next five to ten years (Freudenburg, 1991).

It was also during the 1970s and 1980s that Americans learned about the inherently finite nature of energy reserves, although if any form of "common sense" could be said to characterize our current approaches to energy policy, that sensibility is not immediately apparent. Even in more specific areas of energy policy, however, the "common sense" of the past may be part of the reason why we are facing the problems today. One example is provided by offshore oil leasing along the Outer Continental Shelf. According to petroleum geologists, a significant fraction of the nation's remaining petroleum reserves lie offshore, and the federal program for leasing these sea-bottom lands has long been second only to the Internal Revenue Service as a source of funds for the deficit-ridden federal budget. In the face of vigorous federal attempts to lease these lands, however, opposition has grown increasingly intransigent—to the point that, today, almost the entire national coastline has now been placed under presidential and/or congressional moratoria. As is likely to be indicated by a forthcoming report from the National Research Council, one of the key problems leading to this impasse has been the failure of the responsible agency to respond to the legal requirement to assess the impacts of leasing activities on "the human environment."

Among the challenges that face us in the future, as some of my fellow panelists have noted, are threatened losses of biodiversity, accompanied by increased risks of global warming, due in part to tropical deforestation. Again in this case, however, we are hearing common-sense analyses, holding in this case that the problems are due largely to the "natural" desires for land on the part of poor peasants and for development-related incomes on the part of poor nations. Again in this case, the supposedly common-sense explanations may prove, in the long run, to have everything going for them except the facts. Actual studies have found that the deforestation is being driven, in significant measure, by national-government development policies and the profit motives of relatively affluent, urban real estate speculators (for example, Rudel, 1990). Longer-term research (e.g., Bunker, 1984) has found that extraction-related "development" schemes can actually lead to increased debt and poverty just as well as to increased prosperity (see also Brown, 1990).

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Contribution to NRC Testimony (cont.)

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RESEARCH NEEDS

To return to the point that started my presentation, there is a commonality that unites all of these examples, along with most of the other problems being brought to your attention today. At their core, many if not most "environmental" problems in fact involve the interface between human beings and the rest of the ecosystem.

As societies grow in technological sophistication—and the power to damage the environment as well as cleaning it up—this problem is destined only to grow. It follows that one of the most pressing needs is for research on the relationships between society and environment, and on the specific human and social factors that are responsible, alternatively, for contributing either to environmental problems or to their solution.

It is important neither to be too glib nor to be too pessimistic about the potential contributions from the social scientists to the resolution of environmental problems. The usual tendency is to expect that nothing can be done—and hence to allocate so little funding for social science research as to make this expectation virtually a self-fulfilling prophecy. This is patently irrational; there is no law of nature that requires us to stop using the scientific method simply because questions of human behavior are involved.

Given that this fact is so often overlooked by persons from outside the social sciences, the usual need is to stress the potential contributions that the social sciences can make—and to stress that the cost of *not* investing significant funding into social science research is that future decisions about environmental management will continue to suffer from the same types of errors—the same failings of apparent "common sense"—that have so dogged our environmental management decisions in the past.

Fairness and balance require me, however, to remind you as well that improved funding for social science research is no more likely to provide immediate panaceas for the solution of environmental problems than will be the case for needed increases in funding for biological research. Realistically, in fact, we must recognize that the funding for social science research on environmental problems has been so limited, for so long, that there is a significant need for not only investments in specific research projects, but also in building the necessary human capital.

While a small and growing number of social scientists have already made important progress in building bridges with their biological science colleagues, most of the existing reward structures in social sciences, like those in the other sciences, have long focused on contributions to individual disciplines, rather than contributions to the solution of broader societal or environmental problems. There is a need, accordingly, not only to support the specific research projects that are currently pressing ones, but importantly, to invest training programs, and in the other aspects of the capacity to do better in the future.

This point, moreover, presents challenges for those of us who are social scientists. Just as our biological-science colleagues need to recognize that it will be impossible to deal with most of society's most pressing, long-term environmental problems without making "integrated use" of the social sciences (in the words of the National Environmental Policy Act), so too, social scientists need to acknowledge that the traditional, narrowly disciplinary approaches to our own work will prove to be inadequate to the task. Instead, those of us in the social sciences need to increase the integrated use of biological science principles and findings in our own training programs, doing so without detracting from the core areas of training in social science theories, methods, and findings.

The challenge is not a simple one, and if it is to be handled well, it will require adequate funding. While I know from firsthand contact that there are some first-rate training programs in what we call "environmental sociology," and while some of the sociologists having strong environmental interests are among the most thoughtful and best scientists in the discipline, these pockets of strength are currently small in size, and they are all starved for funding. (Felice: If you are pressed for details, you can mention the University of Wisconsin, University of Tennessee, University of New Orleans, Washington State University, and arguably, Northwestern.) Interdisciplinary work on environment-society relationships is every bit as important as is the training of specialists who focus more narrowly on social science topics alone—perhaps even more so—but it is not as "pure," and it tends not to be as well-supported.

If we are to develop the pool of scientific talent that we will need to deal with th challenges that lie ahead, accordingly, we will need training as well as research. We will need to increase the number of top-notch social scientists who also have enough knowledge about physical and biological science principles to be able to interact effectively and efficiently with the biophysical scientists who will necessarily remain the key players in most areas of environmental research. Before that can happen, however, it will be necessary to make a significant commitment to training programs in this area. Only then can we hope to take truly meaningful steps to assure that we will be able to deal with "environmental problems" that will have both human causes and human consequences. Only then will we be able to deal better with what we can say with genuine confidence will be the most severe of all of our environmental problems, into the twenty-first century, and beyond—the "environmental" problems that all result from the behaviors of one, very important species among many.

REFERENCES

Brown, Lester R. 1990. Pp. 1-16 in Lester R. Brown, Project Director, *State of th World 1990: A Worldwatch Institute Report on Progress Toward a Sustainable Society*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Bunker, Stephen G. 1984. "Modes of Extraction, Unequal Exchange, and the Progressive Underdevelopment of an Extreme Periphery: The Brazilian Amazon, 1600-1980." *American Journal of Sociology* 89 (March): 1017-1064.

Freudenburg, William R. 1991. "A 'Good Business Climate' as Bad Economic News?" *Society and Natural Resources* 3: 313-31

White, Gilbert F. 1986. *Geography, Resources and Environment 1: Selected Writings of Gilbert F. White*, R. W. Kates and I. Burton, eds. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. ∞

Current Events

Comments

Ruth Love submitted the following comments on a paper abstract included in the last issue of the Newsletter (#67, Spring 1992, p. 6) on Environmental Tobacco Smoke Controversies being studied by **Bernhardt Lieberman** and **Stephen Finegold**. Ruth also points out the ironic similarity between our newsletter's acronym and the abbreviation for Environmental Tobacco Smoke!

Environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a medium that has challenging properties for environmental sociology even beyond the observations by Lieberman and Finegold on difficulties of getting accurate information about it. And because of some of these same properties, it will be difficult to sort out the rights non-smokers and smokers (when actually smoking) should have in each other's presence.

Consider the following points:

1. ETS cannot be contained inside a set of headphones the way sound can be contained. Because ETS floats freely in room air, it impregnates everyone's clothes, leaving a lingering odor as well as particulate matter. Would we grant people the right to shake dust on to our clothes or spray them with essence of smoke?

2. In 1982, long before the ETS acronym emerged, the following findings were reported at an Indoor Air Quality Conference held at University of Washington Medical School.

   From Dr. William Pierson's talk: A "hard data" study indicates that children exposed to parental ETS are more vulnerable to fluid buildup in their middle ears and more in need of tube insert surgery to correct fluid problems than children who are not so exposed. These procedures increase chances of hearing impairment because presence of tubes makes it difficult to keep the middle ear ventilated.

   From talk by Joanne Hoover, a University of Washington epidemiologist: two studies show that non-smokers married to smokers have increased chances of dying from lung cancer. Other studies show elevated levels of carbon monoxide and other toxic substances in the blood of non-smokers exposed to sidestream smoke (the old term for ETS) given off by co-workers.

3. Anecdotal lore is full of commentary by non-smokers on how their burning throats and afternoon work headaches decreased when they were no longer exposed to ETS.

4. It is very difficult to understand what Lieberman and Finegold mean by their statement, "The harmful health effects of ETS are slight at most..." If it is not possible to get good scientific information on the subject, then one cannot prejudge the health effects one way or the other. And while in the ordinary scheme of things headaches are usually dismissed with a wave of the hand and two aspirin, to ignore daily workplace headaches from ETS raises again the debate about rights and responsibilities within a collectivity.

5. ETS is less of a problem in those workplace contexts where most workers enjoy private offices and the ventilation system is designed to avoid re-entrainment of polluted air. University professors probably have among their ranks a higher percentage of people with private offices (however ramshackle and tiny they might be) than almost any other white collar occupation. Both in the private and government sectors, usually only higher level managers have the luxury of private offices, letting them escape ETS if they are non-smokers, or smoke with minimal discomfort to others if they are smokers.

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Presentations

Paul Shrivastava will present *Crisis Theory/ Practice: Towards a Sustainable Future* at a conference on New Avenues in Crisis Management, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, August 5, 1992.

Publications

James Jasper, Department of Sociology, New York University, submitted the following list of his recent publications:

"The Politics of Abstractions: Moral and Instrumental Rhetorics in Public Debate." Social Research 59(2). Pages 315-344. Summer 1992.

"Three Nuclear Energy Controversies." Pages 97-111 in Dorothy Nelkin, editor, Controversy, Politics of Technical Decisions, third edition. Beverly Hills, California: Sage. 1992.

"The Animal Rights Controversy." Pages 26-44 in Dorothy Nelkin, editor, Controversy, Politics of Technical Decisions, third edition. Beverly Hills, California: Sage. 1992. With Dorothy Nelkin.

"Gods, Titans, and Mortals: Patterns of State Involvement in Nuclear Development." Energy Policy. Summer, 1992.

"Rational Reconstructions of Energy Choices in France." In James F. Short, Jr. and Lee Clarke, eds., Organizations, Uncertainties and Risks. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1992.

New Journals

Paul Shrivastava submitted information about the following journals:

Industrial and Environmental Crisis Quarterly, published by the Management Department, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, PA 17837.

Three special issues of IECQ were guest edited by sociologists in 1992:
- Editor Lee Clarke: *Sociology of Risk*
- Editors Steven Kroll-Smith and Steve Couch: *Social Construction of Technological Disaster*
- Editors Kathleen Tierney and E. Quarantelli: *Social Impacts of Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*

Business Strategy and the Environment, published by European Research Press, Oxford, England.

Papers & Presentations

1991-1992

PAPERS AND PRESENTATIONS

A partial list of Papers and Presentations of possible interest to members of the ASA section on Environment and Technology. Compiled by **Kurt Cylke**, E&T Membership Committee.

I. MIDWESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Spring 1992

Applying Constructionist Perspectives to Debates on Technology Change. James K. Scott, University of Missouri at Columbia

Computer Mediated Communication in Science. John P. Walsh and Todd Bayma, University of Illinois at Chicago

The Emergence of Professional Values and Ethics: A Survey Study of Computer Science Graduate Students. Ken Fidel and Roberta Garner, DePaul University at Chicago (IL)

Skipper Science: The Mundanity of Excellence in Fishing Success. Thorolfur Thorlindsson, University of Iceland at Reykjavik

Environmental Sociology: Ignored by Its Own Discipline? Naomi Krogman, Colorado State University

Defining the Success of a Social Movement: The Community Right to Know Adopt a Plant Project—A Case Study. Adam S. Weinberg, Northwestern University (IL)

The Unruly in the Environmental Movement: The Case of Earth First! and Greenpeace. Monica Snowden, University of Nebraska at Lincoln

II. EASTERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Spring 1992

The Adirondack Guide: The Wilderness Journey as a Cultural Narrative. Charles R. Simpson, SUNY-Plattsburgh

State Capacity, State Activism, and Levels of Industrial Sector-Growth in Asia and Latin America. Satya R. Pattnayak, Villanova University, PA

A Measurement Model for Sustainable Development. Chun-Chieh Chi, University of Tulsa

Maquiladoras and Migration Revisited. Gay Young, American University, Washington, DC

Bridging Two Worlds: Transnational Communities of Paraguayans in New York City. Jorge Riquelme, SUNY Binghamton, NY

Natives, Newcomers and the Evolution of American Ethnic Identity. Ashley W. Doane, Jr., College of Basic Studies, University of Hartford, CT

State of Siege: The Impact of Political Surveillance Programs against U.S. Citizens. Lloyd Klein, Brooklyn College

Mass Communicated Crime: Perceptions of Private Safety and Public Order. Lee G. Streetman, Newark, DE

Some Methodological Issues Involved in Research on Dimensions of Health and Healing. Arvilla P. Jackson and Norma Nager, Howard University

Biomedicine in the Context of Global Health Care. Glenda Turner, Howard University

Sewing, Lies and Videotape: A Case Study of the Use of Microelectronic Technology in the U.S. Apparel Industry. Ellen I. Rosen, Nichols College, Dudley, MA

How You Act Your Age When You Watch TV: Analyzing TV Viewing Within Life Stages. Mary Chayko, Rutgers University

Environmental Sociology: Advantages and Problems of Dependence on the Natural Sciences. F. Kurt Cylke, SUNY-Geneseo

Immigration, Industrial Restructuring and African Americans. Robert D. Manning, American University, Washington, DC

The Interpretation of Industrial Society: Decontextualizations and Recontextualizations. Diane L. Barthel, SUNY-Stony Brook

Critique of Computer Ethics: Technology as Ideology. Joseph E. Behar, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY

Combining Social Science and Social Movements: Surviving as an Activist Academic. Amy S. Hubbard, George Mason University; Jane Noll, Syracuse University; Randall J. Divinski, Somerville, MA; Richard Kendrick, SUNY-Cortland

III. SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: Spring 1992

Public Perception of Technological Risk: The Case of Wastewater Management. Thomas Hoban, Annette Murrey, and Catherine Zimmer, North Carolina State University

Waste Reduction: An Organizational Ecological Perspective on Industry Incentives. Drummond Kahn, U.S. General Accounting Office

Attitudes About Technology and the Environment. Janne Kramer and William Clifford, North Carolina State University

Environmental Attitudes Toward Control of Economic Development. Tim Whitmire and William Clifford, North Carolina State University

Environmental Illness and the Politics of a Contested Disease. Anthony E. Ladd, Loyola University; Steven Kroll-Smith, University of New Orleans

Media Constructions of Risk and Safety: Differential Framings of Hazard Events. J. William Spencer, Purdue University

Risk Perceptions Associated with High Level Nuclear Waste: A Comparison of Surveys. James H. Frey, University of Nevada-Las Vegas

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Papers & Presentations (cont)

(continued from page 6)

An Examination of Selective Variables as They Relate to the After-effects of a Plant Closing. Gene Clark, University of Wisconsin

The Social Ecology of Hazardous Site Identification in Florida. Lewis Rhodes, Florida State University

Can Sociologists Contribute to the Development of Artificial Intelligence. Linda Pulliam, Berry College

Stratification of Science: A Comparison of Four Disciplines. Stephen J. McNamee and Cecil L. Willis, University of North Carolina-Wilmington

Building and Testing the Logic of Theories Using Expert Systems. Donald Ploch, University of Tennessee-Knoxville

Fishermen's Lives, Marine Policy and the Problem of Overfishing in the Marine Environment. Ilene Kaplan, Union College

Characteristics of Jobs in Relation to Worker Health: Evidence from a Recent National Survey. Jack K. Martin, University of Georgia; Terry C. Blum, Georgia Institute of Technology

An Application of Person-Environment Theory to Teacher Attrition: Do Values Make a Difference? Richard Miech, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

Metropolitan Community Variation in Workplace Downsizing. Raymond H. Wheeler, University of South Florida; Candace Hinson, Tallahassee Community College

Caloric Intake Patterns of Non-Dieting and Dieting Females. Karen Bishop, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Fetal Alcohol Syndrome and Blame Attributions: A Case Study. Tracey Steele, University of Texas

Reconsidering Race Differences in Abortion Attitude. John Lynxwiler and David A. Gay, University of Central Florida

Women in Contaminated Communities. Jyaphia Christos-Rodgers, University of New Orleans

Sociology of Computers: A Course of Study. Mike Faia, College of William and Mary; John M. Sullivan, Limestone College

Effect of Computer Mediated Environment on Group Performance. Jim Crutchfield, Georgia Southern University

Does Method Make a Difference in Computer Assisted Textual Analysis? Larry D. Hall, Spring Hill College

Strange Bedfellows: Capitalism, Democracy, and Planning. George Lord and Albert Price, University of Michigan

The Choice between Economic Development and Preserving Traditional Lifestyles: Patterns Found in Fifteen Mid-Atlantic Rural Counties. Kurt Finsterbusch, University of Maryland

Central Planning and Community Participation in Rural Development Projects. Edgar G. Nesman, University of South Florida

On Automatic: Some Aspects of Assembly Line Work in a Japanese/US Factory. Terry L. Besser, University of Kentucky

IV. ASSOCIATION FOR HUMANIST SOCIOLOGY: Fall 1991

Biomedical Technologies and Dimensions of Future BioPolitics. James Hughes, Chicago University

Eco-Feminism: Cutting Edge of the Peace and Ecology Movements. Barbara Ann Scott, SUNY-New Paltz

Prioritizing Issues on the Global Environmental Agenda: The Role of Intrinsic and Instrumental Environmental Values. F. Kurt Cylke, SUNY-Geneseo

Environmental Multilaterialism: Toward a Redefinition of Global Security. Anthony Ladd, Loyola University, New Orleans ∞

Call for Papers

John S. Miller, Editor of the *Journal of Applied Sociology*, has extended the deadline for submission of manuscripts for a thematic issue on *Applied Sociology in a Changing Environment* to December 31, 1992. Please see the information published in the Spring 1992 issue of this Newsletter (#67, Page 8) for further details.

The 1993 annual meeting of the Social Science History Association will be held on November 4-7, 1993 in Baltimore, MD. Those interested in organizing a panel or presenting a paper should send a proposal to the Program Co-chairs listed below. The proposal should outline the topic, briefly describe the format, including tentative paper titles, and provide names, departments and institutional affiliations, addresses, and phone numbers of all participants. Panel organizers should include FAX numbers and BITNET addresses if available. Graduate students are especially encouraged to participate as panelists. Proposal must be received no later than 15 February 1993. Organizers are encouraged to submit preliminary proposals earlier. Program Co-chairs:

Eileen McDonagh, Department of Political Science, Meserve Hall 303, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115. Phone 617-495-8140; FAX 617-495-8422; Bitnet: EMCD@NUHUB

Philip Ethington, Department of History, Boston University, 226 Bay State Road, Boston, MA 02215. Phone 617-353-2551; FAX 617-353-2556.

TO: Members of the Environment and Technology Section, ASA

FROM: Chris Cluett, Battelle Seattle Research Center, 4000 NE 41st Street, Seattle, WA 98105-5428

PLEASE SEND THIS TEAR-OFF SHEET OR A COPY FOR INCLUSION IN FORTHCOMING EDITIONS OF THE NEWSLETTER. MANY THANKS.

Your current research interest(s) you would like to share with others:

New literature you have published, or found especially helpful. Give full citations.

Forthcoming meetings and conferences. Calls for papers. Papers you have recently presented.

Activities of related social science environmental groups.

Name: _____

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