

# ENVIRONMENT & SOCIETY

INTERNATIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

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## President's Column

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by Arthur P. J. Mol  
 President of RC24  
 Department of Social Sciences  
 Wageningen University  
 the Netherlands

Within the field of environmental education and research, many universities recently show an increasing attention to and appreciation of the social sciences. Compared to a decade ago, social sciences on the environment seem to be much less on the defensive vis-à-vis the natural and technological sciences. This can be witnessed not only in the more developed nations but also in many universities in Asian industrializing economies. At least in those Asian countries where I have worked (basically China, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia), the social science contributions to environmental studies seem to be advancing well. As environmental sociologists we should of course not be too surprised: one of our central messages has always been that environmental problems and crises cannot be understood, and environmental improvements and reforms cannot be achieved, without the social sciences.

This growing attention to the environmental social sciences in general, and environmental sociology in particular, is reflected in - among other things - the increasing number of conferences (co)organized by our research committee. The International Sociological Association requests that its Research Committees organize at least one conference between the World Congresses that are held every four years. Our Research Committee 24

is on a pace of organizing two conferences every year: six conferences in the three-year inter-World Congress interval. In this newsletter you will find reports from two significant RC24 conferences organized this year: one in Wageningen, the Netherlands, and one in Madison, Wisconsin USA. Publications following these conferences are in preparation. In addition, you will find announcements of a number of conferences that will be organized in 2004 and 2005 in different parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Latin America) on a variety of topics. I invite you to join any of these conferences and engage in the friendly, lively and inspiring debates that characterize these meetings. All these meetings are evidence of an active scientific community, which can be an inspiration for many other Research Committees of the ISA.

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## The Spy Who Came in From the Cold

by Ray Murphy  
 Editor of the Newsletter and Secretary of RC24  
 Department of Sociology  
 University of Ottawa  
 Canada

The present secretary of the Environment and Society Research Committee (RC24) of the International Sociological Association (ISA), who comes from cold Canada, decided to check out the happenings at the Environment and Society (E&S) Research Network sessions of the meetings of the European Sociological Association (ESA), which were held in warm, sunny Murcia, Spain from 23 to 26 September 2003. Although hardly a James Bond type character,

he did feel a bit like a Canadian spy in Europe. The welcome he received, none the less, was just as warm as the weather. This was the sixth conference of the ESA, which meets every two years, and it attracted 1300 participants. So what did this non-European ISA undercover agent find at the E&S sessions of the ESA in Murcia?

He saw many familiar faces, sociology conferences being one of those means of travelling the world - Murcia Spain, Brisbane Australia, Montreal Canada, etc. - yet always encountering some of the same people. The convenor of the E&S sessions of the ESA meetings in Spain was Kris van Koppen (see his summary of the conference below), while Hilary Tovey and Orulf Seippel were centrally involved in the organisation. All three are active members of our RC24 of the ISA. They merit great praise for doing a splendid job of organising these meetings in Spain. The sessions were well-attended, with forty to fifty participants in each session. The presentations were generally of high quality and the discussions in the sessions were animated. As with the ISA, the formal sessions were followed by improvised gatherings of E&S members over dinner. Every conceivable topic was thoroughly discussed (even those in environmental socio-logy!!) in vigorous debate and good humour facilitated by fine food, good wine, and beer. E&S research networks and committees have developed quite a nice solidarity, with the core of members being the same at the European and International levels. The challenge for RC24 of the ISA will be to build outward from this core to include environmental sociologists from the rest of the world.

Particular praise should go to the Spaniards who were gracious hosts in the E&S network, in the ESA meeting as a whole, and in the University and city of Murcia. The city has a wonderful style of life that participants such as myself thoroughly enjoyed. And every conference participant was impressed when presented with a bottle of choice Murcia wine in an attractive container upon registration. What better way to ensure that delegates are happy from the beginning of a conference. I have heard that South

African wines have also become quite good and only need innovative marketing techniques to bring their quality to the attention of foreign buyers. Are you listening, Durban?

Since Europe has become a rather large microcosm of the world, the ESA has many of the same problems as the ISA and uses similar solutions, which in turn generate some second-order problems. For example, the English language is used in sessions to bridge the now enormous language differences among members of the expanded European Union, but this places speakers whose mother tongue is not English at a disadvantage in varying degrees depending on their opportunities to learn English. Furthermore, despite the equalising tendencies of the European Union, there are still inequalities of participation between wealthier and poorer countries, scheduling difficulties because of different academic systems, etc.

Notwithstanding their good cheer, the Spanish members of the E&S Research Network informed us about the serious environmental problems of the region of Murcia, especially the scarcity of fresh water at a time when rapid economic and agricultural development require it. I saw this firsthand on the train back from Murcia to Madrid. Although we humans want nature to be green and we colour code environmental aspirations that way in our discursive cultural constructions, much of it is indeed brown. Relations between green needs of a growing population yet brown concrete constructions of humans being added to nature already partly brown are important phenomena to analyse in environmental sociology. The train ride also allowed me to see modern windmills built on the Spanish hillside. Will these windmills be among the many means in the chosen path of sustainability or will they instead be interpreted as tilting at imaginary enemies, and environmentalists be represented as modern-day Don Quixotes? These questions too are important to investigate by environmental sociologists.

As editor of this Newsletter I asked the members of our Board of Governors who had not

done so in May to provide information about themselves and their region. Our Past President Frederick Buttel, our Past Past President Riley Dunlap, and our Governor Julia Guivant sent me what follows. Please also see the announcement near the end of this Newsletter of the symposium in honor of our Past President Frederick Buttel.

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### **Frederick Buttel**

Past President of RC24  
Department of Rural Sociology  
University of Wisconsin, Madison  
U.S.A.

I am a professor of rural sociology and environmental studies at the University of Wisconsin, Madison. I have served as President of RC24 from 1998-2002, and I am co-editor of *Society and Natural Resources*. My major work in recent years has revolved around the 1990s "turn" in environmental sociology toward emphasizing the sociology of environmental reform and improvement. I have forthcoming a major paper on this topic, involving a typology of approaches to reform and an evaluation of these approaches, in *Organization & Environment* (September 2003). My other major project involves the global controversy over GM crops and foods. My most recent paper on the geopolitics of GM crops was published in R. Schurman and D. Kelso (eds.), *Engineering Trouble* (University of California Press, 2003). My current interests in this lie in the shift in GM crop/food politics from abstract claims-making (i.e., that GM crops will be good or bad) to deployment of scientific discourses on the performance of the first generation of GM crops in the field (particularly involving studies of the economic and ecological performance of Bt cotton in countries such as India and South Africa).

The topic of environmental reform in the U.S. is an interesting and contradictory one. While the U.S. was a global innovator in environmental policy-making in the late 1960s and 1970s, it has become the world's most powerful engine of environmental destruction since that time. Some of the

reasons for this are secular, and some are specific to the rise of the Bush administration (an excellent article on this latter component by Maurie Cohen is forthcoming in *Society and Natural Resources*). My own thinking on both components of the problem was presented in a paper entitled "The Political Economy of Environmental Flows: Globalization, Unipolarity, and the Need to Reinvent the State, Some More than Others," at the "Governing Environmental Flows" conference in Wageningen in June 2003. The paper will be published in the conference proceedings. The current draft is available upon request.

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### **Riley Dunlap**

Past Past President of RC24  
Donner Professor of Social and Political Sciences  
Åbo Akademi University  
Finland

Having previously worked at Washington State University near the west coast of the U.S.A., I am now enjoying the ease of travel around Europe from my new base in Finland. In March I visited Germany for lectures at the Social Science Research Center-Berlin, the University of Bremen and the University of Hamburg. In May I gave the inaugural Afonso de Barros Memorial Lectures at the Superior Institute for the Study of Work and Enterprise (ISCTE, the Portuguese social science university) in Lisbon. Funded by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the lecture series honors the contributions to ISCTE by the late de Barros, a well-known Portuguese rural sociologist who incidentally brought me to Portugal in the mid-1990s to help establish environmental sociology there. In June I delivered a plenary address at the 6th Nordic Conference on Environmental Social Sciences in my new hometown of Turku, and in August Steven Yearley and I gave invited talks at the first meeting of the newly formed Danish Environmental Sociology Network in Roskilde.

During my 1994-98 Presidency of RC24, I suggested that royalties from volumes resulting from

RC24 conferences should be used to create a travel scholarship fund for RC24 members from less economically privileged nations. I am pleased to report that RC24 has received \$833 U.S. from Rowman-Littlefield for the 2001-2002 royalties on the book *Sociological Theory and the Environment*, edited by Riley Dunlap, Fred Buttel, Peter Dickens and August Gijswijt and based on papers from the 1997 Woudschoten conference of the same title. I expect that next year's royalties will be higher, and I would urge members who teach courses for which the volume would make an appropriate text to consider adopting it and thereby enhancing the scholarship fund.

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**Julia S. Guivant**

Governor of RC24

Department of Sociology and Political Science  
Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina,  
Florianópolis,  
Brazil

I have been working on Environmental Sociology since I was doing my PhD thesis in the late 80's and early 90's. My main concern was – and still is – related to food risks. I started analyzing farmers risk perceptions in relation to the intensive use of pesticides and the conflicts between lay and expert knowledge associated with this use. Later I extended my interests to other broader issues, from fork to farm, including for example, risk perception and agricultural pollution, food consumption and organic markets, debates and alliances on GMOs and food safety issues. My main theoretical focus is oriented by the possibilities and limits of the theory of the global risk society, and attempting to strengthen that theory by learning from the specificities of the Brazilian situation.

I am Senior Lecturer of Sociology at the Federal University of Santa Catarina in Florianópolis, Brazil, where I have been working since 1980. I coordinate the Interdisciplinary Research Group on Sustainability and Food Networks. My Ph.D. is in Environmental Sociology from the University of Campinas

(UNICAMP), São Paulo, which I finished in 1992. Among other activities I have been visiting and guest Professor at the University of Notre Dame, the University of Colorado at Boulder and the Federal Rural University of Rio de Janeiro, and I was a post-doctoral fellow at Wageningen Agri-cultural University in the Netherlands in 1995-1996. Since 1992 I have been a researcher for the Brazilian Research Council (CNPq). I am coordinator of the Working Group on Agriculture, Food Consumption and Environment of the Brazilian Association of Research and Graduate Programmes on Society and Environment (ANPPAS). I am collaborating with the International Journal of Society and Natural Resources as associate editor, and I am a member of the editorial boards of the International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability, *Ambiente e Sociedade*, and *Cadernos de Ciências Humanas*, among others in Brazil. I have published on different topics in environmental and rural sociology and about social theories of risk, with a special focus on the relations between lay and expert knowledges. In one of my latest projects I am participating in the editorial committee of the forthcoming Sage Handbook on Environment and Society, along with Jules Pretty, Ted Benton, D. Lee, D. Orr, M. Pfeffer and H. Ward.

Environmental Sociology is a field that has been advancing in Brazil through a process of increased institutional consolidation. This is in some ways a paradoxical result, considering that the Working Group "Ecology, Politics and Society" of the National Association of Graduate Studies and Research (ANPOCS) has ended. The Group started in 1986 with a small number of researchers in the environmental field, but in a short period, and especially after 1992, UNCED, the Working Group constructed a well respected place in the Brazilian academic community. Since then the Working Group held regular annual meetings at the events of ANPOCS, with a growing number of papers being presented. But since 1998 ANPOCS did not accept the new proposal of the Working Group, which was an arbitrary decision that was not very clearly explained. The main reason can be related to power

relations within the Brazilian academic community, and to more traditional groups controlling ANPOCS thereby giving no recognition to environmental issues. When I referred earlier to the paradoxical consequences of this situation, I meant that it did not weaken at all the academic community of social environmentalists. It became instead an opportunity for the creation of the National Association of Graduate Study and Research in Environment and Society (ANPPAS), which occurred in September 2000 (see [www.anppas.org.br](http://www.anppas.org.br)). The journal *Revista Ambiente e Sociedade* (Environment and Society Review), funded by FAPESP and CNPq and published since the 80's, became the official publication of the association. In 2001 the first National Congress of ANPPAS took place, with more than 250 papers being presented. In May 2004 the second National Congress will take place in Campinas. The titles of the Working Groups give an idea of the main topics of study: energy; biodiversity and natural resources; local knowledge; history and society; agriculture, risks and conflicts; social theory; community administration of natural resources; sustainable cities; environmental education; water resources; health and the environment; technology and violence; and ecotourism. Today environmental social studies are being consolidated in Brazil with many universities offering special programmes and an increasing number of quality dissertations and theses being written. There has also been a significant increase in the number of books and articles being published mainly in the last decade.

I hope that as Governor of RC24 I can collaborate on its general activities and also give my special contribution to the construction of an academic space that allows us to do more comparative research in environment sociology.

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## Conference Reports

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### **Governing Environmental Flows**

Wageningen, the Netherlands

June 13-15, 2003

Report by Gert Spaargaren and Hans Bruyninckx

Finding linkages between environmental issues, the governance debate and more recent theoretical insights on flows and networks, such was the aim of the Governing Environmental Flows conference, organized by the ISA's RC24, in mid June of this year. The relevance of the topic was underlined by the fact that more than 60 participants, representing almost 20 countries attended the conference in Wageningen (Netherlands).

The challenges to link those concepts and use them in ways that clarify our understanding of societal responses to environmental issues were explicitly approached from a broad social science perspective. Sociologists, political scientists, political geographers and others in the social science field were invited as keynote speakers or paper contributors to approach the issue from their specific disciplinary angles. Keynote speakers included Martin Jänicke, Fred Buttel, Dimitris Stevis and Harriet Bulkeley. The papers were grouped around three themes.

One group of papers aimed to explore the theoretical aspects of linking flows to issues of governance. Some of the contributions explored the usefulness of new social science theories such as complexity theory and flows. Others looked at existing theoretical frameworks and their capacity to either absorb the newer conceptual insights or to evaluate and critique them in light of certain challenges posed by the flows perspective. From the debate, and there was much of it, it became apparent that much conceptual and theoretical work needs to be done to come to what some at the conference have called a 'sociology of flows'. The explanatory value of flows, complexity and governance will be based - so the conclusion was - on a more stringent effort to define them individually and in relation to each other.

A second group of presentations was organized around specific environmental flows. Papers on waste, on biodiversity, water and other themes explored the governance arrangements set up to deal with the environmental and social aspects of norm and rule-setting networks on those issues. Although a broad variety of cases in different settings and of varying scope were presented, some recurring themes became visible. The role of state actors versus other

actors needs more refined analysis, contextual factors remain important even in a context of transnational flows and of networks that operate on 'globalscales'.

A third group of papers presented evidence from more local case studies. Linking the local reality to more global flows of materials, production processes, pollution and social networks of exchange and governance was the central theme in the research that was presented. It was interesting to see the different manifestations of global trends, and to explore the usefulness of new conceptual tools to better understand them.

Overall, it was a successful conference with a nice mix of scholars from many countries, a good quality of papers and a fine ambience. We thank RC24 for the support and all of those who contributed, with or without a paper presentation, to the conference. At the moment we are busy with organizing a selected number of papers into two publications. For more information see also: [«http://www.sls.wageningen-ur.nl/enp/GEF2003/index.htm»](http://www.sls.wageningen-ur.nl/enp/GEF2003/index.htm).

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## **Environment and Society Network**

Murcia, Spain

September 23-26, 2003

Report by Kris van Koppen

The Environment and Society Network of the European Sociological Association is, in a way, the European sister organization of the ISA RC24. Although it is a much looser network, with a low degree of formalization, it has been growing and flourishing during the last few years. This clearly showed at the recent ESA Conference in Murcia.

With 46 papers in 10 sessions, the Environment and Society Network has become one of the larger research networks within the ESA. Moreover, the sessions were of good quality, with high attendance, and vivid debate. Last but not least, the climate of Murcia allowed for open-air dinners in the evening, providing an agreeable opportunity for renewing contacts and discussing the latest developments in environmental sociology. During the conference

initiatives were announced for publications on nature conservation movements, and on trust, responsibility and environmental change. Furthermore, an effort will be made to organize environmental sociology summer schools for young researchers.

The themes of the sessions reflected the current spectrum of environmental sociology, with dedicated sessions on, among others, risk and trust, expert knowledge and democracy, and biotechnology. Environmental attitudes and green social movements, as we can see from a substantial number of papers, continue to be a major topic of research. Nature conservation seems to steadily ascend the environmental sociology agenda. It would be hard to identify a clear trend in the presentations, but an issue that surfaced in many presentations is how to link environmental policies to the perceptions and choices of citizens and consumers. Another observation: although the debates of constructionism vs. realism, and ecological modernization vs. more radical approaches flared up from time to time, the general tone of the presentations was much more practice-oriented, with quite diverse conceptual backgrounds.

An increasing number of European countries are now represented in the network, including France, Italy, Spain, Germany, UK, Ireland, The Netherlands, Belgium, the Nordic countries, Turkey, Lithuania and Russia. Also, the presence of guests from US and Canada and the many personal links between the E&S and RC24 networks testify to the close ties among environmental sociology researchers over the world. RC24 members who are specifically interested in European research are welcome to join the E&S Network through its e-mail list, and by participating in its activities. The next ESA Conference will be in September 2005 in Torun, Poland. Information can be found on the network's website ([www.esa-esn.org](http://www.esa-esn.org)) or by contacting Kris van Koppen, Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen University.

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## “Treadmill” Symposium

University of Wisconsin, Madison, U.S.A.

October 31 - November 1, 2003

Report by Frederick H. Buttel

On 31 October and 1 November 2003 approximately 45 environmental sociologists met at on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison to discuss the topic of “Environment and the Treadmill of Production.” The key goal of the symposium was to take stock of the venerable concept and theory of the treadmill of production and to explore the role that this notion and theory might play in the future of environmental sociology.

The treadmill of production tradition is most closely associated with the work of Ken Gould, Allan Schnaiberg, David Pellow, and Adam Weinberg. Among their major works discussed at the meeting were their books *The Environment* (1980), *Environment and Society* (1993), *Local Environmental Struggles*, and their recent papers on the treadmill of production and ecological modernization debate.

Attendance at the opening sessions of the symposium swelled to more than 80 people as faculty and students from the Departments of Sociology and Rural Sociology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison joined the conference authors and participants to hear several overviews of the treadmill of production scholarly tradition. The first session began with a paper by Fred Buttel on the importance and historical context of the treadmill notion. Allan Schnaiberg and Ken Gould presented their paper (co-authored with David Pellow), in which they reflected on the development of this theory and responded to critiques of the treadmill of production research tradition. Erik Olin Wright of the University of Wisconsin concluded the opening session with a discussion of the Pellow et al. paper. A subsequent session included major papers by John Bellamy Foster and Alan Rudy on the rooting of treadmill theory in the neo-Marxist tradition. Twenty additional papers were presented and discussed in the remaining day and a half of the conference. Gert Spaargaren, Allan Schnaiberg, Ken Gould, and John Bellamy

Foster gave final wrap-up reflections on the symposium. The conference program, list of abstracts, and pdf versions of most of the conference papers will remain available until the end of 2003 at the conference website: <http://www.drs.wisc.edu/bell/rc24/conference.htm>.

This symposium was significant in several respects. First, the strong attendance and active participation attested to the fact that there is very considerable interest in the treadmill of production tradition among environmental sociologists. Second, and perhaps most importantly, I believe this symposium is the first time that the treadmill of production theory has been subjected to the critical attention that it deserves among inter-national environmental sociologists. Several previous RC24 conferences have been devoted to particular themes (e.g., the 2000 Rio conference on sustainable development, the 2001 Cambridge conference on “technonatures”), to other notable perspectives (such as the 2003 Wageningen conference on environmental flows), or to the status and future of environmental sociology as a whole (e.g., the Woudschoten theory conferences and the 2001 Kyoto conference). With one partial exception (the 1999 Chicago conference on the “environmental state” and the published material on the ToP/ecological modernization debate that came out of this conference), RC24 members have not previously discussed treadmill theory and the work of Schnaiberg, Gould, Pellow, and Weinberg in detail. The Madison symposium thus reflected a “re-mainstreaming” of treadmill theory. Third, while the key focus of the symposium was on the treadmill tradition, the discussions were wide-ranging and strongly comparative (involving theory comparisons and comparative environmental-sociological analyses). Fourth, the bulk of the papers presented at the symposium were forward-looking; there was much discussion of how treadmill theory can and should be modified, and the compatibilities of treadmill theory with other approaches in environmental sociology and how these could be seized upon in future research.

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## Upcoming Conferences

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### **International Workshop on Technology, risks and uncertainty: challenges for a democratization of science**

April 15-16, 2004

Florianopolis, Brazil

Organizers: Julia Guivant and Murilo Flores

This Workshop examines the dilemma of governance of uncertain new risks - such as the ones related to GMOs for civil society, public institutions and expert systems - from the viewpoint of environmental sociology. This is a very hot issue now in Brazil and the organizers considered that it is urgent to establish some parameters that will allow us to escape from the ideological/scientific opposition that is dominating the debates. How can the monopoly of expert systems in the decision-making process of which risks to take and which to avoid be opened up without falling into a populist perspective that idealizes lay perceptions of risk? What are the possible main directions of a public and democratic debate on the governance of uncertain new risks that takes into account national specificities of consumer citizens or science citizens? Are public forums ideal spaces for dealing with scientific and socio-technical controversies? How can these forums collaborate in the construction of a dialogical democracy? The Workshop encourages a comparative debate that can contribute to explaining specific terms of the debate and the transformations of national research systems facing new international trade demands. Some of the already confirmed invited papers will be presented by Arthur Mol, Jules Pretty and Terry Marsden. We will have additional papers presented by national researchers from an interdisciplinary background and will have special participation of the president and representatives of EMPRAPA, the Brazilian Agricultural Research Institute. Although there is only a short time before the date of the event, we would welcome papers on any topic related to the general theme of the Workshop, as we are looking for a rich comparative discussion. The deadline for abstracts is January 31 2004. The notification of acceptance will be send by

February 15 2004. Those interested can contact Julia Guivant (Programa de Pós-Graduação em Sociologia Política, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil, e-mail [juguivant@uol.com.br](mailto:juguivant@uol.com.br)).

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### **II Annual Conference of the National Association of Graduate Study Programmes and Research in Environment and Society (ANPPAS)**

May 26-29, 2004

Campinas (São Paulo), Brazil

The Conference includes 12 Working Groups, 6 round tables, and will have as main speaker Steven Yearley (Department of Sociology, University of York). The deadline for abstracts to the Working Groups is December 15, 2003. Notification of acceptance of abstracts will be available by February 20, 2004. More information can be found in the homepage of the event «[www.anppas.org.br](http://www.anppas.org.br)». Lucia da Costa Ferreira can be contacted for details of the Conference at «[lucia@nepam.unicamp.br](mailto:lucia@nepam.unicamp.br)».

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### **Globalization, Localization and Environment**

June 27-30, 2004

Seoul National University, Seoul, South Korea

Organizer: See-Jae Lee

RC24 (Environment and Society) of the International Sociological Association and the Korean Association for Environmental Sociology are jointly organizing a 2004 RC24 conference. On behalf of the President of RC24 and the local organizing committee, I would like to invite you to attend the conference. The conference theme, *Globalization, Localization and environment* reflects the significance of the environment in the changing world system having both globalization and localization features. The conference will provide a very good opportunity for sociologists from around the world to share experiences and interests. For further information contact Prof. See-Jae Lee, Chairperson of the local organizing committee, Department of Sociology, The



Catholic University of Korea, e-mail: <sjlee@cuk.ac.kr>.

### Call for papers

“Think globally, act locally”. The two main streams, globalization and localization, are the main processes by which the world is being integrated and decentralized as well. As these transformations mature, the socio-political settings and arrangements are being transformed. Thus, it is anticipated that we will be faced with new environmental challenges not only on a world-wide scale, but also on a local basis. With such implications, this conference aims at providing an opportunity for the participants to explore from different theoretical perspectives what the implications for the environment are in the processes of globalization and localization, and how globalization, localization, and the environment interweave and collide. To achieve the aims, this conference plans the seven sessions given below.

### Planned Sessions

1. The Environmental Implications of a Changing World system
2. Regional Environmental Cooperation and Conflicts in Asia
3. Ideology and Practice for Achieving global and Local Sustainable Development
4. Technological and Policy Transformations for environmental Reform.
5. Challenges and Strategies for Implementing Environmental Justice.
6. Environmental Beliefs, Attitudes and Lifestyles.
7. Greening Production and consumption in an Era of Globalization.

### Paper Presentations

Each presenter will have 15 minutes of presentation time, followed by 5 minutes of question time. Paper presentations are to be in Powerpoint or O/H transparency format.

### Abstracts

Please send your abstract to the convenor by e-mail, indicating the session in which you are interested in

presenting your paper. The deadline for submissions of abstracts (about 500 words) is January 31, 2004. Abstracts must be prepared in English and contain the title, author’s name, e-mail address, and institution. The convener is Dr. Hee-Je Bak, Department of Sociology, Kyung Hee University, South Korea, e-mail: hbak@khu.ac.kr.

### Completed Papers

Completed papers should be submitted to the convener by e-mail before May 31, 2004.

### Registration

1. The conference fee including lunches during the conference:

Early registration (before April 30): US \$150.00 (US \$75.00 for the third countries).

Late registration (after May 1): US \$200.00 (US \$100.00 for the third countries).

Student: US \$75.00 (please provide evidence of full-time student status when you register). (US \$37.50 for the third countries).

The third countries are mostly those belonging to categories B and C used by the International Sociological Association: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, china, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Vietnam.

2. RC24 will provide a travel grant of US \$200.00 or US \$250.00 for four scholars of the third countries whose papers are distinguished.

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## **XI World Congress of Rural Sociology**

### **Globalisation, Risks and Resistance**

July 25-30 2004

Trondheim, Norway

Deadline for abstracts: December 15, 2003

information: <<http://www.irsa-world.org/index.html>>

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## **Symposium in Honor of Frederick Buttel**

August 11, 2004

Sacramento, California, U.S.A.

Organizers: Jack Kloppenburg, Jr.  
(jrkloppe@wisc.edu, 608-262-6867)

and Daniel Kleinman (dlkleinman@wisc.edu,  
608-265-3289)

One of the best known rural sociologists of his generation, Fred Buttel has had a considerable scholarly legacy. Since receiving his Ph.D. in 1975, he has published some 17 books and over two hundred articles and chapters. Elected a fellow of the AAAS in 1987, Fred has received an array of awards, including the Award for Excellence in Research from RSS and the Award for Distinguished Contributions from the Environment and Technology section of ASA. In addition to pursuing his own scholarship, Fred has also made contributions as a teacher and mentor. Fred Buttel is a sociologist whose scholarly achievement and breadth of influence in the fields of the sociology of agro-food systems, sociology of agricultural science and technology, and environmental sociology place him at the very top of his profession both in the United States and abroad.

The University of Wisconsin Department of Rural Sociology is organizing a symposium to honor Fred and his many achievements. The symposium will be held on the day before the beginning of the 67<sup>th</sup> annual meeting of the RSS in Sacramento. The day will include three seminars featuring internationally prominent presenters and an evening banquet. Each seminar will cover one of the areas in which Fred has made important scholarly contributions.

Chair: Phil McMichael

### Science and Technology:

Larry Busch

Martin Kenney

Bill Friedland

### Sociology of Agriculture:

Jane Collins

Harriet Friedmann

Bill Heffernan

Sociology of the Environment

Riley Dunlap

Arthur Mol

Allan Schnaiberg

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## **Local Institution Building for the Environment: Perspectives from East and West**

September 9-10, 2004

Gorizia, Italy

Organizer: Luigi Pellizzoni

This conference is organised by the Department of Human Sciences of the University of Trieste in collaboration with the Institute of International Sociology of Gorizia (ISIG). It aims at addressing a wide range of issues related to institution building and institutional change, from the implications of the transition of the Eastern Countries to democracy and the market, to the relationships between local, national and supra-national institutions, to the different aspects of institutionalisation processes from cultural, historical, organisational and regulatory viewpoints.

The conference will be held in Gorizia, a little town located on the Slovenian border. Gorizia, which split into two parts after the Second World War, is a good observatory of the relationships between Eastern and Western countries. The current cooperation between the administration of Gorizia and Nova Gorica, its Slovenian counterpart, can be regarded as an example of new institution building.

Details on the goals and structure of the conference, as well as on its organisation aspects, will be circulated soon. For more information please contact Giorgio Osti or Luigi Pellizzoni, Department of Human Sciences, University of Trieste, Piazzale Europa, 1  
34127 TRIESTE (Italy)  
ostig@sp.univ.trieste.it  
pellizzoniL@sp.univ.trieste.it  
tel. 0039 040 5583730  
fax 0030 040 569441

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## **Environment, Knowledge and Democracy.**

July, 2005.

Marseille, France.

Organizer: Cécilia Claeys Mekdade

More details forthcoming in next Newsletter.

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## **Double Standards and Simulations: Symbolism, Rhetoric and Irony in Eco-Politics.**

Third week of September 2005 Thursday to Sunday  
Bath, England

Organizer: Ingolfur Bluehdorn

More details forthcoming in next Newsletter.

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## **Recent Publications, awards, etc.**

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Dunlap, Riley E. 2003. "Environmental Socio-logy: Recent Trends in the Field." (*Japanese*) *Journal of Environmental Sociology* 9: 74-90.

Dunlap, Riley E. and Robert Emmet Jones. 2003. "Environmental Attitudes and Values." Pp. 364-369 in R. Fernandez-Ballesteros (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Psychological Assessment*, Vol. I. London: Sage.

Göksen, F., Seippel, O., O'Brien, M., Zenginobuz, E.U., Adaman, F., and Grolin, J. (eds.). 2003. *Integrating and Articulating Environments*. Lisse, Netherlands: A.A. Balkema.

Grant, Don, Andrew W. Jones, and Albert Bergesen. 2002. "Organizational Size and Pollution: The Case of the U.S. Chemical Industry." *American Sociological Review* 67:389-407.

Grant, Don and Andrew W. Jones. 2003. "Are Subsidiaries More Prone to Pollute?: New Evidence from the EPA's Toxics Release Inventory." *Social Science Quarterly* 84:162-173.

Grant, Don and Andrew W. Jones. 2003. "Do Foreign Owned Plants Pollute More? *Society and*

*Natural Resources* (forthcoming).

Guivant, Julia. 2003. "Agrarian Change, Gender and Land Rights. A Brazilian Case Study". Social Policy and Development Paper 14. Geneva: United Nations Research Institute for Social Development.

Guivant, Julia. 2003. "Contribuições da sociologia ambiental para os debates sobre desenvolvimento rural sustentável e participativo" ("Contributions of environmental sociology to the debates on rural sustainable and participatory development"). *Estudos Sociedade e Agricultura* 19: 72-88.

Guivant, Julia. 2003. "Riscos Alimentares: Novos Desafios Para a Sociologia Ambiental e a Teoria Social" ("Food risks: New Challenges for environmental sociology and social theory). *Revista Desenvolvimento e Meio Ambiente* edição conjunta com *Natures, Sciences, Sociétés*, Pp. 89-99.

Guivant, Julia. Full residence award to work at the Rockefeller Foundation's Study and Conference Center in Bellagio, Italy, during the month of July 2003 on a research report concerning "GMO debates in Brazil".

Guivant, Julia. Awarded a grant by the Short-term Visiting Scholar Fund of the Science in Society Programme of the Economic and Social Research Council of the United Kingdom to work with Prof. Jules Pretty at the Centre for Environment and Society and Dept of Biological Sciences of the University of Essex in January 2004.

Guivant, Julia and Sergio Boeira. 2003. "Indústria de tabaco, tabagismo e meio ambiente: as redes frente aos riscos" ("Tobacco industry, tabagism and environment"). *Cadernos de Ciência e Tecnologia*, 20:45-78. Embrapa: Brasília.

Guivant, Julia and Claudio Miranda (orgs). "Gestão Ambiental da Suinocultura. Uma perspectiva interdisciplinar" ("Environmental management of swine production: An interdisciplinary perspective").

Chapecó/Brasília: Editora Argos/EMBRAPA.

McCright, Aaron M. and Riley E. Dunlap. 2003. "Defeating Kyoto: The Conservative Movement's Impact on U.S. Climate Change Policy." *Social Problems* 50:348-373.

Lange, Hellmuth. 2002. "Social Science and Nature: A Review of Environmental Sociology in Germany". *Nature, Sciences, Sociétés* 10 (3): 16-26.

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Please send your actual address to: Matthias Groß, Institute for Science and Technology Studies (IWT), Universität Bielefeld, P.O. Box 100131, 33501 Bielefeld, Germany

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