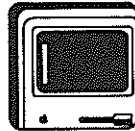


Environment, Technology, and Society



Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology
American Sociological Association

Spring 1992

Number 67

Editor's Note: In the last issue of the Newsletter (#66, Winter 1992) 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 is Marvin Olsen's contribution.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Marvin E. Olsen

I. Environmental problems not being addressed in social scientific research.

Environmental problems involve numerous social, economic, and political dimensions, as well as biological and physical components. Yet most social scientific dimensions of virtually every environmental topic have thus far received very little attention. This is not a matter of some specific environmental issues receiving inadequate attention by social scientists; the situation pertains to all environmental issues and problems.

Some reasons for this situation in the social sciences include:

1. Unavailability of funding for research on environmental topics.
2. Environmental topics have not traditionally been a major focus of interest or work among social scientists.
3. Relatively few social scientists have very extensive knowledge about environmental topics.

Some reasons for this situation among policy makers include:

- Unawareness of the social, economic, and political dimensions of environmental problems (continued on page 3)

In Memory of Marvin E. Olsen

Many of our section members have probably learned the sad news of the death of **Marvin E. Olsen**, Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Michigan State University. We dedicate this issue of the Newsletter to the memory of Marv, who lost his courageous battle with cancer on May 7, 1992. The many expressions of concern and personal well wishes from members of this section and from his many other colleagues and friends were particularly sustaining and gratifying to Marv and his family during his illness. We are pleased to report that the section presented to Marv its 1993 Award for Distinguished Contribution. The following is the letter presenting the award that Allan Schnaiberg sent to Marv on April 15, 1992:

In my official capacity as Chair of the Environmental Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association, I am delighted to transmit to you the results of our recent Council deliberation.

Through their unanimous and enthusiastic vote, the Council selected you as recipient of the 1993 Section Award for Distinguished Contribution. Although the announcement of this action will be made (as we normally do) at the annual meeting in Pittsburgh, your colleagues wanted you to know of their recognition of your many contributions to the Section, to environmental sociology, and to theoretical and applied sociology in general. The responses of the officers of the section merely reaffirmed to me the high regard for you and your intellectual contributions to the field.

I hope that the respect and affection represented by this award helps sustain your spirit during these painful times. Our concern and best wishes accompany this award.

In this issue

In Memory of Marvin E. Olsen	1
Contributions to Testimony: Marvin Olsen	1,3-4
Notes from the Editor	2
Membership News	4
Award for Distinguished Contribution	5-6
Current Events (including Call for Papers, New Journals, Meetings, etc)	6-8
General Information (Energy & Climate Info Exchange, Book Exhibits)	9
Information Submission Tear-Off Sheet	10

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Notes from the Editor

Marvin will be missed by all who knew and worked with him. You will see that the lead article in this issue is a contribution that Marv made to Dr. Felice Levine's testimony on January 15, 1992 before the Committee on Environmental Research of the National Research Council. In addition, we are including the letter of nomination for the 1993 Section award prepared by **Craig Humphrey**, along with the statement of the award (please see page 5). A tribute to Marv Olsen is being prepared by **Penelope Canan** and will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Footnotes*.

I would like to remind all Section members that our assigned section day at the meetings in Pittsburgh is Friday, August 21, 1992. The Council Meeting will be held on Thursday, 8/20/92 at 5:30 pm, prior to the Section Reception that will be jointly held with the Section on Community and Urban Sociology. The details on our two Section Ses-

sions, to be held on 8/21/92, were presented in the previous newsletter. Our Business Meeting will follow immediately after the Roundtable Session, Friday afternoon, 8/21/92.

The Council would like to invite members of the Section to offer personal remembrances of Marv at the Business Meeting in Pittsburgh.

Finally, I have received several book reviews for publication in the newsletter. Due the large amount of newsworthy material submitted by the Section membership for inclusion in the Newsletter, I have been able to include only one review in the first two issues of 1992. To deal with the space constraints in our quarterly publication, we plan to discuss at the Business Meeting in August the possibility of publishing a separate, additional edition of the Newsletter that would be devoted exclusively to book reviews.

Environment, Technology and Society Newsletter

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Publication Schedule

We are about a month behind the preferred publication schedule, and I will attempt to get us "caught up". I am aiming to get the next issue into your hands by about August 15, 1992, followed by the fourth and last issue of 1992 in your hands by about November 15, 1992 (not counting the possibility of a special issue on book reviews discussed in my *Notes* section). With this schedule in mind, please have materials for the next issue in my hands by July 15, 1992.

Social Science Research on the Environment (cont.)

(continued from page 1)

mental problems.

2. Belief that most environmental problems can be resolved through "technical fixes" that don't involve social or political aspects, and whose economic aspects are quite straightforward.
3. Desire to avoid public controversy over social, political, or economic changes necessary to deal with many environmental problems.

II. Environmental issues and problems needing more social scientific study.

All environmental topics need much more social scientific research than they have received thus far. Hence any listing of specific topics for study is rather arbitrary. The topics listed below should therefore be viewed as illustrative, not exhaustive. They are divided into two sets: (A) relatively specific problems that need immediate social scientific attention; and (B) broader issues that need to be addressed systematically over the next 10 to 20 years. For each specific problem, one possible approach to resolving it that should be investigated is mentioned for illustrative purposes. The broader issues encompass so many aspects of society that they cannot be illustrated with any particular approaches, but each one is briefly described.

A. Specific environmental problems needing immediate social scientific attention (in no order of priority):

1. Disposing of toxic wastes, both chemical and nuclear.
One approach: Establish public participation programs in which citizens work with experts to identify procedures and locate sites for such disposal.
2. Disposing of municipal wastes, including garbage and sewage.
One approach: A combination of altering present lifestyles that produce so much trash, and developing community composting systems for all organic matter.
3. Creating clean air in metropolitan areas.

One approach: Establish public involvement programs in which citizens work with experts to reduce air pollution from such sources as industry and motor vehicles.

4. Promoting recycling of all reusable items.

One approach: City governments cooperate with private recycling firms to identify and develop markets for recycled goods.

5. Shifting much transportation from private autos to mass transit.

One approach: Conduct extensive studies to discover what kinds of mass transit systems people would be willing to use.

6. Promoting energy efficiency and conservation.

One approach: Identify economic, political, and social barriers to producing and using such items as more fuel efficient autos or solar heating systems for homes.

7. Replacing fossil fuels with renewable energy sources.

One approach: Determine the market conditions necessary for commercial development of photovoltaics on a large scale.

8. Protecting the natural environment from commercial exploitation and destruction.

One approach: Explore procedures for preserving forests, rivers, prairies, wetlands, and other natural environments that also enable people in those areas to earn an adequate income.

9. Coping with increasing water shortages in several parts of the country.

One approach: Develop new kinds of agricultural systems for the southwest and prairie states that require much less irrigation (and also less land).

10. Coping with the environmental consequences of extensive migration to certain states such as California, Florida, Texas, and Arizona.

One approach: Discover the forces that are attracting so many people to those areas and determine what other areas of the country might provide suitable alternatives.

B. Broad environmental issues requiring long-term study (in no order of priority).

1. Bringing population size in balance with available environmental resources.

This will involve determining the maximum population which represents the carrying capacity of the environment at whatever standard of living is desired or acceptable, and then adopting policies and programs to bring the population size within that carrying capacity. The environmentally sustainable population size for the United States will unquestionably be considerably smaller than at present.

2. Improving the quality of life while reducing energy consumption.

The idea that economic development and improving the quality of people's lives depends on ever-increasing energy use has been found to be false, but much work remains to be done to discover the most effective ways of promoting economic development and improving the quality of life with minimal energy use.

3. Preventing the exhaustion of nonrenewable natural resources.

Many kinds of finite natural resources—including numerous minerals, fossil fuels, fresh water, and fertile land—are presently being used so rapidly that they will be largely exhausted or extremely scarce (and expensive) before the end of the 21st century. Preventing this from occurring will undoubtedly require numerous changes in our economic and social practices.

4. Making the economy environmentally sustainable.

(continued on page 4)

Membership News

Carole Seyfrit has accepted a position as Associate Professor at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA starting in August 1992. Her new address: Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice, Old Dominion University, Norfolk, VA 23529-0090, (804)683-3791. Carole is Chair-elect of the SSSP Division on Environment and Technology, starting in August 1992. Her summer address is: P.O. Box 359, Ft. Huachicca, AZ 85613. Phone: (602) 458-1439.

Bernhardt Lieberman, Professor of Sociology and Psychology at the University of Pittsburgh, reports the following:

I am studying the antismoking movement and the controversies over exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (passive smoking). I found a vivid example of what happens when science is used for political purpose. The antismoking movement is a vast, inter-

national elite social movement that uses the resources of the health establishments of many countries to produce knowledge that condemns environmental tobacco smoke. The epidemiologists who produce that knowledge openly violate the norms of science. At public meetings some seem to be proud of these violations; at least they discuss them openly. Their justification is that because direct smoking is harmful to the health of the public, violations of scientific norms are acceptable. The end of making smoking socially unacceptable justifies the means used, including violations of the norms of science. I am now writing the report of my research. This work is the most fascinating thing I have ever done.

Section members interested in Bernhardt's research may contact him at (412) 648-

7591. See **Abstracts** for information about a paper presented by Bernhardt on this topic.

Paul Shrivastava at the Department of Management at Bucknell University reports that he is doing research on environmental management in Japanese Corporations.

Gene Rosa, at the Dept. of Sociology, Washington State University, reports that he, along with WSU social psychologist, Randy Kleinhesselink, and psychometricians from Decision Research, Inc., Paul Slovic and Don MacGregor, is extending his U.S.-Japan comparative risk research. With an NSF International Program grant this team will travel to Japan to meet with a team of Japanese social scientists to develop and implement a comparative risk study. A key extension of the research to be pursued is the influence of institutional trust on risk perceptions and behavior. ∞

Social Science Research

(continued from page 3)

Environmental sustainability can be compatible with continued economic development, but it will require many alterations in our present industrial, distributional, transportation, and other systems. An environmentally sustainable economy will not be dependent on nonrenewable resources and energy sources, will not pollute the environment, and will reverse such destructive trends as global warming and depletion of the ozone layer.

5. Creating a society that is based on an ethic of environmental responsibility and stewardship.

A large majority of the American public has now adopted an environmental perspective, but those beliefs and values have not been widely translated into actions and lifestyles that actually ben-

efit the environment. Much work is need to discover how people can take actions that will create a society rooted in an ethic of responsibility or stewardship for the environment.

III. Major barriers impeding social scientific research on the environment.

A number of interrelated conditions have thus far presented formidable barriers to conducting social scientific studies on the environment. These barriers include the following:

1. Very limited public and private funding for social scientific research on virtually all environmental problems.
2. Insufficient numbers of social scien-

tists interested in and knowledgeable about environmental conditions and problems.

3. Inadequate social research techniques for doing environmental research, especially for projecting future trends and evaluating the effects of policies and programs.
4. Failure of social scientists to cooperate across disciplinary lines in conducting interdisciplinary research focusing on real environmental problems rather than disciplinary concerns.
5. Reluctance among policy makers to give serious attention to social scientific knowledge about environmental problems. ∞

Section on Environment and Technology

Award
for Distinguished Contribution
1993

Presented to

Marvin E. Olsen

In recognition of his intellectual and administrative leadership of environmental sociology, especially through his extensive theoretical and applied work on the relationships between social structure and environmental and energy systems. His combined macrostructural and microstructural insights have lead to important new theoretical and empirical insights into contemporary environmental problems.

April 1992

Allan Schnaiberg, Chair

Award Nomination Letter

In response to a request for award nominations in the Winter 1992 issue of *Environment, Technology, and Society* for the 1993 Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Sociology of Environment and Technology, Craig Humphrey submitted the following letter:

Please consider this letter as a nomination for Professor Marvin Olsen to receive our distinguished award in 1992. While I never had the opportunity to study with Marvin Olsen as a student, he has been an important influence on my life as a colleague, scholar, demanding critic, and friend. Professor Olsen preceded me as a Chair of the Section, and that is where I first learned about his effective administrative abilities and talent for helping others learn the details of running the Section in an effective and engaging way. It is also where I learned about Marvin's work and its importance not only to our Section but to the field in general. This knowledge, more than the direct personal contact which I continue to enjoy, is the basis for my recommendation.

My recommendation for Marvin Olsen to receive the Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Sociology of Environment and Technology is based upon his ability to

serve as an important and lasting role model for virtually any sociologist. Marvin Olsen is a scholar with international recognition not only for his important contributions through books and refereed journal articles in environmental sociology, but also in the fields of political sociology and applied sociology. Marvin is the author or co-author of at least five important books in sociology. These scholarly works include *Process of Social Organization, Power in Social Systems*, a book which was printed in a second edition in 1978. *Participatory Pluralism, Political Participation and Influence in the United States and Sweden* was published in 1982 and remains in print. He also worked with Michael Micklin in editing *The Handbook of Applied Sociology* in 1981. More recently, he has published *Societal Dynamics: Exploring Macrosociology* (1990) and *Viewing The World Ecologically* (1992). This list only scratches the surface and overlooks many important scholarly journal articles and research reports, including a number of influential pieces on the sociology of energy conservation.

While all of these contributions are important to the field, *Viewing the World Ecologically* (Westview, 1992) deserves

particular attention, given its recent date of publication and importance for scholars in environmental sociology. The book is a concise discussion of sociological paradigms and their relevance to the study of past, present, and emerging attitudes toward environmental issues in the United States. Based upon survey data collected in the states of Washington and Michigan, the book is an exemplary model of both theoretical and empirical analysis of attitudes toward environmental issues in the contemporary United States. While Marvin provides insights into both the Human Exemptionalist Paradigm as well as the New Environmental Paradigm as they exist in the hearts and minds of contemporary America, he goes beyond these values and worldviews in ways that most of us have, as yet, not considered. Many of us recognize the glaring inconsistencies in how people think about the environment. Marvin explores these inconsistencies, suggesting that people may be transcending the dilemma between human Exemptionalism and the New Environmental Paradigm. He suggests that a new Sustainable Development Paradigm may be a way for people to resolve the many conflicting beliefs which they have with respect to economic development, technology, and their growing fascination with the natural world.

While Marvin Olsen has been and will continue being an important scholar in environmental sociology, it is important to note that he has gone beyond the boundaries of our field. While serving as the Chair of our section, Marvin also served as the Chair of the Section on Applied Sociology. Both responsibilities were taken while he was the Chair of the Department of Sociology at Michigan State University, certainly a leading center for sociological research and teaching in the United States. More recently, he has been active at professional meetings by presenting scholarly papers, organizing sessions, and serving as a thorough, demanding, and supportive reviewer of presentations by his contemporary and junior colleagues alike.

My nomination of Marvin Olsen for the Award for Distinguished Contributions to the Sociology of Environment and Technology is based on many important considerations. Of all these considerations, the most important remains his ability to inspire excellence in both applied and academic

(continued on page 6)

Current Events

Publications

David M. Freeman, a specialist in technology assessment and the sociology of natural resources and chairman of the sociology department at Colorado State University, is the author of a new book titled *Choice Against Choice: Constructing a Policy-Assessing Sociology for Social Development*, published by University Press of Colorado. In this book Freeman shows how sociology, using a cross-culturally viable view of social development, can be used to assess and rank public policy options regarding technology and natural resources. He proposes specific sociological logics of fact and value that can be employed to evaluate alternative policies without falling into traps of ideological dogmatism or cultural ethnocentrism. Should a river be dammed for hydroelectric power production or be protected for its wild and scenic values? Which option is better? Better for whom? Better for how long? Better in terms of what? Attempts to define "better" come under hostile fire by those who point out that a solution for some is a problem for others, depending on one's cultural viewpoint or social position. *Choice Against Choice* traces the history of policy analysis in sociology and connects that history to key themes in economics, anthropology, and political science. This book is an important resource for planners, policy analysts, philosophers inquiring into environmental and social ethics, and those concerned with bringing reason into the growing conflicts over the application of technology to our natural resources. This book may be ordered from: University Press of Colorado, P.O. Box 849, Niwot, CO 80544. (303) 530-5337.

Current Work

Laurence L. Falk, Dept. of Sociology, Concordia College, Moorhead, MN 56562, presented a paper titled *Eschatology and Attitudes Toward the Environment* at the Annual Meeting of the Sociologists of Minnesota, St. Paul, MN, on October 11, 1991.

Penelope Canan, Dept. of Sociology, University of Denver, presented a paper with Nancy Reichman titled *Crossing Boundaries to Implement the Montreal Protocol*:

Paper Abstract

The following is an abstract of a paper read at the 1991 meetings of the Society for the Social Studies of Science titled "Nowhere is the Definition of the Question More Crucial: A Preliminary Report on Some Social and Technical Analyses of the Controversies Over Environmental Tobacco Smoke" by Bernhardt Lieberman and Stephen Finegold of the University of Pittsburgh.

There are few, if any, sociotechnical controversies that affect the everyday life of Americans more than the conflicts over smoking. Approximately 30% of the population now smokes; those who do not smoke face problems in restaurants, airplanes, on the job, and in the homes of their friends and associates. Previous studies of the smoking controversies provided us with detailed descriptions of the conflicts and valuable insights into the actions of the participants. The antismoking movement defines the questions as matters of science and health, now asserting that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS-passive smoking) causes cancer in those who associate with smokers. Some who examine the question carefully define the problem differently, and nowhere is the definition of the question more crucial to the position one takes on matters of policy. The harmful health effects of ETS are slight at most, and the coercive actions of the antismoking movement are seen by some, including the American Civil Liberties Union, to be violations of civil rights. The study to be reported uses three methods: observation at public meetings of the tobacco control movement, interviews with participants in the controversies over ETS, and a critical examination of the claims contained in the published articles on the health effects of environmental tobacco smoke. Preliminary results indicate that the tobacco control movement is a social movement industry with vast resources. It gathers frequently at professional meetings and is conscious of its past and future; the history of the tobacco control movement, as it sees itself, will be reported. The technical claims of the movement will be examined critically and the relationships between the technical knowledge and the aims of the movement will be explored. The argument will be made that the tobacco control movement is part of a larger medical-scientific complex. It is obvious that the difficulties presented by the Mannheim Paradox (reflexivity) cripple our ability to obtain convincing, conclusive, and universally valid knowledge about the environmental tobacco smoke controversies. The issue will be discussed, not ignored.

Global Deals in Information and Technology Transfer, at the Law and Society Association meetings, Philadelphia, May 28-31, 1992.

Paul Shrivastava recommends "Greening Organizations - 2000" in a Special Issue of *International Journal of Public Administration*, 1992 (forthcoming). This issue focuses on organization theory - 2000.

Benford, Robert D., Helen A. Moore, and J. Allen Williams, Jr. 1993. "In Whose Backyard?: Concern About Siting a Nuclear Waste Facility." *Sociological Inquiry*. 63:(forthcoming).

Williams, J. Allen, Jr. and Helen A. Moore. 1991. "The Rural-Urban Continuum and Environmental Concerns." *Great Plains Research*. 1:195-214.

Award (continued from page 5)

sociologists with an interest in issues of relevance to the study of environment, technology, and society. His brilliant mind, energy, high standards, and ability to get things done properly and on time have made an indelible mark on many of us.

I could continue writing on behalf of Marvin for the Award, but these remarks capture the essence of my thinking. One should remember that Marvin spent a number of years working in applied settings, an endeavor which occupies the talents of many section members. In addition, he achieved a distinguished scholarly career before and after his applied sociology career. Marvin truly is a role model for sociologists of all kinds, and it is on this basis that I respectfully submit my nomination.

Current Events

Position Announcements

The Integrated Analysis and Assessment Section at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) is seeking social scientists interested in research activities that focus on energy, environment, and technology issues. Social impact analysis, energy efficiency program evaluation, and societal responses to technology are current research interests and activities. Staff also participate in the preparation of large and complex environmental impact statements prepared in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). An MS or Ph.D. in the social sciences and a research interest in a related field are required. A strong academic record, excellent communication skills, and the ability to work with others is essential. ORNL is a multi-purpose research facility managed by Martin Marietta Energy Systems, Inc., for the US Department of Energy. ORNL is an equal opportunity employer. We offer competitive salaries, excellent benefits, and a generous relocation package. Please send a current resumé to J.L. Trimble, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, P.O. Box 2008, Dept. ASA-ET, Oak Ridge, TN 37831-6217.

* * *

A position is open for an environmental research project manager at The Environmental Institute of the University of New Orleans. The Environmental Social Science Research Institute of the Department of Sociology invites applications for a one-year position as manager of a large evaluation study of coastal wetland/estuarine programs and policies. Preference will be given to those with a knowledge of and experience in natural resource policy and complex organizations. Candidates with a Ph.D. are preferred, but those with experience as project managers will also be considered. The 12 month position is to begin June 1992 with a salary of between 27,000-30,000 dollars. Send letter of application to: Director of the Environmental Social Science Research Institute, Department of Sociology, University of New Orleans, New Orleans, LA 70148. The University of New Orleans is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. (504) 286-6472

* * *

Meetings

The *International Conference on Applied Demography* will be held September 24-26, 1992 at Bowling Green State University in Bowling Green, Ohio. Included among a variety of applied demographic topics for submitted papers, workshops, and roundtable discussions is *social and economic impact assessment* (e.g., *hazardous and other waste disposal assessment*). Abstracts should be submitted by 6/1/92 to K.V. Rao, Conference Director, Dept. of Sociology, Williams Hall, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403-0231. Phone: (419) 372-2294; FAX: (419) 372-8600. BITNET: ADCONF92@ANDY. INTERNET: ADCONF92@ANDY.BGSU.EDU

The 8th Inuit Studies Conference will be held in Quebec City, Canada, on October 25-28, 1992. Contact: Louis-Jacques Dorais, Anthropologie, University Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4. Phone: (418) 656-7827. FAX: (418) 656-3023.

The 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences will be held in Quebec City, Canada, on October 28-31, 1992. Contact: Ludger Müller-Wille, Geography, McGill University, 805 Sherbrooke W., Montreal, Canada H3A 2K6. Phone: (514) 398-4960. FAX: (514) 398-7437. This will include sessions on: Land, environment and economy; economic change and community development; environmental issues and sustainability; and, funding research in arctic social sciences.

The Third Annual Common Property Conference will be held Sept. 18-20, 1992 in Washington, D.C. It is sponsored by the International Association for the Study of Common Property. Contact: Bonnie McCay, Dept. of Human Ecology, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. FAX: (908) 932-8887.

Barbara C. Farhar of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory is seeking a post-doctoral sociologist to work with her on energy efficiency and renewables issues in the Washington, D.C. office of NREL, formerly SERI. This opportunity involves working closely with NREL and DOE analysts and with other social scientists in the Washington area for a year. It could eventually turn into something more permanent, although that remains uncertain now. The candidate should have completed a dissertation, have an interest in environmental sociology, society/technology issues, and social change. The individual needs a well-rounded methods background including both qualitative and quantitative training, and good communications skills. They should view working with a bureaucracy as a positive challenge. Colleagues will tend to be physical science, engineering, mathematics, and economist types with little understanding of social science perspectives. The candidate would have to be willing to work in such an interdisciplinary setting on real-world problems. This position is available immediately. Interested persons may contact Barbara at (202) 484-1090 at (410) 268-6046.

Send resumé to: Human Resources Office, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, RP 2610-131, 1617 Cole Blvd., Golden, CO 80401.

* * *

The ASA Executive Office announces the position of Assistant Executive Officer with special responsibility for the Directory of Minority Affairs. Nominations, applications, and inquiries are sought. Candidates should have a Ph.D. in sociology, knowledge of the academy, a facility for program development, a background in preparing proposals and working with funding sources, skills in presenting to diverse audiences, experience in mentoring and training students, an appreciation of minority issues and opportunities, and management and administrative skills are desirable attributes for the job. Applications should be received by July 15, 1992. Send a letter of interest, resume, and a list of five references to the AEO/MAP Search, Executive Office, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036. For further information, contact Felice Levine, Executive Officer at (202) 833-3410. ∞

Current Events

Call for Papers

Paul Shrivastava invites papers on all aspects of environmental crises for the *Industrial Crisis Quarterly*, for which he is Editor-in-Chief. This Quarterly "reports on industrial crises that are caused by technological, economic, social or political factors and that lead to large-scale damage to individuals, organizations and communities, and their natural and social environments." The Quarterly "aims to be a vehicle for the communication of ideas, research results, practical solutions and opinions among the key stakeholders in crises: victims, corporations and government agencies." Further information about the Quarterly may be obtained by contacting Elsevier Science Publishing Co., Inc., P.O. Box 882, Madison Square Station, New York, NY 10159, (212) 633-3750.

The *Journal of Applied Sociology* is accepting submissions for review for a special thematic issue titled: *Applied Sociology in a Changing Environment*. There is an interest in manuscripts that address the following questions:

- Do we need to consider changes in our social environment as we develop our research strategies?
- Are there new topic areas where we should conduct applied research?
- Should we look for new types of sponsors for our research?
- Should we be more or less "advocates" in our research?
- As environmental problems become increasingly complex and their impact on both our society and the global society becomes more apparent and pressing, how should we conduct our research?
- How can applied sociologists address complex environmental issues that require knowledge of other disciplines such as biology and chemistry?
- How can applied sociologists participate in policy formulations that relate to environmental issues?

Manuscript submissions must be in the reference format of the ASR. Send four copies and a \$10 submission fee (waived for SAS members). Submissions to the journal are peer reviewed. Manuscripts should be prepared in such a way as to permit the editorial office to remove identification of the author(s) prior to sending the article out for review. Once accepted for publication, the author(s) will be required to submit a copy of the manuscript on floppy disk. Manuscripts can be submitted by September 30, 1992 to:

John S. Miller, *Journal of Applied Sociology*
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
University of Arkansas at Little Rock, (501) 569-3234
2801 South University, Little Rock, AR 72204-1099
BITNET: JSMILLER@UALR INTERNET: JSMILLER@UALR.EDU

Jim O'Connor, Editor of *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, a Journal of Socialist Ecology, is seeking potential subscribers and contributors. Annual subscriptions include four issues beginning with Vol. 3:1 (Issue 9), 1992. The individual subscription rate is indicated as \$10 until 7/15/92. Checks may be made payable to Guilford Publications and mailed to: *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism*, Guilford Publications, Attn: Department D, 72 Spring Street, New York, NY 10012, (800) 365-7006. The March 92 issue includes articles on red green politics; Marxism and political ecology; impacts of the energy industry on the Navajo and Hopi; a report on the 11th annual meeting of IAIA, and other reviews. "CNS is an international journal of theory and politics which combines the themes of history and nature, society and environment, and economics and ecology, and promotes the ideals of ecological socialism and feminism. The journal is especially interested in joining the discourses on ecology; feminism; struggles for social and environmental justice; radical democracy; and the theory of capital and politics of class struggle." ∞

Announcements

Richard Hall, editor of *The American Sociologist*, is considering developing a Special Thematic Section or a Special Issue devoted to the theme of "Natural Resources and the Environment and Sociology." Richard may be contacted at the Department of Sociology, University at Albany, State University of New York, Albany, NY 12222, (518) 442-4664.

The ASA announces THE FEDERAL NETWORK, a network of sociologists who are employed in government and public sector agencies. They will send weekly summaries of openings to ASA, including line positions, temporary research opportunities, and internships for students (paid). The listings will be available to departments and individuals on a low-cost subscriber basis. The ASA will also offer *Accessing the Federal Network*, a manual of strategies for seeking employment with the federal government. Subscription forms may be obtained from the ASA (202) 833-3410.

The Teaching Resources Center of the ASA (Carla Howery, Director, (202) 833-3410) has available a list of teaching materials and new products under development. The TRC notes that "items are constantly under revision to update readings and bring new ideas for instructional techniques. Consequently, you are cordially invited to send your materials to the TRC for consideration as a possible product. Your ideas and suggestions for products and services as well as your reactions to existing product and services are also solicited." Available products are publicized in *Footnotes*.

General Information

The Energy and Climate Information Exchange (ECIX) is a project of EcoNet aimed at educating the environmental community and the general public on the potential of energy efficiency and renewable energy to reduce the use of fossil fuels and their contribution to climate change. ECIX is an EcoNet project funded by a grant from the Joyce Mertz-Gilmore Foundation with added support from the Energy Foundation. ECIX now offers as a public service the distribution of files pertaining to energy and climate change. We accept files electronically submitted by those who wish to share information, advertise the existence of the files, and electronically mail files to those who request them. As an information provider, your shared files will reach a large audience in over 90 countries. ECIX maintains a list of file requests so that you can determine the demand for your information. As an information subscriber, you will regularly receive an updated list of available files. Each list contains a brief description of the files, enabling you to select those of interest to you. You send in your list of choices and receive files back in return.

To submit files: Send your file, of publishable quality, electronically. Include your name; your organization (if any); a title for your file, indicating its content; and how long you wish to advertise the file.

To subscribe: Send an electronic message indicating your name; your organization (if any), your reason for interest; and whether you wish to be a regular subscriber, or would like to receive the most recent file list only.

Note to Internet users: Files are also available in the ftp directory at igc.org, 192.82.108.1 (internet). Use standard anonymous ftp login.

Send submissions and requests for subscriptions to:

EcoNet/PeaceNet/APC:cdp:ecixfiles
Internet, FidoNet:ecixfiles@igc.org
BITNet:ecixfiles@igc.org
- or -ecisfiles%igc.org@stanford
UUCP:uunet!cdp!ecixfiles

ATTENTION AUTHORS

The American Sociological Association is pleased to announce the first ASA-sponsored combined book exhibit, to be held at the 1992 Annual Meeting in Pittsburgh.

For only \$40 per book, we will display each book **face out**, and include information on the book in our combined book catalog. The catalog will include special order forms for attendees to use following the Annual Meeting. The ASA combined book exhibit will be located in a prominent booth in the Exhibit Hall.

To include your books, please fill out the form below (you may use photocopies if necessary) and return it with **two copies of each book and prepayment** by July 1, 1992, to: *Michele Walczak, ASA, 1722 N Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.*

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Brief Description (up to 50 words): _____

ASA COMBINED BOOK EXHIBIT

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.

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