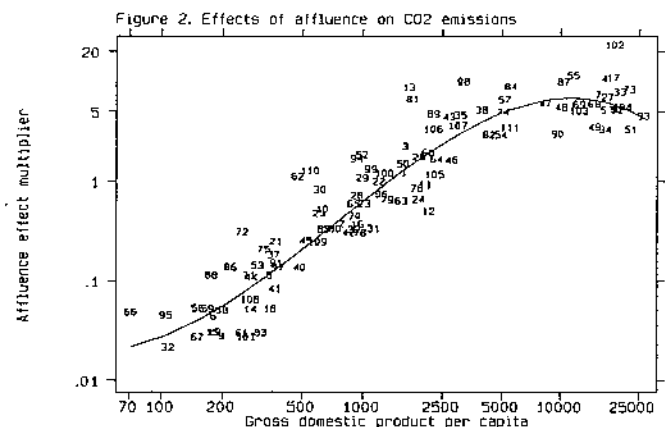
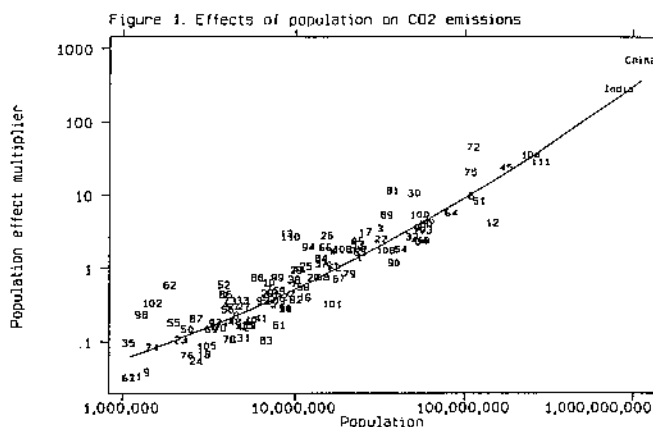


Environment, Technology, and Society

Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology
American Sociological Association

Population and Gross Domestic Product Effects on CO₂ Loads

These two graphs are taken from a recent article by Tom Dietz and Gene Rosa, published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (PNAS), Volume 94, January, 1997, pp. 175-79. They display the relationships between population and CO₂ emissions (left) and between Gross Domestic Product per capita and CO₂ emissions (right) for 111 nations.



The two principal findings revealed in these results are: (i) population has a significant impact on national CO₂ loads (disproportionately so, since the high population nations have inordinate impacts), and (ii) CO₂ loads increase with increased affluence, but only up to a point, after which they level off. For further details, request a reprint from either Tom or Gene directly, or contact the online version of PNAS at <http://www.pnas.org>

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Valerie Gunter, Chair
Jeffrey Broadbent & Adam Weinberg

Boguslaw Award: Allan Schnaiberg

Olsen Student Paper Award:

Ken Gould, Chair
Adam Weinberg & Jean Blocker

Distinguished Service Award:
Dorceta Taylor

Telecommunications Committee:
J. Timmons Roberts

Membership:

David Sonnenfeld, Chair
Jean Blocker
Carole Seyfrit

Notes from the Editor...

Welcome to another issue of ET&S. Following up on the Annual Meetings in Toronto, this issue includes photos and mentions of our three Section award winners. Be sure to check these out—we are truly fortunate to have such excellent work coming from among our members! (Also, keep in mind those you would nominate for next year's awards.)

The Call for Papers for the 1998 Meetings is here, too—see page 8. So you can start making those plans for next August in San Francisco.

The E&T Section did manage to secure enough members by September 30 to have 3 sessions again at next year's meetings. The current count is 409. But, as in recent years, this was a struggle. So, take an active role: (1) be sure to renew your E&T membership when renewals come around in the next few months, (2) encourage your colleagues to do the same, (3) recruit those colleagues doing related work but remaining outside the Section, and (4) recruit your students—even buy a membership for a protegee! Everyone's participation is needed to keep the E&T Section the vibrant community it has become!

Just look at what the members are doing... This issue includes a report on the activities of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community, as well as brief mentions of member publications and activities. (There's plenty of room for yours in the next issue!)

Send along your submissions as you prepare them for the Winter issue. Tell the Section what you are working on (including dissertations), what great books you've read in the field, what you've published, what useful websites you've found, what useful teaching techniques you're using, or what you see going on in environmental sociology today. Feel free to run ideas past me in advance of the deadline—most anything in the ET&S spirit is welcome!

Environment, Technology, and Society Newsletter

Editor:

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Publication Schedule:

The deadline for submissions for the Winter issue is December 15. If at all possible, please submit text items electronically or on IBM-formatted diskette, as this greatly facilitates the newsletter production process. Articles on current research that can be represented graphically on the front page are especially sought.

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

Please note that you must be a member of the ASA in order to join a Section. Contact the American Sociological Association, Membership Services, at 1722 N Street, NW, Washington, DC 20035-2981

Partnerships and Collaborative Possibilities (with Geographers)

In the past year I have repeatedly heard people from environmental NGOs extol the virtues of 'partnering', of formal or informal working arrangements with organizations whose resources complement those of the environmental NGOs. For example, the World Wildlife Fund in Mexico has created partner arrangements with rural development organizations in areas adjacent to nature preserves in Mexico in an attempt to foment ecologically defensible forms of rural development in these areas. It is probably no accident that in environmental protection efforts 'partnering' seems like an idea whose time has come. The gap between the tasks which environmental NGOs want to undertake and the resources they command has grown dramatically in the past ten years. Under these fiscally austere conditions partnering is one of the few ways in which the NGOs can accomplish or pretend to accomplish the goals that they have set for themselves.

The analogue to partnering in higher education is probably inter or transdisciplinary work. Like the NGOs environmental sociologists have a means - ends problem: many goals to accomplish and few resources to expend. Under these circumstances liaisons, working arrangements, or partnerships with people in other disciplines (or in NGOs!) can increase our ability to get work done. With these benefits in mind several people will contribute columns to the newsletter over the next year about the practical benefits of building partnerships with people in the different disciplines which seem most relevant to our work as environmental sociologists. The most productive partnerships will vary from subspecialty to subspecialty within environmental sociology; sociologists who study risk probably find their most fruitful collaborative arrangements with psychologists and environmental scientists while sociologists who focus on natural resources probably find their most productive collaborations with rural sociologists, anthropologists, or geographers. Local circumstances also make an important difference. Who our agencies or academic institutions employ (geographers, environmental scientists, or rural sociologists) shapes the collaborative possibilities available to us in important ways.

To begin this discussion, let me count the particular ways in which I have benefitted in the past ten years from working with geographers.

1. In teaching: I have traded 'guest' lectures with geographers in undergraduate courses with environmental content. It has worked well. We both get to talk about our favorite subjects, and overall preparation time for classes declines. When there has not been sufficient interest among graduate students here at Rutgers to offer a course in environmental sociology, I have been able to obtain a large enough enrollment to offer the course by combining geography and sociology graduate courses into one course. I have also ended up serving on dissertation committees in geography almost as much as I have in sociology.
2. In research methods: I learned how to analyze remote sensing data and use geographic information system packages from geographers here at Rutgers. This activity has become an important component of the research that I do on tropical deforestation.
3. In funding: on several occasions during the 1990s I have been able to get financial support for my research through the geography and regional science program at the National Science Foundation.

It took me a long time to find these people; I had been on the same campus for fifteen years (!) before I began to develop collaborative arrangements with geographers. The possibilities for partnerships, given your interests and institutional locations, will differ from my own, but hopefully your learning curve regarding these possibilities will be much more impressive! If you have comments or questions about these ideas, please contact me at rudel@rci.rutgers.edu.

Sustainable Consumption and Sociology

Maurie J Cohen

Oxford Centre for the Environment, Ethics, and Society, Mansfield College, Oxford University

Since it was first articulated internationally in the 1987 Brundtland Report, the concept of sustainable development has become a dominant discourse in environmental politics at both local and international levels. While this term has come to subsume a convoluted agenda, a de facto methodology has emerged for moving toward a weak notion of sustainability. Since the Rio Earth Summit in 1992—and at a quickening pace in more recent years—the world's largest multinational corporations have begun implementing changes in their production processes consistent with this objective.

Practices grounded in eco-efficiency, strategic environmental management, and industrial ecology are proving to be more than passing fads. Though much still needs to be done, especially to find a means of demonstrating the cost-effectiveness of these approaches to small- and medium-sized enterprises, the seeds for the emergence of a new environmental paradigm have been planted. The time is now appropriate to begin to focus attention on the consumption side of the equation and the lifestyle changes that consumers, particularly in the world's most affluent nations, will have to make to achieve some measure of sustainability.

continued on page 5

1997 Environment and Technology Section Awards

The **Boguslaw Award** honors Robert Boguslaw by recognizing a scholar whose work reflects the interests of ordinary people in developing innovative approaches for addressing emerging societal issues about technology, values, and social concerns.

This year's Award was given to **Valerie Kuletz**, for her dissertation work at the University of California-Santa Cruz, under the direction of Andy Szasz. The letter nominating Kuletz explains her work: it "describes the transformation of the American desert southwest into a nuclear landscape and the current struggles of Native American groups to reassert both their culture and 'their' cultural geography of the same 'objective' places. The great merit of the work is that it combines more traditional political economic approaches with contemporary emphases akin to cultural studies approaches. This hybrid methodology is made necessary by the nature of the political conflict, itself, since it combines real transformation of land (into mines, test sites, waste depositories) and struggles over land that are also struggles over how land is 'represented' by both the nuclear establishment and indigenous peoples. Beautifully, compellingly written; a substantively important story; innovative methodology that combines political economy, social geography, and culturally-organized representations in conflict. This is really top quality work." Moreover, the author herself grew up in China Lake, one of these nuclear communities—so that it is reflective of her own biography and social history. The thesis is forthcoming from Routledge in Spring 1998.



Thomas Dietz was honored this year for his **Distinguished Contribution** to the Sociology of the Environment and Technology. This Award recognizes outstanding service, innovation, or publication. Dietz is distinguished in all three areas. He has served the Section, as well as sociology and human ecology more generally, in many capacities. His work, as described in the nomination letter, "has been innovative in theoretical, substantive, and methodological ways. His innovative linking of the work of Habermas to the social impact literature has theoretically enriched that specialty and his integration of evolutionary theory with sociological systems theory has broadened the intellectual frame for conducting theoretical work in environmental sociology. His book on the risk professionals (with Bob Rycroft), by actually collecting data on real live risk professionals in their vocational environments advanced our thinking considerably about the science/ideology/politics balance played by major stakeholders in the risk game. And finally, he has successfully introduced sociologists to some of the most advanced statistical techniques such as bootstrap sampling procedures for making parameter estimates and computer-intensive regression techniques, such as additive regression." Dietz continues to work in new areas, including social psychological studies of environmental attitudes and behavior with Stern and Guagnano, and, with Rosa, development and empirical testing of a stochastic version of the IPAT model (see front page).



The **Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award** is named to honor the memory of our distinguished colleague. The purpose of the award is to recognize an outstanding paper presented by a graduate student at the annual American Sociological Association Meetings.

Four papers were submitted for the Olsen Award this year. The Award was given to **Zsuzsa Gille**, Sociology Board, University of California, Santa Cruz, for her paper, "Cognitive Cartography in a European Wasteland." According to Ken Gould, Chair of the Marvin E. Olsen Graduate Student Paper Award Committee, "The Gille paper was selected based on the quality of the writing, the innovative theoretical framework presented, the quality of the data, and the dialogue between theory and evidence sustained throughout the piece." Gille's paper was presented at the "Emergent Global and Regional Identities II" session in Toronto.

Congratulations to all this year's winners!

Explicit consideration of consumption, by virtue of a brokered North-South agreement, was absent from the Rio agenda. To its credit, the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), an international consortium of multinational firms, was one of the first organizations to focus attention on this issue and interest is now growing in a number of domains. In recent months, several important new books have hit the shelves and more are in the pipeline. Advocacy groups are designing campaigns to deliver the message to households and mainstream consumer organisations are beginning to embrace an agenda that goes beyond conventional concerns of exposing shoddy products and rooting out fraudulent advertising. At the grassroots a new social movement known as voluntary simplicity is encouraging people to question the merit of consumerism. Even in the national research funding bodies and philanthropic foundations, program managers are formulating new schemes to facilitate research on sustainable consumption. Taken in aggregate, these developments suggest that the period of neglect is beginning to ebb and the politically precarious subject of consumption is gradually moving up the attention scale.

While these efforts are certainly important, we are at risk of repeating many of the mistakes that characterized previous periods of public reflection on consumption. During the 1970s, for example, the need to reduce resource through-put was justified on the basis of purported ecological limits to growth. Propelled by strong anti-consumerist sentiments, environmentalists chided detractors for their obstinacy and moral poverty. The more recent incarnation of this discussion has begun, despite the worthy contributions to date of a small number of sociologists, to take on similarly biophysical colors.

For the emerging debate on sustainable consumption to have any discernible effect on individual behavior, it will be necessary to develop a more culturally informed understanding of acquisition as a social practice. Fortunately, during the past decade several branches of the social sciences have begun to generate a broader understanding of material culture capable of overcoming the impasses of the earlier era. Headway has been most pronounced in sociology, anthropology, and history and a number of scholars have begun to speak of specific sub-disciplines within these fields dedicated to the study of consumption. The following observations, culled from this growing body of literature, are presented to guide future research in a direction that draws on these perspectives.

First, inquiry concerning sustainable consumption should be situated within the wider theoretical discourse on modernity. In pre-modern periods, household production (e.g., agriculture, craft manufacture) provided the means for generating culture. The increasing division of labor that has powered the modern era has elongated the connections between production and consumption. Accordingly, culture is less commonly associated with the creation of household goods. Efforts to impose a corrective on current consumption practices will need to recognise that social meaning is now being reproduced within the realm of acquisition.

Second, we need to get beyond the idea (around since Veblen) that consumption is fuelled largely by status striving and is the outcome of artificial and misguided desires. Mary Douglas suggests this attitude derives from a tendency to view consumption as a "psychological blight." Once we recognize these biases it becomes apparent that consumption fixes meanings, generates social differentiation and inclusion, and provides a system of

communication. It connects and orients us within society and culture more generally.

Third, as advanced societies become increasingly atomised and fragmented, people have acquired greater flexibility to define themselves, express who they are, and modify how others perceive them. Consumption is obviously an important means by which these projects are realised. For instance, data from time-budget studies indicate people are spending twice as much time shopping today as they did thirty years ago, despite the advent of technologies that would seem to have made shopping a more efficient activity.

Fourth, the legacy of nineteenth century theorists is expressed in modern thought in the continued treatment of production as the privileged sphere of social life. In simple terms, our lasting use of colloquial expressions such as blue-collar and white-collar can be traced to this particular orientation. In the mean time, people have found that an identity constructed through consumption is far more empowering than one dependent upon placement within ever larger and uncontrollable systems of production.

Finally, the rise of fetishism and consumerism can be viewed as a human reaction to ever-increasing rationalism and disenchantment. Consumption, as any journey to the local shopping mall will reveal, provides even people with limited financial resources with an accessible route to fantasy and a means of overcoming the stultifying effects of alienation.

Strategies for the promotion of sustainable consumption need to consider the effect of these developments on current lifestyles. Further, environmental critiques must articulate future scenarios more positively, in a manner that goes with the grain of the times. Visions that promote an idyllic image of romantic asceticism or rebuke consumers for overindulgence are unlikely to find widespread resonance. Agenda 21, the most concrete initiative to come out of the Rio process, encourages individual communities to form and empower local planning committees working for the realization of less environmentally damaging lifestyles. Programmatically, sustainable consumption must be more firmly instituted into comprehensive Agenda 21 efforts to reorganize employment, transportation, and leisure.

We also must bear in mind the fact that fundamental reorganisation of Northern consumption practices will have sweeping repercussions on the rest of the world. Especially vulnerable are developing countries that frequently provide the raw materials—as well as an increasing proportion of the labor—to satisfy consumer demands in advanced industrial nations. We have seen how, for instance, changes in coffee consumption can send the economies of Columbia and Kenya skidding into chaos. More expansive changes, especially if executed hastily, are likely to result in serious political and economic instabilities.

It quickly becomes apparent that the issue of sustainable consumption is far more complicated than adherents to biophysical reasoning recognise. Because of the role of consumption in modern societies, plaintive pleas to jettison the second family car or to reduce the number of monthly shopping excursions must be situated in more holistic social and global contexts. Fortunately, environmental sociologists are in a position to encourage this more informed understanding and to challenge the narrow framing of the emerging awareness.



Please send comments to the author at: E-mail: maurie.cohen@mansfield.oxford.ac.uk; Website: <http://users.ox.ac.uk/~ocees>

The 1997 Open Meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change Research Community

Lori M. Hunter
Utah State University

This past June marked the second meeting of the Human Dimensions of Global Environmental Change research community. While in the past the HDGEC community has been dominated by natural scientists, there is growing recognition of the need to incorporate socio-economic concerns into environmental issues. The 1997 meeting offered an excellent opportunity to bring together social and natural scientists in an attempt to better understand global environmental change.

The conference took place at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) campus in Laxenburg, Austria, and was sponsored by IIASA and the Social Science Research Council, as well as a group of additional agencies listed below.* Two years ago, researchers were brought together at the first meeting of the HDGEC community at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina. Jean-Guy Vaillancourt presented a report on the first meeting in the Fall 1995 *Environment, Technology and Society* newsletter.

The general purpose of the gathering was to bring together the growing human dimensions research community in order to exchange information on contemporary research, teaching, and outreach programs. In addition, the meetings were especially designed to attract social scientists, humanists and others not previously involved in human dimensions work.

Approximately 300 participants came together to listen to, and learn from, a variety of presentations covering a broad range of environmental issues. Plenary sessions covered topics such as health, industrial transformation, environmental governance, attitudes and behavior, integrated assessment and environmental

security. Additional small group sessions offered discussion on a range of topics, such as:

- Biodiversity
- Consumption as a Cause of Environmental degradation
- Population Dimensions of Regional Environmental Change
- Deforestation and Regrowth in the Brazilian Amazon
- Human Choice and Climate Change
- Coasts and Islands
- Trade
- Land Use
- Business, Industry and Local Scale Analyses

The participants represented universities, research institutes, funding and governmental agencies from across the globe. Members of the European Community comprised the bulk of participants, although the U.S. and Japan were also well represented. One concern, as was raised by Vaillancourt in the Fall '95 newsletter, is the need to reach out to researchers and policymakers from the developing world specifically addressing population and environmental issues. While several developing nations were represented, they were vastly outnumbered by researchers from developed countries.

One topic which received significant attention involves the concept of Integrated Assessment, a multi-disciplinary technique for understanding the complex processes of global environmental change. Reports were presented on several Integrated Assessment projects, including one by a team of researchers at Penn State University. Their particular model focuses on the Susquehanna River Basin, making use of methodologies from

different disciplines to explore the causes and consequences of regional social and environmental changes. My participation in the meeting included presentation of preliminary results from a current research project examining the association between population and biodiversity in Utah. The project involves development of a Geographic Information System, another area which received significant attention at the June meetings.

Many of the concerns raised, and much of the research presented at the Open Meeting, would be of interest to Environmental Sociologists and the conference offered an excellent opportunity for networking with others involved in environmental research. In the end, although barriers to truly interdisciplinary work remain, this type of forum is critical as we attempt to develop a comprehensive understanding of the human dimensions of global environmental change. At the meetings' conclusion, the Japanese contingent offered to host the third open meeting of the HDGEC community in 1999.

* In addition to IIASA and the SSRC, the meeting was cosponsored by the Directorate General XII of the European Commission; the U.S. National Science Foundation; the European Science Foundation; the International Human Dimensions Programme of Global Environmental Change; the Environment Agency, Japan; the Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research; the Swedish Council for Planning and Coordination of Research; ESRC Global Environmental Change Programme, UK; the Austrian Ministry for Science and Transport; and the Austrian Ministry for Environment, Youth and Family.

Member News

Albert Bergesen and Don Grant at the University of Arizona sociology department are starting an NSF grant on organizational form and toxic emissions. They are looking at the age and size of firms and rates of toxic emissions. If you are doing similar, related, or tangential research, and wish to share ideas, please contact them at: albert@u.arizona.edu

David N. Pellow, Northwestern University, has been appointed to the Environmental Management Task Force of the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

Carole Seyfrit finished her year as a program officer at the National Science Foundation, returned to Old Dominion University, and is now Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies in the College of Arts and Letters. Her new e-mail address is cseyfrit@odu.edu.

Member Publications and Other Recent Publications of Interest

Connor, Desmond M., July 1997, *Public Participation: A Manual*, Development Press, Victoria, B.C., Canada, 38 pp.
Here's a new, brief, practical, low-cost, "how-to-do-it" manual for project staff — overview, program design, techniques, principles, and three case studies all for \$9.75. Get details at www.connor.bc.ca/connor

Farhar, Barbara C., Nancy E. Collins, and Roberta Ward Walsh. 1997. *Case Studies of Energy Efficiency Financing in the Original Five Pilot States, 1993-1996*. NREL/TP-550-22355. May. 362 pp.

Hamilton, Lawrence, Cynthia M. Duncan, and Nicholas Flanders. 1998. "Management, adaptation and large-scale environmental change." In David Symes, ed. *Property Rights and Regulatory Systems for Fisheries*. London: Blackwell Science.

Hamilton, Lawrence. 1998. *Statistics with Stata 5*. Pacific Grove, CA: Duxbury.

Roberts, J. Timmons. 1997. "Negotiating Both Sides of the Plant Gate: Gender, Hazardous Facility Workers and Community Responses to Hazards." *Current Sociology* 45(3): 157-177. Special issue on "Environmental Disruption and Social Change." Stephen Couch and Stephen Kroll-Smith, Issue editors.

Roberts, J. Timmons. 1997. "Emerging Global Environmental Standards: Prospects and Perils." Forthcoming in *Journal of Developing Societies*, special issue on "The Emerging Global Societies: Development Dynamics and Dilemmas," Proshanta Nandi and S.M. Shahidulla, special issue editors.

Scarce, Rik. 1997. "Socially Constructing Pacific Salmon." *Society and Animals*, 5(2): 117-135.

Seyfrit, Carole and Lawrence Hamilton. 1997. "Alaska Native youth and their attitudes towards education." *Arctic Anthropology* 34(1):135-148.

Theodore H. Tsoukalas and Kenneth A. Gould have co-edited a special issue of *Humanity and Society* (Volume 21, Number 3, August 1997), including the following articles:

Theodore H. Tsoukalas and Kenneth A. Gould. "Special Issue Editors' Introduction."

Allan Schnaiberg. "Paradoxes and Contradictions: A Contextual Framework for 'How I Learned to Suspect Recycling'."

Adam S. Weinberg. "Power and Public Policy: Community Right-to-Know and the Empowerment of People, Places and Producers."

Maria Kousis. "Unraveling Environmental Claim-Making at the Roots: Evidence from a Southern European County."

Theodore H. Tsoukalas and Kenneth A. Gould. "Environmentalism and Organizational Dissent Within the State."

David N. Pellow. "Popular Epidemiology and Environmental Movements: Mapping Active Narratives for Empowerment."

United Nations Environment Programme Website

The United Nations Environment Programme Working Group on Sustainable Product Development (UNEP-WG-SPD) has a new 60 page+ WWW site with searchable databases at: <http://unep.frw.uva.nl>

- **Introduction** Find out about the UNEP-WG-SPD, its background, Research and Network Programmes in the introduction.
- **SPD Members Database** Search for contacts in the extensive network member database with contacts in more than 55 countries. When available the e-mail address of a network contact is 'clickable' so you can directly contact them through our system. Members WWW sites are also linked when available.
- **Examples Database** Search on the unique Sustainable product and service examples (60+ with illustrations and text).
- **Projects** Descriptions and explanation on some of the projects that we have been involved with.
- **WWW Links Database** Over 100 links to other sites of interest in the area of sustainable product development.
- **Publications to Download** Read the selected UNEP-WG-SPD workshop proceedings and papers on subjects such as Telecommunication, Renewable Resources and Services for Sustainability. Find background and contact information on the UNEP-WG-SPD Expert Group on Renewable Material Resources.

Our reports and workshop papers can be downloaded from our site, including PDF versions of our magazine *Way Beyond*-issues on:
~ Renewable Materials ~ Sustainable Communications ~ Passive Solar

We hope you find your visit useful and productive. Contact Han Hegeman M.Sc. with comments.
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Editor's Note: The following references should have been included with the article "Emerging Theoretical Paradigms" (*ET&S*, Spring 1997, Number 85). Buttel, F. H. 1996. "Environmental and Resource Sociology: Theoretical Issues and Opportunities for Synthesis." *Rural Sociology* 61: 56-76; Dickens, P. 1992. *Towards a Green Social Theory*. Philadelphia: Temple University Press; Harper, C. L. 1995. *Environment and Society: Human Perspectives on Environmental Issues*. New York: Prentice Hall; and Weigert, A. J. 1997. *Self, Interaction, and Natural Environment: Refocusing our Eyesight*. Albany: SUNY Press.



Reminder: You can subscribe to the E&T listserv ENVTECSOC by sending an e-mail message to listproc@csf.colorado.edu with the message **sub envtec soc yourfirstname yourlastname**. Join the list **today!**

Calls for Papers

ORGANIZATION & ENVIRONMENT

Editors -- John Bellamy Foster, University of Oregon
and John M. Jermier, University of South Florida

"From citizen activism to the global ecological crisis, from animal rights to ecofeminism, from the evaluation of classical texts to critical reviews of recent work, *Organization & Environment* is a premier vehicle for exploring new ideas about nature and society. Anyone wishing to understand more fully the many dimensions of humanity's relationship to the earth will be well rewarded."--Carolyn Merchant, University of California, Berkeley

After an enormously successful first year, the editors of *Organization & Environment* are proud to announce that beginning with Volume 2, O&E will increase to 128 pages per issue! With our added size, we hope to maintain the enthusiasm we have encountered as an innovative journal integrating all dimensions of ecological and social organization, from political economy and business to art and philosophy.

Organization & Environment is an international forum for discussion of the complex social causes and consequences of environmental damage, restoration, sustainability, and liberation. O&E promotes environmentally-sensitive reflection, inquiry and practice by publishing work that problematizes domination by humans, that interrogates and investigates existing systems of organizing production and consumption, that develops transformative ideas, and that imagines and articulates ecotopian futures.

Selected highlights from Volume 1 follow. **Number 1** (March 1997): "Mad Cow Disease and the Animal Industrial Complex: An Ecofeminist Analysis" by Carol J. Adams; "Organizing for Environmental Destruction" by Charles Perrow; "Subpolitics: The Disintegration of Institutional Power" by Ulrich Beck; **Number 2** (June 1997): "Lester Brown, the Worldwatch Institute and the Dilemmas of Technocratic Revolution" by Victor Wallis; "Environmental Management as Political Sustainability" by David Levy; "The Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum: Imagineering Southwestern Environments as Hyperreality" by Timothy W. Luke; "Local Organizing for Environmental Conflict: Explaining Differences Between Cases of Participation and Nonparticipation" by Adam S. Weinberg; **Number 3** (September 1997): "Constructionist Leadership in the Global Relational Age: The Case of the Mountain Forum" by Kathryn M. Kaczmarek and David L. Cooperrider; "New Woman, New Earth: Setting the Agenda" by Mary Mellor; "Marx's Theory of Ecological Sustainability as a Nature-Imposed Necessity for Human Production" by John Bellamy Foster; **Number 4** (December 1997) Special Issue: "The Organizational Dimension of Global Environmental Change: 'Not On Our Watch': The Biodiversity Crisis and Global Collaboration Response" by Frances Westley; "Spiritual Connections with the Natural Environment" by Carolyn P. Egri; "Ecotourist's Progress" by David Robertson.

The editors of *Organization & Environment* welcome for review, submissions which provide a base of scientific understanding, ethical argumentation, aesthetic appreciation, spiritual inspiration, utopian imagery and/or down-to-earth reality checks to inform and elevate discussion about organization and environment. This variety of perspectives is achieved by a diversity of articles and in our regular features, edited by Stephen R. Couch (Book and Other Media Reviews), Mary Mellor (Citation Classics and Foundational Works) and Patrick D. Murphy (Art and the Natural Environment).

CURRENT PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIAL THEORY

Current Perspectives in Social Theory invites submissions for the 1999 volume. *Current Perspectives in Social Theory* is an annual journal dedicated to publishing articles across the spectrum of

perspectives within social theory, conceived of in a broad, interdisciplinary sense. To submit a manuscript, send five copies and a one-page abstract to: Jennifer M. Lehmann, Editor, *Current Perspectives in Social Theory*, Department of Sociology, 741 Oldfather Hall, The University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68566-0324. Deadline for submissions is April 1, 1998. Any manuscript received after April 1 will not be considered for the 1999 volume.

1998 MEETINGS

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY SECTION AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SAN FRANCISCO, CA. AUGUST 21-25

The section invites submissions on a wide range of topics for paper reading and roundtable sessions.

Submission deadline: January 10, 1998.

(1) Paper sessions. Send papers to Thomas K. Rudel, Department of Human Ecology, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903. USA. (732) 932-9624; email: rudel@rci.rutgers.edu.

(2) Roundtables. Send proposals to Thomas K. Rudel, Department of Human Ecology, Cook College, Rutgers University, P.O. Box 231, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903. USA. (732) 932-9624; email: rudel@rci.rutgers.edu.

The Section is also cosponsoring a session on the political economy of the environment with the Section on the Political Economy of the World System. Timmons Roberts, Tulane University is organizing the session entitled "The Environment and the World-Economy." (If you do submit for this session, please indicate whether if needed you would prefer your paper to be forwarded to PEWS or E&T organizers for roundtables.) Send papers to Timmons Roberts, Department of Sociology/ Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118, tel: 504-865-5820/FAX 504-865-5544, timmons@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu.

All of the E&T Section's sessions will be on Sunday, August 23, 1998. (E&T-PEWS joint session may be on August 24.)

Please send your papers and/or ideas for papers/sessions/roundtables!

PACIFIC SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEETINGS April 16-19, 1998. San Francisco

Steve Zavestoski is organizing a panel session titled "Consumers, Consumer Identities, and the Environmental Impacts of Consumption Patterns." Anyone interested should send an abstract or completed paper to Steve Zavestoski by January 1. Washington State University--Vancouver, 14204 NE Salmon Creek Ave., Vancouver, WA 98686; e-mail: szav@mail.wsu.edu

THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCTIC SOCIAL SCIENCES (ICASS III) -- May 21-23 1998

Organized by the International Arctic Social Sciences Association (IASSA). University of Copenhagen, Denmark. Deadline for submission of abstracts, February 15, 1998. For more information contact: Frank Sejersen, Coordinator, IASSA Secretariat, c/o Department of Eskimology, Strandgade 100H, DK-1401 Copenhagen K, Denmark. Phone: +45 32 88 01 67; Fax: +45 32 88 01 61; e-mail: iassa@coco.ih.ku.dk.