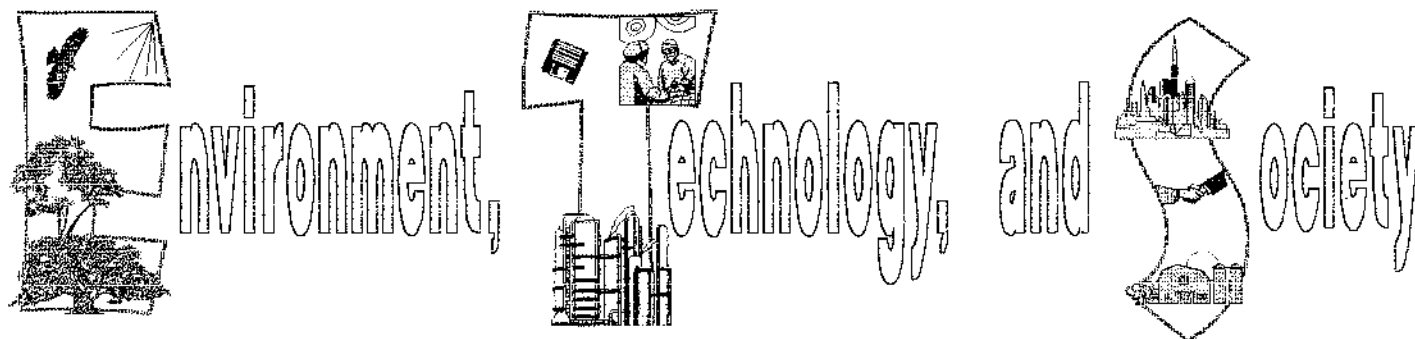




Newsletter of the Section on Environment and Technology of the American Sociological Association

CHICAGO: URBUS IN HORTO - CITY IN A GARDEN

Reid Helford, Loyola University Chicago

Just about every field guide to Chicago and its natural environment begins with the city's motto. For some it means that this large, industrial city is situated in a garden of beautiful flora and fauna. For these city residents the metropolis coexists with the wilderness. For others, however, the motto means something a bit less triumphant. Yes, the city is in a garden - and that's the problem. It was built on what once was a beautiful garden - a mosaic of prairies and woodlands, rivers and wetlands. These folks argue that this metropolitan area represents what is wrong with uncontrolled (or inappropriately controlled) development. Although these city residents will admit that the garden does survive here and there, they are quick to point out that there is a pattern to where this garden remains or is being rehabilitated and where it is most poisoned and neglected. It is a pattern, they argue, that roughly traces the city's geographical boundaries of power, race and class.

There are many stories to be told about this city and its environments. The Chicago metropolitan area is an extraordinary place from which sociologists can discover and create important stories about society and environment, nature and culture. Of course, others are already actively creating and telling stories about Chicago and its natural and built environments. Many organizations are working within the metropolitan area to redefine what *urbus in horto* will mean for Chicago. In order to discover the city, let's explore a few of these organizations and the city spaces in which they work.

We'll begin downtown, near the hotels for this year's convention. Branching out north and south from Lake Michigan through downtown Chicago is the Chicago River. The river had its main and south branches' flows reversed in order to end the repeated contamination of drinking water caused by the Chicago River's sewage laden flow emptying into the city's water supply, Lake Michigan. After this engineering feat the river was dubbed the "eighth wonder of the world." The Friends of the Chicago River [www.chicagoriver.org] work to redefine the river's cultural and ecological meaning. The Friends promote the river as an attraction for touring, cruising and, someday, swimming.

Re-making the river into a simultaneously cultural, economic and ecological resource has been difficult work. The river has much going against it; it's had its southern flow reversed, it has considerable development along its banks, and has been burdened with substantial organic and inorganic pollution. Yet, the Friends are reclaiming the river by working closely with city politicians and planners, community organizations and local schools, and connecting their work to that of other ecological and regional development groups by reminding them that the river is alive and important. And, they have done this with a sense of humor about the river, its history and its pollution that, in my opinion,

makes them stand out amongst the region's more staid environmental organizations. The Friends of the Chicago River offer docent guided tours for most any section of the river, even downtown. On Saturday, August 7th, from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. there will be a community celebration at the Lathrop public housing project where their newly constructed riverfront nature trail and park will be dedicated. There will also be an opportunity for a short canoe trip launching from the park. It's only a short taxi ride from the downtown hotels.

A considerable portion of the Chicago River system's 156 miles of natural and constructed waterways flows within Cook County Forest Preserve District land. The Forest Preserve District of Cook County was established in 1914 and bought its first 500 acres in 1916. Today, the District manages 67,000 acres of land throughout the county with significant holdings in the city of Chicago. The preserves provide habitat along both the Chicago and Des Plaines River systems, protecting their banks and serving as wildlife corridors connecting many of the Districts larger holdings. The largest contiguous holding is found in the southwest suburban Palos area where 14,000 acres are protected. It is home to a variety of natural community types and Illinois endangered and threatened species. The Palos holdings represent the Chicago region's "largest roadless area" (I know it's a stretch, but if you guys can claim these things out west, we can too!).

The Palos preserves, along with many other District preserves, are under active ecological management [members.xoom.com/palosrestor/]. Begun in 1983, the Volunteer Stewardship Network (VSN), managed by The Nature Conservancy, coordinates and promotes the region's ecological restoration efforts. There are over 5000 volunteer members in the VSN. Every weekend morning throughout the year the volunteers meet to cut

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J. Timmons Roberts

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NOTES FROM THE EDITOR...

Welcome to the Summer 1999, pre-conference issue of *ET&S*!

This issue is full of news and notes (get out your magnifying glasses), so I'll be brief. Plus, you'll find an insert from a possible new organization—please read the story on page 3 and return the survey.

As in recent years, I've compiled a list of relevant Annual Meetings sessions—on the last pages, so you can easily bring it with you to the Meetings. And special thanks to Reid Helford for sharing some Chicago insights!

If you can attend the Meetings, be sure to come to the Section Business Meeting/Awards Ceremony, and the Section Reception. These are great opportunities to meet your fellow E&T members, renew acquaintances, get involved in Section work and policy-making, and maybe find some new research partners! We also welcome new officers and bid adieu to the outgoing at the Meetings. Many thanks to outgoing chair, Tom Rudel (Carole Seyfrit takes over as Chair at the Business Meeting), and outgoing council members, Valerie Gunter and David Sonnenfeld, for their faithful service to the Section!

Whether you make it to Chicago or not, are you interested in getting more involved in the Section? E&T has a number of non-elected committees where you may serve at will! Look at the list to the left of this column. If you are interested in participating on one of these committees, do contact a Section officer either before the Chicago Meetings, or during a session there.

A few additional Meeting sessions I didn't have room to mention on the back pages may be of relevance to the job seekers among us: Sessions 270 and 494 deal with finding sociological work around and outside of academia.

Thankfully, I am off the job market myself (did you hear my sigh of relief?). I begin work as the Planning Director for the City of Norwood, Ohio this Summer. I am excited for the opportunity to put my sociological studies into applied practice (and to dust off my planner's hat). I intend to remain an active environmental sociologist, too, since I believe these roles are necessarily complementary. More about the "partnership potential" for environmental sociologists and planners in a future *ET&S*...

Meanwhile, send along your news and notes for the Fall *ET&S*. I am in need of feature articles for the coming year! Contact me with your ideas. Also, I am still taking recommendations on useful resources to include on the ENVTECSOC resource site. Please send ideas and links my way.

ELECTION RESULTS

Chair-elect: **Loren Lutzenhiser**

Council Members: **Steve Couch**
Adam Weinberg

Both amendments to the bylaws passed, so we will have a new prize next year, the *outstanding publications prize* (to be offered in alternative years with the Boguslaw award) and an election for a *student member of the council*.

Environment, Technology, and Society Newsletter

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ET&S is printed on recycled paper.



The Environment and Technology Section on the Internet:

◆ Listserv: *Envtecsoc*

To subscribe, send an email to: listserv@csf.colorado.edu with the message text: *sub envtecsoc yourfirstname yourlastname*

◆ **Resources:** The listserv archives and additional resources for environmental sociologists.
<http://csf.colorado.edu/envtecsoc>

◆ Section Websites:

<http://mason.gmu.edu/nvsri/Env.html>
<http://www.asanet.org/Sections/environ.htm>

◆ ET&S Pages:

<http://www.montana.edu/wwwsi/scarce/eandt.htm>

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

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

FROM THE CHAIR...

Tom Rudel
Rutgers University

Rules for Reviewers (of environmental sociology manuscripts)

As members of a professional community, we often get called upon to review each other's work, and the way we perform this task has real consequences for the quality of our colleagues' professional lives. Under the cloak of anonymity reviewers say all sorts of things and do not have to live with the consequences, so sometimes rough and careless words spew forth (after all, this is usually free labor!). These words wound and sometimes have other unfortunate consequences, such as persuading a faculty member not to submit his/her work to peer reviewed journals. Even grizzled veterans like myself who have presumably been called virtually everything in the book and therefore should have tough hides, sometimes get wounded in the process. With these effects in mind, let me lay out some rules for reviewers which, if we all observed them, would make our collective lives better by making the process of peer review less personally painful.

1. *Don't tell the authors that they are stupid.* One of my most humbling moments came from a reviewer who vowed to use my manuscript as an example of what not to do in an elementary statistics class! Great. If the analysis involves errors, just point them out and move on.

2. *Refrain from general statements about the manuscript's quality.* The reviewer refers to the high quality of the journal for which s/he is reviewing and contrasts the journal's high quality with the manuscript's low quality. Great, again. Just point out the accumulated errors and check off the reject box. It is easier for us to read the reviews and learn from them if they simply note the strengths and weaknesses of the manuscript.

3. *Do the reviews.* I am sure that we have all had manuscripts which have languished for months in the offices of a journal because the editors could not get the reviewers to respond, so I am probably preaching to the already converted here. In many instances publishing is like a war of attrition. If reviewers keep making suggestions and the authors keep making revisions, manuscripts acquire a kind of momentum, and editors eventually decide to publish them. If a manuscript is far from your area of competence and you can not review it, editors usually respond positively to suggestions for other reviewers. Like the rest of us, editors have limited social networks, so they can use our suggestions.

4. *Praise the effort if not the outcome.* Usually we find something in a manuscript to like even if the analysis seems wrong-headed in a fundamental way. Identifying these strong points in a review is not being 'soft' on the authors if you then go on to recommend that the manuscript be rejected. It does, however, provide the authors with some encouragement and a point of departure for further work.

I am sure that I have not exhausted the relevant set of norms for reviewing, so, if you have suggestions, let us know them, either through the newsletter or the listserv (envtecsoc@csf.colorado.edu). If we all do a conscientious job of reviewing each other's work, more of it will probably appear in print which will have positive consequences for all of us!

AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY ASSOCIATION FEATURING SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE ENVIRONMENT!

During the past few years, there has been increasing discussion about the desirability of forming a professional association organized around the general theme of society and natural resources. This is reflected in the unusual numbers of submis-

sions to the journal *Society and Natural Resources* (SNR), its expanded number of issues per volume, and increased popularity of the International Symposium on Society and Resource Management (ISSRM).

Following the continued success and popularity of both the Journal and the Symposium, the organization of a professional society seems to be the next logical step. If formed, it would bring permanency and structure to the Symposium, as well as increase individual accessibility to *Society and Natural Resources* through discounted personal subscription rates. At the present time, their continuity is due largely to the institutional resources and personal energy of the journal editorial staff at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Both the Journal and the Symposium appeal to an interdisciplinary cross-section of scientists, managers, educators, and policy-makers whose professional interests may not be fully represented by membership in existing professional societies and associations. In particular, some people who have graduated within the past ten years have indicated that their professional interests and identities are not adequately represented by existing organizations, either in the social sciences or the biological sciences. Not only would a new professional organization create a professional identity for those not adequately represented by existing organizations, it would bring together scientists seeking peer support for their research. Such an organization would also bring legitimacy to interdisciplinary social science programs in natural resources at the university level. In addition, an association could demonstrate the importance of research to potential funding agencies.

In his article, "We Have a Journal (*Society & Natural Resources*), We Have a Meeting (ISSRM), Why Not a Professional Society? The International Association for Society and Resource Management (IASRM)," Rabel Burdge (1999) argues for the creation of a professional association, pointing out that the longer we wait, the lower our chances of success. In the long run, social science research may be better positioned to influence natural resource management decisions through an association which supports the growth and development of natural resource social science.

Reference: Burdge, R.J. 1999. "We Have a Journal (*Society & Natural Resources*), We Have a Meeting (ISSRM), Why Not a Professional Society? The International Association for Society and Resource Management (IASRM)." *Society and Natural Resources* 12:261-264.



READER IN ENVIRONMENTAL SOCIOLOGY: ANNOUNCEMENT AND CALL FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Steve Kroll-Smith and Steve Couch are editing a reader in environmental sociology. We intend it to represent the breadth of the discipline with the best of the published literature. The price will be reasonable for a course text. Finally, we intend to reach an agreement with a press to update the reader as needed to represent the best of the literature in our field. We believe this reader will fill a gap in our teaching cannon while making each of us more aware of what our colleagues are up to in other substantive areas.

Rik Scarce has generously provided his good work in compiling course syllabi for the ASA. We will begin compiling the reader using the most commonly occurring categories in these documents. BUT WE NEED YOUR HELP. Please send us ANY recommendations you might have for this reader. The material must be previously published in journals or books. We cannot take any original contributions. Moreover, a reading should be written in a manner that is accessible to students (and us!). Several people from the risk and technological hazard groups have already responded to a list-serve request for suggestions. But we want to reach as many people in the E&T Section as we can with this appeal. While this cannot be a book by committee, we will nevertheless make very effort to ensure that it represents what our colleagues think is worth reading.

Please send your suggestions to: jksko@worldnet.att.net or src@psu.edu.

brush, remove exotic plants, collect seeds, or perform prescribed burns on public land throughout the metropolitan area. In recent years a controversy has arisen over the ecological need for such restorations. A number of residents living near the preserves have organized a challenge to the politics and science of restoration and are testing the limits of the Forest Preserve District's ability to interact with and include the public in land management decisions.

The VSN is a member of a larger coalition of conservation-minded organizations in the metropolitan area. They are part of the Chicago Wilderness [www.chiwild.org]; an organization that ties together the region's 200,000 acres of protected public and private natural lands. Together, Chicago Wilderness member organizations work to promote and plan the Chicago area's conservation agenda. When in town you may wish to visit one of Chicago Wilderness' "12 Great Wonders" to explore the surprising biodiversity left in Northeastern Illinois.

The North Branch Restoration Project [www.geocities.com/RainForest/6089/] is having a workday on Sunday, August 8 from 9-12 at the Somme Nature Preserve. This grade-A prairie was once a Nike missile site. (Recently, coyotes used the mound covering the site doors as a place to raise their pups.) It is a beautiful place to visit in late summer and is a relatively short drive from downtown.

Let's return to the North Branch of the Chicago River and float south past the Somme Nature Preserve and towards downtown. Before we make it all the way to Michigan Avenue, let's walk east towards Lincoln Park and the Lake Michigan shoreline. No eco-tour of Chicago would be complete without a visit to the Magic Hedge. Another former Nike missile base, the Magic Hedge is Chicago's most surprising birding site. Owned by the Chicago Park District [www.chicagoparks.com], it is only a small area of trees, shrubs, and grasses but attracts a disproportionate number of spring and fall migrants, many of them rare. Early August is a rather dramatic time as Purple Martins gather by the thousands in this small area.

Now, let's make our way south along the shoreline and follow it as it begins to curve east. The smoke from the steel mills, power plants and other industry of the southern shore of the lake can be seen in the distance. It's a world away from Lincoln Park and its Magic Hedges. Let's move off the lake and head west at 100th street. We are in the Chicago community of East Side and we're headed to South Deering, Riverdale and Pullman. We cross over the Calumet River on the historic 100th Street Bridge, a reminder of the industrial heyday of Chicago's south side. The far south and southeast regions of the city are a complex mix of industry, brownfields [www.ci.chi.il.us/WorksMart/Environment/Brownfields/] and ecologically valuable natural areas. It is a patchwork of waste sites and residential areas, housing projects and segregated poor and working class communities. The area contains 90 percent of the city's landfills. According to the EPA, these areas of the city have Chicago's highest concentration of ambient lead. Residents of the region suffer from high rates of prostate, bladder and lung cancers. For many sociologists, policy analysts, economists, epidemiologists and others, these communities appear such ideal "research sites" that some activists half-jokingly complain that "academic tourism" (what we call research) is becoming an additional burden to residents.

It is interesting to compare the ways different groups are living with and addressing the problems of the southeast side. One of the most celebrated examples of environmental racism is a few miles south across the expressway. Altgelt Gardens, a public housing project, is home to 10,000 residents, 97% of who are African American and 62% of whom live below the poverty line. Surrounding this housing project are acres of sludge-drying beds, over 100 industrial plants, and 50 closed or active waste dumps. The complex itself is built on the edge of an old landfill. Hazel Johnson, a resident of the housing project, wondered why Altgelt Garden residents had the highest rates of cancer and respiratory disease in the entire metropolitan area. In 1982, Ms. Johnson and several residents of Altgelt Gardens formed People for Community Recovery to get some answers and bring attention to the problem. It was the nation's first environmental justice organization based in a public housing project.

People for Community Recovery and Hazel Johnson have succeeded in bringing considerable attention to Altgelt Gardens' and the far south and southeast sides' toxic environment. Since then, new groups have joined the fight with People for Community Recovery. Groups like the Southeast Environmental Task Force and Citizens for a Better Environment (CBE) [www.cbemw.org/illinois.html] have fought the area's industrial giants and politicians to win some key battles. Waste Management (WMX) has shut down one of its incinerators and residents succeeded in stopping the creation of a new WMX landfill.

Another community organization on the southeast side, the Calumet Ecological Park Association (CEPA) [www.lincolnet.net/CEPA/home.shtml], confronts the environmental issues of the area with a very different emphasis. The group, drawn largely from the white ethnic community of Hegewisch, wants to establish an urban ecological park in the region. The core of CEPA was formed in response to the possible siting of a third airport in the Lake Calumet area. From this initial concern the group has formulated a plan to establish protected corridors around the area's Little and Grand Calumet rivers and over 3300 acres of natural lands. Many of these wetlands and prairies are unprotected and, amazingly, survive on the edge of the region's "toxic donut." CEPA feels that establishing these green corridors as permanent aspects of the region would prove an attract incentive for both industry and tourism. Yet, making this task difficult to manage is the disparate public and private ownership of these ecologically valuable lands. (Land-owners include: WMX, Inc., Illinois International Port Authority, Norfolk and Southern Railway, Illinois Harbor Belt Railway, and Republic Steel, to name just a few.) CEPA is learning, like the more confrontational CBE already knows, that larger structural issues must be addressed in the region if significant, permanent change is going to occur.

There are many more people, places and organizations that are redefining, for better or worse, the built and natural environments of Chicago. These were just a few. If you are interested in visiting any of the sites or events listed, please check their webpages and/or

drop me an e-mail note for more information. I am planning two informal field trips for our section members and others during the meetings. I will be posting the dates and places for these trips on the envtecsoc listserv. While I am personally reluctant to tour in certain communities without an invitation or an established (mutually beneficial) relationship with residents, I am open for ideas. Let me know of any ideas or interests you might have.

See you in the Windy City!
(Contact Reid Helford at rhelfor@luc.edu)

TAKE THE CHICAGO FACT QUIZ:

- Chicago is known as the "Windy City" because it has:
 - long winded politicians
 - windy weather
 - an open, undeveloped shoreline
- Which species found in Lake Michigan are native?

a. Sea Lamprey	e. Alewives
b. Chub	f. Whitefish
c. Chinook Salmon	g. Zebra Mussels
d. Yellow Perch	h. Spiny Waterflea
- Chicago has how many "Brownfields"?
 - Zero. There is no such thing. It is only the perception of contamination that allows these sites to remain vacant.
 38. 90% of which are slated for clean up and development.
 - about 1000. 70% of which are found in the Southeast side of the city.
 - over 2000. Chicago is a "National Brownfields Showcase Community."
- Which animals have not been seen recently in downtown Chicago?

a. Coyote	c. Peregrine Falcon
b. Arctic Owl	d. A Republican Mayor
- Chicago is home to how many Superfund sites that are on the National Priorities List (Hazard Ranking Score of 28.5 or higher)?
 11. Action taken on only one site
 3. Two are being removed and one is undergoing remedial action
 - 0
- How many species of fish survive in the Chicago River?
 0. Although several game species are restocked each year, 98% die before the next restocking.
 6. 4 of these are exotic species.
 - 54
- The Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS) is the organization responsible for planning the region's transportation system. With CATS' decisions having obvious implications for regional development, land use and air quality, how many citizens and elected officials sit on the organization's 20 member policy committee to represent the views and needs of area communities?
 - 8 citizen representatives and 4 elected officials. CATS is considered a pioneer in citizen participation in regional planning.
 - 3 citizen representatives and 3 elected officials. Citizens have some say, but the decisions made by CATS require considerable expertise and policy experience.
 - 0 citizens and 1 elected official. What's wrong with this picture?

Quiz compiled by Reid Helford.
Answers are on Page 6.

MEMBER NEWS

Gene Rosa, Professor and Chair of Sociology at Washington State University, has been chosen to receive, for a second time, the Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professorship in Natural Resource and Environmental Policy in the Thomas S. Foley Institute for Public Policy and Public Service at WSU.

David A. Sonnenfeld will continue his residence as Visiting Scholar at the University of California, Berkeley, during the 1999-2000 academic year. He is working on two books (including an edited one on ecological modernization from the 1998 ASA and ISA meetings, with Arthur Mol) and continuing research on environmental reform in Southeast Asia.

Dorceta E. Taylor has been active in promoting sociological discussion of environmental justice and environmentalism in the media! She was interviewed on Colorado Public Radio (9/11/98) about national environmental justice issues and people of color access to national parks and other public lands. An article on these topics appeared in the *Boulder Daily Camera*. Taylor was also interviewed for the New York Times article "Minorities Make Concern for Environment Known" (9/13/98). This article reported on the "Justice for all" conference at which Taylor was the opening speaker. The Conference was held in Denver, Colorado and was also discussed in articles in the *Broward Times*, "Natural Resources Belong to us, too, say Blacks, Indians, Asians, and Latinos"; the *Westside Gazette* (Florida), "Environmental Exclusion Affect Us All"; the *Oregonian* (Portland), "Environmental Conference Seeks Equity for Minorities," and the *Seattle Times*, "President Clinton Utopia is too Limited for Today." Interviews and quotes from Taylor were used in all these articles.

Future E&T member? Lori Hunter and her husband Paul Tweedie are proud to announce the birth of their son, Benjamin Hunter Tweedie, on May 10th in Logan, Utah. Benjamin is an absolute joy and Lori and Paul are greatly enjoying their new parental roles!

JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

Human Dimensions in Natural Resource Planning and Management, Purdue University. Applications are invited for a 10-month, assistant professor, tenure-track, faculty position in the Department of Forestry and Natural Resources with responsibilities functionally divided 60 percent teaching and 40 percent research. Teaching responsibility includes teaching three courses per year and advising both undergraduate and graduate students. Primary research responsibility is to develop

a nationally recognized program in assessment of interactions of communities, organizations, and institutions with natural resource systems. The ability to generate extramural support for funding such a research program is expected. The successful candidate must hold a Ph.D. in a social or a natural resource science and have demonstrated expertise in analysis of the development, structure, interactions, and collective behavior of organized groups engaged in use of natural resources, particularly pursuit of outdoor recreational activities. One degree and field experience in a natural resource science is desirable as is experience or interest in international work.

Submit a letter of application which includes formal one-page statements of teaching philosophy and research interest; curriculum vitae; official university transcripts; a list of five references with complete addresses, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail addresses; and reprints of selected publications to Dr. Joseph T. O'Leary, Chair, Human Dimensions Search Committee, Department of Forestry and Natural Resources, Purdue University, 1200 FPRD, West Lafayette, IN 47907-1200. Applications will be accepted through October 15, 1999 or until a suitable candidate is found. Purdue University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply.

Director of Environmental Studies. The McMicken College of Arts & Sciences of the University of Cincinnati invites applications for the position of Director of Environmental Studies. In this position, the Director would be responsible for the development, coordination, administration, and promotion of a new, interdisciplinary, undergraduate program involving such disciplines as biological sciences, geography, geology, communication, and economics. The Director would also be responsible for fund-raising efforts from external sources. In these activities, the Director will be assisted by an advisory board comprised of faculty representatives from constituent on-campus departments and off-campus agencies. The Director is further assisted by two or more graduate assistants, whose duties will include such tasks as the coordination of internships and coordination of teaching the first-year sequence introduction to Environmental Studies.

The Director position reports to the Associate Dean for Undergraduate Affairs within the College of Arts & Sciences. It is a twelve-month position renewable on an annual basis.

Qualifications: A master's degree in an area related to environmental studies or environmental education; Experience in academic and/or environmental-program administration; Interest in and aptitude for fund raising through external grants, contracts or donors; Ability to relate effectively with multiple constituencies. **Salary:** \$35,000 to \$40,000 (plus benefits), commensurate with experience. **Starting date:** 9/1/99, or as soon as possible thereafter.

Send letter of application, resume, and 3 references (with phone numbers) to Wayne Hall, Acting Associate Dean of Arts & Sciences, P.O. Box 210037, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0037. Applications will be accepted until position is filled. Minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply; the University of Cincinnati is an equal-opportunity employer.

For more information, please visit our web site: <http://ucaswww.mcm.uc.edu/envirstud/default.html>

RC 24 CONFERENCE: THE ENVIRONMENTAL STATE UNDER PRESSURE

Frederick H. Buttel, University of Wisconsin, Madison and Arthur Mol, Wageningen University, are pleased to announce that the *Environment and Society Research Committee (RC 24)* of the International Sociological Association will be sponsoring a day-and-a-half-long conference in conjunction with the annual meetings of the *American Sociological Association* and the *Rural Sociological Society* in Chicago. The theme of the RC 24 conference is The Environmental State Under Pressure: The Issues and the Research Agenda. The conference will be held from the morning of Friday, August 6, through approximately 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, August 7, 1999. The meeting is tentatively scheduled to be held at Northwestern University Medical Center in downtown Chicago. The Northwestern Medical Center is located in between the ASA and RSS meeting hotels (Chicago Hilton and Towers and the Ambassador West, respectively).

By the environmental state, we refer to the profound contradiction that states (especially national governments) are both major forces undergirding environmental degradation as well as essential institutions for ameliorating environmental problems. The purpose of the conference is to explore some of the major forces shaping the roles of states in environmental destruction and protection as we enter the next century. The contributions to the conference will be wide-ranging, and will include papers on countries in the North, South, and the state-socialist and former state-socialist countries in addition to papers on globalization and international environmental agreements and regimes.

The conference will consist of both plenary sessions and concurrent sessions with contributed papers. Allan Schnaiberg (with co-authors Adam Weinberg and David Pellow), Arthur Mol, and Peter Evans will give plenary presentations. In addition, there will be a closing plenary session in which several scholars will comment on the themes and issues that have emerged during the conference.

We warmly welcome you to the RC 24 conference on the environmental state in Chicago. The RC 24 conference will provide an opportunity for North American environmental sociologists to get to know some of the scholars from other countries who are participants in RC 24 activities. The registration fee will be nominal (\$5.00 for RC 24 members, \$15.00 for non-members).

We look forward to seeing you there.

MEMBER PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Aley, J., W. Burch, B. Canover and D. Field, eds. 1999. "Mobilizing for Environmental Justice in Communities of Color: An Emerging Profile of People of Color Environmental Groups," pp. 33-67 in *Ecosystem Management: Adaptive Strategies for Natural Resource Organizations in the 21st Century*. Washington, D.C.: Taylor and Francis.

Bennett, Martin and Peter James, eds. with Leon Klinkers. 1999. *Sustainable Measures Evaluation and Reporting of Environmental and Social Performance*.

Environmental and social performance measurement and reporting by business has become a high-profile issue during the 1990s. It is increasingly being requested by stakeholders and required by governments. Companies too are finding that they need better environmental and social performance data for effective internal management. And there are a growing number of standardisation initiatives—such as the ISO 14031 guidelines on environmental performance evaluation or the CERES Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) template for sustainability reporting—that are aimed at making it easier for more companies to take action, and for stakeholders to compare their progress. £35.00; US\$65.00; 592 pp. ISBN 1 874719 16 0 (cl)

Burdge, Rabel J. 1999. *A Community Guide to Social Impact Assessment: Revised Edition*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Social Ecology Press, pp.192. ISBN: 0-941042-17-0. (send orders to P.O. Box 620863, Middleton, WI 53562-0863 USA or order on-line at www.dog-eared.com/social ecologypress/ - \$18.95 plus shipping and handling.)

Burdge, Rabel J. 1998. *A Conceptual Approach to Social Impact Assessment: Revised Edition*. Middleton, Wisconsin: Social Ecology Press, pp.284. ISBN: 0-941042-16-2. (order as above - \$19.95 plus shipping and handling.)

Cohen, Maurie J. and Alan Holland, eds. Special issue of the journal *Environmental Values* (Vol. 8, No. 2). The issue is dedicated to the social theory of environmental and technological risk.

1. Maurie J. Cohen, Editorial Introduction: "Risk, Culture, and Social Theory in Comparative Perspective"; 2. Sheila Jasanoff, "The Songlines of Risk"; 3. Maurie J. Cohen, "Science and Society in Historical Perspective: Implications for Social Theories of Risk"; 4. Jost Halffmann, "Community and Life Chances: Risk Movements in the United States and Germany"; 5. Andrew Jamison and Erik Baark, "National Shades of Green: Comparing the Swedish and Danish Styles in Ecological Modernisation"; 6. Barbara Adam, "Industrial Food for Thought: Timescapes of Risk"; 7. Bronislaw Szerszynski, "Risk and Trust: The Performative Dimension"; 8. Brent K. Marshall, "Globalisation, Environmental Degradation and Ulrich Beck's Risk Society"; 9. Robin Grove-White, "Afterward: On 'Sound Science,' the Environment and Political Authority"

Farhar, Barbara C. and Timothy C. Coburn. 1999. "Colorado Homeowner Preferences on Energy and Environmental Policy," NREL/TP-550-25285, Golden, CO: National Renewable Energy Laboratory. (Copies can be requested from sally_evans@nrel.gov)

Hunter, Lori M. 1999. Book review of *People and Pixels: Linking Remote Sensing and Social Science*, edited by Diana Liverman, Emilio F. Moran, Ronald R. Rindfuss, and Paul C. Stern. Washington DC: National Academy Press, 1998. *Contemporary Sociology*, Vol. 28, No. 3.

Sonnenfeld, David A. 1999. "Vikings and Tigers: Finland, Sweden and Adoption of Environmental Technologies in Southeast Asia's Pulp and Paper Industries," *Journal of World Systems Research*, Vol. 5, No. 1 (Spring), pp. 26-47. [Online: <http://jcsf.colorado.edu/wsystems/jwsr/>]

Taylor, Dorceta E. 1998. "The Urban Environment: The Intersection of White Middle Class and White Working Class Environmen-

talism (1820-1920s)," in *Advances in Human Ecology*, Vol. 7: 207-292.

Taylor, Dorceta E. Co-editor (with Robert Bullard and Glenn Johnson). 1998. Special issue of *Race, Gender and Class*. Vol. 6(1) on environmental justice. (Another special issue of the journal appeared as Part I in 1997).

Part II (1998) features the following articles: Filomena Steady: "Gender Equality and Ecosystem Balance: Women and Sustainable Development in Developing Countries"; L. Pulido & D. Pena: "Environmentalism and Positionality: The Early Pesticide Campaign of the United Farm Workers' Organizing Committee, 1966-71"; Michael Dreiling: "From Margin to Center: Environmental Justice and Social Unionism"; Stephen Klineberg: "Environmental Attitudes Among Anglos, Blacks, and Hispanics in Texas: Has the Concern Gap Disappeared?"; Francis Adeola: "Environmental Injustice in the State of Louisiana? Hazardous Wastes and Environmental Illness in Cancer Corridor"; Al Gedicks: "Corporate Strategies for Overcoming Local Resistance to New Mining Projects"; David Pellow: "Bodies on the Line: Environmental Inequalities and Hazardous Work in the Recycling Industry"; Laura Westra: "Development and Environmental Racism: The Case of Ken Saro-Wiwa and the Ogoni."

Part I (1997) features the following articles: Dorceta Taylor: "American Environmentalism: The Role of Race, Class and Gender in Shaping Activism, 1820-1995"; R. Bullard, et al.: "Confronting Environmental Injustice: It's the Right Thing to do"; Joe Bandy: "Reterritorializing Borders: Transnational Environmental Justice Movement on the U.S./Mexico Border"; Jael Silliman: "Making the Connections: Women's Health and Environmental Justice"; Raquel Pinderhughes: "Who Decides What Constitutes a Pollution Problem?"; Paul Mohai: "Gender Differences in the Perception of Most Important Environmental Problems."

von Schomberg, Rene, ed. *Democratising Technology-Theory and Practice of Deliberative Technology Policy*. Hengelo, The Netherlands: International Centre for Human and Public Affairs (ICHPA). 125 pages. ISBN 90-802139-6-9; 19.90 US dollar, order by fax +31-74-2918697

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ANSWERS TO THE CHICAGO FACT QUIZ:

1. probably a. In 1889, New York newspaper editor Charles A. Dana wrote, "Pay no attention to the nonsensical claims of that windy city." This was apparently in response to the long-winded politicians trying to acquire the world's fair for Chicago, not the windy weather (winds do average 8 mph in the summer with much stronger gusts). 2. b, d and f; 3. d; 4. d; 5. c; 6. c. Really, no lie. Just don't eat any of them. 7. c. The Center for Neighborhood Technology is trying to change this.

1999 ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY RELATED SESSIONS AND EVENTS

FRIDAY

2:30 p.m. Session 80. 1. Poster: "Cultural Politics of Environmental Justice: Where Borders Fuse."

2:30 p.m. Session 90. Rural Sociology. Organizer and President: Tony Wilson.

SATURDAY

8:30 a.m. Session 113. Varieties of Environmentalism. Organizer: Riley E. Dunlap; President: Shelly K. Habel; Discussion: Angela G. Mertig.

10:30 a.m. Session 140. 2. The Importance of Place and Space.

10:30 a.m. Session 142. Science and the Environment: Constructions and Controversies. Organizer: Riley E. Dunlap; President: Stephen R. Couch; Discussion: Frederick H. Buttel.

12:30 p.m. Tour 3. Loop District via the Elevated Train. Leader: Rick Schaefer. (Focus is on local architecture and the built environment. \$6.)

12:30 p.m. Session 159. Population and the Environment: Linking Levels of Analysis. Organizer and President: Lori Mae Hunter; Discussion: Stephen R. Brechin.

12:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. Tour 6. Chicago Architecture from the River. Organizer: Christena Nippert-Eng.

12:30 p.m. Session 171. Disaster. Organizer: Marilyn Aronoff; President: Angela G. Mertig; Discussion: Shirley Laska.

2:30 p.m. Session 202. International Dimensions of Environmental Problems. Organizer and President: Riley E. Dunlap; Discussion: Stephen R. Brechin.

SUNDAY

Rural Sociology Society Post Meeting Symposium: "Environmental Regulation and Management." Ambassador Hotel. Co-sponsored by the Natural Resource Research Group of the RSS and the Environment and Technology Section of the ASA. Sessions are listed below, designated as "Symposium Sessions" to distinguish them from the ASA Meetings.

9:00-10:15 a.m. Symposium Session One. Agriculture and Environment: Regulation and Resistance. Organizers: Clare Hinrichs and Rick Welsh, Participants: Larry Busch, Sonya Salamon, Fred Buttel, Lourdes Gouveia.

10:30-11:45 a.m. Symposium Session Two. Implementing Environmental Regulations in Developing Countries. Organizer: Tom Rudel, Participants: Susan K. Jarnagin, "Mexico;" Max Pfeffer, "Honduras;" Tom Rudel, Rutgers University "Ecuador;" David Sonnenfeld, "Southeast Asia;" John Sydenstricker-Neto, "Brazil."

10:30 a.m. Session 259. Comparative Urbanization: Cities, Communities, and "Development." Organizer and President: Michael Timberlake.

10:30 a.m. Session 262. Refereed Roundtables: Section on Science, Knowledge, and Technology. Organizer: Kathryn A. Henderson. Followed by business meeting.

1:30-2:45 p.m. Symposium Session Three. Human Dimensions of Ecosystem Management. Organizer: Lynn G. Llewellyn, Participants: Gary E. Machlis, Jean C. Mangun, William R. Mangun, Cynthia Manning.

2:30 p.m. Session 268. Author Meets Critics: The Terror of the Machine: Technology, Work, Gender, and Ecology on the U.S.-Mexico Border (Devon G. Peña, Colorado College). Organizer and President: Leslie Salzinger.

ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY RELATED ASA SESSIONS, CONTINUED

2:30 p.m. Session 289. Refereed Roundtables: Section on Community and Urban Sociology. Organizer: Anna B. Shlay.

3:00-4:15 p.m. Symposium Session Four. Environmental Regulations, Rural Communities, and Environmental Justice. Organizer: Bob Gramling, Participants: Timmons Roberts, Maria Toffolon-Weiss, Debra Davidson, Stella Capek.

4:30 p.m. Session 311. Community and Place in a Global Era. Organizers: Melinda J. Milligan and Robert J. Sampson.

4:30 p.m. Session 313. Refereed Roundtables: Section on Collective Behavior and Social Movements. 5. Bases of Activism; 10. Movement Outcomes.

4:30 p.m. Session 315. Environmental Justice. Organizer: Glenn S. Johnson; Presider: Dorceta E. Taylor.

MONDAY -- SECTION DAY

8:30 a.m. Session 338. Urban Growth and Community Response. Organizer: Ray Hutchison.

8:30 a.m. Session 321. Reconsidering the Relationship of Humans and Other Animals at Century's End. Organizers and Presiders: Lisa M. Dobransky and David Nibert.

8:30 a.m. Session 342. Theoretical Frameworks of Environmental Sociology. Organizer: Carole L. Seyfrit; Presider: Doug Wilson; Discussion: Michael Micklin.

10:30 a.m. Session 369. Environmental Transitions in World Society. Organizer: Carole L. Seyfrit; Presider: Vicki Getz; Discussion: Maurie Cohen.

1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Tour 10. Development in Chicago's "Frontyard" and "Backyard." Leader: Phillip Nyden. (\$15)

2:30 p.m. Session 416. Refereed Roundtable on Environment and Technology. Organizer: Carole L. Seyfrit. 1. Technology and Public Perceptions; 2. Environmental Issues of Hog Farming; 3. Energy and Environment; 4. Pollution and Public Health; 5. Resource Uses and Human Responses; 6. Environmental Knowledge; 7. Environmental Justice and Injustice; 8. Environment and Social Movements; 9. People, Perceptions, and Place; 10. Risk Perceptions of Nuclear Waste.

3:30 p.m. (Session 416, part 2). Environment and Technology Section Awards Ceremony and Business Meeting.

4:30 p.m. Session 433. Stigmatized Places. Organizer and Presider: Tom Gieryn.

4:30 p.m. Session 440. Environmental and Social Impacts of Resource Development. Organizer: Carole L. Seyfrit; Presider: Clare Hinrichs; Discussion: Susan B. Maurer.



6:30 p.m. Section Reception!

Held jointly with the Section on Racial and Ethnic Minorities, the Section on Marxist Sociology, and the Section on Race, Gender, and Class.

TUESDAY

8:30 a.m. Session 455. Environmental Attitudes, Beliefs, and Behaviors. Organizer: Riley E. Dunlap; Presider: Susan H. Roschke; Discussion: Robert Emmet Jones.

10:30 a.m. Session 470. Controlling Climate Change: Sociological Perspectives. Organizer: Thomas K. Rudel; Presider and Discussant: Gene Rosa.

12:30 p.m. Session 492. Property Institutions and Resource Regimes. Organizer and Presider: Frederick H. Buttel.