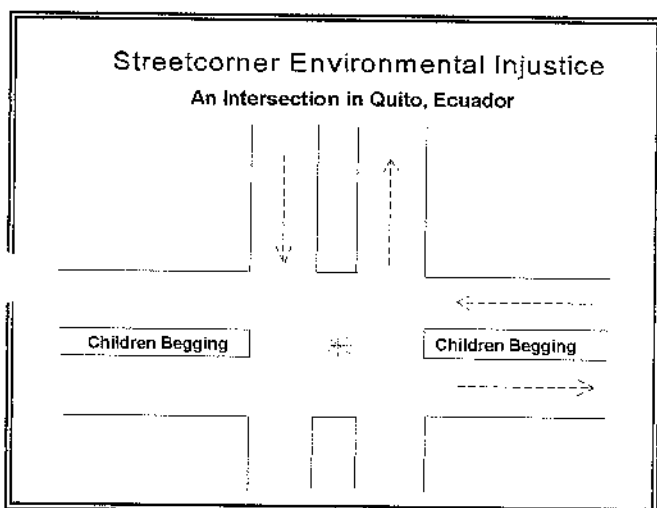


Environment, Technology, and Society

Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology
American Sociological Association

Streetcorner Environmental Injustice: Begging and Lead Intake among Small Children in Quito, Ecuador

Tom Rudei, Rutgers University



Every weekday morning in Quito, Ecuador some poor Amerindian mothers take their small children to intersections in the streets where the children spend the day begging from passing motorists. The parents take their children to intersections with stop lights in streets with medians (see the accompanying diagram) and station the children in the median. When cars stop at the lights, the children run up to the front doors of the cars (it is convenient because the driver's side is closest to the median) with their hands outstretched, palms up. The most common scene involves a small child, aged three to six, looking up at a driver behind the rolled up window of a sport utility vehicle. When the light changes, the cars, light trucks, and trucks accelerate, emitting a cloud of exhaust, and the children run back to the median. Unfortunately, gasoline in Ecuador is still leaded, so the particular way in which begging occurs in this increasingly motorized society maximizes the children's exposure to lead from the vehicles' exhaust. Studies show elevated levels of lead in the blood of street children.

The lead from the gasoline makes it into the children in other, related ways. Studies show a direct relationship between distance from the road (in meters) and the deposition of lead in soils (Newsome, Aranguen, and Brinkmann 1997). When children play in the grass and dirt on the median, as they do almost all of the time, they take in additional amounts of lead. The same thing happens when they play in the small front yards on either side of the street.

There are plans to refine and sell unleaded gasoline in Ecuador, but it has not happened yet. Because many other countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America continue to produce and consume leaded gasoline, the street children in these places undoubtedly suffer in similar ways.

Reference

Newsome, T., F. Aranguen, and R. Brinkmann, 1997, "Lead contamination adjacent to roadways in Trujillo, Venezuela." *Professional Geographer*. 49(3):331-341.

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Notes from the Editor...



WELCOME to another issue of *ET&S*! Spring is upon us in the Midwest--warm weather moving activities outdoors as nature bursts into bloom again. Spring always strikes me as the season when people relax their adversarial relationships with nature and just appreciate its wonders. This issue is overflowing with news and information. It was a welcome challenge to fit everything in. What I mean is, don't be shy about sending in your news or notes for upcoming issues! Pieces for ongoing columns are especially needed.

In this issue... The cover graphic is from Section Chair Tom Rudel, highlighting environmental injustice in Ecuador. The partnerships column continues this quarter with Timmons Roberts' piece on the Latin American Studies Association. The department spotlight covers Washington State University. Plus, there is a discussion of Nature Tourism by Ken Gould. And, as always, member publications and activities are highlighted. Thanks to everyone who helped fill this issue with timely and interesting reading!

Attention! Your help needed!

For next time... Of course, the usual submissions are sought, but the Summer issue is our pre-conference issue, so if you have some thoughts on the conference, on environmental sociology issues in San Francisco and/or California, etc., these would be especially apropos. Share your ideas with the Section! Send along your submissions for the Summer issue as you prepare them.

At the conference... Some Section members would like to plan some welcome and get-to-know-each-other activities for the Section reception in San Francisco. If you have some ideas, or would like to help out, please contact Jan Buhrmann (Janet.Buhrmann@Colorado.edu) or Susan Roschke (addresses below). Thanks!

For the Fall... David Sonnenfeld would like to put together a list of E&T-related departmental and academic program websites. Please send these links and descriptions to David (addresses at left) for inclusion in a piece in the Fall issue. An addition to the Section website of these links is also planned.

Our Section is on the Web! A portion of each newsletter is available on the Web, located at <http://www.montana.edu/wwwsi/scarce/eandt.htm>. This site is maintained by Rik Scarce at Montana State University. A general Section homepage is located at <http://mason.gmu.edu/nvsl/Env.html>. Greg Guagnano set up this site. Both of these pages may also be accessed via the ASA-maintained E&T Section page through the official ASA site: <http://www.asanet.org>. And, as always, the ENVTECSOC electronic listserv continues to be an active (but not overburdened!) forum for all kinds of news in the world of environmental sociology and related areas. To subscribe, send an email to listserv@csf.colorado.edu with the message text: sub envtecsoc yourfirstname yourlastname.



Environment, Technology, and Society Newsletter

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Publication Schedule:

The deadline for submissions for the Summer issue is May 31. 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

The Latin American Studies Association: A Brief Field Guide for Envirosociologists

by

J. Timmons Roberts, Associate Professor

Department of Sociology/Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University

For environmental sociology to make an impact outside our discipline, we need to participate in interdisciplinary fora. For environmental sociologists interested in global or development issues, the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) offers a lot: a lively community of over 3,000 scholars worldwide with an excellent journal, reasonable membership rates, and excellent conferences. Right now there are relatively few sociologists who participate in LASA, and of environmental sociologists we are scarce indeed. The room for building cross-disciplinary links is vast.

LASA conferences are exciting, truly interdisciplinary affairs, with some of the region's top scholars from all social sciences and humanities fields. Biological scientists are beginning to catch on and show up in growing numbers.

In the area of the environment, we have had 10-20 sessions in each of the past several conferences, and this year will be no different. I find it's the best conference to see and organize sessions on Latin American environmental topics, especially topics with important economic and political aspects. For example one session I organized had a geographer, an historian, two political scientists and two sociologists. The networks thus built are extremely useful: that session resulted in a unique six-authored comparative study of environmentalism across the region which is forthcoming in the journal *Studies in Comparative International Development*. LASA is also truly international: a session I've organized over the internet for this year's conference has presenters from the U.S., Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Germany.

I also want to encourage people to subscribe or re-subscribe to ELAN (the Environment in Latin America Network), our organization's listserv which I co-edit. With over 900 subscribers, the list has useful updates on breaking environmental issues in the region and provides a networking tool for students, scholars and activists around the world. To subscribe, send email to lstproc@csf.colorado.edu, with the text SUB ELAN. We'll be advertising sessions and the conference on there soon. To get the digest version (just one message a day), send to the same address with the text SET ELAN MAIL DIGEST.

LASA meets every 18 months, a not-overwhelming schedule, and pre-registration's only 45 bucks. The next conference is 24-26 September in Chicago at the Palmer House Hilton. For email connection with LASA secretariat, try them at Latin American Studies Association <lasa+@pitt.edu>... they have electronic registration info, I believe. Their webpage is at <http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/>. For snail mailers, LASA is at William Pitt Union, Room 946, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. tel. 412-648-7929.

I hope we can build the presence of Latin Americanist environmental sociologists, or at least of people interested in the social aspects of environmental issues in the region at LASA conferences in Latin Americanist circles.

Nature Tourism, Environment and Place in a Global Economy

Kenneth A. Gould

Department of Sociology, St. Lawrence University

Debates about the costs and benefits of nature-based tourism have continued for thirty years since Edward Abbey first raged against the forces of what he termed "industrial tourism" in his novel *Desert Solitaire* (1968). And since that time, tourism (including cultural, theme park, historical, recreational and nature-based) has emerged as the world's single largest industry (Hall 1994). The Wharton Economic Forecasting Association estimated that the total gross output for tourism and travel in 1993 was \$3.2 trillion (US), roughly 6% of global gross national product (Lundberg, et al 1995). The tourism industry employs roughly 127 million people, generating approximately 20,000 jobs for every \$1 million (US) of revenue (Lundberg, et al 1995). That places the environmental and social impacts of tourism and recreation development centrally in analyses of the future trajectory of the global economy in the twenty first century.

Much of the recent discussion of the potential of nature-based tourism and recreation has hinged on competing definitions of "sustainable development." Sus-

tainable development is currently one of the trendiest and most contested terms in current discourse on the future trajectory of economic and social development (Redclift 1987). One conceptualization of sustainability seeks to sustain the existing industrial treadmill of production through the management of scarcity in key exchange-value ecosystem elements (Schnaiberg 1980). Another less conservationist conceptualization of sustainability seeks to preserve intact ecosystems for the benefit of non-human species. Between these two poles of deep ecological sustainability, and shallow economic sustainability, lies a third conceptualization that perhaps offers the greatest hope for altering current economic, political, and cultural socioenvironmental dynamics in favor of ecological integrity and social equity.

That more broadly compelling conceptualization of sustainability seeks to preserve part of the natural environment for social uses that are not purely economic in character (Schnaiberg and Gould 1994). While still thoroughly anthropocentric in nature, such a conceptualization of sustain-

able development places far greater emphasis on ecosystem use-values than the existing exchange-value dominated treadmill of production (Schnaiberg 1994, Daly 1996). These alternative social uses include a variety of recreational activities, as well as somewhat less tangible benefits such as aesthetic appreciation, relaxation, and transcendental rejuvenation. Despite the lower emphasis on purely economic uses of natural resources manifest in this conceptualization of sustainability, the alternative social uses included in this view can be easily construed as being integral to a nature-tourism and recreation-based economy (Schnaiberg and Gould 1994). Such "alternative use-based" economies can be found throughout the world, with many local, regional and national economies largely dependent on these uses of their environments for economic survival, especially those that are more peripheral (Wallerstein 1974) to the transnational economy. As the service sector has continued to represent an expanding share of

Continued on page 4

global economic flows, the nature-based tourism and recreation industry has accounted for the bulk of service sector expansion in many less developed nations, as well as in the internal peripheries of many developed nations (Ghali 1977).

Those who live in less developed areas can not afford to preserve local ecosystems for the enjoyment of others without some economic means by which to support their own material well-being (Schnaiberg and Gould 1994). Many urban and suburban residents tend to take a utopian view of nature, as they see their connection to the natural environment as primarily recreational. These often wealthier worker-citizens view their relationship to ecosystems in a use-value context, as the ecological withdrawals and additions stemming from their own production and consumption roles have become decreasingly socially visible to them (Schnaiberg 1980). In contrast, many rural residents tend to take a more utilitarian view of nature, as they see their connection to the natural environment as primarily habitation and instrumental. These less wealthy worker-citizens often view their relationship to ecosystems in a more exchange-value oriented context, as the withdrawals and additions stemming from their production and consumption roles have remained quite socially visible to them. The problem for preservation-minded wealthier urban and suburban dwellers is, how to get rural residents to be more protective of ecosystems. The problem for survival-minded poorer rural dwellers is, how to get urban and suburban residents to be more protective of rural economies.

One person's playground is another person's resource pool. Nature-based tourism and recreation is one possible way to meet the recreation and preservation needs of urbanites and suburbanites, and the economic needs of "ruralites." Nature-based tourism offers "employment and income to local communities while allowing the continued existence of the natural resource base" (Whelan 1991: 4). But the economic needs of urbanites require extraction of ecosystem elements from the domain of rural residents, thus undermining rural ecologies, and ultimately rural economies. In fact, it is precisely because extraction occurs in more remote rural areas that urban and suburban residents are hidden from their own impacts on natural systems, allowing them the luxury of utopian views of nature. The development of nature-based tourism and recreation economies is one method of meeting local economic needs, with lower costs to both, local, and extra-local ecosystem users, but one that often directly conflicts with those largely urban and suburban-driven extractive enterprises which typify many non-agricultural rural economies.

But, although tourism and recreation development is far less destructive to the environment than the expansion of extraction and the unmodified industrial tread-

mill of production, economies based on such alternative social uses of ecosystems are not environmentally benign. Unmitigated expansion of tourism and recreation economies tends to destroy the very ecological bases upon which they depend, unless such growth is carefully managed (Ryan 1991). In addition, there are a number of negative social impacts associated with tourism and recreational uses of natural systems which may not be "socially sustainable." The primary utility of the ecologically and socially-based conceptualization of "sustainability" implicit in nature-based tourism and recreation development is in bringing alternative social uses of ecosystems into the societal accounting in cost-benefit analyses of rural development options, in an attempt to strike a balance between ecological integrity and local economic necessity (Schnaiberg and Gould 1994, Gould 1997).

A key unique feature of a tourism and recreation-based economy is that it is most often tied to "place" (Logan and Molotch 1987). In an era of rapid transnational economic globalization that is decreasingly defined or constrained by geographic locations, nature-based tourism and recreation offers an alternative local economic base that requires geographic specificity (Gould, et al 1995, 1996). While manufacturing, service, and even extractive enterprises are increasingly able to rapidly change locations to seek out and exploit the changing competitive advantages of places globally (Barnet and Cavanagh 1994), tourism and recreation is far more grounded in location. That is not to imply that the whims and tastes of large tourism and recreation investors and consumers do not seek out new and different locations as overdevelopment erodes the attractiveness of specific locales. It does, however, imply that to a significant extent, communities dependent on tourism and recreation development are somewhat less likely to be vulnerable to job blackmail threats to move the industry elsewhere (Kazis and Grossman 1982, Gould 1991). That fact makes it less necessary for these communities to engage in the global bidding-down of wages, taxes, and regulations (environmental, health and safety, and labor protections) to attract and retain transnationally mobile capital investment (Athanasios 1996). Tourism and recreation development therefore provides a means by which to partially circumvent the global competition amongst places, and its pressures to provide the most attractive possible business environment to maintain a local economy. Beaches, forests, mountains, wetlands and climates are less likely to be moved-out than are factories and financial centers.

Nature-based tourism and recreation development increases or creates local exchange-values for ecosystem elements utilized within the ecosystems they are a part of, rather than removed from those ecosystems and transported to non-local markets as extracted commodities. The degree to which these exchange-values are protective of ecological integrity varies

greatly, from nearly pristine "wilderness" ecosystems to cosmetic aesthetic view-scapes. The social construct of "Wilderness" requires that little or no human impacts on local ecosystems are evident, despite the fact that they will inevitably be present. The social construct of attractive nature "scenery" may include much evidence of human intervention, including agricultural activities, towns, and even airborne particulate enhanced sunsets. Scenery-based nature tourism is therefore more tolerant of human intervention than is wilderness-based nature tourism, as long as that socially visible intervention is not perceived as "pollution" by nature consumers (Gould 1993).

Tourism and recreation development also creates exchange-values in increased environmental degradation of undeveloped regions through increased exploitation of these ecosystem elements utilized in-place. The degree to which nature-based tourism and recreation development degrades local and regional ecosystems also varies greatly, from golf course construction on filled wetlands, to strip malls of motor hotels and go cart-tracks, which may overrun the environments upon which their locational advantages were initially based. Tourism and recreation development therefore may also reduce local use-values in less developed environments as they are degraded, while simultaneously increasing use-values to non-local visitors in protected environments.

The natural resources presented by local environments will often shape the type of tourism and recreation that is developed, from backcountry backpacking to cross-country motor racing. Local and regional sociopolitical factors also shape the nature of tourism and recreation development, from legalized gambling in deserts and Native Reserves, to restrictions on access to hiking trails in fragile wilderness areas. Transportation and access to local ecosystems from major population centers also plays an important role in determining the extent and form of environmental disruption incurred (Gould 1997). Therefore, the socioenvironmental basis upon which tourism and recreation-based local economic growth is attracted to, and sustained in, a specific ecosystem determines the type and extent of local environmental degradation and protection, by redistributing pre-established and/or newly generated local use- and exchange-values amongst a variety of new and old stakeholders. These local and extralocal stakeholders will engage in political and economic conflict and coalition to gain and maintain access to local ecosystem elements, and to protect ecosystem elements from more or differently environmentally destructive economic development. Each new tourism and recreation development initiative will inevitably threaten some local constituency's exchange-values in local ecosystems, as well as some local constituency's use-values in those ecosystems. It will also present the possibility of new exchange-values for local and extra-

local entrepreneurs, some of which may be destructive of the previous or coinciding exchange- and use-values. The diversity and security provided by local economies is likely to play an important role in determining local receptivity to new nature-based tourism and recreation development schemes.

What is distinctive of nature-based tourism and recreation development, in contrast to other industrial and/or extractive forms of development is that tourism and recreation converts extra-local environmental use-values into local environmental exchange-values. This serves to create a local economic stake in the promotion, cultivation, and servicing of extra-local environmental protection concerns and extra-local recreational interests. A primary difficulty is that these use-values will be varied, and often conflict with each other. What is also distinctive is the creation and/or cultivation of local exchange-values in protection of local environments. These may be based partially on existing local use-values of local environments, such as hunting and fishing. They may also cultivate new local use-values (perhaps for more altered environments), like golfing or downhill skiing.

The extent of local environmental protection that emerges from a tourism and recreation-based alteration of local and extra-local exchange- and use-values in local environments will depend largely on the type of exchange- and use-values developed in local economies, and on local capital investors and their constituencies, the nature consumers. It will also depend on the sheer volume of tourism, the type of recreational activities, and the capacity of local environments to survive these new social demands. The ability of tourism and recreation-based development to withstand competition for local ecosystems from more environmentally destructive industrial and extractive developments will be largely dependent on the depth and breadth of local exchange-values and use-values in nature-based tourism. Depth and breadth of local investment in existing exchange-value utilization of ecosystems is likely to depend on the type of economic benefits derived in terms of wages, long-term security, benefits packages, and the provision of local public funds and services

(Daly 1996). Therefore, the socioeconomic impacts of nature-based tourism development will be important in determining the likely social sustainability of such enterprises, as alternative configurations of local exchange- and use-values based on other forms of economic opportunity may present themselves, with greater ecological costs, but perhaps also greater socioeconomic benefits.

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Please send comments to the author at: E-mail: KGOU@MUSIC.STLAWU.EDU

New Program Announcement -- Ecological Economics, Values and Policy

Ecological Economics, Values and Policy (EEVP) is a new program at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York. EEVP aims to educate leaders for a sustainable future.

A unique collaboration between Rensselaer's world-renowned Department of Science and Technology Studies (STS) and pioneering Department of Economics, EEVP proceeds from the premise that twenty-first century environmental education must be multidisciplinary, innovative and action-oriented. EEVP draws on Rensselaer's extraordinary resources in humanities and social sciences, natural sciences, and engineering to provide an unparalleled combination of stimulating courses and gifted instructors. The EEVP faculty includes highly regarded, award-

winning professors of ecological economics, environmental ethics and philosophy, environmental politics and policy, environmental law and culture, and many environmental science and engineering specialties.

The Ecological Economics, Values and Policy program offers both graduate and undergraduate degrees. The Professional Masters program was designed with early and mid-career professionals in mind (and for those recent graduates ready to head straight to grad school). Secondary school teachers, government employees, businesspeople, recent graduates, and leaders of non-profit groups interested in enhancing their skills and expanding

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Member Publications and Other Publications of Interest

- bell, Michael Mayerfeld. 1998. *An Invitation to Environmental Sociology*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Cohen, Maurie J. 1998. "Science and the Environment: Assessing Cultural Capacity for Ecological Modernization," *Public Understanding of Science*, 7(2):1-19.
- Cohen, Maurie J. 1998. "Sustainable Development and Ecological Modernisation: National Capacity for Rigorous Environmental Reform," in *Social Dimensions of Environmental Decision Processes*, Denis Requier-Desjardins, Clive Spash, and Jan Van der Straaten, eds., Dordrecht: Kluwer.
- Cohen, Maurie J. 1998. "Evidence of a New Environmentalism: Investor and Consumer Activism as Expressions of Postmaterial Values," in *The Role of Business Ethics in Economic Performance*, Michael Pollitt and Ian Jones, eds., New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Farhar, Barbara C. 1998. "Gender and Renewable Energy: Policy, Analysis, and Market Implications." To be delivered at the World Renewable Energy Congress-V in Florence Italy, Sept. 19-25, 1998 and published in the Proceedings of the Congress.
- Hamilton, Lawrence C., Cynthia M. Duncan and Nicholas E. Flanders. 1998. "Management, adaptation and large-scale environmental change." Pp. 17-33 in David Symes (ed.) *Property Rights and Regulatory Systems in Fisheries*. Oxford: Fishing News Books.
- Jasper, James M. 1997. *The Art of Moral Protest: Culture, Biography, and Creativity in Social Movements*. University of Chicago Press.
Abstract: Protest is an everyday part of modern societies, one of the few arenas where we can articulate and discuss our basic moral commitments. At a time when schools, the media, even religious institutions offer little guidance for moral judgments, protest movements have become a central source of new ethical visions, feelings, and creative ideas. In The Art of Moral Protest, Jasper integrates diverse examples of protest -- from nineteenth-century boycotts to recent antinuclear, animal-rights, and environmental movements to the Khmer Rouge -- into a distinctive new understanding of social movements which highlights their creativity and emotional dynamics. The book also examines the role of individuals, both as lone protestors and as key decisionmakers, and it emphasizes the open-ended nature of strategic choices as protestors, their opponents, their allies, and the government respond to each other's actions. The Art of Moral Protest also synthesizes the many concepts developed in recent years as part of the new cultural approach to politics, placing them in context and showing what they mean for other scholarly traditions.
- Sonnenfeld, David. 1998. "Social Movements, Environment, and Technology in Indonesia's Pulp and Paper Industry," *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, Vol. 39, No. 1 (April).
- Sonnenfeld, David. "From Brown to Green? Late Industrialization, Social Conflict, and Adoption of Environmental Technologies in Thailand's Pulp and Paper Industry," *Organization & Environment*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (March).
- Tsoukalas, Theodore H. 1997. "Institutional Dimensions of Science-Public Health Policy Relations in the Case of Manganese Toxicity Research." Invited presentation at the 15th International Neurotoxicology Conference, Little Rock, Arkansas, October 26-29, 1997 (published abstract in *Neurotoxicology*, Vol. 19, No. 2, 1998).
This study focuses on a social scientific analysis of the content, and policy-relevant outcomes of manganese toxicology research. Drawing from a review of the medical literature, policy/legal accounts, and social scientific perspectives on knowledge production processes, the analysis identifies a set of institutional interests affecting the discursive character of manganese toxicology. The basic finding is that the design and direction of national research concerning manganese toxicology is generating policy-relevant outcomes which are aligned with pre-existing institutional interests. Such arrangements, in turn, are affecting the selection of criteria in the design of new regulatory policies, culminating in conflicts over the relevance of economic and public health considerations. Moreover, the sociopolitical character of these relations shapes, in part, the distribution of adverse biological effects of manganese exposure in the human population and the distribution of adverse biological effects in ecosystems. Similar distributional effects have been reported in the case of lead exposure. It is concluded that in the case of manganese, and before it lead, the institutional dimensions of science-public health relations are encoded in knowledge production processes, policy, and law. Mitigation of the toxicologic and environmental effects of manganese requires full cognizance of the institutional interests at stake and their contribution to policy-relevant knowledge production outcomes.
- Tsoukalas, Theodore H. 1998. "Science, Socio-environmental Inequality, and Childhood Lead Poisoning." *Society and Natural Resources*, Vol. 11, Number 8 (In Press).
- Walsh, Edward J., Rex Warland, and D. Clayton Smith. 1997. *Don't Burn It Here: Grassroots Challenges to Trash Incinerators*. Pennsylvania State University Press.
In Don't Burn it Here, Walsh et al. provide case studies of eight waste-to-energy incinerator proposals, with the goal of discerning some patterns in the success or failure of grassroots opposition to these projects. The book has sparked positive press in local newsletters such as Waste Not in Canton, New York and in city newspapers such as the Atlanta Journal-Constitution. Grassroots activists report that the book provides a valuable resource for their efforts. While the treatment is sociological in design, they say that the text speaks clearly to the lay reader. Look for a review of this book in the Summer issue of ET&S.

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* has published a special issue on the industrial ecology of paper and wood. The issue includes summaries of three major comprehensive studies of the production, consumption and waste management of paper and wood from: (1) the Environmental Defense Fund Paper Task Force (EDF PTF), (2) the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), and (3) Maureen Smith of the University of California, Los Angeles. The issue includes an edited transcript of a 3 week long e-mail roundtable between the authors. And the issue includes important research papers on the industrial ecology of forest products: (1) an analysis of the dynamics of production growth, waste paper utilization and technology diffusion needed to accomplish the goals set out by the American Forest & Paper Association's AGENGA 2020 for recycling, energy efficiency and biomass use; (2) a pathbreaking study of where in the product life cycle (forestry, milling or consumption and waste management) the greatest potential for leverage to conserve forests lies.

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* is a peer-reviewed international quarterly published by MIT Press for Yale University. The journal is edited by Reid Lifset, Yale University School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. For further information, visit the Journal's web site -- <http://mitpress.mit.edu/JIE>

Greenleaf Publishing is pleased to announce the publication on March 1st, 1998 of: *Managing Green Teams: Environmental Change in Organisations and Networks*, Contributing Editors: John Moxen and Peter A. Strachan, The Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, UK. 268 pp, hardback. ISBN 1 874719 08 X. Published price £35.00/US\$65.00

TO REACH environmental excellence, organisations must unlock and channel the ideas and energies of their staff. This can only be achieved through the effective leadership and commitment of senior managers and the development of sound teamworking throughout the organisation. To this end, forward-looking organisations have formulated a range of teams, including: environmental steering committees; environmental action teams; process improvement teams; and quality and environment circles. The aims of this book are to bring together practical experiences and theoretical developments in relation to the role of teamworking within the context of environmental management. Contributions from an international group of leading academics present examples of how teamworking can be utilised to solve the complex and uncertain environmental challenges that organisations face. *Managing Green Teams: Environmental Change in Organisations and Networks* will be of particular interest to educators, consultants and practitioners. Teamworking is a well-established field, but, to date, no book has made any attempt to fully integrate teamworking and environmental issues.

Orders, requests for review or inspection copies (available on 60 days approval) should be sent to: Greenleaf Publishing, Broom Hall, 8-10 Broomhall Road, Sheffield S10 2DR, UK; Tel: +44 114 2663789, Fax: +44 114 2679403. Books are despatched by air mail (if required) as soon as we receive payment. Please send either a cheque or fax/e-mail credit card details (Visa/Mastercard—not AMEX) including expiration date, delivery address, cardholder address (if different). Please add £5.00/\$US10.00 for postage and packing.

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

The editors of *Organization & Environment* are proud to announce that that in its March 1998 and June 1998 issues O&E—now increased in size in its second year to 128 pages per issue—has published or will soon be publishing a number of pathbreaking articles of interest to environmental sociologists and organizational theorists. Highlights from its March issue include: "Sustainability: The Political Economy of Autonomous Development" by David Barkin; "Silent Epidemic, Environmental Injustice, or Exaggerated Concern?: Competing Frames in the Media Definition of Childhood Lead Poisoning as a Public Health Problem" by Mark A. Shibley and Annette Prosterman; and "From Brown to Green?: Late Industrialization, Social Conflict and Adoption of Environmental Technologies in Thailand's Pulp Industry" by David A. Sonnenfeld. The March issue also introduces a feature entitled "Archives in Organizational and Environmental Literature" with William Morris' "Three Letters on Epping Forest." The June 1998 issue will include: "Environment and Resource Protection: Does NAFTA Make a Difference?" by M. Patricia Marchak (originally presented at the Opening Plenary Session of the ASA in Toronto, August 1997); John M. Boles, "James Rorty: Technology, Culture and the Search for an Ecological Society"; a symposium on Carolyn Merchant's *Death of Nature* with Robyn Eckersley, Linda Forbes, John Jermier, Max Oelschläger, Karen Warren and Carolyn Merchant; and a debate on Freeport-McMoran and the environment. These issues of O&E also contain review essays by Stephen Couch, Frank Fischer and Michael Dreiling of important new texts in environmental sociology.

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.

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).

"New Program," continued from page 5

their environmental knowledge should apply. The undergraduate program is a dual-major between the Departments of STS and Economics, and offers first-year or transfer students an environmental education experience found nowhere else. Graduates from both programs will be prepared for leadership roles in their chosen fields, enter the job market with a decided edge, or return to their current positions with new expertise and renewed purpose. Professor Herman Daly (University of Maryland) and Professor

Richard Norgaard (UC Berkeley) have written glowing testimonials of the program.

Accepting its first students for Fall semester 1998, interested individuals are encouraged to apply now. Financial aid is available. For more information or to apply, contact the Director of the Ecological Economics, Values and Policy Program, Professor Steve Breyman at (518) 276-8515, fax 518 276 2659, or email breyms@rpi.edu. Visit the EEVP web site at:

<http://www.rpi.edu/dept/sts/eevp>

Environmental Sociology at Washington State University

by the WSU Environmental Sociology Faculty

Washington State University's Department of Sociology was the first Ph.D. program in the nation (and world, for that matter) to offer a specialization in Environmental Sociology. While some of our founders and early faculty have retired (William Catton), moved on (William Freudenburg) or, unfortunately, passed on (Marvin Olsen), WSU has maintained a strong environmental sociology program for over two decades.

Faculty involved in what is now called "Environmental Sociology and Human Ecology" have a wide variety of interests and offer formal courses covering a range of core topics as well as individualized "readings" courses on more specialized topics. Faculty (and courses) include Lewis Carter (Social Impact Assessment), Riley Dunlap (Seminar in Environmental Sociology), Lee Freese (Human Ecology), Loren Lutzenhiser (Technology and Society), Eugene Rosa (Energy and Society) and John Wardwell (Demography). In recent years two additional environmental sociologists have been hired at WSU's branch campuses: David Sonnenfeld at WSU-Tri-Cities and Dorceta Taylor at WSU-Vancouver. Both participate in WSU's graduate program and are developing courses (in Environment and Development and Environmental Justice, respectively) that will be available to Pullman students via telecommunication. Both Sonnenfeld and Taylor are available to serve on M.A. and Ph.D. committees as well.

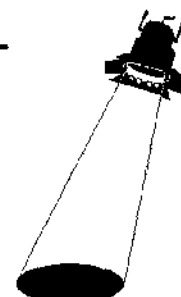
Reflecting the diversity of faculty interests, WSU graduate students have written dissertations on a broad range of topics and

gone on to pursue both academic and non-academic careers. Recent graduates (those receiving their Ph.D.'s in the 1990s) who have taken jobs at academic institutions include Curt Beus (Rural Sociology, Texas A&M), Robert Emmet Jones (Sociology, U. of Tennessee), Angela Mertig (Sociology and Fisheries & Wildlife, Michigan State), Rob Reynolds (Sociology, Weber State), Rik Scarce (Sociology, Montana State), and Steve Zavestoski (Sociology, Providence College). Those pursuing non-academic careers include Bill Grigsby (Oregon Telemedicine Research Center), Liisa Itkonen (Idaho Division of Environmental Quality) and Gregory Poremba (EBASCO Environmental).

WSU grad students choose two areas of specialization, and a variety of complementary areas--ranging from Social Psychology to Social Organization--are available to students specializing in environmental sociology. Of the 45-50 full-time grad students in Sociology, typically 12-15 have environmental sociology as an area of specialization. Most students are funded via teaching or research assistantships, but current students include recipients of NSF and ASA Minority Fellowships and an EPA "STAR" Fellowship.

For more information on WSU's graduate program in Environmental Sociology visit our website at:

<http://puyallup.tricity.wsu.edu/envsoc>



Member News and Announcements

Penelope Canan, Director of the Environment Institute (EI) at the University of Denver, reports that in February the EI hosted the Economic Options Committee of the Montreal Protocol and sponsored a conference entitled "A Sustainable World? Issues of Equity, Economics and the Environment and the Implications for the University." At the conference, Dr. Mostafa Tolba, former director of the United Nations Environment Program and driving force behind the Montreal Protocol, was the keynote speaker. The EI has also established a Laboratory of Social Science and the Environment in the Department of Sociology with the assistance of the National Renewable Energy Laboratory. Colleagues with laboratory-type instructional units on the environment, technology, energy, and society that they would like to share, should contact Penelope at pcanan@du.edu ★

Steve Kroll-Smith has been named a *University Research Professor* at the University of New Orleans. He is the first sociologist there to attain this title which brings research support for three years. Congratulations, Steve! ★

George Mason University's nascent **Environmental Conflict Working Group** has recently launched its own electronic list to announce activities, discuss issues, and plan initiatives related to regional environmental disputes. To join or find out more, please visit their website <http://www.gmu.edu/org/udrp/edr> or email ECWG coordinator **Dann Sklarew** at dsklarew@mason.gmu.edu ★

Eight workshops and courses on public participation and mediation provided by various organizations across Canada, the U.S. and Holland can be found in the *Happenings* section of the *Library on Des*. **Connor's** website <http://www.connor.bc.ca/connor> ★

An engaging approach to Canada's national unity issues is on display at <http://scenarios.competitor.com>. Four alternative scenarios were developed in four workshops by a diverse group of 30 people recruited from across the country. ★

David Sonnenfeld has been invited to return in May as Visiting Research Fellow at the Chulalongkorn University Social Research Institute, in Bangkok. There, he will begin extending his research on industry adoption of environmental technologies to include electronics (semiconductor) manufacturing. He will also lecture in Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia during his visit to Southeast Asia. ★

Lawrence Hamilton gave invited lectures on "Human Adaptation to Large-Scale Environmental Change in the North Atlantic Arc" at the University of Iceland in Reykjavik, and at the University of Akureyri in northern Iceland, while in that country doing field work in February. A shorter version of this talk was also presented at Tenth Annual Meeting of the Arctic Research Consortium of the U.S., in Washington, DC in March. These presentations describe research and preliminary findings from the North Atlantic Arc (NAARC) project, which is outlined in a Web site at: <http://pubpages.unh.edu/~lch/naarchom.htm>. The Winter 1998 *ET&S* Newsletter contained a cover graph and a note from this project. ★

Socrates offer a knowledge management system for teaching of environmental subjects. It has an engine that automates the creation Web sites for courses, it delivers environmental educational content to these sites, and it serves as an interactivity tool to convert your class into a "learning community." I invite you to visit our *Socrates* Web site: <http://www.environmentalintel.com/socrates>

You can simply customize our *Socrates* templates, and within minutes your course Web site is up and running. You can change it any time. Each site has all the common course administration features, such as syllabus, roster, assignments, grading scheme, etc. In addition it has links to Internet/Web based Teaching Resources - Book Reviews, Research Tools, Investment Information, Customized Newspaper for the course, and Student Interest Sites -- Jobs, Resumes, Graduate Schools, Fun/Humor.

We are in the process of developing online materials for courses in Corporate Environmental Management that could be used in Business schools/programs. A List of 15 Modules is available for review at: <http://www.environmentalintel.com/Content/Env/EM001/Index.html>

We would like your professional feedback on this list of modules. Does it look reasonable for a basic course in Environmental Management? Can you suggest additional modules to make our list more comprehensive? Would you like to contribute a module or Case Study in your area of environmental expertise? If you wish to see the actual module please send a note specifying the module of interest to **Dr. Paul Shrivastava**, President, Environmental Intelligence, Inc. or **Howard I. Scott**, Professor of Management, Bucknell University (on leave) Tel: 717-523-0030; Fax: 717-523-0067; email: socrates@environmentalintel.com; 425 Pheasant Ridge Road, Lewisburg, PA 17837, USA. Thanks for your help. ★

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