Environment, Technology, and Society

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

Southern California...from an Environmental Sociologist's Perspective

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I was recently contacted by a reporter from the Associated Press, asking me for my opinion of Southern California (where I grew up), now that I live in Colorado. He was anticipating that I would have sharp criticisms of all the development that has happened in the Los Angeles area, since he had seen me quoted in the Denver *Post* as a self-described "Southern California Refugee." Instead, I talked to him about the things that I have enjoyed (and still do) about Southern California, which I visit almost every year. My Mom and sister and their husbands still live there, and now when I am there, I am generally 'on vacation,' and able to relax and enjoy things much more than I did when I was a commuter on the freeways...

It goes without saying that the weather in Southern California is something to appreciate. Especially in summer, the evenings are balmy and warm, and the sunsets are generally breath-taking. One contrast that I've been aware of, since living in Colorado, is that you can visit Southern California in the middle of winter, and there will be roses and other flowers blooming, as well as green lawns and trees! I pretty much took this for granted when I was growing up there. Now, I really appreciate it, when everything in Colorado is either brown or covered with snow.

I asked my brother-in-law (who lives nearby in La Habra) to update me on some of the environmental happenings in the Anaheim area. He told me about an ongoing effort to provide a wildlife corridor that goes from the Santa Ana Mountains (Anaheim Hills area) all the way down to the ocean. This is the Foothills Corridor area (Hwy 241), which crosses Hwy 91 and goes through Chino State Park. This corridor has been constructed with special overpasses for car traffic that allow wildlife (such as mountain lion and deer) to cross underneath, following their natural trails and habitat. I think these kinds of efforts are commendable, and are a first step in re-balancing the scales of human development, and honoring the other species with which we share the land.

While development in Southern California in general (and Orange County in particular) has definitely taken its toll, there are still beautiful and wonderful places to visit and enjoy. One thing that has not changed since I lived there is visiting the beaches at sunset, walking along the shore, or along one of the Piers, watching the seagulls land just inches away from you, and taking note of what the local fishermen are bringing in that day.

If you're into birding, Southern California is a great place. My Dad is a retired biologist. When we were all visiting the area at Christmas about a year ago, we went on a couple of birding excursions, and were fortunate enough to spot a Peregrine Falcon (just recently taken off the Endangered Species list), as well as a Burrowing Owl, and an entire flock of huge white Pelicans.

In terms of environmental areas, here are some fun and interesting places to visit:

For wildlife and birding:
- ✧ Oak Canyon Nature Center (Anaheim Hills, northeast of central Anaheim)
- ✧ Santiago Oaks Regional Park and Nature Center (Anaheim Hills area)
- ✧ Bolsa Chica Wetlands (website: http://www.bolsachica.org)
- ✧ Back Bay Newport Ecological Preserve

For hiking and biking:
- ✧ Crystal Cove Park (South of Newport Beach off Pacific Coast Highway)
- ✧ Carbon Canyon (Yorba Linda/Brea/Anaheim Hills area)
- ✧ Santa Ana Mountains

Some of these areas can be explored on the Orange County website: www.ocnow.com.

If you have time while you're in Anaheim, drive down to Laguna Beach. It's a beautiful (and not overly developed) ocean town, just south on Pacific Coast Highway. They have wonderful

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In This Issue...

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Notes from the Editor

It's time for another Annual Meeting! In this issue, the last page contains a list of E&T-related sessions in Anaheim. Note that there will be a special reception acknowledging the 25th anniversary of our Section. To get you ready for your trip to Anaheim, Jan Buhrmann has put together an environmental sociologist's view of the area. Hope to see you there!

Also in this issue, the series of reflections on the writing of the "top ten" works in environmental sociology continues, with pieces by the authors of *Dumping in Dixie* and *EcoPopulism.*

As the authors note, the issues in these books remain salient. An ongoing controversy in my region is just one case in point:

What do you say when a company promises to come to your town and create jobs, produce much needed construction materials, clean up abandoned rail yards, and provide a practical use for waste materials from a local power plant? If you're Silver Grove, Kentucky, former Chesapeake and Ohio company town, you say, "Let's give them some incentives!" The plant seemed the model of thoughtful redevelopment. Everyone was for it.

Eighteen months later, the plant is operating—a remarkably short time frame. Maybe too short? Three months after that, the neighboring residents are worrying about gypsum dust from the new LaFarge wallboard manufacturing plant. Maybe the dust was a surprise to the plant, but probably not. More likely, LaFarge had never before put a plant so close to residences.

Although LaFarge has made some attempts to reduce the dust, the residents remain unsatisfied, and frightened, and have recently filed suit. Some are boarding up their homes and moving out in the meantime.

The results of this suit, and Silver Grove's actions, may set a significant precedent. The proposal seemed a win-win. An economic boon to two companies and a local community that also would help the environment. It should have been. Perhaps with a little more forethought, it would have been. But, will anyone try something like it now?

I guess what I'm saying is, when you see this type of project in process, I hope you'll get involved, help it work the way it should. We have a knowledge base that can support our communities—a knowledge base the local planning commission often does not. Let's use it before problems arise.

Award Committees, 2000-2001

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Distinguished Contribution Award:
Ken Gould

Boguslaw Award (to be awarded in 2001):
Allan Schnaiberg, Chair
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Outstanding Publication Award to be awarded in 2002

2001 Extra-Conference Workshop:
Timmons Roberts, Jeffrey Broadbent, David Pellow, and Tom Rudel

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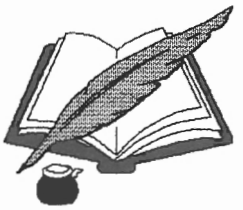
Reflections on how the "Top Ten" works in environmental sociology came to be written...



Following last year's editor's poll on the top ten works in environmental sociology, the authors of these works were asked to share some reflections on how they came to write these key texts. The first three installments were included in the Spring issue, and two more follow below–Bob Bullard, on his book *Dumping in Dixie*, and Andy Szasz on his book *EcoPopulism.*

Dumping in Dixie a Decade Later

Robert D. Bullard, Clark Atlanta University

It has now been a decade since *Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class, and Environmental Quality* was first published. Some books are like apples in that they have a very short shelf life. One measure of a book's reach is its ability to withstand the test of time. *Dumping in Dixie* is now in its third edition. During this period, the terms "environmental justice," "environmental racism," and "environmental equity" have become household words.

Out of small and seemingly isolated environmental struggles in the 1970s and 1980s emerged a potent grassroots movement. The 1990s saw the environmental justice movement become a unifying theme across race, class, gender, age, and geographic lines.

Dumping in Dixie, the first book on environmental justice, examines the widening economic, health, and environmental disparities. Many Americans, ranging from constitutional scholars to lay grassroots activists, now recognize that environmental discrimination is unfair, unethical, and immoral. It took a lot of guts and hard work to get environmental justice on the radar of environmentalists, civil rights groups, and government. *Dumping in Dixie* served as a bridge between academicians, activists, and analysts.

I wrote the book with the clear assumption that racism was not unique to the South or only impacted black people. It was clear to me that all Americans have a basic right to live, work, play, go to school, and worship in a clean and healthy environment. This framework became the working definition of the environmentalism for many environmental justice activists and analysts alike. I made a deliberate effort to write a readable book that might reach a general audience while at the same time covering uncharted areas of interest to environmentalists, civil rights advocates, community activists, political leaders, and policymakers.

The issues addressed center on race, class, equity, fairness, and the struggle for social justice. These are not easy topics for environmentalists to grasp under the dominant environmental protection paradigm. The struggles against environmental injustice are not unlike the civil rights battles waged to dismantle the legacy of Jim Crow in Selma, Montgomery, Birmingham, Atlanta, and some of the "Up South" communities in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles. The analysis chronicles the environmental justice movement in an effort to develop common strategies that are supportive of building sustainable African American and other people of color.

In the South, African Americans just happen to make up the region's largest racial minority group. This analysis could have easily focused on Latino Americans in the Southwest or Native Americans in the West or Great Plains. People of color in all regions of the country bear a disproportionate share of the nation's environmental problems.

As a sociologist at the predominately African American Texas Southern University in Houston, I was asked in 1979 by attorney Linda McKeever Bullard (my wife) to conduct a study of the spatial location of all of the municipal solid-waste disposal facilities in Houston. The request was part of a class-action lawsuit (*Bean v. Southwestern Waste Management*) she filed against the city of Houston, the State of Texas, and the locally headquartered Browning Ferris Industries—the "Avis of Garbage." The lawsuit stemmed from a plan to site a municipal landfill in a suburban, middle-income neighborhood of single-family home owners. *Bean v. Southwestern Waste Management* was the first lawsuit in the United States that charged environmental discrimination in waste facility siting under the Civil Rights Act. Since *Bean*, dozens of environmental discrimination lawsuits have been filed by citizen groups.

In order to obtain the history of waste disposal facility siting in Houston—the only major U.S. city that does not have zoning—government records (city, county, and state documents) had to be manually retrieved because the files were not yet computerized. On site visits, windshield surveys, and informal interviews, done in a sort of "researcher as detective" role—were conducted as a reliability check.

In the process of collecting the data for *Bean*, many residents came to recognize the noble profession of sociology as a field in which grandiose theories are developed, hypotheses formulated, and data collected that result in the verification of the obvious. I was curious to know whether the Houston case was typical of other African American communities in the South—a region in which over half of all African American reside. The research focus was extended to include four additional African American communities. I decided to explore the thesis that African American communities in the South—our nation's Third World—because of their economic and political vulnerabilities, have been routinely targeted for the siting of noxious facilities; locally unwanted land uses, or LULUs; and environmental hazards.

It is important to note that the Houston case predates some important landmark studies and events: the 1983 U.S. General Accounting Office study of offsite commercial hazardous waste landfills in the South, the 1987 Commission for Racial Justice *Toxic Wastes and Race*, the 1990 Gulf Coast Tenants Organization and Southwest Organizing Project letters to the "Big Ten" environmental groups accusing them of elitism and racism, the 1990 University of Michigan Conference on "Race and the Incidence on Environmental Hazards," the 1991 First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, and the 1994 environmental justice Executive Order signed by President Bill Clinton.

Dumping in Dixie identified the major economic, social, and psychological impacts associated with the siting of noxious facilities (municipal landfills, hazardous-waste facilities, lead smelters, chemical plants) and their significance in mobilizing the African American community. When I started in 1979, few environmentalists, civil rights advocates, or policy makers

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understood or were willing to challenge the regressive and disparate impact of this country's environmental and industrial policies—policies that resulted in benefits being dispersed while burdens were localized.

Today, we see groups like the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund, Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, Center for Constitutional Rights, National Lawyers Guild's Sugar Law Center, American Civil Liberties Union, and Legal Aid Society teaming up on environmental justice and health issues that differentially affect poor people and people of color. Environmental racism and environmental justice panels have become "hot" topics at conferences sponsored by law schools, bar associations, public health groups, scientific societies, and social science meetings. These issues are also taking root on a global stage with international environmental justice conferences.

Environmental justice leaders have also had a profound impact on public policy, industry practices, national conferences, private foundation funding, and academic research. Environmental justice courses and curricula can be found at nearly every university in the country. It is now possible to build an academic career-and get tenure, promotion, and merit raises—studying environmental justice issues.

A half dozen environmental justice centers and legal clinic have sprung up across the country—four of these centers are located at historically black colleges and universities or HBCUs: Environmental Justice Resource Center (Clark Atlanta University-Atlanta, GA), Deep South Center on Environmental Justice (Xavier University of Louisiana-New Orleans, LA), Thurgood Marshall Environmental Justice Legal Clinic (Texas Southern University-Houston, TX), and Environmental Justice and Equity Institute (Florida A&M University-Tallahassee, FL).

Environmental justice groups are beginning to sway administrative decisions their way. They even have a few important court victories. Grassroots groups have been successful in blocking numerous permits for new polluting facilities and forced the EPA to permanently relocate several communities of color from toxic waste dumps.

Environmental justice trickled up to the federal government and the White House. Environmental justice activists and academicians were key actors who convinced the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (under the George Bush Administration) to create an Office on Environmental Equity. The Reverend Benjamin Chavis (who at the time was Executive Director of the United Church of Christ Commission for Racial Justice) and I were selected to work on President Bill Clinton's Transition Team in the Natural Resources Cluster (the EPA, and the Departments of Energy, the Interior, and Agriculture). Environmental justice leaders quickly got the Clinton Administration to establish a National Environmental Justice Advisory Council or NEJAC to advise EPA. President Clinton signed the Environmental Justice Executive Order 12898. Yet, we are a long way from achieving a fair and just society in the environmental and other arenas. It is unclear how environmental justice and other hard won environmental protection gains will fare under the Bush-Cheney administration.

Robert D. Bullard is the Ware Professor of Sociology and director of the Environmental Justice Resource Center at Clark Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia.

Reflections on *EcoPopulism: Toxic Waste and the Movement for Environmental Justice*

Andrew Szasz, University of California, Santa Cruz

I am honored that colleagues in the Environment, Technology and Society Section voted *EcoPopulism* one of the top ten works in environmental sociology. I'm also a bit sheepish about the honor. Not that I don't think the book deserves praise, but I can easily name numerous articles and books equally deserving of recognition.

Preparing to write this reflection, I reread the book. What struck me about it, this time, was its overall narrative arc. The story is presented as a classic sequence that, once set in motion, marches inexorably forward to a satisfying conclusion: Congress doesn't seem to have a clue about what it is doing when, for a variety of complex and ambiguous reasons, it decides to regulate industrial wastes (chapter 2). Soon thereafter, extensive media coverage of Love Canal makes "toxic waste" a powerful mass issue (ch 3). Popular dread of toxic waste unleashes a dynamic, rapidly developing grass roots movement (ch 4). Officials search for ways to demobilize citizens so the waste industry can again build landfills and incinerators, but these efforts fail (ch 5). The movement, and popular sentiment, are so strong that Congress strengthens RCRA and Superfund, defying the overall trend toward deregulation (ch 6). Stronger regulations and local resistance combine to drive up the price of waste disposal, so corporations begin to take source reduction seriously (ch 7).

This final product, an orderly sequence of events, a narrative classic in form, hides from view the messiness of the process I went through writing the book, all the twists and turns, all the moments of uncertainty and confusion as my provisional sense of what I was doing failed me, the struggle to form a new gestalt each time the previous one fell apart.

Looking back, I would now say that the writing process started with some nagging dissatisfactions I felt as I finished my dissertation. I had chosen to study the formation and evolution of OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. I was interested in workers. When I was in grad school, in the mid 1970s, there was lots of interest in understanding the State and, both on the left and the right, in understanding the regulatory activities of the State. Finally, I like research driven by puzzles and I was puzzled about why Richard Nixon, of all people, signed a bill protecting workers' safety and health. All good reasons, but by the time I was done I had come to realize I had two big problems with my dissertation.

First, after several years of intensively studying the making of federal policy (by Congress, the President and his men, and the regulatory agencies themselves), and the corporate strategies intended to shape policy, it had become quite clear to me that the activities of State and capital, though obviously of great importance, were incredibly repetitive and predictable. I understood that in the long run it would be too boring to keep studying these same organizational actors. I began to think, somewhat metaphorically, that in the study of regulatory dynamics State and capital were the "constants" and pro-regulatory pressure from below (in this case from workers) was the "variable," therefore the more interesting thing to study

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Second, and far worse, writing about what happened with OSHA between 1970 and 1980 proved to be very depressing. The Occupational Safety and Health Act passed in 1969 not because labor was politically strong enough to push it through. Unions had been losing power for some time before passage of OSHA. The law owed its existence to a complex confluence of events, political machinations, etc., a story too complex to repeat here. Soon thereafter it became clear that labor was in no shape to exert the kind of political pressure it takes to really implement a regulatory law after it has passed. So the history of the first ten years of OSHA turned out to be the story of a series of disappointments, weak implementation by the Nixon Administration, mixed, but in some ways positive developments under Carter, roof caving in in the first year of the Reagan Administration. If popular pressure from below was indeed the variable factor in regulation, the case I had picked was a real downer.

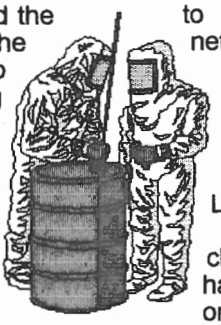
The next thing that happened was that I got my first job, at Rutgers, in New Jersey. Now, I don't know if New Jersey was, in fact, any more polluted than any other place in the United States, but it certainly seemed to be. In any case, toxic contamination of land, water, etc., was talked about more openly and with more urgency than it had been back in Wisconsin. "When in Rome do as the Romans do." The researcher's version of this may be: when in Rome, study the Romans. I began to take an interest in hazardous industrial wastes. Studying toxic waste would be, I thought, a reasonable next project. In one way, it would be a natural extension of my dissertation work since it would involve understanding regulatory laws, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Superfund law, but it would also be something new and different.

My first paper on hazardous waste ("Corporations, Organized Crime and the Disposal of Hazardous Waste: An Examination of the Making of a Criminogenic Regulatory Structure," *Criminology*, 24 (1):1-27, 1986) was much fun to write. What could be more New Jersey than a paper about toxic waste and the Mob? And it was well received. Then, in the summer of 1983, the Sewergate scandal erupted in Washington. If you recall, this was a time all progressives were in deep despair over the Reagan Administration's relative ease in undoing years of progress on good social policy. Then, suddenly, James Watt was gone, following his foot-in-mouth remark about having appointed "a Black, a woman, two Jews and a cripple" to a Department of Interior advisory body. Soon thereafter, Anne Gorsuch, director of EPA, got into deep trouble, directly as a consequence of her mishandling of hazardous waste issues, allowing liquid wastes in landfills, hiring corporate toadies who mismanaged the cleanup of Superfund sites. A Watergate-style scandal was erupting. I rushed to Washington, did interviews, and wrote my second paper on hazardous waste issues ("The Process and Significance of Political Scandals: A Comparison of Watergate and the 'Sewergate' Episode at the Environmental Protection Agency," *Social Problems*, 33(3):202-217, 1986).

Labor was also trying to do what it could to stop the Reagan Administration's attacks. OSHA was getting the same exact treatment EPA was, but the contrast couldn't be more stark: a citizenry spooked by dread of hazardous waste energizes a coalition of environmentalists, journalists, agency staffers and liberal politicians that foments a real, Watergate-style political scandal, while Reagan's anti-regulatory bullies have their way with OSHA, unimpeded.

I began to see that studying hazardous waste was helping me deal with both of my dissatisfactions with my dissertation. I was increasingly focusing on people's perceptions and actions, less on officials and corporations. And this was a story of real success, a social movement on the rise, scaring the politicians, blocking any effort to site new waste disposal facilities.

I now envisioned a comparative study. I would contrast the labor movement and its inability to defend OSHA with the environmental movement and the strengthening in 1984 and 1986 of RCRA and Superfund. Comparing two movements that were having very different levels of success would foreground the interesting, variable, side of the regulatory story. And it would also get me away from simply telling more sad stories of corporate power having its way. I thought. And this continued to be one of my main motivations for writing *EcoPopulism.* We are really in need of finding, analyzing and writing about successes.



One chapter would be devoted to labor and history of OSHA; another chapter to RCRA, Love Canal, Superfund, Sewergate, etc. Later chapters would be more explicitly comparative, deal with theory, derive conclusions, etc.

Since I had already been immersed in research on hazardous waste, I decided to start with that chapter. One thing led to another. The text grew longer and longer. I kept revising the chapter outline, adding more detail. I tried to be in denial that this was beginning to look like a lot more than just one chapter.

It was a real relief when I finally admitted to myself that I could abandon the comparative format and just write a book on hazardous waste.

The feeling of relief didn't last long. I knew I had been fortunate to find a great story, one that possessed inherently attractive features: a clear historical sequence of events, satisfying simply because it fit so well our cultural expectations of good narrative form; satisfying, also, because it was a story of people gaining strength, fighting, and winning. It was great to have that strong felt sense that I now knew the overall trajectory of my story. But I also realized that the research I had done so far would cover only some parts of the story. I was acutely aware of the big holes that still remained in my knowledge of events. I felt the weight of all the research yet to be done.

For example, I had found two surveys, one from 1973 and one from 1980 that both asked citizens the classic risk question, How close is close enough? The earlier survey showed that back in 1973 citizens thought of hazardous waste facilities as akin in danger or unpleasantness to a ten story office building. By 1980, citizens wanted to be as far from a hazardous waste site as from a nuclear power plant (at a time, soon after Three Mile Island, nuclear power plants were the icons of hazardous facilities). Here was something clearly very important. Just before the explosive development of grassroots toxics organizing, something very radical had happened in public perception of "toxic wastes." This set off a whole line of investigation about national media coverage of Love Canal and similar contamination episodes. I had to find a place that archives network television news, then spend hundreds of hours repeatedly viewing the news clips so that I could understand the images and messages, how Americans saw Love Canal on TV.

That took care of one more chapter, more or less. Now all I had to do was repeat that three or four more times and I would have a book. Plus I had to do it before I came up for tenure.

Well, since you guys have extended this wonderful recognition to the book, we all know my story had a happy ending. And I am pleased to report that when I do pick up and leaf through *EcoPopulism*, every now and then, I still like the book...except that I do see tenure anxiety inscribed in every sentence.

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In hindsight, though, I probably should have ended the book at chapter 7, the one that summarized the movement's accomplishments. In the chapter that followed, I ventured beyond my actual evidence and began to suggest that grassroots environmentalism might be able to fill the role earlier generations of progressives had thought would be filled by the international working class, the agent of history, the heart, soul, muscle of a truly majoritarian political movement that would lead society to something beyond modern industrial capitalism.

Now, toxics organizing is certainly alive and well. The movement has permanently altered the public's perceptions of chemicals, technology, etc. It is still almost impossible to site new landfills and incinerators. And, to point to the most dynamic of recent developments, the Environmental Justice movement has put on the nation's (and the world's) agenda the incredibly powerful connection between race- and class-based inequalities and exposure to adverse environmental conditions. These are immense accomplishments. But as I look again at chapter 8, I'm afraid I allowed myself to be swept along by my personal need to have hope (and perhaps by the rhetorical convention that requires even the most depressing book-length analyses of impending global environmental catastrophe to end on a hopeful note).

In the few years since I wrote *EcoPopulism*, I have only grown more aware of the grave situation we face. The more I know, the more immense the task seems and I don't know what I, what we, can do, really do, in the near future to really turn things around. My students feel the same way. I teach them that it's not this or that hazard, but that it's a system and that system has been in place for hundreds of years and that that system constantly reproduces itself and has immense inertia. And the ones who actually listen, the ones who don't either just blow it off or get so scared they immediately phase into denial, want answers: what should we do?, they ask. I don't know what to tell them, just now.

"Southern California," *continued from page 1*

beaches and coves, interesting and unique shops, and great restaurants. My favorite place for breakfast is a reconverted '30s-style house called "The Cottage." It sits across the street from the ocean on Pacific Coast Highway, and serves incredible cranberry-orange pancakes. Visiting Laguna Beach is a real treat, and shows off some of the most beautiful scenery in Southern California.

Last, but not least, is Anaheim itself, and the surrounding area. I have never gotten too grown up to stop enjoying Disneyland and Knott's Berry Farm (in nearby Buena Park). I grew up spending special Saturdays and Sundays at these two amusement parks, and still love to visit them whenever I'm in town. Knott's Berry Farm has a terrific "Chicken Dinner Restaurant" that is one of a kind. Try to make it there early if you can, so you don't have to wait in the typically long lines.

By the way, I noticed on one of the Southern California websites that Mr. Ray Charles will be performing at the "House of Blues" in Anaheim, on August 23rd. If you're here a day after the conference, and are in the mood for a really special treat, here is the information: Ray Charles, August 23, 6:30 p.m.; House of Blues 1530 S. Disneyland Dr., Anaheim 714-778-BLUE; Tickets: $57.50 to $100. Ages: 21+

Have a great stay in Anaheim, and I'll see you there!

Member News

Richard Haedrich and **Lawrence Hamilton** presented a paper on "How Ecosystems Change," at a session on Global Change and Its Impacts on the North Atlantic Borderlands hosted by the Geological Association of Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, May 29, 2001.

Professor **Jeffrey Broadbent**'s book, *Environmental Politics in Japan: Networks of Power and Protest* (Cambridge University Press, 1998) has been awarded the Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize for 2001. The award ceremony will take place on June 12th in Tokyo Japan. The Prize is given in memory of the former Prime Minister of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, who died in office in 1980. As Prime Minister, Masayoshi Ohira achieved reknown for thinking deeply about the future of Japan and the world, and devising long range policies accordingly. The Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Foundation has awarded the Prize every year since 1985 for studies that contribute to making and implementing good political policies. Usually, each year, about three Japanese scholars who have done books on foreign countries, and about two foreigners who have done books on Japan, receive the Prize. The Masayoshi Ohira Memorial Prize is considered a signal honor by Japanese academics, government officials, and politicians. Professor Broadbent (Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota) is the first sociologist to receive the Prize.

Gene Rosa and James F. Short, Jr., both of Washington State University gave two co-authored plenary presentations, "Publics, Organizations, and Institutions: The Importance of Context in Siting Decisions" and "Some Principles for Siting Controversy Decisions: Lessons form the U.S. Experience with High-Level Nuclear Waste" at the International Multidisciplinary Conference, "New Perspectives in Siting Controversy," Örenäs Castle, Glumslöv, Sweden.

Member Publications and Other Publications of Interest

Beamish, Thomas D. 2000. "Accumulating Trouble: Complex Organizations, a Culture of Silence, and a Secret Spill." *Social Problems*, Vol. 47, No. 4 (November): 473-498.

Beamish, Thomas D. 2001. "Environmental Hazard and Institutional Betrayal: Lay-Public Perceptions of Risk in the San Luis Obispo County Oil Spill." *Organization and Environment*. Vol. 14, No. 1 (March): 5-33.

Beamish, Thomas D. 2002. *Silent Spill: The Organization of an Industrial Crisis*. MIT Press. forthcoming.

Bohon, Stephanie A. and Craig R. Humphrey. 2000. "Courting LULUs: Characteristics of Suitor and Objector Communities." *Rural Sociology* Vol. 65: 376-395.

Chew, Sing C. 2001. *World Ecological Degradation (Accumulation, Urbanization, and Deforestation) 3000 BC - AD 2000*. Altamira Press/Rowan and Littlefield Publishers.

Humphrey, Craig R. 2001. "Disarming the war of the growth machines: a panel study." *Sociological Forum* Vol. 16: 99-121.

Humphrey, Craig R., Tammy L. Lewis, and Frederick H. Buttel. 2001. *Environment, Energy, and Society: The New Synthesis*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

> In this book, we attempt to integrate contemporary work in environmental sociology. We examine environmental issues in both the United States and around the globe through the lenses of three sociological paradigms which help to explain major changes in the biophysical environment. The book is intended for advanced undergraduate and beginning graduate-level courses in environmental sociology.
>
> Chapter 1 exemplifies work in environmental sociology. Chapter 2 introduces the three sociological paradigms. These paradigms— conservative, managerial, and radical— used throughout the book, are rooted in the work of classical sociological theorists Durkheim, Weber, and Marx, respectively. Chapter 3 discusses world population growth, population policy, and the relationship between population growth and contemporary environmental problems. Chapter 4 discusses the development of modern agriculture, the environmental constraints of modern agriculture, and debates about the causes of world hunger. Changing world fuel consumption patterns, the growth of American petroleum dependency, the link between that dependency and the Persian Gulf War, and alternative energy futures are discussed in Chapter 5. The contemporary environmental movement, the subject of Chapter 6, features macro, meso, and micro-level sociological analyses of this enduring social movement. Chapter 7 focuses on the concept of sustainable development. Chapter 8 envisions the future of both environmental sociology and the environmental movement in the early twenty-first century.
>
> We gratefully acknowledge the extensive work of our Environment and Technology Section colleagues who served as reviewers for this project: Penelope Canan, University of Denver; Charles E. Cipolla, Salisbury State University; David J. Frank, Harvard University; Robert Gramling, University of Southwestern Louisiana; Ed Knop, Colorado State University; Harry R. Potter, Purdue University; Thomas K. Rudel, Rutgers University; Rik Scarce, Michigan State University; and Adam Weinberg, Colgate University. Their constructive criticisms and suggestions about the content, style, and continuity of the sociology proved to be essential to the quality of the entire book.

Rosa, Eugene A. 2001. "Public Acceptance of Nuclear Power: Deja vu All Over Again?" *Physics and Society*, 30 April. www.aps.org/units/fps

Rosa, Eugene A. 2001. "Global Climate Change: Background and Sociological Contributions." Symposium Essay, *Society and Natural Resources* (in press).

York, Richard, Eugene A. Rosa, and Thomas Dietz. 2002. "Bridging Environmental Science and Environmental Policy: Plasticity of Population, Affluence, and Technology." *Social Science Quarterly* (forthcoming)

Organization & Environment (Thousand Oaks, CA; London; New Delhi) is an international journal of ecosocial research that focuses on the social causes and consequences of environmental damage, restoration, sustainability, and liberation. The June issue has now been published.

Editors John Bellamy Foster and John M. Jermier believe *O&E*'s recent issues will be of special interest to E&T members. The Tables of Contents of past and present issues of the journal (including the upcoming September 2001 issue) are available for viewing at the journal's website: http://www.coba.usf.edu/jermier/journal.htm.

Sustainable Solutions: Developing Products and Services for the Future. Edited by Martin Charter, The Centre for Sustainable Design, UK, and Ursula Tischner, econcept, Germany. Foreword by Jacqueline Aloisi de Larderel, Director, Division of Technology, Industry and Economics, United Nations Environment Programme. ISBN 1 874719 36 5 February 2001; £40.00/US$75.00

> The book is in three sections. First, the broad issues of business sustainability are examined with a focus on sustainable production and consumption and consideration of North-South issues. Second, the book tackles the major methodologies and approaches toward organising and developing more sustainable products and services. Third, an outstanding collection of global case studies highlights the progress made by a wide range of companies toward dematerialisation, eco-innovation and design for durability. Finally, the book includes a comprehensive set of web addresses of useful organisations.
>
> Practical and comprehensive, *Sustainable Solutions* will be essential reading for corporate managers, product designers, R&D staff, academics and all individuals interested in a definitive source on how new product and service development can and is contributing toward tackling the challenge of sustainable development.
>
> More information, including ordering information and a sample chapter, is available at http://www.greenleaf-publishing.com, or by contacting: Samantha Self, Greenleaf Publishing, Aizlewood Business Centre, Aizlewood's Mill, Sheffield S3 8GG, UK, Tel: +44 (0)114 282 3475, Fax: +44 (0)114 282 3476, e-mail: sales@greenleaf-publishing.com

Environment and Technology and Related Sessions at the 2001 Annual Meetings

Friday, August 17th *Pre-ASA Mini-Conference — GLOBALIZATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Prospects and Perils*

8:30-8:45 Registration
8:45 Welcome and Opening Remarks
9-11 Opening Plenary: Globalization and the Environment
11-11:15 Coffee Break
11:15-12:45 Can Globalizing Capital Be Tamed? Social Action and International, Cross-Class Alliances
12:45-2:00 lunch
2:00-3:30 Globalization and the Environment: Homogenization or Regional Peculiarities?
3:30-3:45 Coffee Break
3:45-5:45 Closing Plenary
5:45-7 Closing Cocktail Hour

Saturday, August 18th

8:30 a.m.	15. Human-Animal Interaction. *Hilton*	
10:30 a.m.	58. Race, Class, and the Environment. *Convention Center*	63. Section on Political Economy of the World System - Roundtables and Business Meeting. *Hilton* Table 5. The Environment
12:30 p.m.	72. Livable Cities?: Urban Struggles for Livelihood and Sustainability. *Hilton*	84. Global Warming: Social Impacts, Social Solutions, and Political Processes. *Convention Center*
	79. Informal Discussion Roundtables. Issues Across Cultures. *Hilton* Table 10. "...And the winds blew and the rains fell...": An Analysis of Social Inequalities in Rural Housing in the Aftermath of Hurricane Floyd. Table 14. Examining Racial Differences in Outdoor Leisure Participation: Two Pathways into Involvement.	85. Human Ecology. *Convention Center*
2:30 p.m.	119. Global Warming: Political Processes. *Convention Center*	125. Women and Development. *Hilton*

Sunday, August 19th

8:30 a.m.	161. World Systems. *Hilton*	168. Social Inequalities in the Experience of Illness. *Convention Center*
10:30 a.m.	181. The Home of Urban Sprawl: Resistance and Policy. *Hilton*	187. New Directions in Sociology. *Convention Center* Table 7. Sociology and Ecological Research 193. Issues in Environment Theory. *Convention Center*
12:30 p.m.	239. Social Aspects of Risk. *Hilton*	
2:30 p.m.	249. The Future of the City. *Hilton* 264. Cities of the Future: Constructing Sustainable Urban Cities, Organizations, and Technology. *Convention Center*	274. Social Movements: Transnational Environmentalism. *Marriott*
3:00 to 4:45 p.m.	The Environment and Technology Division of the SSSP and the Sociological Practice Association are sponsoring a session at their meetings entitled **"Environmental Activists Meet Sociologists."** The session will discuss the opportunities and pitfalls that arise when social scientists and community environmental groups cooperate with one another. Organized by Steve Couch, panelists for the session are Cindy Babich (Del Amo Action Committee), Michael Lythcott (The Lythcott Company), and Elaine Vaughan (University of California at Irvine). Plaza C Room of the *WestCoast Anaheim Hotel.*	
4:30 p.m.	288. ASA Presidential Address: A Short History of Human Society. Douglas S. Massey. *Hilton*	

Monday, August 20th

10:30 a.m.	349. Social Movements: Tactics and Repertoires. *Marriott*	
2:30 p.m.	385. Roundtables: Informal Issues in Theory, Methods, and Activism. *Hilton* 5. Environmental-Labor Coalition. 6. Qualitative Research on Environmental Justice Controversies.	400. The U.S. Environmental Movement at the Beginning of the 21st Century. *Convention Center*
4:30 p.m.	433. Environmental Publics and Movements. *Convention Center*	
6:30 p.m.	☆ **Section on Environment and Technology 25th Anniversary Reception. *Hilton*** ☆	

Tuesday, August 21st

8:30 a.m	**471. Environment & Technology Section Refereed Roundtables and Business Meeting. *Convention Center***	
	1. Environmental Justice 2. Environmental Conflict and Change in Great American Cities 3. The Dynamics of Local Environmental Action 4. Issues in Environment and Development 5. Environmentalism and Environmental Movements 6. Environmental Awareness, Attitudes, and Action	7. Technological Transformations of Environment and Experience 8. Social Consequences of Environmental Science 9. The Effects of Dominant Frames on Environmental Outcomes 10. Reacting to Environmental Hazards 11. Ecological Theory and Policy Critique 12. Ironies of Green Development
10:30 a.m.	501. Sociology of Science. *Hilton*	507. Twenty-five Years of Environmental Sociology: Reflections and Critical Appraisals. *Convention Center*
12:30 p.m.	533. Social Movement Success. *Convention Center*	540. Social, Technological, and Environmental Macrosystems. *Convention Center*
2:30 p.m.	564. Environmental Constructions and Constructivisms. *Convention Center*	