
Population and Environmental Psychology Bulletin

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HEALTH AND RISK

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NEWSLETTER NEWS:

PEPB is an unrefereed forum for the sharing of news, ideas, and opinions in population and environmental psychology. Opinions are those of the authors, and do not reflect the official policy of Division 34 unless explicitly stated.

Call for Submissions

Spring, 2000

Imagine the Future: Utopia, Entopia, or Dystopia?

APA Convention Abstracts

Deadline: May 1, 2000.

Autumn, 2000: *Families and Homes. Other convention abstracts.* Deadline: October 1, 2000.

Winter, 2001: *Our own populations and environments (careers, jobs, students, and workplaces).* Deadline: January 15, 2001.

Submissions may be of the following types:

- commentaries on topical issues (max 1500 words)
- "Day in the Life" columns (max 1500 words)
- preprint abstracts (max 300 words)
- news announcements -- e.g., Calls for Papers, etc.
- teaching tips, laboratory assignments, etc. (max 750 words)

Send submissions to Jennifer A. Veitch, Ph.D., Editor, at

FEATURE ARTICLES

Perceived Risks of Nuclear Fuel Waste Disposal: A Comparison of Four Northern Canadian Communities

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In 1978, the federal government of Canada and the government of Ontario commissioned Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL) to develop a permanent disposal solution for the nation’s rapidly accumulating high-level nuclear waste. AECL’s recommendation involved placing the fuel waste in corrosion-resistant containers and burying it in underground vaults several hundred metros deep in the rock of the Canadian Shield. Given that siting guidelines prevent the Federal government from unilaterally imposing the waste on a reluctant community, identifying a suitable site may represent the single greatest obstacle to successfully implementing the disposal concept.

Although considerable research has been conducted on public attitudes and perceptions about nuclear waste in the US, there has been relatively little research on Canadian siting issues. In this paper, we report on a survey of four Northern Canadian communities. We assessed the level of support for AECL’s disposal concept within these communities, and explored several demographic and cognitive factors that may underlie this opposition. We also investigated two possible strategies for reducing opposition to the repository in potential host communities: financial compensation, and increased community control over the planning and implementation of the repository. A discussion of the potential effectiveness of these strategies is discussed by Hine and Summers (1996) and Summers and Hine (1997). Related work contrasting stakeholder group perceptions of the risks associated with the storage and management of low level nuclear waste from uranium mining tailings is also discussed elsewhere (Hine, Prystupa, Lewko, & Summers, 1999; Prystupa, Hine, Summers & Lewko, 1999).

Method and Results

The survey was conducted in three Northern Ontario communities (Massey, Kirkland Lake, and Sudbury), and one community in Northern Saskatchewan (Waterhen First Nation Indian Reservation, Meadow Lake). Kirkland and Massey were selected for the study because they are both single industry communities characterized by high unemployment rates and a low average annual income. We hypothesized that, due to their economic circumstances, residents of these communities will be more receptive to the repository than residents of a larger community with a more diversified and stable economic base (Sudbury). The Waterhen First Nation Indian Reservation was included to contrast the responses of aboriginal and non-aboriginal respondents.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire contained 109 items dealing with issues related to the transportation and disposal of high-level nuclear

waste. To explore possible sources of public opposition to the proposed nuclear waste repository, we also included four demographic variables (age, education level, annual household income, and aboriginal status) and four cognitive variables (perceived costs, perceived benefits, trust in nuclear regulators, and faith in science and technology), all of which were measured by multiple indicators. Public support for the proposed repository and voting intentions in a hypothetical referendum about siting the repository near one’s community were the two main criterion variables.

Table 1
Breakdown of Support and Cognitive Variables by Community.

	Sudbury	Massey	Kirkland Lake
Voting intentions	.66 ^a	.69 ^a	.65 ^a
Repository support	2.00 ^a (1.38)	1.88 ^a (1.35)	1.89 ^a (1.09)
Perceived costs	3.79 ^a (0.83)	4.00 ^a (0.80)	4.02 ^a (0.71)
Perceived benefits	3.14 (0.69)	2.94 (0.94)	3.07 (1.03)
Trust in regulators	2.50 (0.82)	2.56 (1.11)	2.60 (1.02)
Faith in science	3.03 ^a (0.88)	3.15 ^a (0.87)	3.37 ^a (0.83)

cont'd...	Meadow Lake	Significance Test
Voting intentions	.92 ^b	$\chi^2 = 11.40^{**}$
Repository support	1.23 ^b (0.79)	$F = 4.10^{**}$
Perceived costs	4.48 ^b (0.46)	$F = 7.14^{**}$
Perceived benefits	3.13 (1.01)	$F = 0.45$
Trust in regulators	2.15 (1.09)	$F = 1.95$
Faith in science	2.40 ^b (1.03)	$F = 9.79^{**}$

Note. ** $p < .001$. Cell entries for voting intentions are the proportion of respondents who would vote against siting the repository near their community in a referendum. All other cell entries are means with standard deviations in parentheses.

Public Support and Voting Intentions

Overall support for the proposed nuclear waste repository was low. Close to three-quarters of the sample (73%) indicated they would vote against the repository in a referendum, whereas only 10% indicated that they would vote in favor. The mean response on the 5-point support measure was 1.75 ($SD = 1.20$), indicating moderate to strong opposition. A breakdown of voting intentions and public support by community (see Table 1) revealed that Meadow Lake residents were significantly less supportive of the repository and more likely to vote against it in a referendum than residents of the three Northern Ontario communities.

Perceived Costs and Benefits

A summary of responses to the perceived cost and benefit items is presented in Table 2. There was a strong tendency among respondents to rate benefits as less important and less likely to occur than costs. For importance ratings, the highest rated benefit (improved local economy) was rated as less important than the lowest rated cost (sabotage). For likelihood ratings, only one benefit (improved roads) had a higher probability rating than the lowest rated cost (sabotage). In terms overall costs and benefits, costs were perceived to be significantly more important ($M = 4.39$) than benefits [$M = 3.47$, $t(180) = -10.60$, $p < .001$]. Costs were also perceived to be significantly more likely to occur ($M = 3.72$) than benefits [$M = 2.69$, $t(183) = -8.59$, $p < .001$]. A breakdown of overall perceived costs and perceived benefits by community (see Table 1) revealed that Meadow Lake residents perceived the costs associated with the repository to be significantly higher than residents of Sudbury, Massey, and Kirkland Lake. Perceived benefits did not vary significantly across the four communities.

Trust in Nuclear Regulators and Faith in Science and Technology

A breakdown of the Trust and Faith in Science variables by community (see Table 1) indicates that faith in science and technology was significantly lower in Meadow Lake, the aboriginal community, than in the three Northern Ontario communities. The unfocused test reported in Table 1 indicates that trust did not vary significantly across the four locations sampled. However, a post-hoc comparison contrasting trust levels in Meadow Lake with the average level of trust in the other three communities revealed that Meadow Lake residents were significantly less trusting of nuclear regulators ($M = 2.15$) than were their Ontario counterparts ($M = 2.55$, $t(191) = 2.39$, $p < .05$).

Predicting Public Support and Voting Intentions

Hierarchical set correlation analysis was employed to investigate the predictive power of two sets of independent variables, a demographic set (age, education, annual income, and aboriginal status) and a cognitive set (trust in nuclear regulators, faith in science and technology, perceived costs, and perceived benefits). The dependent variables were public support for the proposed nuclear waste repository (measured on a 5-point scale) and voting intentions. The analysis, which is conceptually similar to MANCOVA, proceeded in two steps. The first step of the analysis involved regressing voting intentions and public support (the criterion set) on age, education, annual income, and aboriginal status (the demographic set). This step produced a significant multivariate test [Rao's $F(8, 280) = 2.35$, $p < .05$], but an unimpressive Adjusted $R^2 = .07$. This indicates that the demographic set of variables accounted for a small, but statistically significant, amount of variance in the criterion set. Examination of the univariate effects revealed only one important demographic predictor: aboriginal status. Aboriginal respondents were more strongly opposed to the repository and exhibited stronger intentions to vote against it than non-aboriginals.

Table 2

Means and Standard Deviations: Perceived Costs and Benefits

	Importance	Likelihood
<i>Costs</i>		
Leakage of radioactive waste	4.79 (0.60)	3.93 (1.26)
Transportation accident	4.68 (0.78)	3.94 (1.20)
Sabotage or theft of nuclear fuel	4.05 (1.25)	2.96 (1.54)
Decline in tourism	4.08 (1.17)	3.49 (1.45)
Major accident at the repository	4.52 (1.01)	3.60 (1.39)
Increase in health problems	4.57 (0.94)	3.89 (1.38)
Reduction in property values	4.19 (1.25)	3.85 (1.42)
Damage to environment	4.54 (0.95)	3.84 (1.44)
Decline in community's public image	4.07 (1.24)	3.85 (1.37)
<i>Benefits</i>		
Improved roads and highways	3.61 (1.34)	3.09 (1.38)
Economic benefits (community)	3.65 (1.35)	2.82 (1.42)
Economic benefits (household)	3.17 (1.61)	2.35 (1.52)
Improved public facilities	3.49 (1.47)	2.51 (1.43)

Note. Perceived importance and perceived likelihood were both measured on 5-point scales (1 = not at all important, very unlikely; 5 = very important, very likely).

The second step of the analysis involved examining the association between the cognitive-affective set and the dependent variable set after partialing out the effects of the demographic variables from both sets. This step produced a highly significant multivariate test [Rao's $F(8, 258) = 18.95$, $p < .001$] and a strong Adjusted $R^2 = .58$. Thus, after statistically controlling for the demographic variables, the cognitive variables accounted for close to 60% of the variance in voting intentions and public support. Evaluation of univariate tests revealed two significant predictors: trust in nuclear regulators and perceived costs. Respondents who had little trust in nuclear regulators and/or perceived the costs associated with the nuclear waste repository to be high exhibited less support for siting the repository within their community and stronger intentions to vote against it in a referendum. Respondents with more positive emotional responses to repository displayed greater support and were marginally more likely to vote in favor of the repository. Perceived benefits and faith in science and technology were both significantly correlated with voting intentions and public support, but failed to account for a significant amount of unique variance in the univariate regression analyses. The results of the analysis are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3
Summary of Hierarchical Set Correlation for Demographic and Cognitive Variables Predicting Public Support and Voting Intentions

Variables	Voting Intentions		Public Support	
	<i>r</i>	β	<i>r</i>	β
Demographic Set (Step 1)^a				
Aboriginal status ^b	-.30**	-.30**	-.30**	-.28*
Age	.13	.03	.13	.04
Education	.08	-.16	.12	-.09
Annual income	.19*	.15	.19*	.12
Overall <i>F</i>	4.38**		4.00**	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.07		.07	
Cognitive-Affective Set (Step 2)^c				
Trust in regulators	.56**	.27**	.65**	.39**
Faith in science	.24**	.00	.30**	-.03
Perceived costs	-.67**	-.52**	-.63**	-.40**
Perceived benefits	.28**	.05	.37**	.11
Overall <i>F</i>	34.32**		40.26**	
Adjusted <i>R</i> ²	.51		.55	

Note. * $p < .05$, ** $p < .001$. ^aRao's *F* (8, 280) = 2.36*, $R^2 = .12$, Adj $R^2 = .07$, for Step 1. ^bNon-aboriginal is coded 1, aboriginal is 2. ^cRao's *F* (8, 258) = 18.95**, $R^2 = .60$, Adj $R^2 = .58$, for Step 2.

Discussion

Residents of four Northern Canadian communities were surveyed about AECL's proposal to construct an underground repository for high-level nuclear waste somewhere in the Canadian Shield. Despite AECL projections of significant socioeconomic benefits from the construction and operation of the repository, few respondents were in favor of siting the facility near their community. Opposition to the repository was especially strong among Meadow Lake residents, with over 90% of respondents in this community indicating that they would vote against the repository in a referendum. This result is not surprising given the history of conflict in Canada between First Nation peoples and government regulators over large-scale development projects, and the widely held view among aboriginals that they incur most of the costs of these projects, but realize few of the benefits.

In addition to native status, our analyses revealed several other important predictors of public support and voting intentions for the repository. Chief among these predictors was perceived costs, which by itself accounted for nearly 40% of the variance in voting intentions and 36% of the variance in public support. Examination of the means for the nine specific costs included in the study (see Table 2) revealed that respondents believed that most of these costs, including a major accident similar to Chernobyl and a significant increase in health

problems, were reasonably likely to occur. These public perceptions diverge greatly from the "scientific" risk estimates presented by AECL in their Environmental Impact Statement which suggest that such events are very unlikely. Also of note was the finding that perceived costs were significantly higher in Meadow Lake than in the three Northern Ontario communities. This may partly account for the strong opposition to the repository exhibited by the aboriginal respondents.

A second strong predictor of public support and voting intentions was trust in nuclear regulators. This finding replicates previous studies on trust and nuclear waste disposal conducted in the U.S., and highlights the need for increasing trust between nuclear regulators and potential host communities. This need is further highlighted by the low levels of trust displayed by our sample. Many respondents questioned the ability of the government and the AECB to competently regulate the nuclear industry, and indicated they did not trust regulators to fully disclose the hazards posed by the repository. In such a climate, it may be very difficult for AECL to convince Canadians that the costs associated with the repository are in fact minimal. As noted above, such convincing will likely be necessary to garner significant public support for the disposal facility. AECL has identified trust as key factor in successfully siting the repository, and have developed siting principles specifically designed to build public confidence. At this point, it is difficult to tell whether this will be sufficient to overcome the high degree of mistrust that characterizes the present situation.

References

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Author Notes

This article is based on a conference presentation presented by Don Hine and Craig Summers at 'International Conference on Deep Geological Disposal of Radioactive Waste, Sept. 16-19, 1996 Winnipeg, Canada.

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HEALTH AND RISK IN THE UK

Papers presented at

Looking for Environmental Psychology in the United Kingdom,
London Guildhall University, 17th-18th December, 1999.

**Environments and Health: Environmental Psychology
Research at the Institute of Work, Health & Organisations,
University of Nottingham**

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This paper explores the role played by psychological processes in the link between the environment and well being. In particular, the concept of stress is used to broaden our understanding of how the physical features of work and health environments can influence health and well being. Importantly, the physical environment can contribute to levels of experienced stress in three related ways. First, when some aspect of the physical environment is itself stressful, e.g. noise, overcrowding, extreme temperatures. Second, when the physical environment interacts with psychosocial conditions, e.g. when interior design precludes escape from overcrowded working conditions. Third, when features of the physical environment impact upon available coping resources for dealing with stress, e.g. where interior design influences social interaction patterns and levels of available social support. This paper will focus upon the second and third of these pathways linking the physical environment to well being. It will provide illustrations from a variety of research projects within the portfolio of environmental psychology research undertaken by The Institute of Work Health & Organisations (I-WHO) at the University of Nottingham. In particular, empirical examples will be drawn from amongst those I-WHO studies investigating: the stress reducing impact of windows in the workplace; the interactive effects of noise and psychosocial job demands upon employee well-being; the association of undergraduate dwellings with social support and health; and the impact of the in- and out-patient hospital environments upon patient health and well-being. In keeping with the use of the concept of stress as a basic explanatory framework, the importance of the subjective appraisal of the environment will be emphasized throughout.

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Environmental Psychology at Risk?

Nicholas F. Pidgeon, Ph.D.

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Risk – both to human health and to the physical and natural world – has become a topic of considerable policy concern and public interest. It seems paradoxical that at a time when we live longer and healthier lives than ever before people can become concerned with future environmental and health hazards which are either very distant (e.g. hazardous waste disposal) or which

may be seen as insignificant in scientific terms (some health 'scares'). On the other hand some risks which are seen as very serious by experts (smoking, indoor radon) appear not to be taken seriously by people. The paper will outline some of the structural trends which underlie the so called 'risk society' (more complex global-technical systems, lack of first-hand knowledge of risk generating processes, loss of faith in science, politics and in expertise), together with the main research traditions and findings within the new field of risk perception and communication research (Pidgeon & Beattie, 1998). It is argued that, in this domain at least, the term environmental 'psychology' is a misnomer since genuinely interdisciplinary approaches are required, that bridge the different social sciences and the social and natural sciences, if we are to understand and resolve some of the most pressing risk issues of today.

Reference: Pidgeon, N.F. and Beattie, J. (1998). The psychology of risk and uncertainty. In P. Calow (Ed.) *Handbook of Environmental Risk Assessment and Management* (pp. 289-318). Oxford: Blackwell Science.

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For more information about "Looking for Environmental Psychology in the United Kingdom", visit the conference web site at: <http://www.lgu.ac.uk/psychology/ungar/envconf/>.

Study Suggests Lack of Knowledge about Heart Disease puts Older Women at Risk

APA Public Affairs Dept. News Release, July 15, 1999.

WASHINGTON -- New research indicates that middle-aged and older women lack knowledge that is vital to making well-informed, health-related decisions. Heart disease and the most common forms of cancer in women increase with age. Yet a study published in the July issue of the American Psychological Association's (APA) journal *Health Psychology* found that older women do not understand the risk of death associated with these diseases.

Psychologist Sara Wilcox, Ph.D., and physiologist Marcia L. Stefanick, Ph.D., surveyed 200 women (ages 41 to 95) and examined the participants' knowledge and perceived risk of coronary heart disease and breast, lung and colon cancer. Only 34 percent of older women knew that coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death among women age 65 and older.

"Women over age 65 are as likely as men over age 65 to die from heart disease. Unfortunately, research indicates that women who experience heart attack symptoms are less likely than men to go to the emergency room," states Dr. Wilcox. "Women who understand the risk factors may be more likely to take preventive measures, recognize symptoms and seek treatments."

Major risk factors for heart disease in women include high blood pressure, high LDL cholesterol ("bad" cholesterol), low HDL cholesterol ("good" cholesterol), a sedentary lifestyle, poor nutrition, smoking, diabetes and obesity.

The researchers not only discovered that participants underestimated their personal risk of developing heart disease, but they overestimated the lethality of breast cancer compared with lung and colon cancer. The women also underestimated the potential to control the course of breast and colon cancer.

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Environmental Design Features and the Well-being of Older Persons

M. Powell Lawton, Ph.D.

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The practice of counseling does not usually make one think of environment. However, a broad view of the therapeutic process would suggest that change represents an ecological process, and that changes in the individual represents a transaction between person and environment as a system. This chapter argues that the environmental aspect of the total system is unduly neglected and that attention to its significance in the lives of older clients will enhance the effectiveness of the counseling process. The author discusses the two types of environmental issues most likely to affect the quality of life of the older person: The issue of the fit between the older person's home environment and the person's capabilities and needs, and the issue of residential location (to move or not to move). Both issues are discussed as they might be relevant to the counseling process and the counselor's role. ((c) 1999 APA PsycINFO, all rights reserved)

In: Duffy, M. (Ed.). (1999). *Handbook of counseling and psychotherapy with older adults* (pp. 350-363) New York: Wiley.

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FROM THE PRESIDENT... NEW CONTEST, NEW URBANISM

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Preparing for the annual convention is a major undertaking, not only for the APA Central Office, but also for divisional officers. Arguably this is the major duty of the Division 34 president and president-elect who automatically become program co-chairs. In a larger division, these responsibilities could be separated and in a logical world, Marie Harvey and I would not be elected to juggle a schedule and enter cryptic numbers into a database. I would like to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Marie's associate at the Center for Women in Society, Meredith Branch. The job also requires a quick-acting delete key for the frantic e-mail pleas from our fellow program chairs for information, assistance, co-sponsorship, and co-listing. Very little, it seems, goes directly from Program Chair A

(which one is Division 38?) to Program Chair B (Division 26?) without the entire list being informed. To paraphrase Churchill, never have so few asked so much of so many so often.

All this will pass. By the time you read this, our access to the database will have been closed. The satisfaction comes from the realization that both population and environmental psychology will be represented at the convention, although not in proportion to their importance for the survival of the human species. Among the submissions, the hot issue in the population area is HIV awareness and control. Although a book by Linda Beckman and Marie Harvey on abortion, *The New Civil War*, was recently published by APA, there was only a single submission to Division 34 on this important topic. Once we determine how many discretionary hours are available, we will endeavor to remedy some topical omissions with invited addresses.

Among the environmental sessions, I am delighted to see continued interest in ecopsychology. I regard this as a broadening of both methods and topics in the field. Change can be threatening to that old leather-skinned animal, The Conventional Paradigm. Out of respect for this fellow, I am sponsoring a contest for graphic representations of The Conventional Paradigm. You can create either the population or the environmental variety or a hybrid, but it must be conventional (APA, resembling a convent, or conforming to accepted models) and look like the genus Paradigm.

To fit in with the rest of this newsletter issue, I want say something about health. This is a growing specialty in psychology and a mantra in California. Two of my colleagues at Davis teach courses in Health Psychology and there appear to be numerous jobs in the field, in such areas as smoking cessation, HIV prevention, and wellness promotion. I would be more interested in the Wellness Movement if I did not detect an underlying assumption that everyone should live forever in good health. Perhaps it is age speaking, but I am interested more as a research topic in death with dignity. There are many cultures where death is viewed as part of the life cycle (and we do this with other species) and as a necessary corrective to overpopulation. If we are going to keep procreating, we need to keep dying. I have done research on death issues such as funerals, organ donation, and pre-need planning. How many of you have made wills and left instructions in an accessible place, and not in a safety deposit box which won't be opened until after a funeral?

Let's not go there, you say. I agree for now; better to return to the First Official Division 34 Conventional Paradigm Contest. Send your drawings or Photoshop™ entries to me c/o Psychology Department, University of CA, Davis CA 95616-8686. All submissions will be acknowledged and, with the assistance of the household technophile, the winning entry will be printed on a tee-shirt to be displayed at the 2000 convention and on the Division 34 home page.

In January, after the convention program has been entered, I will take part in a symposium on the relationship between design and community, with a specific focus on the New Urbanism. The conference is supported by the MacArthur Foundation and being held at the Seaside Institute in Seaside FL, where The Truman Show was filmed. Those white houses

with front porches and white picket fences were not a stage set; they were real. Several of the leading figures in New Urbanism, also known as Traditional Neighborhood Development or TND, including Elizabeth Plater-Zyberk and Robert Davis, are also on the program, along with residents of Celebration FL which was patterned on the TND model.

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RESEARCH INTERESTS

Parents as Moderators of Psychological and Physiological Effects of Inner City Children's Exposure to Violence

Kira Krenichyn, Susan Saegert
City University of New York Graduate School
and University Center
and
Gary Evans
Cornell University,
Dept. of Design and Environmental Analysis

This paper discusses the psychological and physiological effects of inner city violence on children, and the potential mediating and moderating roles of parents. Forty parent and child interviews were conducted regarding community and home violence, parenting practices, and child distress and competence. Measures of cardiac functioning and neuroendocrine levels were also taken. Community and home violence related to distress and incompetence, and harsh parenting related to aggression and incompetence. Parenting moderated but did not mediate these effects. High levels of home violence predicted higher blood pressure. High violence plus harsh parenting predicted higher epinephrine and lower heart rate and blood pressure. Community violence further related to child disengagement from social relationships, supporting the conclusion that children undergoing dual levels of stress may experience a dissociative response. An ecological model for understanding children's and parents' responses to community violence is presented.

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Space and Interaction

In an article in the Harvard Design Magazine, Richard Sennett, a professor of sociology at the London School of Economics and New York University, analyzes how contemporary designers are looking to classical spaces to regulate interaction. Popular adaptations have been made of the agora, or marketplace, but Sennett argues that the interests of diversity are not well served if one only allows diverse groups in one large space. Rather, encouragement of interaction among these groups is needed. Sennett argued that the pnyx, an open-air theatre whose design allowed for single speakers but also

allowed all participants to watch each other's reactions, would be promising for modern architects to adapt.

The magazine's web site is located at:
<http://www.gsd.harvard.edu/hdm>.

INTERNATIONAL VIEWPOINTS

Views from the International Association of Applied Psychology, Division of Environmental Psychology
(From: IAAP Newsletter, Vol. 11, No. 2, Winter 2000)

Editorial: Environmental Psychology's Relationship to Psychological Science

Tommy Gärling, Ph.D. and Terry Hartig, Ph.D.

In the last issue of this newsletter we promised to start a discussion of *environmental psychology's relationship to psychological science*. A number of views on this relationship have been expressed over the past years, and continuing discussion is needed for reasons stated below. To help carry the discussion beyond the comments we make below, we have solicited the views of Gary Evans, past Division President, and Robert Gifford, current president of the Population and Environmental Psychology Division of APA. [Ed. note: Space limitations precluded the inclusion of Gifford's essay.]

Of course, in proposing the theme we presuppose an affirmative answer to the question, "Should there be a relationship between environmental psychology and psychological science?" It would seem to be obvious that we need to cultivate such a relationship, and so almost ludicrous to pose the question as we have. Still, practical applications of environmental psychology and evaluations of those applications are often carried out by individuals trained in the design and planning professions rather than in psychology. Published research that passes as environmental psychology often comes from geographers, sociologists, and others whose theoretical and methodological grounding is not in psychology. Proposals for the use of individual therapeutic interventions to resolve problems at the interface of behavior and the natural environment are advanced by people who are little familiar with what psychological science has had to say about the psychotherapeutic frameworks they would work from.

Certainly, even a cursory look at the history of our subdiscipline reveals the seminal value of impulses from people whose practical concerns bring them into contact with psychology or whose disciplinary grounding is outside of psychology. However, this does not preclude acknowledging that those impulses also can attenuate the subdiscipline's relationship to the more encompassing discipline. Following up on commentaries on the disciplinary diffusion of environmental psychology, such as those by Daniel Stokols in a recent *American Psychologist* article and by Gary Evans in an earlier editorial in this Newsletter, we want to carry forward the discussion of why and how we should cultivate the relationship to psychological science. That we advance that discussion here

is in keeping with our view that IAAP's Division 4 provides a "home" for the scientific core of environmental psychology.

Environmental psychology is a central channel for the flow of knowledge between psychological science and the field of environment-behavior-design research. Indisputably, environmental psychology draws on theories and methods developed in basic psychology. This does not preclude, but in fact supports, applications in design, planning, and therapeutic interventions. The practice of science, after all, typically entails not only efforts to understand but also to control and change.

What is the relationship today between environmental psychology and psychological science? In our opinion the relationship is one of partial exchange, in which understandings are transferred in one direction or the other with irregular lags and with varying completeness. Like many others working in environmental psychology, we can identify ways in which our own research areas can benefit from the ongoing development of theories and methods in psychological science. Conversely, we can see that understandings that we have come to from our work in environmental psychology remain to be adopted by researchers in other areas of psychological science. Although some commentators have pointed to the absorption of environmental psychological concepts and understandings into the mainstream of psychological science, we wonder if empirical criteria such as citations of published work actually allow us to claim this as evidence of contributions from environmental psychology as such, rather than an independent development within the given research area.

Environmental psychology has an important role in keeping psychological science tuned in to practical problems in environmental design, planning, and management that are now and will remain of concern to the societies that we want to serve. However, the *research* problems are different, and the resolution of societal problems will have to proceed in tandem with the resolution of methodological and theoretical issues. In terms of theory, environmental psychology must keep in front of psychological science the reality of complex environments that have pervasive influences on human behavior, that have physical as well as social aspects, and that change over time as people operate on them just as people change in the process.

In closing, we note that one reason this discussion is timely is that the Congress of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) is to be held in Stockholm July 23-28, 2000. Although there will be several invited symposia on environmental psychology, we strongly encourage division members to submit papers and posters to further strengthen the representation there of environmental psychology. Submission and other information on the congress is available at www.icp2000.se.

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Environmental Psychology Should Be a Science

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If environmental psychology is to have a viable place in psychology then its adherents must recognize that psychology is a science. It is not humanistic inquiry based upon rhetorical persuasion nor is it design coupling imagination with functional support. Science means that environmental psychological data need to be collected in a manner that others can replicate; that our theories must be falsifiable and all should work hard to do so; and that internal validity takes precedence as our first priority in designing studies. If we cannot establish causal relations between variables with reasonable confidence, other sources of validity do not matter. High external validity is useless unless one has established some relation between variables that can be generalized. Thus the basic design of research needs to proceed with particular attention to the temporal ordering of variables, and the elimination of plausible, rival hypotheses whenever possible.

What makes the above so difficult is the complexity of the real world that interests most human-environmental researchers, whether psychologist or not. As Urie Bronfenbrenner put it over three decades ago, human development [and I would assert, behavior as well] rarely occurs in a simple, stimulus – response sequence. Persons, objects, and symbols influence behavior in context. Most relevant to environmental psychology is what Bronfenbrenner called the microsystem—the immediate settings in which we spend most of our time—homes, workplaces, schools, institutions, and leisure settings. Of particular interest to environmental psychologists are the physical properties of setting and of the objects contained therein. It is important to remember that how other people, physical properties of the environment, and symbols operate in the microsystem, are a joint function of at least three different elements: i) personal characteristics, including genetics; ii) the larger contexts in which we are embedded including other microsystems that either we inhabit (e.g., for a child her home and her school) or that important other persons in our lives inhabit (e.g., the office where her mother works) plus larger macrosystems that embody the sociocultural context in which the microsystems operate, iii) time. The timing of exposures as well as the duration of exposures to people, physical properties, and symbols play critical roles in how they influence us. See the 1998 [Handbook of Child Development](#) for further details on Bronfenbrenner's bioecological model of human development.

How then should we proceed to have our scientific cake and consume it ecologically? The answer is deceptively simple – we need to think more carefully about human—environment relations in ecological terms. We need to take seriously that where most of the action occurs is in the transfer of energy between the individual and the other persons, physical properties, and symbols in his/her microsystem. These transfers of energy are termed proximal processes by Bronfenbrenner. Then given whatever behavior (i.e., actions, thoughts, feelings) that are of interest to us, carefully consider what contextual factors (person, context, time) are likely most salient in shaping the proximal process of interest. Then we should create or take advantage of the strongest possible research design to prove ourselves wrong. Ideally, data provide us feedback about whether we are examining a powerful proximal processes and the appropriate set of contextual moderators. Each study is at

best an incremental test of our ideas and, under optimal conditions, provides us direction about the next most promising step. Too little environmental psychology consists of theory-driven, programmatic sets of studies; too much is weak in internal validity.

Environmental psychologists have a special place in the larger fields of psychology as well as design. In the former we highlight the potential role of physical settings and objects in human behavior. We also help psychologists confront the complex, systems oriented nature of behavior in the real world. In this endeavor we share much with our colleagues in developmental psychology. For designers we must not abandon our commitment to science—for designers need a knowledge base constructed on solid data and principles that work—artistic vision and rhetoric are critical ingredients for design, but they are not enough.

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Thoughts on the International Conference on Immigrants and Immigration

August, 1999, Toronto, Ontario
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The International Conference on Immigrants and Immigration in Toronto, organized by the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues (SPSSI), was a gathering of 100-150 colleagues from Europe, Africa, Australia and New Zealand, and of course, North America. The majority of attendees were psychologists, but there were some sociologists, demographers, social workers, and others.

Most of the sessions were on prejudice and discrimination, attitudes toward immigrants, ethnic identity, and psychological adaptation and acculturation of immigrants in different countries. I presented a poster "Immigrant Housing from a Psychological Perspective", a literature review that relates crowding, place identity and attachment, location, community involvement, etc. to housing for immigrants.

Two paper/posters were "sort of environmental". My most fruitful connection was with Dr. Ken Dion of U. of Toronto, who is conducting a large-scale project on "Housing New Canadians" with a few colleagues from various departments at U. of T. and York University (also in Toronto). He presented some preliminary results of a survey of perceived housing discrimination experienced by three immigrant/refugee groups from Poland, Somalia, and Jamaica.

Two sociologists presented a poster on Tibetan identity in the U.S.A.. They displayed a number of pictures to show how Tibetans decorate the altars in their living rooms. The researchers seemed quite interested in the topic of home decoration as an expression of cultural identity.

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Environmental and Ecological Psychology in Russia

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Dear Colleagues: I have conducted environmental studies for more than 15 years. This review is an attempt to summarize the our investigations of recent years. Although the review is incomplete, I hope that it will be interesting to Western scientists. I am moving to Canada in a few months, and would like to get more information about environmental research in Western countries. It is very exciting for me to make contacts with colleagues. I would greatly appreciate any responses to this publication. My e-mail address is: yatsenko@mtu-net.ru.

Environmental psychology in Russia shows a heterogeneous and mixed pattern. This area began to develop actively in late 80s and early 90s. Early empirical studies were performed in cognitive psychology, memory studies, social psychology and pathopsychology (for example, studies of cognitive maps of blind people). At the same time, ecological work appeared in the depths of the Green movement as a psychological reflection of the global ecological situation.

Being a large country, Russia has various regional problems. The density of population in Russia is uneven. Overpopulation and overcrowding exist in urban centers such as Moscow and St-Petersburg. For example, Moscow has 10 million inhabitants and 3 million visitors daily. These bring social problems such as alcoholism, criminality, deviant behavior, and divorce, accompanied by environmental and ecological problems, including a high level of air and water pollution, noise, visual monotony, waste disposal, traffic jams, low level of comfort and aesthetic quality, loss of territoriality.

By contrast, in villages and small towns there are other special problems, including destruction of town centers, poverty, depopulation of villages and other countryside settlements (former collective farms). Many beautiful buildings have disappeared, many of them have been changed. Some urban structures have lost their functions.

All these factors initiated the development of applied environmental and ecopsychological research. In early 90s, many theoretical and empirical works, new books, dissertations, and special university courses appeared in Russia.

Currently, both ecological and environmental problems are studied together in Russia, and therefore, they are presented together here. The main approaches for the last 15 years are as follows:

- Perception and semantic appraisal of urban environment by various groups of normal adults;
- Children's emotional attitudes to their environment;
- Sociopsychological ranks of different parts of a city;
- Comfort and discomfort of inner spaces (schools), eco-design project;
- Ecological problems of visual perception of town milieu;
- Eco-training as a link between "man" and "environment".

Perception and semantic appraisal of urban environment

Empirical study in Moscow (S. E. Gabidulina). The pilot study was aimed at construction of new semantic differential rating scales and the selection of the most popular places in Moscow. Thirty-seven subjects were asked to complete the Personal Constructs Test (D. Kelly), using the following instruction: "Think of your four favorite and four non-favorite places in Moscow. Write them down, then compare them in pairs with each other, according to how they are similar and different." Thus, the list of places and the list of constructs were formed for every subject. The most frequently used places were used in the main study. The most frequently used constructs were taken as the two-pole rating scales for the semantic differentials.

A total of 143 subjects divided into 7 groups participated in the main study (Muscovites, non-Muscovites, young politicians, artists, adolescents, architects, and ecologists). The material used for the experiment included 12 places which were selected in the pilot study (*Tchistoprudnyi Blvd.; Kalininskiy Ave.; Komsomolskaya Sq.; Cathedral Sq. in the Kremlin; Otyabrskaya Sq., one of the new districts; Arbat St.; Gorkiy St. (Soviet square); Vorovskiy St.; Stolesnikov Bystreet; The Exhibition of Achievements; Lenin Hills Park*). Among them, different structures of the city were represented (streets, squares, bystreets, boulevards, new districts). Several places belonged to the old parts of Moscow, others to the new ones.

Subjects were given a set of tests. Several tests dealt with personal traits such as extraversion-introversion, cognitive complexity, etc. Another part of tests dealt with perception and appraisal of the environment. First, subjects were asked to write an essay about their favorite and non-favorite places in Moscow. Then they were asked to give their evaluations to the above-mentioned 12 places, using semantic differentials. The evaluations were factor-analyzed, and the essays were content-analyzed. Conceptual spaces were developed for every group as well as for the whole sample.

Two main factors developed in the study were Comfort (or pragmatic appraisal), and History (or aesthetic appraisal). The third factor was Simplicity which included the "crowded" and "pompous" scales.

It was found that the Moscow places fell into three categories according to their aesthetic qualities. The first category included Cathedral Sq., Arbat, Tchistoprudnyi Blvd., Lenin Hills, Stolesnikov Bystreet, and Vorovskiy St. Almost all of them (except Lenin Hills) were situated in the historical center of Moscow. They are characterized by enclosed space, privacy, antiquity, comfort. These places were referred to as "Places with Good Architecture." Another category included such places as Komsomolskaya Sq. (where three railways are situated), Oktyabrskaya Sq., Kalininskiy Ave., and Soviet Sq. All of them are wide, gray, with heavy traffic, modern, and open. These places were referred to as "Places with Bad Architecture". Two places in the conceptual space — the Exhibition of Economic Achievements and new districts of Moscow — form a separate category which was referred to as "Places without Architecture". The environment of Moscow was biased towards the Discomfort area of Conceptual Space.

The differences between extraverts (39) and introverts (27) were also revealed. It was shown that the most significant factor

in the group of extraverts was Comfort, unlike the group of introverts where the factor of History prevailed. These results obtained with the Semantic Differential Technique are in agreement with those obtained with the Favorite/Non-favorite Places Selection Method. Extraverts preferred public-opened and crowded places. Small private streets and yards were preferred by introverts. The image of the city and emotional attitude to this image depend on professional and personal traits.

Empirical study in Yelets (S. E. Gabidulina). The same approach was used in psychological study of a small town of Yelets, to the south of Moscow. Two groups of subjects were selected. The first group (20 persons) consisted of experts in culture and architecture; the second group (86 persons) included the inhabitants of Yelets. The subjects were requested to complete the questionnaire aimed at the investigation of chronotopos of a provincial town. It was composed of two sets of questions. Some of them dealt with Time and reflected the past, present, and future of Yelets. Other questions were associated with Space and reflected the attractive and non-attractive places in Yelets and the functions of the urban environment. The other test used in the study was a set of 20 semantic differential scales. The subjects were asked to assess four places in Yelets.

The questions relating to Time and Space were analyzed separately. The results of the semantic differential ratings were factor-analyzed and Varimax-rotated. Conceptual spaces were constructed for every group. The results obtained with the semantic differentials were in good agreement with the results acquired from the questionnaire. The fact that aesthetic appraisal prevailed in the first group of subjects while comfort dominated in the second group comes from differences in their positions with respect to the urban environment. In the first case, this is an opinion of tourists looking at the town from outside, while in the second case, this is an outlook from inside, i.e., an opinion of a person involved in the life of the town. The differences between the groups can also be revealed in respect of their cognitive complexity. The experts who are engaged in studying the urban environment and live in a more complicated and differentiated environment of the capital, demonstrate a higher cognitive complexity than the inhabitants of a provincial town.

This study demonstrates that changes in the economical, political and cultural life of Russia are reflected in the minds of people living both in the capital and in province.

Empirical study in St-Petersburg (H. E. Shteinbakh). This study is devoted to the perception of the traffic and walk ways in the city, i.e., the feelings stimulated by ways, way quality, personal projections. A total of 35 adults were asked to draw pictograms which are associated with 10 city avenues. These pictograms were analyzed on the basis of Menegetti's theory. Detailed description of every avenue was given, including emotional, biological and symbolic aspects. The main feelings and images extracted from pictograms are: stereotypization, environmental monitoring, self-realization, erotic feelings, aggression, lie, depression, environmental stress, and ecological threat. Only one way (Bolshoi Ave.), which is situated in Vasilievskii Ostrov and faces the Baltic Sea, was interpreted as a quiet, restful, and relaxing place.

The first study was supplemented with a second study

comprising a modified Thematic Apperception Test and the Color Equivalent Test. These tests were aimed at investigation of behavioral reactions and expectations and emotional feelings in the urban environment. 5 pictures representing different types of urban environment were presented to the same subjects as in the first study. The subjects wrote an essay describing "what could happen in such an environment". Then, they had to find the most appropriate color to every picture from Lusher Color Test (8 colors). The results of essays were content-analyzed to extract special emotional reactions and behavior expectations. As a result, every picture was characterized with emotional-behavioral descriptors. Generally, color equivalents corresponded to verbal essays, but the results of these two tests differed in some detail. The verbal essays mostly reflect stereotypes dealing with urban environment, while color equivalents indicate unconscious attitudes.

Children's emotional attitudes to their urban environment

Image of environment in child's image of future (N. E. Gorodeicheva). This study was aimed at investigation of self-representation of adolescents in the environment where they would like to live, and a special role of cognitive and emotional components of this representation. The intellectual level of pupils was analyzed with Raven's Progressive Matrices, and the anxiety level was analyzed with the Taylor Test; also, the pupils wrote the essays "How I would like to live" (this test was developed by Dr. M. Nordstrom, Sweden). The essays were analyzed according to their contents, feelings, "life strategies", types and quantities of descriptors, and agreement between personal traits and type of environment chosen (this scheme was developed by Dr. F. Vasilyuk). The basic feelings of adolescents are hedonism (59%), realism (25%), value-oriented approach (about 8%) and stock phrases (8%). There are also tendencies "to look into the past" and to creating an image of "a good future" resembling the Soviet epoch, or ancient Russia, etc. There are correlations between intellectual level and length and detailing of essays. The level of anxiety corresponds to the emotional tone and orientation "towards the future" or "towards the past".

Children make assessments of their environment (S. E. Gabidulina). Development of a child is affected by many parameters of the urban environment. These parameters were obtained using semantic differential ratings: pleasantness, complexity, unity, enclosedness, potency, social status, affection, originality. The empirical research was carried out in a small town (a suburb of Moscow). Its urban environment generally has latticed and point features with some elements of open air, modern houses, low traffic and good landscaping. A combined test was developed, including a drawing test and a questionnaire. The subjects were 30 pupils of an elementary school, 7-9 year old. The drawings were grouped by their plots. The most favored places were: *Park* (1/2 of total number of subjects), *Yards* and *Stadium* (1/3), and the child's own *Room* (1/6). These are places dealing with sports and playing activities and contemplation.

All drawings can also be analyzed as projective tests. It is of importance that there were essentially no human figures in the pictures. This fact can be interpreted as an insufficient identification with the favorite place which is an important part

of self-regulation. The phenomenon of estrangement combined with the feeling of strong external monitoring may be considered to be a result of repressive education and insufficient attention to self-realization of a child.

Also, the choice of favorite places demonstrated that the majority of children exhibit an interest to non-structured or "wild" places where they could feel free. This is probably a compensation for the strict determinism and severe control in their everyday life. The responsibility of teachers and city authorities is to create the spaces which combine freedom with cultural landscape.

Children's attitudes to the Chernobyl accident: a look in the past after 10 years (V. I. Batov). Children's attitudes to the tragic fact of the Chernobyl nuclear accident were considered as a special case of children's attitudes to the environment. The study was carried out by analyzing the drawings of children who live in the Mogilev area, which was severely affected by radiation. Twenty-one drawings were analyzed by experts to extract 7 pathological personal traits. These results were factor-analyzed.

Three main factors were revealed: Tension, Depression and Irritability. The first factor (Tension) describes anxiety, affects, hysteria-like psychosomatic illness, difficulties in interpersonal contacts, low level of activity. The second factor (Depression) deals with nervousness, confusion, bad social adaptation, low concentration, loss of productivity. The third factor (Irritability) reflects rigid type of thinking, weakness of nervous system, rancorousness. Generally speaking, children from the zone affected by radiation have abnormal psyches and need psychotherapy. The depth and type of psychic abnormalities can be defined and adequate recommendations be developed.

Sociopsychological ranks of different places of the city (Y. G. Veshninskii, S. E. Gabidulina). This empirical study was aimed at complex estimation of different places of the city. These results were practically used in many realty firms in Moscow. A total of 600 subjects named and described their favorite and non-favorite places in Moscow.

All positive and negative choices were summed up for each particular place. The places with high and low values of this index were analyzed from the point of view of their architectural and social characteristics. It was found that the places were selected based on the following criteria: localization in the central part of the city, small and calm streets, much greenery, low density, cleanliness, low noise, aesthetic appearance. Public spaces, such as Central Park, Olympic Village, etc. were estimated ambivalently. Arbat street, the pedestrian street in the center of the city, was considered as the best place in Moscow. A "semantic portrait" of every place was reconstructed from descriptions given by the subjects.

Comfort and discomfort of inner spaces; eco-design project

Comfort and discomfort of inner spaces (Y. G. Abramova). This study was devoted to children's emotional attitudes to school places (rooms, auditoriums, halls, etc.). The primary objectives were to reveal preferred and non-preferred places in school space in the connection with their space characteristics, verbal and non-verbal representation of school places, age and sex differences in space representations. The different school places were analyzed in details, using such tests as ranking of

school places, essays written to the instruction “Please describe your favorite and non-favorite places at school”, and drawings made to the instruction “I am at school”. A total of 169 pupils, a half boys and half girls, all of different ages, participated in the study.

Preferred places at school offer the possibility of “personalization of space”. Their main characteristics are: simplicity of space and furniture transformations, a small number of pupils (no more than 15), free movement, non-fixed teacher’s position, satisfaction with the events which take place in this space, high aesthetic appraisal and high cognitive motivation. Non-preferred places, on the contrary, offer only few possibilities for “personalization”, and have opposite characteristics. Sexual differences were also observed: most boys prefer places with free movements and large spaces, while girls are sensitive to a possibility of “group personalization” and aesthetic characteristics.

The main result of this study is the negative general attitude of the pupils to their school. It is accompanied with “loss of identification of a person inside the space” and non-adequate “personal image at school” which has been reflected in children’s drawings.

Eco-design project (H. E. Shteinbakh) Such a negative attitude to inner spaces described in the previous section, is expressed with respect to not only school spaces but any other inner spaces as well. To improve this situation, eco-design project was proposed. The objective of eco-design project is to assist in creating an ecologically irreproachable habitat taking into account the individual needs of a man. The following research directions can be proposed:

Investigating the influence of a modern habitat on people

This project aimed at formulating the requirements for the projects of an ecologically irreproachable habitat which would bring a person back to natural environment. These are: contact with nature; contact with the sky; contact with the earth; use of ecologically safe materials; protection from technological impacts and noise; sanitary conditions; space organization. Taking into account the personal needs, such as individual level of contact with nature; cultural traditions; individual needs in the openness/closure; privacy level; space shapes and sizes; complexity level; color selection; tactile contact (type and texture of materials).

Ecological problems of visual perception in town milieu (V. A. Filin) This approach is based on the theory of two types of non-favored visual environments. The first one – *homogeneous environment* – is characterized with vertical-horizontal structure, absence of any details which allow eyes to “catch on something”, use of glass material for large surfaces, absence of points of fixation. All these features hurt the physiological vision mechanisms.

The other one – *aggressive environment* – is characterized with a lot of monotonous details (for example, 500 identical windows located on a wall), striped and spotted surfaces, two mirror surfaces with multiple reflections, staggered structures, crystal-type structures, etc. All these architectural decisions have an adverse impact on visual perception, initiate feelings of aggression and fatigue, decrease creative potential.

Eco-training as a link between “man” and “environment” (S. D. Deryabo, V. A. Yasvin). All studies under consideration illustrate the importance and complexity of eco-psychological and environmental problems. Eco-training could be considered as a way for reconstruction of “man-environment” relations. In order to form the ecological traits of children, the following methods were developed:

1. *Ecological empathy.* A pupil is asked to imagine what feelings are felt by a plant or animal, in what mood it is, if it wants to sleep, or it is sad, etc.

2. *Ecological reflection.* This method tries to make the pupils understand how their actions would appear if they were viewed by natural objects. For example, if a pupil forgot to water the houseplants, one might ask: “What will the plants think about you?” From the viewpoint of these plants, the pupil would look like an irresponsible person who put them to the thirst torture.

3. *Empathy forming.* The pupils are asked to imagine animals differing from each other as much as possible (small — large, downy — slippery, etc.). Then they have to imagine the physical characteristics of each animal and write down the name of this animal while selecting the size, color, shape, and density of letters in the name so as to make the caption correspond to the characteristics of the animal. At the same time, they had to make the caption look attractive for the animal itself in the event that this animal could accidentally see it. The results of this exercise are discussed by the group.

4. *“Grandchildren of Karl Lynney”.* Pupils are asked to give new descriptive names to animals and plants, which generate positive emotions with respect to these creatures. For example, “diligent spider”, “chivalrous thistle”, etc. It is possible to say: “Imagine that you are Karl Lynney...” or “You have been on an expedition and have found new animals and plants which were earlier unknown. You can name them...” This exercise is best if these animals are traditionally disliked by people (rats, snakes, etc.).

5. *Ecological ethics.* Pupils consult with their teacher and select the plants or animals that they would like to have at home in future, with due regard to the existing conditions, their abilities and their sympathies. First, they compile a list of all things which must be prepared before the animal or plant appears in the house. Then pupils make an “Ethics Agreement” that specifies their duties, liabilities, guarantees and expectations, associated with the selected biological object.

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BOOK REVIEWS

From Abortion to Contraception

A review of David, H. (1999). *From abortion to contraception: A resource to public policies and reproductive behavior in Central and Eastern Europe from 1917 to the present*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press. ISBN: 0-313-30587-0 (hardcover, 382 pp.)

Review by S. Marie Harvey, Ph.D., University of Oregon, Center for the Study of Women.

This impressive volume provides a comprehensive, archival, and historical record of public policy, reproductive behavior and women's rights in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). The book encompasses more than seven decades of socialist rule and nearly a decade of post-socialist transition in 28 CEE countries. The 15 contributors examine the interaction between public policy and private reproductive behavior and review each country's unique experience within a broader historical, psychosocial and public health context. A unique feature of the volume is its women-centered approach and the placement of contraception and abortion firmly within the context of women's rights and status.

The book is comprised of two parts: Part I, the Introduction, consists of three chapters and Part II includes nine Central and Eastern European country reports presented in alphabetical order. The first chapter, an Overview of the book by Henry David, introduces the organizational structure of the book, discusses the content of Chapters 2 and 3, and outlines and summarizes the major themes addressed in the nine country chapters. In Chapter 2, "Understanding the 'Abortion Culture' in Central and Eastern Europe," Libor Stloukal provides insight into the reasons for the reliance on abortion within Central and Eastern Europe. From 1960 to 1990 legal abortion rates in CEE were the highest in the developed world. Explanations for the high abortion levels during these decades included liberal abortion laws; lingering pro-natalist views; limited and erratic availability of modern contraceptives; the use of ineffective or no methods for avoiding unintended pregnancy; and the slow acceptance of feminism and personal responsibility. Abortion rates have declined and continue to decline nearly everywhere in CEE. While the trend today is toward contraception and responsibility for individual behavior, Stloukal concludes that "the transition from abortion to contraception remains an incomplete process in the CEE countries."

In Chapter 3 Henry David and Joanna Skilogianis review the historical development of socialist views on what they refer to

as the "woman question." This phrase was introduced by a the German Social Democratic Party theoretician, August Bebel, in the nineteenth century and was subsequently used by others. All nine country reports include a section devoted to a review of the country-specific trends and the impact of political change on women's rights and status. Chapter 3 provides an overview of the historical development of the socialist view on the woman question before and after the October 1917 Revolution in the former Soviet Union. The authors summarize the effects that the political and economic transitions from socialism to more democratic political systems are having on such issues as women's rights, reproductive health, and feminism. For many of the CEE countries, the transition process resulted in a decline in women's rights and gender equality. The change from centrally planned to market economies negatively affected women in many ways including increased unemployment, poverty, a decrease in political representation, a lower level of health care, and poorer living conditions. The transition marked a return to traditional patriarchal values and to the multiple burdens for many women as worker, mother and wife. David and Skilogianis conclude that the woman question remains unresolved in the CEE countries.

This book has many strengths and much to recommend it. First, the volume is comprehensive and inclusive in its content, approach and geographic scope. The editor acknowledges that traditional demographic studies of reproductive behavior are too broad-based. He incorporates a micro-level approach to facilitate a better understanding of the multifaceted determinants of sexual and reproductive behavior. Thus, the analysis of the determinants of fertility behavior moves beyond the pure demographic and public policy approach to include the reproductive health perspective. "Private reproductive behavior involves a series of individual decisions reflecting historical, political, economic, social, cultural and other values and traditions." Within this broad interdisciplinary approach, each country report considers a range of factors affecting sexual and reproductive behavior including "society values and traditions, Marxist theory, socialist and patriarchal perceptions of gender roles, the status of women as producers of labor and reproducers of families, changes in legislation facilitating or constraining access to modern contraceptives, pro-natalist incentive influences on demographic trends, attitudes of health service providers, views on sexuality education, adolescent sexual behavior, and emerging roles of public services and nongovernmental organizations."

The geographic scope of book is equally impressive covering 28 formerly socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the USSR successor states from 1917 to the present. Although each of the country chapters is similarly organized to address common topics, the determinants of fertility behavior varied greatly between and within countries. Thus, the authors review each country's unique experience within a broader context. Historical and current information specific to each country is presented and, when available, statistical data (e.g., birth rates, total fertility rates, legal abortion rate, legal abortion ratios, maternal mortality rates and ratios) displayed in easy to read tables and figures are also presented. It is noteworthy, that this volume has compiled extensive data and information about

reproductive health issues in countries where such information has been previously unavailable or extremely difficult to come by.

The book is also distinguished in terms of quality and coherence. All chapters are well written, thoroughly researched and meticulously documented. The nearly 1300 references are combined into a single chapter with listings by author in alphabetical order. Although this is an edited volume with 15 contributors and is ambitious in scope, the individual chapters refer to and are informed by one another. Because the country chapters are organized to address common topics and because of the skillful editing by David, the book forms a coherent whole. Each country chapter begins with an introduction by David in which he discusses the historical context and outlines the topics to be addressed. A commentary on "Future Perspectives" concludes each chapter.

Perhaps what I find most profound and valuable about *From Abortion to Contraception*, is its focus on the "woman question." A unique feature of the volume is the examination of the interrelationships among public policies, private reproductive behavior and women's roles and status. Through his women-centered approach and the placement of contraception and abortion firmly within the contexts of women's rights and status, David affirms the 1994 Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo. Women's control over their own reproductive health and fertility has been and continues to be an enduring goal of feminism. If women are to achieve full social, political and economic equality, they must have easy access to a continuum of pregnancy prevention and termination options. Moreover, the most effective way to prevent unintended pregnancy, change reproductive behavior and improve women's health is to elevate the status of women by providing the means for social and economic self-determination. David concludes, however, that the extent to which access to modern contraceptives and safe abortion is available to all women is, to a large degree, dependent upon whether "public policy concurs or conflicts with private values."

My final remarks are personal. First, during my undergraduate years, I was a European history major and studied abroad in Vienna, Austria. I learned that the past is the present and acquired a love of history. I thoroughly enjoyed learning about the history of the CEE countries during the last 80 years and the impact of public policy on private reproductive behavior within the historical context for each country. Second, my own personal work in reproductive health has focused exclusively on the United States. This book broadened my limited exposure and increased my understanding of the determinants of reproductive and sexual behavior from an international perspective. The challenges facing women worldwide share common themes, etiologies and solutions. Finally, as so eloquently stated in the Foreword of the book by Anastasia Posadskaya-Vanderbeck, "*From Abortion to Contraception* is an embodiment of Henry David's vision, dedication and will."

I applaud Henry and his colleagues on their important contribution to the advancement of reproductive health and women's rights. I commend their efforts to place contraception

and abortion in the context of gender equality and women's status. Given its breadth and depth of information and its quality and coherence, this book is an invaluable resource not only for demographers but also for historians, policy-makers, social scientists, public health and women studies scholars, and health and human rights advocates.

Congratulations, Henry, on this remarkable book!

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Jack of All Trades...

A review of Moore, G. T., & Marans, R. W. (Eds.). (1997). *Advances in environment, behavior, and design* (Vol. 4) New York: Plenum. [ISBN: 0-306-45343-6, hardbound, \$95.00]

Reviewed by Louis G. Tassinary, Ph.D., Texas A & M University, College of Architecture.

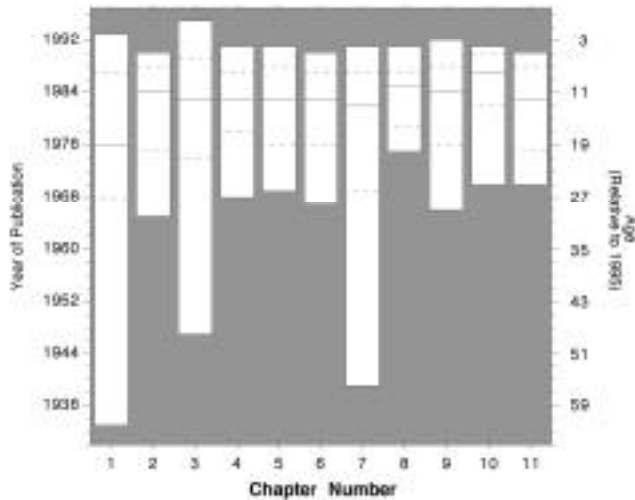
"Not even the possession of University Chairs gave many the assurance to do clean science; some actually wasted their efforts on useless polemics about the origin of life or how we know that a scientific fact is really correct." (Watson, 1970, p. 53)

What is it that ensures "clean science"? In the first half of 20th century it seemed to many that the answer was clear: Think rigorously, act resolutely, and design experiments to afford strong inference (e.g., Platt, 1964). To be, in other words, "tough minded". The answer is no longer clear. The experiences of the latter half of the 20th century have convinced many in the psychological sciences that the phenomena of interest do not succumb to such an attack; rather they require a more narrative, possibly even literary, approach to the problem (e.g., Oatley, 1992).

But what, if anything, does this have to do with the final volume of the series titled "Advances in Environment, Behavior and Design". Generally, this is a well-written capstone containing chapters by many of the most productive and insightful members of the environment and behavior community. In a comprehensive review of the first three volumes of this series, Susan Saegert (1995) applauded the endemic eclecticism of environment-behavior research and suggested that the stage was set for theoretical approaches that focused on "...research as a process of communication and negotiation as well as for technological purposes" (p. 744). And yet I was frequently reminded of the acerbic comment by James Watson while reading the eleven chapters that comprise this final volume.

My principal complaint is that this book fails to live up to the promise of its title. The chapters cover a wide range of topics but it is difficult to see them, collectively, as highlighting recent advances in the field. The figure below is a percentile plot of the dates of the references for each of the chapters. The top and bottom of each bar represent the 90th and 10th percentiles, respectively. The dotted lines represent the first and

third quartiles and the solid line the median. The y-axis on the left lists the actual year of publication and the y-axis on the right lists the age of the reference relative to 1995, two years prior to the date of publication.



While there are clear differences across each of the chapters, a few generalizations can be made. First, the median date is approximately 1985. In addition, fewer than 25% of references were published after 1990 and more than 25% of the references were published before 1975. I do not interpret this data to mean that the authors are either poor or lazy scholars. Quite the contrary. I do interpret this to mean that we are potentially squandering our efforts on questionable polemics and belaboring our *philosophia perennis*. The chapters represent conspectuses of positions, theories, and data that have been discussed repeatedly in books, journals and proceedings and, with the possible exceptions of chapters by Nasar, Evans & Lepore, and Weisman, few significant advances are being made or reported.

A well-known puzzle goes something like the following. An inflatable raft is floating in a bathtub. Which will raise the water level higher: Putting a metal toy soldier on the raft or dropping the same toy soldier into the water? The answer is the raft. In the water, the metal soldier displaces its volume of water; on the raft, it displaces its weight of water. Because the metal is heavier than the water, the toy soldier weighs more than does its corresponding volume of water. Fundamental scientific principles are used to make real-world predictions and provide a non-intuitive solution to a mundane problem. In a sense, this is precisely what is meant by the term action research (Lewin, 1946). Ironically, nowhere in this volume is there as clear and unambiguous an example.

Despite my animadversions, this is clearly a useful addition to the library of aspiring or seasoned environmental psychologists because it completes a multi-volume reference that both complements and updates the aging Handbook of Environmental Psychology.

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TEACHERS' CORNER

Distance-Education in Environmental Psychology

Cheuk F. Ng, Ph.D.
Athabasca University

A distance education course, "*Psychology and the Built Environment*" became available to students in August 1999. The course is offered by Athabasca University, the Canadian university that specializes in open, distance education.

The 10-unit course covers the basic topics in Environmental Psychology, with the exception of the natural environment: (1) Introduction, (2) Environmental Perception and Cognition, (3) Ambient Environments, (4) Personal Space and Territoriality, (5) Privacy and Crowding, (6) Our Residences, (7) Our Communities, (8) Our Schools, (9) Our Workplaces, and (10) Designing More-fitting Environments.

Once a student has registered in the course, the student will receive a course package, consisting of two textbooks [*Environmental Psychology: Principles and Practice*, by Robert Gifford, and *People in Cities*, by Edward Krupat]; a reading file of 10 articles; a study guide; an assignment manual; and a student manual. The articles in the reading file are designed to give students a more in-depth look at specific topics. Each unit of the study guide contains learning objectives, a list of reading assignments, study questions, a commentary, a list of references and supplementary reading. The student manual contains information about the administration of the course (e.g., how to apply for writing the exam, how to access library materials, and how to contact the tutor, etc.)

The assignment manual contains detailed instructions on how to complete the assignments. In this course, students are required to complete an exercise on cognitive maps or direction giving, two quizzes with five short essay questions in each, and a course project, and to write an exam. For the course project, students have a choice of three projects: (1) conducting a mini-research project using behavioral mapping, (2) researching and writing up a proposal for improvement of a built-environment with which they are familiar, or (3) writing a research paper. The exam is written under proper supervision in their hometown or city.

Throughout the course, students can ask questions and discuss the course content with the tutor (i.e., me) by phone, or via e-mail. They can submit their quizzes and assignments on-line. Some additional information is accessible on-line through our course homepage at: <http://server.bmod.athabasca.ca/html/Psych432/>

One word of caution: Distance education is not for everyone; those who succeed tend to be self-disciplined and motivated. Distance education, however, can provide the flexibility that many busy adults cherish – in completing a course at their own paces or places. Some also find that they have more opportunities for one-on-one contact with the professor/tutor than in the classroom. If you know of any suitable students, please encourage them to register in my course. Your student will probably need a letter of permission from your institution for credit transfer.

Please direct any inquiries to me at cheukn@athabasca.ca, or 1-800-788-9041 ext. 6146.

**UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
FACULTY POSITION**

The Department of Health Behavior and Health Education at the School of Public Health seeks candidates for a tenure-track faculty position at the Assistant/Associate Professor level. The focus of this position is on the social and behavioral aspects of environmental health. Examples of research interests include: large-scale environmental health education efforts including schools, communities, and healthcare organizations; impact of adverse physical and psychosocial environments on human health and/or children; policy and advocacy-based research and/or interventions aimed at creating healthier living environments; and environmental justice.

Qualifications: Earned doctorate with appropriate background, training and research experience; strong record of peer-reviewed publications and external funding commensurate with rank; and a strong record of teaching excellence commensurate with rank.

Responsibilities: Design, implement, and evaluate interventions and/or research on the social and behavioral aspects of environmental health; teach graduate-level courses in the department; advise students; develop and maintain externally-funded research. For more information about the School of Public Health visit <http://sph.umich.edu/>.

Review of applications will begin immediately and will continue until the position is filled. Send vitae, statement of research and teaching interests, selected reprints, and three confidential letters of recommendation to: Chair, Search Committee / Department of Health Behavior and Health Education / School of Public Health/ University of Michigan / 1420 Washington Heights/ Ann Arbor, MI 48109-2029.

*The University of Michigan is a
Non-Discriminatory/Affirmative Action employer.*

EDRA 31: Building Bridges: Connecting People, Research and Design [31st Conference of the Environmental Design Research Association], Cathedral Hills Hotel, San Francisco, California, May 10-14th, 2000. For information, see the conference web site: <http://www.telepath.com/edra/home.html>.

Social Issues for the 21st Century: Setting the Agenda [SPSSI 2000], University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, June 16-18, 2000. The program will begin with a half-day student pre-conference. A mentor lunch and a panel discussion of SPSSI in the future will also be of particular interest to those new to the field. Program highlights include symposia, panels, and roundtables bringing together a diverse group of scholars from the US and Europe, as well as practitioners and policy makers. Invited Addresses will include: Jennifer Crocker, "Reconsidering the Social Importance of Self-Esteem: A Contingencies of Worth Perspective"; John F. Dovidio, "The Psychology of Prejudice: The Third Wave"; James M. Jones, "Situating the Self in Time and Cultural Context"; Richard E. Nisbett, "Culture and Systems of Thought: Holistic vs. Analytic Reasoning." For information, visit the SPSSI web site at www.spssi.org.

Toward Higher Levels of Analysis: Progress and Promise in Research on Social and Cultural Dimensions of Health, June 27-28, 2000, Natcher Auditorium, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD. Sponsored by the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research, this meeting will highlight the contributions of social and cultural factors to health and illness in order to achieve a better understanding of the interdependence of social, behavioral, and biological levels of analysis in health research. For additional information, contact: Jann Sidorov, TASCOS, Inc., 301-315-9000, ext. 507 (tel.), 301-738-9786 (fax), email: OBSSR@TASCOS.

16th Conference of the International Association for People-Environment Studies (IAPS) Metropolis 21^{ème} siècle: Villes, Vie sociale et Développement durable /Metropolis 21st century: Cities, Social Life, and Sustainability, July 4-8, 2000, Paris, France. For information, see the conference web site: <http://www.bwk.tue.nl/iaps/>, or contact: Gabriel Moser, Laboratoire de Psychologie Environnementale CNRS UPRESA 8069, Université René Descartes-Paris V, Institut de Psychologie, 28 rue Serpente 75006 Paris, tél. + 33 1 40 51 99 15, fax + 33 1 40 51 99 19, E-mail : moser@psycho.univ-paris5.fr

Congress of the International Union of Psychological Science (IUPsyS) is to be held in Stockholm July 23-28, 2000. Information on the congress is available at www.icp2000.se.

The Symposium on Healthcare Design 2000 will be held in Anaheim, California, Nov. 29 – Dec. 2, 2000.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFERENCES

FUNDING

NSBRI: New Core Research Areas

The National Space Biomedical Research Institute (NSBRI), a non-profit organization managed by a consortium of research institutions, is accepting proposals for space-related biomedical research projects in four new core research areas. This opportunity is available to all members of the U.S. scientific community, whether or not they are from consortium-member institutions. NSBRI research addresses and seeks solutions to the various health concerns associated with long-duration human space exploration. Funded projects will become part of new NSBRI research teams in the following areas:

- Integrated Human Function - Developing an overall integrated understanding of the human body's response to space flight, covering all systems and integrated up from the molecular and biochemical level through cellular function to whole human function.
- Nutrition, Physical Fitness and Rehabilitation - Developing a unified countermeasure protocol that includes nutrition, fitness maintenance and rehabilitation of astronauts.
- Neurobehavioral and Psychosocial Factors - Integrating physiological and psychosocial elements critical to sustained health and performance on long-duration missions.
- Smart Medical Systems - Developing and integrating new and emergent technologies for non-invasive data gathering and evaluation, automated medical assistance and advanced data systems that can be individualized for each crewmember.

Letters of intent are due by March 17, 2000, and the deadline for submitting proposals is May 5, 2000. Detailed information defining these research areas and providing submission instructions is available in the research announcement at www.nsbri.org or by calling 713-798-7412. On the NSBRI web site, click on the words "NSBRI Research Announcements" to access the announcement. Or, contact Kathy Major, National Space Biomedical Research Institute, One Baylor Plaza, NA-425 Houston, TX 77030; tel. 713-798-5893; E-mail: major@bcm.tmc.edu.

3rd Annual Research Training in Psychology of Aging Institute

Duluth, MN, overlooking beautiful Lake Superior, is the setting for this event, occurring July 22 to August 2, 2000, with on-call consultation with NIA staff available during 2000-2001. Nationally recognized experts in research methodology related to the psychology of aging will lead a training institute specifically designed for psychology faculty who received their doctoral degree at least 4 years ago in any area of psychology. The institute, sponsored by APA's Division 20, and funded by the National Institute on Aging, aims to strengthen participants' knowledge and skills essential for developing an active agenda and integrating research in aging with teaching. The participants will also have the opportunity to obtain individualized consultation with NIA staff, to interact with members of previous cohorts, and to review research proposals they have submitted to date. In addition, participants will attend two follow-up meetings. Food, lodging, and travel support will be provided for the 15 applicants selected to participate in the program. The program has received highly favorable ratings

from past participants and many of them have already submitted their research proposals to NIA. Please see our Web page (www.css.edu/depts/grad/nia) for institute information including topics of proposals submitted to date. For details and application materials, please contact Chandra M. Mehrotra, Director, Research Training Institute, The College of St. Scholastica, 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, MN 55811; cmehrotr@css.edu.

The Wellcome Trust Postdoctoral Research Training Fellowships in Population Studies

The Wellcome Trust offers Research Training Fellowships in areas relevant to Population Studies including: demography; epidemiology; health and the environment; health economics; improvement of reproductive health in adolescents and adults; reproductive biology relevant to contraceptive research and development; safe motherhood, infant and child wellbeing; sexual health; social sciences.

Applications will be considered throughout the year and at least six months should be allowed between submission of full applications and the proposed start date.

The Wellcome Trust Call for Research Proposals in Population Studies

Applications are invited for project and programme grant support for innovative research on issues relating to the consequences of population change. Proposals may address any relevant question, but applications are particularly encouraged in the following areas: demography; epidemiology; health and the environment; health economics; improvement of reproductive health in adolescents and adults; reproductive biology relevant to contraceptive research and development; safe motherhood, infant and child wellbeing; sexual health; social sciences.

Applications will be considered throughout the year.

The Wellcome Trust Research Training Fellowships Through Master's Programmes in Demography, Population or Reproductive Health

As part of the Wellcome Trust's Population Studies initiative, nominations are invited for these Fellowships, which will offer one year's training at Master's level in a centre of research excellence, followed by one year's support for a research project in the Fellow's home country. Research projects in the following areas are particularly encouraged: demography; epidemiology; health and the environment; health economics; improvement of reproductive health in adolescents and adults; reproductive biology relevant to contraceptive research and development; safe motherhood, infant and child wellbeing; sexual health; social sciences.

The closing date for receipt of applications is Monday 17 April 2000.

*For all the Wellcome Trust Programmes:
E-mail: population@wellcome.ac.uk
Web site: www.wellcome.ac.uk/international.*

Migration and Settlement

The International Migration program of the Social Science Research Council seeks to foster innovative research that will advance theoretical understandings of voluntary and forced international migration to the U.S., the process of settlement, and outcomes for immigrants, refugees, and native-born Americans. With funding from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the program offers Dissertation Fellowships, Postdoctoral Fellowships, and Summer Dissertation Workshops. For more information, go to: <http://www.ssrc.org> or write to migration@ssrc.org.

Travel Grants: XVII International Congress of Psychology
 APA has applied to the National Science Foundation for support to administer a block travel grant program for US participants in the scientific program of the XVII International Congress of Psychology in Stockholm, Sweden, July 23-28, 2000. NSF funding will be used exclusively for scholars working in areas that are central to the NSF mission: the description, modeling, and development of human mental and perceptual processes, including learning, reasoning, problem solving, concept formation, memory, attention, and perception. At least half of the awards will be granted to investigators who are either students or within eight years of receiving their doctoral degrees. Although APA has not received final word from NSF on availability of funding, applications are available now from the APA Office of International Affairs, 750 First St. N.E., Washington, D.C., 2002, tel. (202)-336-6025, e-mail: international@apa.org.

AWARDS NOMINATIONS

Call for Nominations: 2001 Master Lecture Program

The APA Board of Scientific Affairs (BSA) announces the call for nominations for the 2001 Master Lecture Series. BSA is using the Master Lectures to spotlight the best in psychological science. There will be five master lectures at the annual convention, and each speaker will be supported with travel expenses and an honorarium. BSA has organized the lectures into ten core areas that reflect the field. BSA is soliciting your nominations for speakers for the 2001 convention (San Francisco, August 24-28) in each of the following five broad areas that will be addressed by one Master Lecture:

- applied psychology
- biopsychology - animal and human
- cognition and perception
- health and behavioral medicine
- personality and individual differences

Your nomination should include information about the individual's research area, his/her speaking abilities, and how the work would highlight the best in psychological science. Be sure to indicate the category for which your nomination applies. Please send your nominations directly to Sophia Birdas, APA Science Directorate, by March 17, 2000. You can reach Sophia by email (sbirdas@apa.org) or fax (202-336-5953). BSA will review all nominations at their spring meeting and begin to contact potential speakers for the 2001 APA convention.

**2001 Call for Nominations
 APA Education and Training Awards**

The Board of Educational Affairs is requesting nominations for the following awards: Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Psychology and Distinguished Contributions of Applications of Psychology to Education and Training.

The award for Distinguished Contributions to Education and Training in Psychology recognizes psychologists who have engaged in teaching/training as the primary employment during their career. Psychologists will be selected for this award on the basis of their documented positive influence on the education and training of students, engagement in important research in education and training, development of effective materials for instruction, establishment of workshops, conferences, or networks of communications for education and training, achievement and leadership in administration that facilitates education and training, and activities in professional organizations which promote excellence.

The award for Distinguished Contributions of Applications of Psychology to Education and Training recognizes psychologists for evidence-based applications of psychology to education. In order to be considered for this award, the candidate must demonstrate a contribution to new teaching methods or the solution of learning problems through the use of research findings or evidence-based practices. Particular emphasis will be placed on the use of psychological knowledge to improve learning in educational settings (including pre-kindergarten to 12th grade), and/or in communities.

All nominations must include a letter of nomination citing the award for which the nomination is made, and outlining the contributions of the nominee. All nominations must include: a letter of nomination, two letters of support, and a curriculum vitae. Send nominations and supporting materials to Shirley Matthews, Education Directorate, APA, 750 First Street, NE Washington, DC 20002-4242. The deadline for receipt of this information is June 1, 2000.

Society for General Psychology Awards

Division One of APA invites nominations for the William James Book Award, the Ernest R. Hilgard Award for Career Contributions to General Psychology, the George A. Miller Award for an Outstanding Recent Article in General Psychology, and the Arthur W. Staats Lecture for Unifying Psychology. Nominations and supporting materials for each award must be received on or before March 15, 2000. For more information, contact C. Alan Boneau, George Mason University, tel. 703-993-4118; e-mail aboneau@gmu.edu.

PUBLICATIONS

Call for Papers

International Journal of Humanities and Peace

IJHP is a journal dedicated to "Peace Through Development". IJHP is indexed on the "Uncover" database, the

United Nations database, and will be (shortly) indexed on the H. W. Wilson Database--in the Humanities Index.. You may view the journal at: <http://members.tripod.com/~Tetworld/jhpl.html>

The general topic for this issue is: "The Culture of Peace". Your article may consist of 800 or 1,600 or 2,400 words--and submitted as 3 hard copies, a floppy disk (formatted for ClarisWorks/Appleworks if possible), (email attachment or email plain text preferred) a black and white photo of yourself (not required) and a short paragraph of your bio-data. Deadline for submission for this issue is 30 April 2000. Also welcome are poetry, art, book reviews, etc..

For submission instructions, contact Dr. Mark Siegmund, Assoc. Editor, HC2 Box 434H2, 4800 Parker Rd., Twentynine Palms, CA 92277, Tel/Fax: (760) 361-1780, email: siegmund@thegrid.net.

New Books

Hill, J. (1998). *Occupying architecture: Between architecture and user*. London: Routledge.

This book presents a collection of essays that challenge the absence of the user from architectural thinking, provides a critical redefinition and redrawing of boundaries between both architects and user, and calls for a reworking of architectural practice that promotes a social and cultural agenda.

Sussman, M. B., Steinmetz, S. K., & Peterson, G. W. (Eds.). (1999). *Handbook of marriage and the family (2nd Ed.)*. Norwell, MA: Plenum. ISBN: 0-306-45754-7, 838 pp., cloth, \$110.

This is a thorough revision of the first (1987) edition. Chapters cover past, present and future perspectives on family diversity; theory and methods of the family; changing family patterns and roles; the family and other institutions; and, family dynamics and processes.

Interesting Publications from Sage

Organization and Environment, a multidisciplinary journal from Sage, covers the social roots and consequences of environmental problems and stimulates discussion concerning the meaning and significance of the natural world.

Sage Urban Studies Abstracts summaries the recent literature in all aspects of urban studies including architecture, urban design, housing, social issues, crime, and environmental conservation.

For more information, visit www.sagepub.com.

Documentary Video on Poverty and Homelessness

A review from Library Journal (June 15, 1999) a publication of the American Library Association: "Richard Cohen's fascinating film, narrated by Martin Sheen, stands out among documentaries on homelessness. Ron Taylor, a destitute former truck driver living on the streets of posh Santa Monica, CA, runs for city council in hopes of changing increasingly punitive city ordinances against people living in parks and vacant lots. Taylor and the people he knows are portrayed with dignity and compassion; lengthy interviews with the homeless show articulate, thoughtful people who are down on their luck -- but Cohen pulls no punches by also including the mentally ill, the alcoholic, and the goofily irresponsible. Footage of arrogant city council members and ignorant, insensitive residents and tourists presents a foil to interview clips of a former city council attorney who resigned because he would not collaborate in creating what he perceived to be unconstitutional invasions of the rights of all individuals, this film is highly recommended for all collections." -- Kellie Flynn, Cook Memorial P.L., Libertyville, IL

"Extremely compelling. This film illustrates several dimensions of homelessness in contemporary U.S. cities ...a wonderful resource for researchers, undergraduate and graduate programs in anthropology, sociology, social work, urban planning, public policy and urban studies." --Lois M. Takahashi, Prof. Urban and Regional Planning UC Irvine, author *Homelessness, Aids and Stigmatization*

"Taylor's Campaign challenges belief systems... gives voice to the voiceless, to those whose basic rights have been stripped. This documentary accurately represents the crisis of homelessness." - Kym Meyer, Executive Director, National Association of Social Workers, Utah Chapter.

Taylor's Campaign is available for purchase for home video, community awareness and classroom use. For more information, visit: <http://www.richardcohenfilms.com>.

Web Sites

Center for Health Design:

<http://www.HealthDesign.org/index.html>

Healthy People 2010: Health Promotion in the New Millennium:

<http://www.health.gov/healthypeople>

Center for the Advancement of Health: <http://www.cfah.org>

Environmental Research Information Exchange: <http://www.cnie.org/exchange.htm>.

Zoolex, a web site about the research project "Improvements in Zoo Design by Efficient Communication of Know-How" (<http://www.zoolex.org>) is created by Monika Ebenhoeh, an Austrian landscape architect.

IAPS Division of Environmental Psychology:

<http://www.psy.gu.se/iaap/envpsych.htm>

European Network for Housing Research:

<http://www.enhr.ibf.uu.se/>

Housing Information Gateway:

<http://www.colorado.edu/plan/housing-info/>

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development -- Policy Development and Research Information Services

(bibliographies and databases):

<http://www.dr.s.org.uk/PubMenu.html>

Centre for European Migration and Ethnic Studies:

<http://www.cemes.org/>www.cemes.org>

OTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS**Social Choice for Social Change:
Campaign for a new TIAA-CREF**

Socially responsible investing (SRI) is coming of age. Nearly one out of every eight investment dollars now sits in a socially screened fund. Several important studies have refuted the notion that doing good means doing worse financially. Now SRI is evolving toward more sophisticated and stronger ways to use their money for positive change. Mutual funds and pension funds are increasingly moving beyond "negative screens"--avoiding companies that pollute the environment or do business in tobacco, alcohol, nuclear weapons and energy, or the weapons--to actively seek out companies that have exemplary records with regards to various social and environmental concerns. Such "positive investing" is the wave of the future, according to some in the field.

TIAA-CREF (Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association-College Retirement Equities Fund [T-C]) is the nation's largest private pension system, serving 2 million employees principally in higher education. In 1989, an earlier campaign succeeded in persuading T-C to provide a socially responsible option for its investors, and they created the Social Choice Account. We began a campaign in early 1997 to persuade T-C to begin positive investing 5-10% of the assets in the Social Choice Account. This would mean \$200-400 million invested in, generally small, companies and other financial institutions (such as community development corporations) that are models of social and environmental responsibility--a way to reward and promote corporate responsibility toward consumers, the environment, employees, and local communities.

If you are interested or can help in any way, contact Social Choice for Social Change: Campaign for a New TIAA-CREF, Box 135, Manchester College, North Manchester, IN 46062, (219)982-5346/5009, or e-mail Neil Wollman at NJW@Manchester.edu or Abigail Fuller at AAF@Manchester.edu. Visit our web pages at <http://ARES.manchester.edu/departement/PeaceStudies/njw/discclaim.html>.

