

# Environment, Technology and Society

NEWSLETTER OF THE SECTION ON ENVIRONMENT AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SPRING 2013

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## Sandy's Silver Lining

by Diane C. Bates

On October 30, 2012, the downgraded Hurricane Sandy made landfall just north of Atlantic City, NJ, and the strongest, northeast quadrant of the storm struck the Jersey Shore with sustained winds exceeding 70 miles per hour. Nearly 9 million people make their homes in the Garden State, nearly all of which is within 100 miles of the beach, and well within reach of Sandy's 175-mile wind-field. The strong winds combined with the lunar high tide and sea levels to generate a tidal surge of more than ten feet, flooding entire waterfront communities and key underground transportation systems, including the PATH trains that connect North Jersey to Manhattan. While New York City was undoubtedly very hard hit by the storm, especially in Southeastern Staten Island and the beachfront communities Brooklyn and Queens, almost the entire state of New Jersey faced the so-called super storm and its after-effects.

Having taught environmental sociology through Katrina and the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, I knew that the storm would be a main topic of discussion in my spring environmental sociology class. More than 90% of my college's students are drawn from within the state, so I also knew that this was an important opportunity to demonstrate the relevance of environmental sociology to a frequently resistant or indifferent student body.

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## Gene Rosa's Legacy as an Environmental Sociologist

by Thomas Dietz, Aaron McCright and Richard York  
Michigan State University and University of Oregon

**Eugene A. Rosa**, a pioneer in environmental sociology, died on February 21 at age 71. Gene was committed to linking the leading edge of the social sciences to the ecological and earth systems sciences as well as to engineering. His work was truly interdisciplinary and was influential among scholars spanning the social, ecological, and physical sciences. At the same time, his work is foundational to contemporary thinking in structural human ecology, the sociology of risk, and the sociology of energy.

Gene began his sociological career with his graduate work at the prestigious Maxwell School at Syracuse University, where he studied with Allan Mazur. Gene's dissertation work was in what he termed "biosociology" to emphasize that he was studying the influence of the social on the biological, in contrast to the genetic reductionism of sociobiology (Barchas et al. 1984; Mazur et al. 1980; Rosa 1979). This work presaged the current interest in neurosociology.

Allan and Gene published one of the first articles to demonstrate that for the industrial economies, energy consumption was decoupled from quality of life. It may be the first macro-comparative analysis in environmental social science (Mazur and Rosa 1974). It spawned further analysis and started to shift our understanding of energy consumption in contemporary societies. Gene continued to publish extensively on energy (Rosa 1983; Rosa 1997; Rosa et al. 1981; Rosa et al. 1988), work that led to three other major themes in his work: nuclear power, risk, and structural human ecology.

After completing graduate school and spending two years as a postdoc at Stanford, Gene moved to Washington State University. At the time, the department had an amazing cluster of sociologists working on environment and closely related issues: Bill Catton, Bill Freudenburg, Riley Dunlap, Lee Freese, and Jim Short. Gene thrived in this environment and engaged in much collaboration with these colleagues, in particular on nuclear power and risk. Nuclear power has been a contentious issue since the 1970s. Gene and his colleagues were pioneers in developing a sociology of nuclear power through a series of influential series of articles and edited books (Dunlap et al. 1993; Rosa

2007; Rosa and Dunlap 1994; Rosa and Clark 1999; Stern et al. 2009). Recently, Gene led a distinguished collaboration of scholars who raised the importance of social science perspectives in assessing the nuclear waste issue (Rosa et al. 2010). As a result he was asked to testify before the President Obama's Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future. Although his health prevented him from testifying, other colleagues from the team he led did, and as a result the reports of the Commission were much more attentive to social science than would otherwise have been the case.

His interest in nuclear power led naturally to his foundational work in the sociology of risk, where he made immense and wide-ranging contributions. His cross-cultural comparisons of risk perceptions have been cited as an exemplar of comparative research methods and his U.S.-based work on risk perceptions have been highly influential in both scholarship and policy (Hinman et al. 1993; Kleinhesselink and Rosa 1991; Kleinhesselink and Rosa 1994; Rosa 1978; Rosa and Dunlap 1994; Rosa and Matsuda 2005; Rosa et al. 2000a; Rosa et al. 2000b; Whitfield et al. 2009).

Perhaps his most important contributions to the sociology of risk were through engaging our basic conceptualizations of risk and risk policy. His famous article on the ontology and epistemology of risk, "Metatheoretical Foundations of Post-Normal Risk" (Rosa 1998a) continues to spark discussion (Aven and Renn 2009; Aven and Renn 2010; Ravetz and Functowicz 1998; Rosa 1998b; Rosa 2010; Rosa and Clarke 2012). One of his monographs, *Risk, Uncertainty, and Rational Action* won the 2000-2002 Outstanding Publication Award from the Section (Jaeger et al. 2001). His last book engages current thinking on societal risk and offers both theoretical advances and suggestions about risk governance (Rosa et al. 2013), while one of his last papers lays out a logic for broad comparisons of some of the most important risks facing society, including climate change and terrorism (Rosa et al. 2012). Overall, Gene published more than 40 articles and book chapters on various aspects of risk, so this summary touches only a few of the themes he engaged.

For the last two decades Gene has been a leader of the structural human ecology research program, an effort intended to bridge the social and ecological sciences in the analysis of human drivers of environmental change. With collaborators Richard York and Tom Dietz, Gene established an analytical

logic that evaluated the contribution of population, affluence, technology, institutions, culture, and other factors in shaping environmental stress (Dietz and Rosa 1997a; Dietz et al. 2007; Dietz and Rosa 1997b; Knight and Rosa 2012; Rosa and Dietz 2012; Rosa et al. 2004; York et al. 2011; York and Rosa 2012; York et al. 2003a; York et al. 2005; York et al. 2009; York et al. 2003b; York et al. 2002; York et al. 2003c). The work was a continuation of his pioneering analysis of energy consumption and quality of life, and was germinal in advancing a new macro-sociology of the environment. Gene's work in structural human ecology has been published in journals across the social and ecological sciences. An edited volume *Human Footprints on the Global Environment: Threats to Sustainability* (MIT Press, 2010) examines structural human ecology and related approaches to global environmental change and won the Gerald R. Young Book Award from the Society for Human Ecology. The most recent thread in this work—examining the efficiency with which societies produce human well-being relative to the stress placed on the environment—is deeply resonant with his pioneering work on energy and quality of life (Dietz et al. 2009; Dietz et al. 2012; Knight and Rosa 2010). Gene considered it a new way of thinking about sustainability.

It is not surprising that so accomplished a scholar won many accolades. He was the Edward R. Meyer Distinguished Professor of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy in the Thomas S. Foley Institute of Public Policy and Public Service at Washington State University, where he also was the Boeing Distinguished Professor of Environmental Sociology and Regent's Professor. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was one of only two people to twice win the Outstanding Publication Award of the Section on Environment and Technology of the American Sociological Association. (The other two time winner is his student, Richard York.)

In addition to his scholarship, Gene was an accomplished artist and was very proud of his appointment as an Affiliated Professor of Fine Arts at Washington State University. His sculptures, which he described as Ecolage, have appeared regularly in the annual Faculty of Fine Arts Exhibition and were the subject of a solo exhibition at Washington State. (Images can be found at: <http://cooley.libarts.wsu.edu/rosa/artistry.html>.) Gene also was an avid collector; he had converted the top floor of his home in Moscow, Idaho into a gallery for his collection of contemporary art.

Gene was an extraordinary friend and colleague. Whether it was new ideas for research, sage advice about professional life and ethics, or his gourmet cooking and incredible collection of wines, his generosity was unfailing. Every conversation with Gene would sparkle with new ideas and his unflagging good humor.

Coming from a working class family in the Finger Lakes/Lake Erie region of New York, he was always had a sense of wonder at the social and intellectual journey he was on. And he was proud of his family and heritage. He established the Luigi Gastaldo and Flora Brevette Rosa Endowment, named for his parents, at the WSU Museum of Art to fund transportation to the museum for children who might otherwise not experience an art museum.

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### Sandy's Silver Lining (continued from page 1)

by Diane C. Bates  
The College of New Jersey

Specifically, Sandy has facilitated the conversation of eight important points that underscore the importance of environmental sociology:

*People occupy an environment that is imbued with cultural meaning.* Jersey Shore counties are home to only about 20% of the state's residents, but the Shore serves as an important cultural touchstone for the entire state. People who grow up here have memories of summers at the beach or the boardwalk, and long before MTV arrived with its reality show, teens from all over New Jersey flocked to the Seaside Heights boardwalk for Senior Week and after-prom parties. The Shore is thus a place of memories. Since the storm, local and national media have highlighted Seaside Heights, once home to the "Jersey Shore" show, for the iconic images of the Star Jet rollercoaster standing in the surf. Large crowds and the national media turned up to witness the first new pilings being set for the reconstructed boardwalk on February 15, 2013. However, the "Restore the Shore" response reflects a sentiment about the Shore that is not easily explained by rational or economic explanations. It also opens up opportunities for conflict, as communities have to decide to which point they want to restore themselves. Some Seaside Heights merchants and residents are hoping to erase the tarnished image of the past decade.

*Our highly complex and interdependent social systems are vulnerable to natural events.* The collapse of the electrical grid demonstrated our dependence on a fragile infrastructure. Trees toppled everywhere in this highly suburbanized state, taking out power lines as they fell. While we were able for a day or so to continue to use our cell

phones, as back-up batteries in cell towers also discharged, large swaths of the state were essentially cut off. Living without what many of us consider essentials (electricity, phone, television, internet) for extended (and unknown) periods of time shook the entire region's ontological security, as we scattered as energy refugees to friends, family, and hotels where we could plug back in.

*Shortage of resources can cause social order to break down.* Related in part to the failure of the electrical grid, New Jersey residents quickly found ourselves unable to fill our gas tanks on demand. In places, gas could not be sold because there was no way to pump it from underground storage tanks. Other stations had generator back-ups but refused to accept credit cards. Long lines and media reports of violence led the state to impose a rationing system, in which cars with license plates that ended with odd numbers were eligible to buy gas on one day and cars with even numbers the next. However, many people seemed unaware of the rationing system, and continued to wait in lines to get gas regardless of the day, creating additional problems of disorder. While it is true that this gas shortage was more of a distribution crisis than an actual shortage, this experience made the potential of true scarcity palpable.

*Relationships with the environment are mediated by the government.* The face of Hurricane Sandy in New Jersey was Governor Chris Christie, who badgered people into leaving beachfront communities in advance of the storm and toured affected areas tirelessly in the wake of the devastation. FEMA officials were also in place before landfall, and they promised and generally delivered rapid emergency response and a relatively efficient post-storm claims process. As time has passed, residents are increasingly likely to find FEMA recreant, particularly in terms of the release of new flood maps and elevation requirements. Municipal governments have taken the lead on the restoration of public facilities, such as boardwalks and fishing piers, but rely on state and federal levels of government to address key infrastructural issues, such as the \$215 million needed to rebuild the main thoroughfare on the Ocean County barrier islands.

*Environmental disruptions change public policy in lasting but unexpected ways.* Sandy created the strangest of political bedfellows in Governor Christie and President Obama, who arrived in the Garden State just one day after landfall. Christie praised Obama and the federal response to the storm, raising ire from the state's Republicans, who claim that Christie's failure to criticize Obama contributed

to the president's re-election the following week. In January, after Republicans in the US Senate declined to support a relief bill, Christie broke ranks and directly challenged his party's national leadership. New political alliances also emerged at the local level. Point Pleasant Beach passed ordinances last summer to prevent oceanfront bars from remaining open after midnight to protect the town's family-friendly image. When the town was unable to fully finance the reconstruction of its boardwalk, it turned to the largest bar-owner on the boardwalk, who has agreed to jointly pay for the boardwalk in exchange for the reversal of the midnight bar closing.

*Environmental problems expose important differences within and between communities.* The affluent neighboring towns of Mantoloking and Bay Head are currently at odds over the best way to prevent damage from future storm surges. Bay Head has a seawall, which reduced the impact of Sandy's surge, while Mantoloking did not and suffered greatly (Mantoloking was featured in the national media as the site of the bridge from the mainland that ended in a new inlet). Bay Head's decision to extend the seawall to Mantoloking's border has irked residents in the latter community, which has decided to pursue dune restoration to control future surges. Unfortunately, the Bay Head seawall will likely increase erosion and thus undermine the efficacy of Mantoloking's dunes. Further down the barrier island, conflict over dune restoration arose in the hard-hit community of Ortley Beach. Beachfront homeowners, many of whom are not year-round residents, claim that the dunes infringe on their private property and block their ocean views; inland residents see the beachfront homeowners as outsiders unwilling to consider the community's greater good.

*Environmental impacts are structured; damage follows patterns of social divisions.* The damage to oceanfront homes was often severe, but because their owners were generally affluent and insured, these were among the first to begin rebuilding. Away from the beach, where homes are more modest and less likely to carry flood insurance, the process of receiving insurance and FEMA funds has been less certain. Extended families who have shared Shore homes for generations find that they are ineligible for federal programs and are underinsured. Many municipalities and the state government have stressed the importance of maintain Shore access for the middle class, but it is unclear to date if this will be possible given the cost of reconstruction and elevation.

*Environmental risks tend to be borne disproportionately by those with less social and economic resources, while environmental benefits tend to accrue disproportionately to those with more.* The most obvious example of this is a comparison between renters and owners in areas affected by the storm surge, both at the Shore and in Hoboken. Renters' insurance, which only about a third of tenants carry often excludes flood damage. Also, unlike in New York, there have been few serious discussions about whether barrier island communities should be rebuilt. Wealthy communities like Mantoloking and Bay Head are now spending millions of dollars to rebuild and elevate private oceanfront homes, which will be protected by publicly subsidized seawalls and/or sand dunes and accessible by public roads and bridges.

These eight points are just a summary of the many issues related to Super Storm Sandy that have surfaced in my environmental sociology class this semester. However, as class discussions and student projects return to these points time and again, I take some comfort that the ideas of environmental sociologists are helping these residents of the Garden State make sense of their own experience.

Diane C. Bates is an Associate Professor of Sociology at The College of New Jersey and wishes to acknowledge undergraduate students Peter Peliotis, Joanna Peluso, and Jigna Rao, whose ideas have contributed directly to this essay, as well as Valerie Gunter, Steve Kroll-Smith, Lisa Park, David Pellow, Lee Clarke, and Kari Norgaard, whose books added structure and depth of these discussions.

### Conferences, Calls for Papers and Program Advertisements

#### **Journal of the Sociology & Theory of Religion: Special Issue on "Religion & Environment"**

*The Journal of the Sociology and Theory of Religion (JSTR)* (ISSN: 2255-2715) is issuing a Call for Papers for its upcoming volume to be published in January of 2014.

Special consideration for this volume will be given to articles that treat the theme "**Religion and the Environment.**"

**JSTR** is an online, open-access, peer-reviewed, international journal published in three languages (English, Spanish, and Chinese) through the generous support La Universidad de Valladolid and Loyola University Chicago.

The current Call for Papers and more information are available at the **JSTR** website: [www.journalstr.com](http://www.journalstr.com).

Submission deadline is October 1<sup>st</sup>.

Please send proposal or inquiries in English to Michael Agliardo, Co-Editor-in-Chief, Loyola University Chicago ([magliardo@luc.edu](mailto:magliardo@luc.edu)).

#### **The US Gender & Disaster Resilience Alliance**

Gender and Disasters Student Paper Competition

The US Gender and Disaster Resilience Alliance is a US-based collaborative network committed to supporting, facilitating, and initiating research and applied projects on gender relations in disaster contexts. In line with these goals, the US Gender and Disaster Resilience Alliance is pleased to announce its fourth annual Gender and Disasters Student Paper Competition. Open to undergraduate and graduate students.

Submission date: June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013

Please see the website (<http://usqdra.org/>) for more information.

#### **Art, Environment, Sustainability**

*Antennae, The Journal of Nature and Visual Culture*, is issuing a call for papers for its issue titled "Art, Environment, Sustainability."

At the forefront of today's social issues are questions related to the human relationship to nature and the environment, the meaning of a sustainable future and the relationship of environmentalism to modernity and today's economic structures. While the sciences have, until recently, dominated the debate, the arts are making an increasingly important contribution. *Antennae* is seeking submissions to an issue focused on Art, Environment, Sustainability. We are seeking

contributions that go further than being a mere rehashing of the narrative of environmental activism (the human as destroyer of nature; the dangers of climate change; extinction of species; etc.) to address more fundamental meanings, explore ambiguities and engage with the complex societal questions that arise from the environmental and sustainability debate - and the role of the arts in that debate. We encourage potential contributors to be bold and creative in generating and exploring perspectives that move beyond the apocalyptic and often "preachy" culture of modern environmentalism.

Please submit 350 word proposals to [antennaeproject@gmail.com](mailto:antennaeproject@gmail.com) by September 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013 for one of the following formats

- Essays = length 6000-10000 words
- Artists' portfolio = 5/6 images along with 500 words statement/commentary
- Interviews and discussions = maximum length 8000 words
- Fiction = maximum length 8000 words
- Other formats – by discussion with the editors.

Editor in Chief: Giovanni Aloï

Guest Issue Co-Editor: Joe Zammit-Lucia

**About Antennae:**

*Antennae* ([www.antennae.org.uk](http://www.antennae.org.uk)) is a quarterly experimental, academic, peer-reviewed publication which broadens the debate on subjects such as animal and environment in Visual Culture. We take an eclectic editorial approach bringing together academic essays, fiction, feature articles, interviews and the use of high quality images. We aim to encourage contributors to engage in creative approaches that may not fit within the requirements of standard academic journals.

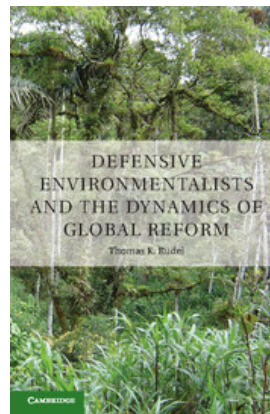
**Publications**

**Books**

***Defensive Environmentalists and the Dynamics of Global Reform.***

Thomas K Rudel.  
Cambridge University Press (2013).

[http://www.cambridge.org/us/knowledge/isbn/item6969276/Defensive%20Environmentalists%20and%20the%20Dynamics%20of%20Global%20Reform/?site\\_locale=en\\_US](http://www.cambridge.org/us/knowledge/isbn/item6969276/Defensive%20Environmentalists%20and%20the%20Dynamics%20of%20Global%20Reform/?site_locale=en_US)

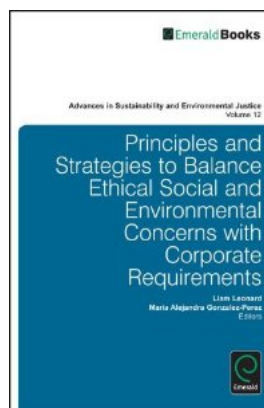


As global environmental changes become increasingly evident and efforts to respond to these changes fall short of expectations, questions about the circumstances that generate environmental reforms become more pressing. *Defensive Environmentalists and Global Reform* answers these questions through a historical analysis of two processes that have

contributed to environmental reforms, one in which people become defensive environmentalists concerned about environmental problems close to home and another in which people become altruistic environmentalists intent on alleviating global problems after experiencing catastrophic events such as hurricanes, droughts, and fires. These focusing events make reform more urgent and convince people to become altruistic environmentalists. Bolstered by defensive environmentalists, the altruists gain strength in environmental politics, and reforms occur.

***Principles and Strategies to Balance Ethical Social and Environmental Concerns with Corporate Requirements.***

Liam Leonard and Maria-Alejandra Gonzalez-Perez.  
Emerald Group Publishing Limited (2013).  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books>



*Advances in Sustainability & Environmental Justice Volume 12: Principles and Strategies to Balance Ethical Social and Environmental Concerns with Corporate Requirements* brings together a range of practitioners and academics from the world of business who examine corporate social responsibility in policy and practice in a series of case studies from across the globe.

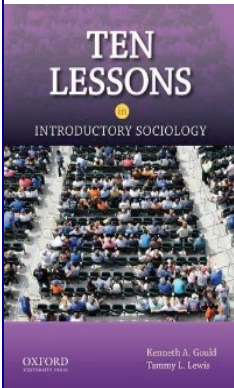
This volume co-edited by Dr. Liam Leonard and Dr. Maria Alejandra Gonzalez-Perez is the second of this series dedicated to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) within the scope of International Business. This specific edited volume comprises ten chapters, and incorporates academic works from 21 researchers representing institutions from Australia, Canada, Colombia, England, Ireland, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Romania, and the United States.



## **Ten Lessons in Introductory Sociology**

Kenneth A. Gould and Tammy L. Lewis.  
Oxford University Press (2013).

<http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/subject/Sociology/Introductory/IntroductiontoSociology/?view=usa&ci=9780199746910>



Designed to introduce students to key concepts and methods in sociology and to engage them in critical thinking, *Ten Lessons in Introductory Sociology* provides a brief and valuable overview to four major questions that guide the discipline:

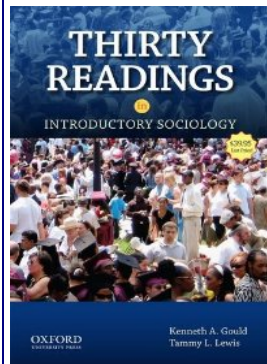
- \* Why sociology?
- \* What unites us?
- \* What divides us?
- \* How do societies change?

Deftly balancing breadth and depth, the book makes the study of sociology accessible, relevant, and meaningful. Contextualizing the most important issues, *Ten Lessons* helps students discover "the sociological imagination" and what it means to be part of an engaged public discourse.

## **Thirty Readings in Introductory Sociology**

Kenneth A. Gould and Tammy L. Lewis.  
Oxford University Press (2012).

<http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/subject/Sociology/Introductory/IntroductiontoSociology/?view=usa&ci=9780199934928>



*Thirty Readings in Introductory Sociology* introduces students to the field of sociology in an engaging, accessible manner. Designed to be used alone or with its companion, *Ten Lessons in Introductory Sociology*, the book is organized around four themes commonly examined in introductory courses: What is sociology? What unites

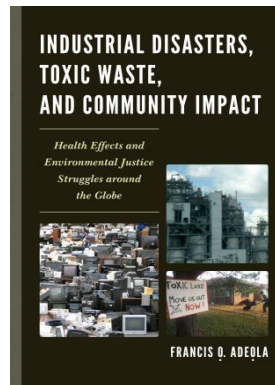
society? What divides society? and How do societies change? Rather than provide encyclopedic responses to such questions, *Thirty Readings in Introductory Sociology* engages students in critical thinking while presenting key concepts and methods in sociology. Edited by Kenneth A. Gould and Tammy L. Lewis, the text raises sociological questions, applies a sociological lens, illustrates how data are used, and presents core topics in a way that is easy for students to grasp. Each section begins with an introduction by

Gould and Lewis, followed by three readings: one classical, one that uses qualitative data, and a third that uses quantitative data.

## **Industrial Disasters, Toxic Waste, & Community Impact Health Effects and Environmental Justice Struggles Around the Globe**

Francis O. Adeola  
Lexington Books (2012)

<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9780739147467>



This book focuses on hazardous and toxic wastes releases, industrial disasters, the consequent contamination of communities, the environment, and the subsequent social impacts including adverse health effects, deaths and destruction, psychosocial problems, and community disruption. The book explains the emergence of sociological

study of risk, natural, technological, and hybrid disasters, and reviews the accumulated body of knowledge in the field up-to-date. It is unique in its integration of sociological perspectives with perspectives from other disciplines in the discussion of the problems posed by technological hazards both in advanced industrialized societies and in the underdeveloped world. This book extends the body of knowledge through innovative presentation of topics that have not been adequately covered in the extant sociological textbooks. The book starts with an introduction presenting the sociology of hazardous waste, risk, and disasters as a relatively new development with a growing passion and increasing volume of empirical research among scholars. Next, it describes how hazardous and toxic wastes disposal, exposure, remediation, and proximate adverse health consequences have risen to the level of endemic social problem both in the United States and around the world. Then it presents contemporary theories of industrial and organizational disasters. Subsequently, the book delves into different classification of hazardous wastes, the characteristics of each type of waste, and identifies what makes them especially dangerous to people and the environment. Other major topics addressed in the rest of the book are: Electronic waste (E-waste) as a new species of trouble in terms of the volume and toxicity of global e-waste generation and management, the environmental and health risks of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), case studies of contaminated communities within the U.S. and across the globe, the international flows of toxic waste, the BP oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico, the Fukushima

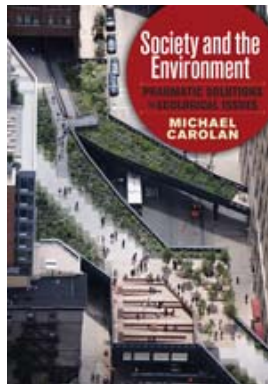
Tsunami and nuclear meltdown, the national and transnational regulatory frameworks, analysis of risk and environmental contamination by race and ethnicity in the U.S., and the issues of environmental justice and human rights are juxtaposed.

***Society and the Environment:  
Pragmatic Solutions to Ecological Issues***

Michael Carolan.  
Westview Press (2013).  
<http://www.westviewpress.com/book.php?isbn=9780813345949>

Talking about global environmental issues need not be an exercise in gloom, doom, and individual sacrifice—as Michael Carolan ably demonstrates in this introduction to environmental sociology.

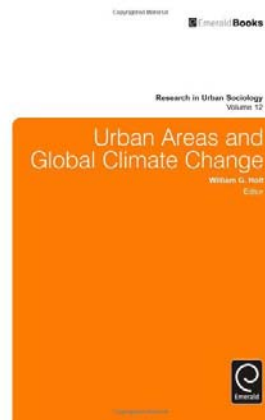
*Society and the Environment* examines today's environmental controversies within a socio-organizational context. After outlining the contours of "pragmatic environmentalism," Carolan explores the material world: air, water, biodiversity, and trash. He considers the pressures that exist where ecology and society collide, such as population growth and its associated increased demands for food and energy. Finally, he drills into the social/structural dynamics—including political economy and the international legal system—that create ongoing momentum for environmental ills.



This interdisciplinary text features a three-part structure in each chapter that covers "fast facts" about the issue at hand, examines its wide-ranging implications, and offers pragmatic consideration of possible real-world solutions. Bolstering the analysis, a variety of boxes highlight relevant case studies as well as the value judgments, which lurk everywhere in talk about environmental phenomena. Discussion questions and key terms enhance the text's usefulness, making *Society and the Environment* the perfect learning tool for courses on environmental sociology.

***Urban Areas and Global Climate Change.***

William G. Holt.  
Emerald Group Publishing Limited (2012).  
<http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books>



This volume features cities and metropolitan regions across the global north and south with case studies from the USA, Canada, Eastern and Western Europe to India, Central America, South America and Africa. Contributions on the global north examine: the role of governing processes in sustainable cities; local growth machines and their carbon consequences; tackling climate change adaptation through community participation; climate protection and the participation and engagement of citizens; the importance of networking; and assessing the success of the environmental justice within emissions trading schemes. Case studies on the global south look at such topics as: how resource-constraints shape climate adaptation; the emergence of low-carbon development; urban vulnerability and adaptation to the health impacts of air pollution and climate extremes; global environmental changes and impacts on fishing activities; environmental justice and the social construction of space in urban poor communities; and the inverse connection between gender and climate change.

**Recent Issue of Selected Journal**

***American Behavioral Scientist* (vol. 57:6):**

**Symposium on Climate Change Skepticism & Denial**

Riley E. Dunlap, Special Editor

Climate Change Skepticism and Denial: An Introduction  
Dunlap, Riley E. *doi:10.1177/0002764213477097*

Public Enemy No.1? Understanding Media Representations of Outlier Views on Climate Change  
Boykoff, Maxwell T.  
*doi:10.1177/0002764213476846*

Climate Change Denial Books and Conservative Think Tanks: Exploring the Connection  
Dunlap, Riley E. and Peter J. Jacques  
*doi:10.1177/0002764213477096*

Leading Voices in the Denier Choir: Conservative Columnists' Dismissal of Global Warming and Denigration of Climate Science  
Elsasser, Shaun W. and Riley E. Dunlap  
doi:10.1177/0002764212469800

Re-examining Climate Change Debates: Scientific Disagreement or Scientific Certainty Argumentation Methods (SCAMs)?  
Freudenburg, William R. and Violetta Muselli  
doi:10.1177/0002764212458274

Anatomy of Dissent: A Cultural Analysis of Climate Skepticism  
Lahsen, Myanna doi:10.1177/0002764212469799

Public Opinion, and the Loss of Trust  
Leiserowitz, Anothy A., Edward W. Maibach, Connie Roser-Renouf, Nicholas Smith, Erica Dawson,  
"Climategate doi:10.1177/0002764212458272

### Articles

Allen, Barbara L. 2013. "Justice as Measure of Nongovernmental Organization Success in Post Disaster Community Assistance," *Science Technology Human Values* [38] (2): 224-249.

Adeola, Francis O. & J. Steven Picou. 2013. "Environment and Technology." Pp. 255 - 264 in *Handbook of Sociology and Human Rights*, edited by D.L. Brunσμα, K.E. Iyall Smith, and B.K. Gran. Boulder, CO: Paradigm Publishers.

Chase-Dunn, Christopher and Thomas D. Hall. 2012. "Global Scale Analysis in Human History." Pp. 185-200 in *A Companion to World History*, edited by Douglas Northrop. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.

Connolly, James J., Erika S. Svendsen, Dana R. Fisher, and Lindsay K. Campbell. 2013. "Organizing Urban Ecosystem Services through Environmental Stewardship Governance in New York City." *Landscape and Urban Planning* (109): 76-84.

Dietz, Thomas. 2012. "Elinor Ostrom: 1933-2012." *Solutions* (3): 6-7.

Fenelon, James V. and Thomas D. Hall. "Revitalization." 2012. Pp. 827-829 in *Native Peoples of the World: An Encyclopedia of Groups, Cultures, and Contemporary Issues*, edited by Steven Danver. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

Fisher, Dana R., Joseph Waggle, and Philip Leifeld. 2013. "Where Does Political Polarization Come From?"

Locating Polarization with the US Climate Change Debate." *American Behavioral Scientist* 57(1): 70 - 92.

Fisher, Dana R. Philip Leifeld, and Yoko Iwaki. 2013. "Mapping the Ideological Networks of American Climate Politics." *Climatic Change* (116): 523-545.

Gunderson, Ryan. 2013. "From Cattle to Capital: Exchange Value, Animal Commodification, and Barbarism." *Critical Sociology* [39](2): 259-75.

Hall, Thomas D. 2013. "Lessons from Comparing the Two Southwest: Southwest China and Northwest New Spain / Southwest USA." *Journal of World-Systems Research* [19](1): 24-56.

Hall, Thomas D. and P. Nick Kardulias. 2013. "World-Systems Analysis and Migration." online *Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration*, edited by Immanuel Ness. New York: Wiley-Blackwell.

Hall, Thomas D. 2012. "Why Study Frontiers or Borders in an Age of Globalization?" *CSAS Bulletin* [47](2):14-25.

Hall, Thomas D. and James V. Fenelon. "Colonialism." 2012. Pp. 716-720 in *Native Peoples of the World: An Encyclopedia of Groups, Cultures, and Contemporary Issues*, edited by Steven Danver. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe.

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Malin, Stephanie. 2013. "There No Real Choice but to Sign: Neoliberalization and Normalization of Hydraulic Fracturing on Pennsylvania Farmland." *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences*. (DOI) 10.1007/s13412-013-0115-2. In print June 2013 in special issue on Marcellus Shale.

McCright, Aaron M. and Riley E. Dunlap. 2013. "Bringing Ideology In: The Conservative White Male Effect on Worry about Environmental Problems in the USA." *Journal of Risk Research* (16): 211-226.

Page, Justin and Janet Atkinson-Grossjean. 2013. "Mines and Microbes: Public Responses to Biological Treatment of Toxic Discharge." *Society and Natural Resources* [26](3): 270-284.

Rootes, Christopher. 2013. "From local conflict to national issue: when and how environmental campaigns succeed in transcending the local". *Environmental Politics* Volume [22](1): 95-114. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2013.755791>

Rootes, Christopher and Robert J. Brulle. 2013. "Environmental Movements." In D. Snow, D. della Porta, B. Klandermans, and D. McAdam (eds.) *Wiley-Blackwell Encyclopedia of Social and Political Movements* (1): 413-419.

Rootes, Christopher. 2012. "Climate change, environmental activism and community action in Britain." *Social Alternatives* 31 (1): 24-28. ISSN 0155-0306.

Rootes, Christopher, Anthony Zito and John Barry. 2012. "Climate change, national politics and grassroots action: an introduction." *Environmental Politics* [21](5): 677-690. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2012.720098>

Trivette, Shawn A. 2012. "Close to Home: The Drive for Local Food." *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development* [3](1): 161-180. [\[http://dx.doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2012.031.008\]](http://dx.doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2012.031.008)

Winkler, Richelle. 2013. "Living on lakes: Segregated communities and social exclusion in a natural amenity destination." *The Sociological Quarterly* [54](1): 105-129.



### Member News

#### William G. Holt

William G. Holt (Urban Environmental Studies Program, Birmingham-Southern College) in conjunction with other with BSC faculty were awarded a grant from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for *Environmental Justice in Jones Valley: Studying Soil Contamination and its Implications Across the Curriculum*. This project involves BSC faculty working with undergraduates conducting soil sampling and developing policy recommendations for working-class industrial neighborhoods in North Birmingham. William has also received a Mellon Foundation Grant from the Associated Colleges of the South (ACS) to conduct

a community study of the EPA Superfund communities in North Birmingham.

#### Thomas Rudel

Tom Rudel has been promoted to the rank of Professor II (soon to be renamed Distinguished Professor). This distinction is awarded to "exemplary members of the University faculty who consistently have demonstrated a high standard of achievement in all professorial roles" and who have achieved "national and international" recognition for their influential scholarship.

Congratulations, Tom!

### Student News

Submitted by Alissa Corder  
[Alissa\\_Corder@brown.edu](mailto:Alissa_Corder@brown.edu)

*The EnviroGrads email list:* As of March 2013, the EnviroGrads list has over 100 subscribers. This list is designated for student topics and concerns, ranging from research questions to funding or job announcements. If you are not subscribed, you can do so by visiting <http://listserv.neu.edu/cgi-bin/wa?A0=ENVIROGRADS>. Once subscribed, you will be able to post to the list by emailing [Envirograds@listserv.neu.edu](mailto:Envirograds@listserv.neu.edu). ENVIROGRADS is intended to serve as a companion to the E&T section's main listserv, so student members are encouraged to subscribe to both.

*ASA Annual Meeting:* As you probably know, ASA's 2013 meeting will take place in New York City August 10-13<sup>th</sup>, and session organizers saw extremely high numbers of paper submissions. The program will be announced at the end of April, and the Preregistration deadline for all program participants is May 15<sup>th</sup>. Attending the annual meeting lets you keep up with the latest research on environmental sociology and other fields, network and make connections for future collaborations or job opportunities, and reconnect with friends and colleagues who are scattered across the country.