



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

An E&T Council Resolution on Access to Information

Author's note: Many members of the E&T section became concerned immediately after the September 11th attacks when crucial forms of information we were using to conduct environmental sociology research were being pulled from the Internet. Timmons Roberts, David Pellow, David Sonnenfeld, and Michael Meuser worked to draft this resolution to the ASA council, which we hope will direct their further actions. It was modified with the comments of the E+T council, and has now been submitted to ASA. We are hopeful the association will act in Washington to raise these concerns to the federal government.

Editor's note: As we go to press, ASA has adopted the resolution proposed by the E&T Council, with some modifications. An article addressing the issue, along with the resolution, is included in the February issue of Footnotes.

A RESOLUTION

From the Environment and Technology Section of the American Sociological Association

WHEREAS, we are gravely concerned with the rapidly increasing infringements on the rights of access to information available to citizens on environmental and health risks in the United States. In the name of homeland security, federal, state, and local, governmental authorities are removing information from public access. Access to data through the Freedom-of-Information Act has also been compromised after a memorandum issued on October 12 by the Attorney General urged federal agencies to exercise greater caution in disclosing information requested under FOIA.

We understand why, in the fragile circumstances immediately after the September 11th terrorist attacks, government agencies removed access to public data. We also understand that access to some information may require tighter controls. However, the extent of restrictions on environmental and public health information goes far beyond what is necessary for such ends, and would result in denying the public access to hard-won "right-to-know" information.

These government data have proven vitally important to public health professionals, policymakers, industry, and communities over the last 15 years. Such information restrictions are also compromising the ability (or, in some cases, making it entirely impossible) for social scientists to examine associations among important variables, such as race, class, and gender, and technological risks.

We urge that immediate consideration be given to the rationale for restrictions on environmental and public health information. We also urge that recognized scientific, academic, and citizens organizations engaged in lawful use of such data be immediately granted continual access to such information through secure data connections.

Examples of environmental and public health information withholding include:

- ✧ The Landview IV website now says, "Access to the LandView demonstration file and the sale of the LandView product have been withdrawn temporarily as part of a government wide review of national security." The Landview IV project is a joint project of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Geological Survey

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and Mary Deming

Notes from the Editor on the Winter 2002 issue...

As we embark on the next 25 years (and beyond!), this issue of *ET&S* includes two articles to start us thinking on the subject of what we are all about. Ruth Love shares how she became interested in the field, and Fred Buttel poses the question of whether it is time for a name change and, perhaps, a shift in focus. Responses to either of these pieces will be welcomed for future issues.

Also, as we continue to re-evaluate the balance between freedom and security in the wake of September 11th, the E&T Council has sent a resolution to ASA, encouraging the Association to take a stand on access to information for researchers and others. The resolution is reprinted here for your information.

It may seem a little early to start making your plans for Chicago, but, our Award Committees are already gearing up. Please keep an eye out for great work going on among our members and in our field, and send those nominations in early (deadline for all is May 1).

Of course, your submissions for the newsletter are accepted anytime—brief reports on recent research (with graphs!), book reviews, opinion pieces, member news items, department and program spotlights, calls for papers, etc.—keep 'em coming!



Award Committees, 2001-2002

Olsen Student Paper Award:

Harry Potter, Chair

Bob Edwards and Valerie Gunter

Distinguished Contribution Award:

Ken Gould and Section Council

Outstanding Publication Award:

Tom Rudel, Chair

Larry Hamilton and Penelope Canan

Boguslaw Award (to be awarded in 2003): Allan Schnaiberg, Chair

Environment, Technology, and Society Newsletter

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Publication Schedule: *ET&S* is published quarterly. The deadline for submissions for the next (Spring) issue is March 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.ibs.msu.edu/ets/ets.html

www.asanet.org/Sections/environ.htm



ET&S is a publication of the American Sociological Association, Section on Environment and Technology. The newsletter is a member benefit.

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 Washington, DC 20005

Resolution, continued from page 1

(USGS). The program allows users to browse, map and query records extracted from the Environmental Protection Agency's Envirofacts Warehouse, demographic statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau's Decennial Census, and the USGS Geographic Names Information System.

✧ On Oct. 12th, the Federal Depository Libraries received a request, on behalf of the U.S. Geological Survey's Associate Director for Water, to destroy all copies of a CD-ROM publication: Source area characteristics of large public surface water supplies I 19.76:99-248 USGS Open-File Report no. 99-248.

✧ The site for the National Transportation of Radioactive Materials at DOE was completely removed from the internet. This website allows community residents to learn more about radioactive materials that may be transported through their neighborhoods.

✧ The state of New Jersey removed chemical information from its web site. New Jersey is withholding Internet access to information -- collected under its Community Right-to-Know Survey -- on 30,000 private sector facilities that must report on chemical storage, including quantities and types of containers, for about 1,000 to 1,200 different chemicals.

✧ Risk Management Plans, which provide information about the dangers of chemical accidents and how to prevent them, were been removed from the EPA web site. EPA removed from its web site Risk Management Plans (RMP) that are collected under the Section 112(r) of the Clear Air Act. These plans provide access to information about chemicals being used in plants: a hazard assessment, a prevention program, and an emergency response plan.

Additional examples and related can be found at: <http://www.mapcruzin.com/right-to-know-issues.htm>.

THEREFORE, it is resolved that the Council of the Section on Environment and Technology urges the American Sociological Association to express its concern about these matters, in the strongest possible terms, to the following governmental agencies and officials.

✧ Senators Bennett, Domenici, Ensign, Hagel, Kyl, Landrieu, Schumer, and Warner, sponsors of S.1456, the "Critical Infrastructure Information Act of 2001," currently under consideration;

✧ Environmental Protection Agency Secretary Christine Todd Whitman;

✧ Other Federal departments now in the process of removing environmental and health risk information from the public domain, including the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and the Federal Energy Regulation Commission (FERC);

✧ President George W. Bush and Vice President Richard Cheney; and

✧ The U.S. Justice Department.

AND THAT a Federal oversight committee on public access to environmental and public health data should be formed, with representatives of the National Academy of Sciences, National Science Foundation, National Institute of Health, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and other relevant agencies and organizations, to guide government agencies in maximizing public access;

AND THAT other actions, including legal action, should be considered, urgently, to secure citizen access to environmental and public health information.

Signed,

Loren Lutzenhiser, Chair
for the Council, ASA Section on Environment and Technology

Dated January 11, 2002



Two-Pronged Interest in Built and Natural Environments

Ruth L. Love, Portland, Oregon e-mail: RuthLLove@aol.com

Editor Roschke's question in the #101 *ET&S* Newsletter about how we became interested in environmental matters triggered memories of longstanding interests in both the "built" and "natural" environments. Since our section covered both topics when it first started, for the 25th anniversary it's appropriate to reflect on each. I found that opportunities accessible to me very much shaped these interests, a concept I return to at the end.

Among childhood's boldest images is driving across a Pittsburgh bridge and seeing either the brilliant fiery glow of steel furnaces lighting the night sky (this was World War II) or a neon billboard showing a man delicately draining a pilsner glass of beer with champagne bubbles. There was little of nature in these memories—the occasional walk in the bottom lands of Schenley Park which were a tangled mass of greens, none of which I knew, the glass hot house in the park whose flowers I do not recall, and one trip to Niagara Falls which to me was drama, not nature, as we walked part way across the bridge toward Canada.

But there was much of architecture and neighborhood in my childhood Pittsburgh memories. We lived in Oakland where at one end stood the neo-gothic skyscraper known as the Cathedral of Learning (University of Pittsburgh) with its magnificent but hazy view from the 25th or so floor. This structure totally fascinated me both inside and out. On the ground floor, each classroom had the theme of a different culture—ancient Persian, ancient Greek, etc., with appropriate lettering across the entry way and interior. The nearby Carnegie Library and Museum had an enormous marble vestibule with swooping flights of stairs on each side. The next door Mellon Institute was mysteriously veiled behind thick white, columns which I learned later were of Ionic design.

The two main streets of Oakland connecting the institutional end to the opposite end where we lived were full of shops where one could loiter hours after school—the ice cream parlor, Woolworth's, Gussie's arcade of pinball machines, two cinemas with huge posters of coming movies, among others.

The excitement and beauty of landscape began entering my mind when we drove for 8 weeks cross-country, leaving Pittsburgh forever and moving to Seattle at a time when you still had to explain where it was (1946). The sparsely populated plains of Kansas with their dry creek beds, and large threatening clouds overhead was the initial introduction to a non-urban panorama.

The Seattle panorama seemed to combine standard urbanity (with a few exceptions like Pike Place Farmers' Market) and the breath-taking non-urban. Mt. Rainier floated, majestically white-mantled above the city, the Olympics gleamed across Puget Sound, and many evergreens throughout the cityscape livened gray winter days. And as one walked up the steps of the now-gone neo-classical public library one could catch both a glimpse of Eliot Bay, and its marvelously invigorating seashore aroma hinting of fishing and cargo vessels.

But the neighborhoods seemed dull in comparison to Oakland. Although the hills were as steep as some in Pittsburgh, they had little of interest, nothing like the passing glimpse into a ballgame at Pitt Stadium as one trudged home, or the funicular to the top of Squirrel Hill (now restored and on the National

Register).

Nature itself only began to take on meaning when I attended Girl Scout summer camp on Hood Canal, an arm of Puget Sound. Here life was ruled by the tides for the swimming raft could be stranded in sea muck at extremely low tides. But low tides also offered the wonders of tidal pools with their flowering anemones that quickly closed if you touched them, or starfish with their varied red, purple hues. The counselors alerted us to woods plants, especially trilliums which should not be picked for they took several years (the magic number was seven) to reestablish flowers.

Over the camp years I learned how underground fires could smolder in tree roots from campfires and then become major blazes; about soil erosion on hillsides where vegetation was trampled; how to field strip cigarettes both to avoid fire and litter (a World War camouflage trick), and appreciation for hiking among giant trees in the mountains and rain forests.

The built environment began to translate into sociological curiosity for me when I spent a college summer (1956) in Mexico City, attending the University of Mexico. I was totally absorbed in the immense mosaic murals on newer university buildings; heavy use of Alameda and Chapultepec Parks by families on weekends who picnicked, strolled and played there; and the profusion of wonderful sculptures and memorials at main boulevard intersections. Thinking of why in some cities parks were heavily used, I began to hypothesize about housing type and availability of private yards as variables but did not follow this up. What I did try to follow up were decisions about how monuments were chosen to put up. When I went to the appropriate city office, my Spanish was not up to the task. The city staff who did understand my questions did not know themselves and did not know where to send me for searching out possible answers.

The natural environment did not translate itself readily into sociological connections for me until I joined the Sierra Club in 1965 and became active in the local Portland Sierra Club. By 1971 it was already apparent that Old Growth timber on public lands in Oregon and Washington was being cut faster than second growth was reaching maturity. As we Sierra Clubbers discussed this, I raised the issue of how does one plan for occupational changes for loggers. One person, with a Ph.D. in history no less, simply said that potential unemployment was their problem for choosing logging! I was so totally dumbfounded by such an outlook I had no reply. I did become interested in how loggers chose their occupations, read about the logging industry but stopped short of finding loggers to interview.

Meanwhile I followed my urban interests, did a study of the use of some new but not centrally located fountains in downtown Portland, and through that connection, obtained consulting jobs relating to urban planning.⁽¹⁾

The next sociological connection to the natural environment emerged when I reviewed for the local Sierra club newsletter the first environmental impact statement (EIS) ever written by the Mt. Hood National Forest. The proposed action was the building of a tramway from the shores of the Columbia River, 4000 feet up to the top cliffs of the central Columbia Gorge. The tramway was supposed to be an economic

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Back To the Future: Some Reasons to (Re)Name Our Enterprise the Section on Environmental Sociology

Frederick H. Buttel

University of Wisconsin, Madison

Like many of you, I thoroughly enjoyed participating in the 2001 ASA annual meeting session at Anaheim devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Section. There were a number of interesting and provocative observations made by the presenters and the members of the audience. One of the comments made at the 25th anniversary session in Anaheim that has stuck in my memory bank has been that by Allan Schnaiberg, who lamented the fact that the promise of our having changed the name of the Section to Environment and Technology has never been realized. I am inclined to agree with Allan's observation. And before I say a few things in support of his point, and take his point to what seems to me to be the next logical step—to recommend that we discuss the issue and possibly take a vote on a Section name change—I would like to say a few things for the record about how and why we became known as the Section on Environment and Technology.

The change of Section name was precipitated when, during Craig Humphrey's term as Chair of the Section on Environmental Sociology and my term as Chair-Elect (roughly during 1987 or 1988), it became known that there was a Section-in-Formation to be known as the Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology (SKAT). I recall that Craig, I, and the Council had concerns about the SKAT Section threatening the long-term survival of the Section on Environmental Sociology. We reasoned that many in the Section on Environmental Sociology had keen interests in technology issues and that the formation of a SKAT Section might siphon off many of our members to this new Section. One strategy for insulating ourselves from the "SKAT threat" to our membership base was to change the name of our section to include the word "technology" in order to preempt the terrain of technology analysis and assessment.

The name change—from Section on Environmental Sociology to Section on Environment and Technology—occurred early on in my term as Section Chair, at the 1988 annual meeting, if I recall correctly.

The name of the newsletter was changed to *Environment, Technology, and Society* under my watch as Chair. The Section has generally prospered since then, as we learned in some detail at the 25th anniversary session at Anaheim.

So if we have done well under the banner of Environment and Technology, why fix what ain't broke? I am not certain that I am fully supportive of changing the name, and I have no doubt that the Section will do well whether or not we change its name. Even so, I can think of several reasons why a good case could be made that the name of the Section ought to be restored to Section on Environmental Sociology.

The argument made by Allan Schnaiberg in the Anaheim session—that the E&T Section has never achieved a very satisfactory integration of environmental and technological subject matters—has an element of truth to it. I recommend that you explore his argument in his Anaheim annual meeting paper, which will be published in a forthcoming issue of *Organization & Environment* (March 2002).

In addition to Allan's argument, several other considerations that come to mind suggest to me that we ought to reconsider the decision we made in the late 1980s. One argument for restoring the original Section name is that I believe we can see in retrospect that the establishment of the SKAT Section has had no negative impact on our survival. E&T has consistently been larger and more vibrant (in terms of number of members, quality of the newsletter, and number of papers presented at the annual meeting) than SKAT. Our membership has grown in tandem with theirs. If anything, the presence of the SKAT Section keeps sociologists of science and technology interested in ASA—and prevents them seeing the Society for Social Studies of Science as their key professional organization—and adds a few new members to our Section at the margin. Note that there has been a considerable growth in interest in the environmental sciences and in environmental knowledges within the sociology of science in recent years, and the sociology of science is not nearly so focused on the

physical sciences, as was the case in the late 1980s. This shift within the sociology of science has doubtless contributed some modest amount to the membership numbers of the E&T Section.

Put somewhat differently, I believe we changed the name of the Section out of a concern for competition of SKAT for our membership base that has never really proved to be a problem. But the fact that we changed the name of the Section for the wrong reason does not mean that the apparatus is "broke." While I recognize that the name of our Section can no longer be seen as a matter of Section survival, I believe there are two other reasons why we ought to consider restoring the original name of the Section.

Perhaps the first and foremost reason to consider renaming the Section the Section on Environmental Sociology is that environmental sociology is now quite clearly established as the basic nomenclature for our field. Environmental sociology is by far and away the most common terminology for the subdiscipline across the world. Even though, for odd historical reasons, our grouping in the International Sociological Association is known as the Environment and Society Research Committee (RC 24), I believe virtually everyone in RC 24 thinks of this Research Committee as ISA's organization of environmental sociologists. It therefore makes sense to have the Section name correspond with the label that most all of us—across the globe—use to describe ourselves and the field within which we work.

Another reason why I think we ought to consider restoring the original name of the Section is that I have a preference that our Section name include the word "sociology." Granted, virtually all U.S. environmental sociologists, a good many environmental sociologists in other countries, and perhaps even a majority of non-environmental sociologists in ASA recognize that the Section on Environment and Technology mainly involves environmental sociology. But how many of you have mentioned your affiliation with the E&T Section to someone outside of the world of environmental sociology and have had this person ask

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Call for Papers

The 4th Triple Helix Conference

November 6th-9th, 2002

Copenhagen, Denmark - Lund, Sweden

Professions, Accountability and Knowledge Society

This conference track is devoted to a reconsideration of the role of professions in the "knowledge society." Beyond enhancing innovation capabilities of firms through knowledge-based service provision, professions are viewed here as important learning networks and change agents in and of themselves. We seek to advance understanding of their contributions and potential through analysis of their structure, function and evolution.

We seek to better understand the role of professions in enhancing/degrading legitimacy of institutions (governance) and the related issue of the status of professions in creation, design and implementation of accountability mechanisms. Accountability is understood here to be a process through which social structures (family, community, state, universities, firms, professions, advocacy coalitions...) (re)produce and signal legitimacy, and thus gain power.

Traditionally, in the context of professions, the question of accountability would be addressed in terms of procedural rationality, diffusion of technique and strict control of formal knowledge. New currents in social science suggest an opportunity to complement this technocratic analysis through examination of the roles of professions in development of interactive and participatory--decentralized, democratic--dimensions of knowledge society.

While we welcome a range of theoretical or empirical papers that inform this general theme, we are particularly interested in submissions on the following topics.

☐ Surveys that reexamine classic themes in the history, sociology and economics of professions (e.g. standard setting, market enclosure, social control, role of the state) in light of contemporary literature streams (e.g., innovation studies, economic sociology, ecological modernization, globalization).

☐ Professions as learning organizations. We are interested in the ways in which the structure and culture of professions, including their relations with clients and various publics, mediates their productive contributions (outputs).

☐ Professions and environmental management. We seek papers that address the intersection of professions and environment, broadly construed. For example, the roles of professions in articulating risks (e.g., biodiversity loss, water management, toxics) and mobilizing response within policy networks.

☐ Professions and social movements. The tension between formal knowledge and political beliefs opens opportunities to examine the status of professions in political projects and, reciprocally, the status of political projects in professions. Case studies of newly emerging professions and/or the reconfiguration of older professions are welcome.

Track Conveners:

Steven Wolf, Dept. of Natural Resources, Cornell University, USA
saw44@cornell.edu

Scott Frickel, Dept. of Sociology, Tulane University, USA, sfrickel@tulane.edu

Gilles Allaire, Economie/Sociologie Rurales, INRA, FRANCE
allaire@toulouse.inra.fr

For more information see: www.triplehelix.dk

Deadline April 20, 2002

Two-Pronged Interest, continued from page 4

panacea for a village which was losing its high school graduates to bigger cities because logging and other sources of employment were fading. That high school grads would stay in a miniscule hamlet for tourist industry jobs struck me as a chimera. No bright person would hang around to pump gas or clean motel rooms.

This inspired me to apply for Federal employment, hoping the Forest Service would hire me as a sociologist for EIS work. As matters turned out, I started my environmental sociology career with the Portland District Corps of Engineers in 1975, working on the social effects sections of EISs for proposed water related projects.

In trying to think coherently about likely social effects of a proposed action, whether it be a multi-purpose dam or buy-out of flood plains, I found myself treating the item as one that would restructure opportunities, opening and foreclosing a gamut of opportunities for various social groups. (2) The concept helped me organize interviewing. I could ask people to assess both how their own opportunities were likely to change and how those of others were likely to change with the proposed action, thus getting both "actor" and "observer" responses.

There was high consensus among socially different interviewees on how the dam and reservoir would restructure everyone's opportunities. But the usefulness of opportunity structure as a concept for environmental work is another story.

Footnotes

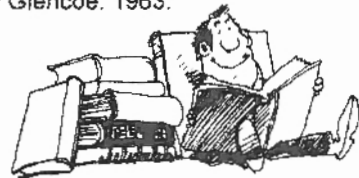
1. Love, Ruth Leeds. "The Fountains of Urban Life" *Urban Life and Culture*. V. 2, July 1973, pp. 161-209.

2. I was introduced to the concept of opportunity structure through the following:

G. Knupfer. "Portrait of the Underdog" *Public Opinion Quarterly*, 1947, pp. 103-114;

S. Stouffer. *Social Research to Test Ideas*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe. 1962. Chapter 4 on intervening opportunities.

D. Caplovitz. *The Poor Pay More*. New York: Free Press of Glencoe. 1963.



A classic work about the Love Canal environmental disaster is now available in book form, or on a computer disk. To purchase *Love Canal: Science, Politics and People* by Adeline Gordon Levine, contact Ron Phillips, SUNY Buffalo, University Print Services, 250 Winspear Avenue, Buffalo, NY 14215, 716-829-3528, or e-mail rmp@buffalo.edu Book: \$15, Disk \$5. Prices include taxes and S&H by regular mail.

Call for Section Award Nominations

Outstanding Publication Award

This award, made every other year, recognizes outstanding research in the sociology of the environment and technology. The research can be published either in book or article form.

The committee will consider books published during the past two years or a series of articles published during the past six years. The committee will consider self nominations as well as nominations made by people other than the authors. It will not consider nominations made by publishers.

To be eligible for consideration, please send copies of the work or works in question to each of the committee members by May 1, 2002. The committee members are:

Penelope Canan, Department of Sociology, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208-0209

Lawrence Hamilton, Department of Sociology, HSSC, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH 03824

Thomas K. Rudel, Department of Human Ecology, Rutgers University, 55 Dudley Road, New Brunswick, NJ 08901

If you have questions about eligibility, please direct them to Tom Rudel at rudel@aesop.rutgers.edu

Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award

This award is given annually to recognize an outstanding graduate student-authored paper accepted for presentation at the Annual Meetings of the ASA. It is named after Marvin Olsen to recognize his contributions to environmental sociology.

The award is announced at the Section business meeting. The recipient receives a check for \$200 to help defray the cost of participating in the Meetings.

Graduate students, and their advisors on their behalf, are encouraged to submit papers to this competition. The deadline for submitting papers to the Olsen Student Paper Award Committee is May 1, 2002. Send them to Harry Potter, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, 1365 Stone Hall, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1365; potter@soc.purdue.edu; (765) 494-4712

Distinguished Contribution Award

This award recognizes individuals for outstanding service, innovation, or publication in environmental sociology or the

sociology of technology. It is intended to be an expression of appreciation awarded when an individual is deemed to be extraordinarily meritorious by the Section.

Please send nominating letters to Kenneth Gould, Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University, Canton, NY 13617



The Handbook of Environmental Sociology



Greenwood Press has just published the *Handbook of Environmental Sociology*, edited by Riley E. Dunlap and William Michelson (ISBN 0-313-26808-8).

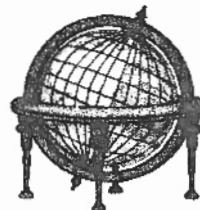
Designed as an overview of the first quarter century of American environmental sociology, the volume is intended to provide a good introduction to the major emphases in environmental sociology (particularly in the USA). The 602 page volume consists of the following chapters:

1. Environmental Sociology: An Introduction, by Riley E. Dunlap, William Michelson, and Glenn Stalker
2. Sociological Theory and the Built Environment, by Frederick H. Buttel and Craig R. Humphrey
3. Theory and the Sociological Study of the Built Environment, by William Michelson and Willem van Vliet
4. Socio-Behavioral Qualities of the Built Environment, by Sherry Ahrentzen
5. Macro-Environments and People: Cities, Suburbs, and Metropolitan Areas, by David Popenone and William Michelson
6. Designing the Built Environment, by Leslie Kilmartin
7. Rural Environments and Agriculture, by Don E. Albrecht and Steve H. Murdock
8. Energy, Society, and Environment, by Loren Lutzenhiser, Craig K. Harris, and Marvin E. Olsen
9. Natural Hazards and Disasters, by Joanne M. Nigg and Dennis Mileti
10. Technological Hazards and Disasters, by Steve Kroll-Smith, Stephen R. Couch, and Adeline G. Levine
11. Risk, Technology, and Society, by Thomas Dietz, R. Scott Frey, and Eugene A. Rosa
12. Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change, by Thomas Dietz and Eugene A. Rosa
13. Social Impact Assessment and Technology Assessment, by Kurt Finsterbusch and William R. Freudenburg
14. The Environmental Movement in the United States, by Angela G. Mertig, Riley E. Dunlap and Denton E. Morrison
15. Environmental Concern: Conceptual and Measurement Issues, by Riley E. Dunlap and Robert Emmet Jones
16. Environmental Sociology in Non-Academic Settings, by Barbara A. Payne and Christopher Cluett

The HANDBOOK can be ordered directly from the publisher at <http://www.greenwood.com/books/>

Member Publications and Other Publications of Interest

- Brown, Phil, Steve Zavestoski, Sabrina McCormick, Joshua Mandelbaum, Theo Luebke, and Meadow Linder. "A Gulf Of Difference: Disputes Over Gulf War-Related Illnesses," *Journal of Health and Social Behavior*. 2001, 42:235-257
- Brown, Phil, Steve Zavestoski, Sabrina McCormick, Joshua Mandelbaum, and Theo Luebke. "Print Media Coverage Of Environmental Causation Of Breast Cancer," *Sociology of Health and Illness*. 2001, 23:747-775
- Cordell, H. Ken and Christine Overdevest. 2001. *Footprints on the Land: An assessment of Demographic Trends and the Future of Natural Resources in the United States*.
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- In May, *American Behavioral Scientist* will publish a special issue on "Globalization, Governance, and the Environment," edited by David Sonnenfeld and Arthur Mol. (vol. 45, no. 9)
- Michael J. Watts, "Preface: Green Capitalism, Green Governmentality"
- David A. Sonnenfeld and Arthur P. J. Mol, "Globalization and the Transformation of Environmental Governance: An Introduction"
- Helmut Weidner, "Capacity-Building for Ecological Modernization: Lessons from Cross-National Research"
- Roberto Sanchez, "Governance, Trade, and the Environment in the Context of NAFTA"
- Mikael Skou Andersen, "Ecological Modernization or Subversion? The Impact of Europeanization on Eastern Europe"
- Nicholas A. Ashford, "Government and Environmental Innovation in Europe and North America"
- Michael T. Rock, "Integrating Environmental and Economic Policy-Making in China and Taiwan"
- David A. Sonnenfeld and Arthur P. J. Mol, "Ecological Modernization, Governance & Globalization: Epilogue"



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whether this E&T is a sociology section or whether it is something more like technology or environmental studies? I have experienced this confusion on a number of occasions, particularly when discussing American environmental sociology with scholars from other countries. I believe that, all things considered, I would just as soon have sociology in the name of the Section as not, and that environmental sociology is clearly the most appropriate label.

Finally, Allan no doubt has a point that the Section on Environment and Technology has never lived up to its promise, or delivered on the stated intention, to integrate sociological studies of environment and technology. I'm not at all sure whether Allan, in making his comment on the lack of integration of environment and technology in the corpus of our Section's work, had in mind a notion that the logical conclusion of his claim would be an initiative to restore the name Section on Environment and Technology. Perhaps what Allan really intended was that the Section should keep its current name and deliver on the promise of serious study of socio-environmental-technological issues. This would be a welcome outcome, though my guess is that the E&T Section will largely continue down the same road it has traveled since the late 1980s. I would nonetheless suggest that it would be worthwhile to have a collective discussion—in print in the newsletter, and in person at Chicago—of this issue. Even if this discussion does not lead to a consensus behind restoring the name Section on Environmental Sociology, it will have been a fruitful follow-up to the 25th anniversary session at Anaheim by continuing the dialog on the intellectual purposes and stature of environmental sociology.