

# Environment, Technology and Society

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

Summer 2009

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## A Policy Note on Biopiracy

by Michael S. Carolan  
Colorado State University

This brief policy note critiques various concepts that give legal, philosophical, and discursive weight to biopiracy. Specifically, I take a closer look at patent law and the arguments that disqualify some from obtaining legal protections over knowledge that can in turn be patented by multinational firms.

### Novelty and Prior Art

No patent can be issued where prior art exists because patents can only be granted for inventions said to be novel and non-obvious. Novelty of an invention is defined in Sec. 102 (a) of the US Patent Act. Public use or public knowledge only counts as prior art if "the invention was known or in use" in the US, not in other countries. Prior art in the US, then, is signified by published knowledge; a standard that has since been adopted by most nations.

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## Section News

### ETS Election Results 2009

Results from this year's Section elections are reported below. The incoming officers and Council members come from across the continent, from nongovernmental as well as academic sectors. Their terms of office commence with the end of this year's Section Business Meeting.

Chair-Elect: **David Pellow**, University of Minnesota (2009-10)

Secretary: **Karen Erhardt-Martinez**, American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (2009-12)

Treasurer: **JoAnn Carmin**, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (2009-11)

Council: Teaching & Learning: **Brian Mayer**, University of Florida (2009-11)

Council: Membership: **Liam Downey**, University of Colorado (2009-11)

A sincere thanks to all the candidates who stood for election, for their willingness to serve the Section and its members; and to members of the section's Nominations Committee (Beth Schaefer Caniglia, Chair; Tammy Lewis; Karen O'Neill) for their efforts in putting together an outstanding array of candidates.

### ETS Awards 2009

#### Fred Buttel Distinguished Contribution Award

for outstanding service, innovation, or publication in environmental sociology or the sociology of technology.

Awarded to:

**Harvey Molotch**, New York University

#### Outstanding Publication Award

for publications of special noteworthiness in the field of environmental sociology.

(This year the committee considered series of thematically-related articles published between January 1, 2004, and December 31, 2008.)

Awarded to:

**Liam Downey**, University of Colorado at Boulder

For the following:

Downey, Liam. 2005. "The Unintended Significance of Race: Environmental Racial Inequality in Detroit," *Social Forces* 83(3):971-1008.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2006. "Using Geographic Information Systems to Reconceptualize Spatial Relationships and Ecological Context," *American Journal of Sociology* 112(2):567-612.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2006. "Environmental Racial Inequality in Detroit," *Social Forces* 85(2):771-796.

\_\_\_\_\_. 2007. "US Metropolitan-area Variation in Environmental Inequality Outcomes," *Urban Studies* 44(5/6): 953-977.

#### Marvin E. Olsen Student Paper Award

for an outstanding paper being presented by a graduate student at the American Sociological Association's 2009 annual meeting:

Awarded to:

**Stefano Long**, University of Oregon

For the following:

"Mediterranean Rift: The Metabolic Rift in the Sicilian Bluefin Tuna Fishery"

#### Boguslaw Award

remains under consideration

### ETS Bylaws Changes

The following proposed Section Bylaws changes have been *approved* by a large majority (>90%) of those Section Members voting in the recent bylaws referendum.

I. BYLAW CHANGE:

#### **8e. Teaching, Training and Practice Committee**

The chair of the Teaching, Training, and Practice Committee will be elected and will work with a committee of at least two others. One member must be invited from a non-academic, sociological practice. A fourth member, a graduate student, may be invited to serve by the chair to assist in administrative duties. The committee's mission is to promote and support teaching and practice activities that advance the field of Environmental Sociology. The committee will periodically update the list of graduate programs in Environmental Sociology posted on the web to help graduate and undergraduate students identify opportunities. The committee will solicit articles on teaching and training for the section's newsletters. The committee sponsors the biennial Environmental

Sociology Teaching and Mentorship Award and is responsible for selecting the winner through the collection and evaluation of nomination packets that are due March 1 of award years. In alternate years, the committee sponsors the biennial Environmental Sociology Practice and Outreach Award, and is responsible for selecting the winner through the collection and evaluation of nomination packets that are due March 1 of award years.

**RELATED BYLAWS CHANGES:**

If Proposed Bylaw Change #1, above, is approved, all references in the Bylaws to the "Committee on Teaching and Training" will be changed to the "Committee on Teaching, Training and Practice".

**II. NEW BYLAW:**

**11.f. The Environmental Sociology Practice and Outreach Award**

The biennial Environmental Sociology Practice and Outreach Award honors faculty members and other professional practitioners in the field of Environmental Sociology. The award recognizes the outstanding practice and outreach contributions of professionals not only in college and university positions, but also positions in journalism, government, service agencies, private sector environmental organizations, and non-profit environmental organizations. Section members are encouraged to nominate colleagues, but all members are encouraged to self-nominate. Nomination packets may include statements of commitment to service activities, letters of support that delineate the nominee's outstanding service and outreach accomplishments, and other evidence of especially dedicated service to the field. Materials should be submitted electronically to the Award Committee Chair in one file under 10 Mb. For full consideration, all materials must be received by March 1.

Revised bylaws incorporating these changes will be posted on the Section website <<http://envirosoc.org>>.

**ETS Sessions & Meetings at ASA 2009**

**Friday, August 7**

PEWS/E&T Mini-Conference  
University of San Francisco

**Saturday, August 8**

2:30 p.m. to 4:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Toxic Exposures: Contested Illnesses and the Environmental Health Movement (Columbia University Press) — Author Meets Critics Session (ETS)

4:30 p.m. to 6:10 p.m. Parc 55 Hotel  
Thematic Session. Climate Change and Threatened Communities

**Sunday, August 9**

8:30-10:10 a.m.  
Nature and the Organization of Economic Life—Paper Session (Section on Economic Sociology)  
Session Organizer & Presider: Victoria Johnson (University of Michigan)

10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Environmental Justice and Immigrant/Refugee Communities—Thematic Session (ETS)

8:00 p.m. Davidson Room, Level Four, Parc 55 Hotel  
Council Business Meeting

**Monday, August 10**

8:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Teaching Environmental Sociology: Creative Approaches and Innovative Practices—Teaching Workshop (ETS). Note: **See just below for further information.**

8:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m. Parc 55 Hotel  
Environmental Inequality and Justice—Regular Session (ETS)

10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Evaluating Environmental Justice 25 Years On—Paper Session (ETS, co-sponsored with Section on Racial & Ethnic Minorities)

10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Parc 55 Hotel  
Framing and Theorizing the Environment—Regular Session (ETS)

2:30 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.  
Teaching About Global Climate Change through a Wide Variety of Sociology Courses—Teaching Workshop (ETS). Note: **See just below for further information.**

4:30 p.m. to 6:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Climate Change—Paper Session (ETS)

5:30 p.m. – Place TBA  
Allan Schnaiberg memorial

6:30 p.m. Thirsty Bear Restaurant & Brewery  
Section reception.  
NOTE: Section awards will be presented at this reception. **See below for further information.**

## Tuesday, August 11

8:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Social Movements and Sustainability—Paper Session  
(ETS)

10:30 a.m. to 12:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Urban and Rural Development Processes—Paper  
Session (ETS)

12:30 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Roundtable Session (ETS)

1:30 p.m. to 2:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Business Meeting (ETS)

2:30 p.m. to 4:10 p.m. Hilton San Francisco  
Environmental Opinions and Behaviors—Paper  
Session (ETS)

### Of Special Note: Teaching Workshops

#### Teaching Environmental Sociology: Creative Approaches and Innovative Practices

This interactive workshop will present a range of ideas, technologies, and innovations for engaging students in environmental sociology and environmental studies courses. Workshop participants will have an opportunity to learn about: how technology can be effectively utilized in these courses; how fieldwork and a focus on specific locations can help students become active participants in their own learning; and how environmental studies and environmental sociology can be taught from an interdisciplinary perspective. Participants will be invited to share their own successes and challenges in teaching these courses, and be provided with handouts that include ideas for exercises and websites useful in their own classes.

This workshop is scheduled for Monday, August 10th, from 8:30-10:10 a.m. at the San Francisco Hilton.

#### Teaching About Global Climate Change through a Wide Variety of Sociology Courses

As sociologists we know that global climate change encompasses all the areas that we study, not just those of us in the area defined as “environment and technology.” Climate change is remaking the ecological and social worlds simultaneously, yet for most people, the impacts of climate change are currently invisible. We offer this teaching workshop to encourage sociologists to enhance public

understanding of the on the ground impacts of climate change through our teaching. Emphasis will be on teaching beyond the more obvious contexts such as Environmental Sociology or Environmental Justice.

Members of the Environment and Technology Section and the Teaching and Learning Section have already taught about climate change in dozens of different courses ranging from ‘Sociology of Religion’ to ‘Research Methods,’ ‘Social Problems’ and ‘Women in the Global Economy.’ Presenters Penelope Canan, Barara Sutton and Kari Marie Norgaard will share experiences and resources. We will address challenges we have encountered and strategies we have used to overcome them. This workshop will be highly interactive with time dedicated for questions and sharing resources.

If you’ve taught about climate change and have ideas, or would like to learn more about how to do so then we hope to see you there! Please also encourage your colleagues from outside our section to attend by passing this note along to them today.

This workshop is scheduled for Monday, August 10, 2:30 p.m. - 4:10 p.m.

### ETS Section Reception at the 2009 ASA

Section Members, Prospective Members, and Friends  
Are Cordially Invited to the 2009

#### ASA Section on Environment and Technology **Section Reception and Section Awards presentations**

Monday, August 10, 6:30-8:30 p.m.

light snacks  
cash bar

#### **Thirsty Bear Restaurant & Brewery**

661 Howard Street  
San Francisco, CA  
tel. 415.974.0905  
<http://www.thirstybear.com/>

Click on the link for directions & more information  
about the offsite venue.

Thanks in advance to Professor Stephen Zavestoski,  
University of San Francisco, for the local  
arrangements.

## A Policy Note on Biopiracy (continued from page 1)

Yet this represents a very narrow—and highly Western—understanding of “publication”. Indigenous knowledge is an oral and embodied effect, acquired through years of literally *doing* that knowledge. The West, however, has long devalued this type of knowledge, favoring instead knowledge that can be readily codified into words, numbers, and diagrams. Consequently, the existence of orally transmitted knowledge in, say, India of the medicinal uses of a particular plant does not bar the patent office in the US from issuing a patent to a pharmaceutical firm for an “invention” based directly upon this age-old knowledge.

Groups around the world are responding by reasserting their authorship rights by publishing indigenous knowledge in large digital libraries, what are commonly known as Traditional Knowledge Data Libraries (TKDLs). Beyond proving prior art, the libraries also provide patent examiners with a database that better represents the informational stores of the developing world so unwarranted patents do not get granted in the first place. A study in 2000 by India’s National Institute of Science Communication and Information Resources (NISCAIR) found that approximately 80 percent of the 4,896 references to individual plant-based pharmaceutical patents in the US Patents Office related to seven plants from India. According to the director of NISCAIR, this is largely due to that fact that none of the 131 academic journals patent examiners referenced when deciding whether to grant a patent came from developing countries (Padma 2005).

### Community

If some artifact is the effect of communal effort and therefore each member of a community is entitled to it no one can exercise an exclusive claim. This point is often used to discredit indigenous peoples’ claims to authorship. Indeed, the invention processes in developing countries *is* collective. Even knowledge and practices known privately by, say, traditional healers are an artifact of others, such as healers from previous generations. Granted, today’s indigenous healers may continually tweak or improve upon this age old knowledge and therefore give it their own touch. Yet they are still standing on the shoulders of earlier generations.

Rather than attempt to purifying the authorship of indigenous practices it is far easier—and far more honest—to show the hypocrisy that lies behind the community argument. Are not most examples of intellectual property coming out of the developed world also products of *collective* labor? While most would recognize it to be disingenuous for an Indian national, for example, to claim that they invented the process to extract neem oil we still fail to question the validity of the “sole inventor” in today’s big science inventions.

### The Common Heritage Argument

The common heritage argument is commonly

evoked by biotech proponents and critics alike. For those looking to maintain the status quo, giving artifacts this identity is to liken them to, say, the high seas, which belongs to no one but may be used by all. This immediately turns indigenous knowledge/practices into an exploitable resource. Others evoke the common heritage argument but arrive at a different conclusion. For them, biotech and pharmaceutical companies have no right to commodify biological material and/or knowledge taken from developing nations on the condition that those artifacts represent part of our common heritage and therefore cannot be locked up in a patent. Regardless of whether one uses it to critique or support the current patent regime, the common heritage argument is problematic in at least two respects. First, it rests on a complete distortion of both international law and patent law. And, secondly, equating artifacts from the developing world to, say, outer space strips the indigenous community of any subjectivity (legal or otherwise) for it implies that their contributions are natural, like the Big Bang.

The common heritage argument rests, at least in part, on an unwillingness to recognize source nations’ proprietary interest in their artifacts. As Oguamanam (2006: 161) notes, “[m]any indigenous peoples regard the common heritage argument as self-serving by those who make it.” This is in contrast to, for example, the artifacts that emerge out of the North, over which the patent holder enjoys proprietary interests. The argument from developing countries that traditional knowledge/practices are not part of a common heritage finds support in international law’s treatment of other “resources” found within a country’s borders. Countries are generally understood as the sovereign owners of natural resources within their territories. Further evidence of international law’s support for sovereign rights over that held within a nation’s territorial boundaries can be found in the law’s treatment of resources discovered by a non-national. For example, the discovery of uranium deposits by a foreign corporation, previously unknown to the sovereign nation, did not diminish the country’s future control over those resources (UN General Assembly Resolution 3129 XXVIII 1973). At best, a corporation may acquire a license to extract/utilize the resources in exchange for royalty or lease payments. Nor does a country’s lack of expertise or technology to fully exploit a natural resource diminish its legal right to control the resource’s extraction. The legal justification for ascribing a common heritage identity to indigenous knowledge/practice is therefore weak. In fact, in the wake of international agreements (most notably the Convention on Biological Diversity) the common heritage argument stands in opposition to legal reality.

Common heritage discourse is also essential for the long-term functioning of the private property system by “fencing off” a space that the capitalist can continually return to without consent or fear of liability. Locke’s theory of property, for example, depends upon resources “held in common” that individuals can mixed with their

own labor. Hegel too noted the importance of a thriving commons, which an individual places their "will" into and in doing this assert property rights over. More recently, property scholar Carol Rose (2003: 96-102) highlights the role of *res publicae*—property belonging to public by function of law—in the first enclosure movement. Classic examples of *res publicae* would include public roads, bridges, ports, and bridges. More contemporary examples would be the internet, public genomic databanks, and the like. Rose describes how these artifacts, which are in principle free for all to use, were (and still are) used instrumentally by the economic "haves". As Chander and Sundet (2004: 1245) point out: "Public roads and open system of transportation make private property more valuable". This highlights the submerged distributional question hidden in common heritage discourse by calling into question the standard liberal assumption that the public domain serves participatory ends that can be enjoyed equally by all.

### **The Patent Game:**

#### **Do Developing Countries Even Want to Play?**

I conclude by playing devil's advocate. For those who think biopiracy can be resolved by merely broadening patent eligibility (e.g., expanding understandings of "authorship") I offer the following points. As these points make clear, any solution to biopiracy is incomplete without policies that redistribute resources.

#### *Point 1: The Cost of Enforcing Patent Rights*

It has been estimated that US-based companies in 2000 spent \$4 billion on patent litigation (American Intellectual Property Law Association 2001). It is naive to think that merely extending property rights to indigenous communities, without accompanying structural changes in resource flows, will solve anything. The tremendous cost to litigate infringement represents a significant economic barrier that resource-strapped nations would have to overcome if they sought to take a multinational firm, and its deep pockets, to court. Even if granted a patent most indigenous communities could not afford to enforce it, which is the equivalent to not having any property right.

#### *Point 2: The Cost of Monitoring Patent Rights*

Yet unlike land the boundaries of patents are not policed by the state. The rationale for this is that state-monitoring (paid for by taxpayers) would cut into the collective good that the patent bargaining is said to strike between social and private interests, tilting benefits unduly in favor of the latter. And monitoring patent rights is not cheap. For example, Monsanto has a US\$10 million annual operating budget to police for cases of infringement (Kimbrell and Mendelson 2004: 4).

#### *Point 3: The Cost of Patenting*

While patent applications cost just a few hundred dollars attorney fees are much higher, often running in the tens of thousands of US dollars. In addition,

inventors must often file multiple applications so as to block individuals in other countries from copying their invention. A rule of thumb is that it will cost approximately US\$100,000 to adequately protect an invention internationally. Unless this lengthy process is subsidized one cannot expect that indigenous groups can afford to erect the expensive fence that patents provide.

#### *Point 4: What Happens After a Patent Expires*

Biotech firms can either make minor cosmetic changes to a recently expired patent to obtain another 20 year patent or patent another invention to create consumer dependency upon a commodity whose patent has recently expired (as Monsanto did with Roundup Ready seed by requiring through use agreements that farmers purchase only Roundup [versus a cheaper generic herbicide]). By playing the patent game indigenous groups must realize that they will likely lose rights to their knowledge/practice after 20 years. Moreover, there is no guarantee that a corporation will not then find a way to sufficiently alter the artifact to make it qualify as an invention. In which case, community patents do not really change anything over the long term.

### **References**

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- Oguamanam, C. 2006. *International Law and Indigenous Knowledge* Buffalo, NY: University of Toronto Press.
- Padma, T. 2005. Digital library to protect indigenous knowledge, *Science and Development Network* January, 10: 1-8.
- Rose, C. 2003. Romans, Roads, and the Romantic Creators, *Law and Contemporary Problems* 66: 89-110.

### **Deeper Organic Agriculture: Arne Naess**

*by David Orton*

The Norwegian eco-philosopher Arne Naess was the leader of the deep ecology movement. He died recently, at the age of 96. His influence was enormous on the environmental and green movements and in other sections of society which see the necessity of humans coming into a different relationship with the natural world. As Naess said, "The earth does not belong to humans." The ideas of Naess are seen by many as having expressed in broad strokes what should be our relationship to the natural world in the 21st Century. He saw and wrote about the necessity to move away from human-centeredness and towards an Earth-

centeredness which is respectful of all species and not just humans. Naess said if we are to hope to avert ecological and social disaster, individuals need to define their "selves" as being part of the natural world.

One can perhaps illustrate the influence of Arne Naess by looking at two better known Canadian thinkers who were intellectually indebted to him. They are Stan Rowe (1918-2004) and John Livingston (1923-2006).

Rowe was employed as a professor of plant ecology at the University of Saskatchewan from 1968 until 1985, and earlier in his career by the Canadian Forestry Service. As a Forest Service employee Rowe wrote the much cited book *The Forest Regions of Canada*. There are also two books of essays by him, *Home Place: Essays on Ecology* (1990), and *Earth Alive: Essays On Ecology*, published posthumously.

Rowe upheld the deep ecology viewpoint that "We are Earthlings first, humans second." For him, we humans need a new view of the Earth, a new value system which is being born in the current ecological crisis. This value system challenges in a fundamental way our past, culturally acquired, human-centered view of Nature as just "resources" for humankind to exploit. For Rowe the Earth-centered biologist, it was quite false to make absolute distinctions between the organic and the inorganic or between the animate and inanimate. "What would qualify as animate, living, organic and biotic without sunlight, water, soil, air?"

Like Naess, Rowe also opposed the taken for granted 'truths' of the dominant ideas in our society, that we need population growth along with economic growth, city growth, consumption growth, etc. As many others have shown (for example Richard Heinberg in *The Party's Over*), it was an expanding agricultural production fed by fossil fuels which enabled the astonishing growth of the world's population. But this cheap energy is coming to an end. Naess, Rowe and Heinberg all saw the necessity to vastly scale back human populations, if we are to have any long term sustainable relationship with the Earth.

John Livingston, a mentor for David Suzuki, was a naturalist, broadcaster, and university teacher and influenced by the ideas of Arne Naess. He wrote a number of books with perhaps the two most influential being *The Fallacy of Wildlife Conservation* and *Rogue Primate*. Livingston took the basic deep ecology idea that nonhuman life has value in itself and is not dependent upon humans for justification, countering this to the widely accepted belief that Nature and wildlife are commodities or resources solely for human exploitation. For Livingston and for deep ecology supporters, wild nature is not here to serve humans but must be defended and valued for its own sake.

For deep ecology supporters, food production goes hand in hand with the defense of wild nature. (Many deep ecology supporters are vegetarians.) Regardless, they advocate wildlife-friendly farming, not raising "sheep" while coyotes are being trapped or poisoned. For Naess, "animal factories interfere with the

dignity of pigs." He supported agriculture, not agribusiness, and believed that "in future green societies food calculated as a percentage of income will cost us substantially more than it does today."

Deep ecologists also support local food rather than food which is shipped thousand of miles and produced by fossil-fuel based industrial agriculture.

I believe there is quite a "fit" between the ideas of Naess and that part of the organic farming and gardening movement which sees the production of wholesome, regionally-based, non-chemically nourished food, as going hand in hand with the protection of wildlife and wild nature.

A tribute to Naess called "Remembering Arne Naess (1912-2009)" can be found in the Winter '08 edition of this newsletter and on the internet at [http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/Arne\\_Naess.pdf](http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/Arne_Naess.pdf)

### Conferences, Calls for Papers, Grant Applications, and Program Advertisements

Synopsis (for details, see below):

**Conference on the Social and Behavioral Dimensions of Energy and Climate Change**, November 15-18<sup>th</sup>, Washington, D.C.

**Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Symposium**, November 6, 2009, Texas State University-San Marcos.

**The 2nd German Environmental Sociology Summit Conference**, November 5-7, Leipzig, Germany.

**2009 Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society: Climate Change and Societal Response**, July 30<sup>th</sup>-August 2<sup>nd</sup>, Madison, Wisconsin.

**Journal of Industrial Ecology**—A special issue devoted to Environmental Applications of Information and Communications Technology

**New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy**—A special issue devoted to school health and environment.

**Simulation and Gaming** (journal)—A special issue devoted to "Climate Change and Simulation/Gaming."

**National Science Foundation Grant for Education Related to Climate Change and Social Science.**

**Eric Wolf Prize 2010** for the best article-length paper based on dissertation research.

**Survey on Education for Sustainable Development**, version 1.5

## **Conference on the Social and Behavioral Dimensions of Energy and Climate Change**

### Convening Organizations:

The American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy (ACEEE), The Precourt Energy Efficiency Center (PEEC), Stanford University, and The California Institute for Energy and Environment (CIEE), University of CA

WHEN: November 15-18th, 2009

WHERE: Marriott Wardman Park, Washington, D.C.

WEBSITE: [www.BECCconference.org](http://www.BECCconference.org)

EMAIL: [info@BECCconference.org](mailto:info@BECCconference.org)

### Description

The 2009 Behavior, Energy and Climate Change (BECC) Conference is the 3rd annual conference focused on accelerating our transition to an energy-efficient and low carbon economy through an improved understanding and application of social and behavioral mechanisms of change. This year's conference will build on the overwhelming success of the 2008 BECC Conference in which nearly 700 participants discussed successful program strategies, shared innovative research findings, and built dynamic new networks and means of collaboration.

This pre-eminent conference will bring together a diverse group of energy experts, social scientists, and policymakers to discuss the social and behavioral basis for, and practical implementation of, reducing energy use through the adoption and application of more energy-efficient technologies, energy conservation activities, and lifestyle changes.

The conference is intended to catalyze collaboration across government, utility, business, and research sectors and to share recent research and program information with the goal of achieving viable solutions for meeting long-term energy and greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets.

A limited number of student scholarships will be made available to eligible students through the generous sponsorship of the Precourt Energy Efficiency Center. The student scholarships will significantly offset the standard conference registration fee, lowering the registration cost to only \$95. Scholarship applications will be made available through the BECC conference website and will be open to both undergraduate and graduate students. For notification about student scholarships, please check the BECC conference website ([www.beccconference.org](http://www.beccconference.org)) for updates, or have your name added to the BECC conference email list by contacting [info@beccconference.org](mailto:info@beccconference.org).

## **Sustainability: An Interdisciplinary Symposium**

November 6, 2009

Texas State University- San Marcos

Texas State is located in the Texas Hill country close to Austin and San Antonio.

### Related Events

This symposium is one of a host of informational projects and events about sustainability during the week of November 2-7. Included are field trips to the San Marcos River and the Cypress Creek Watershed in Wimberley, dialogues on sustainability, and multi-media presentations. Participants may elect to attend the symposium only, or other events throughout the week.

### Call for Abstracts

Abstracts are currently being accepted for papers, presentations, and panels on the topic of sustainability. Review of abstracts is ongoing and continues until 10/01/09. Selected papers may be chosen for publication in The Texas Journal of Science.

Please send abstracts or inquiries to:

Prof. Vincent Luizzi

T: 512 245-2285

E: [vluizzi@txstate.edu](mailto:vluizzi@txstate.edu)

Department of Philosophy

Texas State University-San Marcos

San Marcos, TX 78666

All events are open to the public.

## **The 2nd German Environmental Sociology Summit Conference**

The 2nd German Environmental Sociology Summit Conference Organisation is happy to inform you that registration is now open:

Reshaping Nature: Old Limits and New Possibilities  
Helmholtz-Centre for Environmental Research - UFZ  
Permoserstr. 15, 04318 Leipzig, Germany  
November 5-7, 2009

The preliminary program is available at our conference website:

<http://www.ufz.de/index.php?de=17540>

On the website you will also find updated information on travel details and accommodation.

Please note, August 1, 2009 is the deadline for conference registration at reduced cost.

## 2009 Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society: Climate Change and Societal Response

July 30th-August 2nd, 2009 in Madison, Wisconsin

In addition to an array of papers on subjects related to community, natural resources, and agriculture, a central theme of the 2009 meetings of the Rural Sociological Society is Climate Change and Societal Response. This gathering of rural sociologists, sociologists, and related rural and environmental social scientists to take place July 30th thru August 2nd in Madison, Wisconsin will include numerous concurrent paper sessions and panels scheduled throughout the conference, please see the listing below for a sampling of climate sessions and papers. To see the complete program of the meetings which includes over 100 concurrent sessions, consult: [http://www.ruralsociology.us/index.php?L1=left\\_program.php&L2=body\\_program\\_Schedule.php](http://www.ruralsociology.us/index.php?L1=left_program.php&L2=body_program_Schedule.php).

If you are proximate to Madison and not already planning on attending the meetings, we'd like to extend the invitation to all interested researchers, students, and policy folks to join us for a day or the entire weekend. Please see the following for more information about registration and lodgings: <http://www.ruralsociology.org/annual-meeting/2009/registration/>

If you have any questions, feel free to contact Jeff Sharp (sharp.123@osu.edu) and the program committee.

### Journal of Industrial Ecology: Special Issue on Environmental Applications of Information and Communications Technology

Deadline for Submissions: September 1, 2009

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* invites you to submit articles for a special issue on "Environmental Applications of Information and Communications Technology (ICT)" by September 1, 2009. Scott Matthews of Carnegie Mellon University and Eric Masanet of Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory will jointly serve as editors of the special issue. A more detailed call for papers can be found at <http://www.yale.edu/jie/cfp-ict.html>.

The *Journal of Industrial Ecology* is a peer-reviewed international journal owned by Yale University, published by Wiley-Blackwell and headquartered at the Yale School of Forestry & Environmental Studies. Industrial ecology is an emerging field that examines the flow of materials and energy at various scales as part of the study and pursuit of sustainable production and consumption.

### *Suggested Topics for the Special Issue*

The goal of this special issue is to examine applications of ICT that produce environmental gains, especially those involving resource efficiency, loop-closing, design for the environment and other concepts central to industrial ecology. Appropriate topics include:

- Building and process control systems
- Building information modeling (BIM)
- Enterprise infosystems that integrate environmental data with business work flow and supply systems
- New developments in telecommuting and teleconferencing
- Changing employee and customer behavior to support environmental goals and processes
- Environmental auditing, reporting, and verification enabled through ICT
- Use of ICT to track substances, materials and products through their life cycle
- Grid/cloud computing, mesh networks, CPU scavenging and sensor-based systems
- Web 2.0

Papers can describe generic applications, assess conceptual issues and/or present case studies of specific applications. Papers should comply with the state of the art methodology in life cycle assessment, material flow accounting and related analytical techniques. Case studies which are rich in detail, forthcoming about both strengths and weaknesses of applications and which avoid promotional descriptions of companies or technologies are especially welcome. Reviews of relevant recent books and reports, including policy documents, are also sought to enrich the special issue. Ancillary data relevant to articles can be posted on the journal's web site in the form of supplementary materials.

### *Industrial Ecology*

Industrial ecology is an emerging field that examines local, regional, and global uses and flows of materials and energy in products, processes, industrial sectors and economies. It focuses on the potential role of industry in reducing environmental burdens throughout the product life cycle. Additional information about the field of industrial ecology can be found <http://www.is4ie.org/history>.

### *How to Submit*

Manuscripts should be original, unpublished, in English, and 3,500 to 7,000 words in length. Submission implies the manuscript has not been submitted for publication elsewhere. Papers should be submitted electronically via Manuscript Central <http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/jie>. Details about the preparation of the manuscript can be obtained from the Journal's web page [www.wiley.com/go/jie](http://www.wiley.com/go/jie) or from the editor.

Send inquiries to:

Reid Lifset                      indecol@yale.edu  
Editor, Journal of Industrial Ecology  
Yale University

## **New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy**

Deadline: August 1, 2009

The editorial board of *New Solutions: A Journal of Environmental and Occupational Health Policy* is planning a special issue devoted to school health and environment.

The shift of focus in the economies of many industrialized nations from manufacturing to services has brought with it some measure of attention to the health and safety problems of workers in the service industries. The rise of community environmental groups and concerns about environmental justice have also posed questions about the hazards (and greening) of key community institutions, like hospitals and sometimes, schools.

Schools are central to the life of every community. Yet the school environment and its effects on teachers, staff and children have not been adequately addressed. For instance, since the late 1980's there has been Federal legislation concerned with managing asbestos problems in public schools – yet there has not been a peer-reviewed evaluation of the efficacy of such legislation since 1991.

We believe that inadequate attention has been paid to school environments and important issues concerning the siting of schools, indoor air quality, the safety of school drinking water, the efficacy of restrictions on pesticide use, and now the problem of toxic cleaners. Further, teachers are more likely to be union members than workers in many other service and manufacturing industries. We believe that the politics and economics of the education environment have not been thoroughly discussed in the occupational and environmental health policy literature.

We welcome submission of papers concerning any of the above topics, or more generally with evaluating existing laws and regulations, including the USEPA exercise in voluntary self-regulation, "Tools for Schools." This issue will be published in collaboration with the Boston University Superfund Basic Research Program's Outreach Core, funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences. Additional sponsorship is welcome.

Send inquiries to Charles Levenstein at [chuck\\_lev@comcast.net](mailto:chuck_lev@comcast.net) or Madeleine Scammell at [mis@bu.edu](mailto:mis@bu.edu).

Send submissions to:  
<http://www.newsolutionsjournal.com/>  
Register as an author and see instructions to authors.  
Word limit: 9,000

## **Simulation and Gaming (Journal): Climate Change and Simulation/Gaming (Special Edition)**

This is a time when the scientific and academic communities must focus on an issue of utmost concern climate change, and the ensuing plight of our planet and of humanity.

This symposium (special issue) of *Simulation & Gaming* will explore the numerous pedagogical and investigative methods employed to examine climate change – methods that cross disciplines, from the natural and geo sciences, through social sciences, to education. Climate change is a quintessential issue requiring rigorous analysis and careful understanding by scientists, educators, policy makers and global citizens.

We are seeking submissions from multiple disciplines and perspectives, employing a variety of methods to understand and teach a broad variety of climate change dimensions – process, causes, consequences and responses – social, economic and geopolitical impacts, such as international migration, reconfiguration of states, poverty, trade wars, wars, etc. We encourage articles related to climate change involving such methods as:

- games, roleplays, simulations, experiential learning exercises, case studies, etc.;
- internet based and digital games;
- modeling, game theory, computer simulation, etc.;
- virtual reality, augmented reality, virtual environments.

Articles accepted will be published relatively fast electronically (and thus count as a published article) before the actual printed symposium appears in print. Please send to each of the Guest Editors a one to two page outline proposal (.doc, not .docx) containing the following elements:

- Your name, email, phone, fax, address, etc.
- A working title for the proposed paper.
- A set of objectives; an abstract and/or a working plan.

### *Timetable*

Receipt of proposals until end 2009. Response to proposals within one month. Writing & submission of ms. Reviews sent within about two months. Ms revision (maybe 2nd review), editing, proofing. Publication on line as articles are accepted. Some articles may be published in 2009. Printed symposium after all articles are published on line.

Klaus Eisenack	<a href="mailto:klaus.eisenack@unioldenburg.de">klaus.eisenack@unioldenburg.de</a>
Mary Pettenger	<a href="mailto:pettengm@wou.edu">pettengm@wou.edu</a>
Diana Reckien	<a href="mailto:reckie@pikpotsdam.de">reckie@pikpotsdam.de</a>
Richard Warrick	<a href="mailto:cearsr@waikato.ac.nz">cearsr@waikato.ac.nz</a>
Niki Young	<a href="mailto:youngn@wou.edu">youngn@wou.edu</a>
S&G at Sage	<a href="http://sg.sagepub.com/">http://sg.sagepub.com/</a>

## National Science Foundation Grant for Education Related to Climate Change and Social Science

The following Dear Colleague Letter, in effect for 2009, announces funding from the National Science Foundation for education related to climate change and social science. Inquire with NSF as to whether your ideas fit with NSF's conception of the initiative—See Document Number: nsf09058. Visit the URLs below to link to details on the NSF website.

*HTML:*

[http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.jsp?go vDel=USNSF\\_25](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.jsp?go vDel=USNSF_25)

*PDF:*

[http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.pdf?go vDel=USNSF\\_25](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.pdf?go vDel=USNSF_25)

*TXT:*

[http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.txt?go vDel=USNSF\\_25](http://www.nsf.gov/pubs/2009/nsf09058/nsf09058.txt?go vDel=USNSF_25)

### Survey on Education for Sustainable Development, version 1.5

The current survey on education for sustainable development is available online. The objective is to gather an inventory of critical issues that are unavoidable in sustainable development. Many interactions between social and environmental factors are included, but there may be more. This is the link:

<http://spreadsheets.google.com/viewform?formkey=cnoy c2ZKeF9RSDFiQkw2eTZzdGszMGc6MA..>

Make sure you click on "submit" at the end so that your responses are recorded. If you want to take a look at the database:

[http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=rz2sfJx\\_QH1b BL6y6stk30g&output=html](http://spreadsheets.google.com/pub?key=rz2sfJx_QH1b BL6y6stk30g&output=html)

The first link above has an intro. For more background info on Version 1.5 and the previous versions of the survey:

<http://www.pelicanweb.org/solisustv05n06page1.html>

FYI, there is also a new article, very instructive and very timely:

Revisiting the Limits to Growth After Peak Oil,  
by Charles Hall and John Day

<http://www.pelicanweb.org/solisustv05n06page2halldaya msci.html>

Please participate, we need to know about issues that may be missing!

## Eric Wolf Prize 2010

The Political Ecology Society (PESO) announces the 2010 Eric Wolf Prize for the best article-length paper based on dissertation research. We seek papers based in substantive field research that make an innovative contribution to Political Ecology. To be eligible for the competition, scholars must be ABD or have received their Ph.D. within the two years prior to publication of this announcement. A cash prize of \$500 accompanies the award, which will be presented at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology. The paper will be published in the Journal of Political Ecology.

The preferred format for papers is electronic, but CDs and paper will also be accepted. Please use the style guidelines provided on the Journal of Political Ecology webpage: <http://jpe.library.arizona.edu/>. Electronic copies should be sent to [walsh@anth.ucsb.edu](mailto:walsh@anth.ucsb.edu) and paper and CD copies to Casey Walsh; Department of Anthropology; University of California, Santa Barbara; HSSB Room 2001; Santa Barbara, CA. 93106-3210. The deadline for submission is August 15, 2009.

## Position Announcements

The University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, offers the position of:

### A Full Professor (or Assistant Professor) in Biology and Societies, geared towards Agroecology and Natural Resources

The candidate should have a solid background in interdisciplinary research between biology and social sciences, particularly in agroecosystems and in the use of agroecological resources such as soil or water. The successful candidate will coordinate the Bachelor in Biology and Ethnology, participate in the setting up of a Master in this field, and teach both at the Bachelor and Master levels. As for research, the person should demonstrate a capacity to analyze contemporary problems and innovate by setting up an original and pertinent interdisciplinary project for our current society that takes into consideration both historical and evolutionary dimensions.

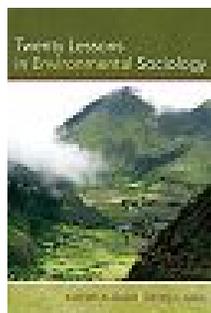
This is a full-time position (6-8 hours per week of teaching in French and English, research program, administrative tasks). Candidates at the level of Assistant Professor will also be considered (with reduced teaching). This position is available as of January 1, 2010, or to be arranged. Candidates must have a Ph.D. in Biology, and send their full application by October 31, 2009 by both post mail and email to the President for the committee of recruitment: Prof. Felix Kessler, Dean of

the Faculty of Sciences, Secretariat of the Faculty, CP 158, 2009 Neuchâtel, [doyen.sciences@unine.ch](mailto:doyen.sciences@unine.ch). The application should include a curriculum vitae including the description of research experience, teaching, fundraising, and administration; a list of publications; a 3-page long research project (including scientific vision and projects of the candidate); and copies of doctoral diploma and a letter of recommendation to the President of the Committee of Recruitment. The University of Neuchâtel encourages applications by women.

Additional information may be found under Employment online at [www.unine.ch/sciences](http://www.unine.ch/sciences), or through Prof. Felix Kessler: [doyen.sciences@unine.ch](mailto:doyen.sciences@unine.ch).

## Publications

### Books



#### ***Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology.***

Kenneth A. Gould and Tammy L. Lewis.

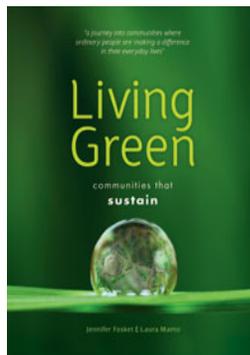
Oxford University Press (2009).  
<http://www.oup.com/us/catalog/general/subject/Sociology/EnvironmentTechnology/?view=usa&ci=9780195371123>

The most student-oriented book available for environmental sociology courses, *Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology* introduces undergraduates to the subject in a groundbreaking new way. Instead of compiling articles from professional journals, this innovative reader presents twenty classroom-tested "lessons" from dedicated, experienced teachers. These diverse readings examine key topics in the field, from the social construction of nature to the growing influence of global media on our understanding of the environment.

Building this collection on the model of a successful undergraduate classroom experience, coeditors Kenneth A. Gould and Tammy L. Lewis asked the contributors to choose a topic, match it with their favorite class lecture, and construct a lesson to reflect the way they teach it in the classroom. The result is an engaging, innovative, and versatile volume that presents the core ideas of environmental sociology in concise, accessible chapters. Each brief lesson is designed as a stand-alone piece and can be easily adapted into an existing course syllabus.

The chapters are authored by members of the ASA Section on Environment and Technology including: David Naguib Pellow, Stella Capek, Richard York, Diane Bates, Luiz Barbosa, Allan Schnaiberg, Sabrina McCormick, Robert Brulle, Nicole Youngman, J. Timmons Roberts, Elizabeth Campbell, Brian Obach, Michael Mascarenhas, Bob Edwards, and Adam Driscoll.

Ideal for any course that looks at the environment from a sociological perspective, *Twenty Lessons in Environmental Sociology* offers an insightful introduction to this dynamic subject.



#### ***Living Green: Communities that Sustain***

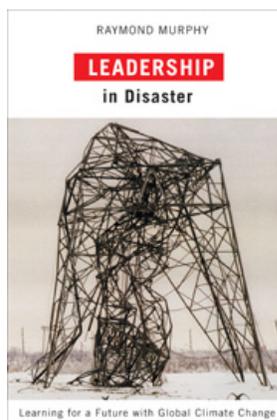
Laura Mamo & Jennifer Fosket  
 New Society Publishers (2009)  
<http://www.newsociety.com/bookid/4039>

This new title uses a sociological lens to tell the stories of diverse types of sustainable communities across North America. It will make a great book for use in an

introductory course, a course on social problems, or any special topics class on the environment, sustainable communities, and/or environmental justice.

From communes to cohousing, First Nations villages to ecovillages, green affordable housing to green condominiums, the book explores the ways communities are responding to pressing social problems. It highlights the multiple manifestations of "green" that are emerging in contemporary society and also demonstrates ways that communities are finding synergies between addressing environmental problems with problems relating to aging, poverty, racism and other social issues.

Laura Mamo and Jennifer Fosket are PhD trained sociologists who have each made a career out of documenting people's experiences and ideas as they concern health and everyday living. Jennifer Fosket is an independent researcher and writer living in Berkeley, California. Laura Mamo is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Maryland, College Park.



#### ***Leadership in Disaster: Learning for a Future with Global Climate Change***

Raymond Murphy  
 McGill-Queen's University Press (2009)  
<http://mqup.mcgill.ca/book.php?bookid=2331>

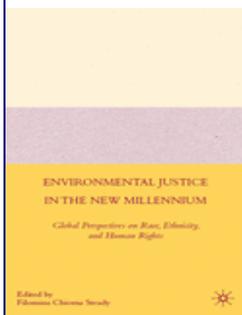
Disasters occur when hazards of nature strike socio-technological vulnerabilities. While science provides valuable indications of risk, it does not

yield certainty, yet leaders must make sense of threats. Raymond Murphy's case study of the management of the 1998 ice storm - the most costly disaster ever in Canada, northern New York state, and Maine - presents rare interviews with key political and emergency

management leaders that provide an insider's view of the challenge of responding to extreme weather. They document a generally well managed crisis, but also reveal the slippery slope from transparency to withholding critical information as the crisis deepened.

The study looks into whether technological development inadvertently constructed new vulnerabilities to nature's forces, thereby manufacturing a natural disaster. As this extreme weather may foreshadow what will occur with global warming, Murphy's interviews also explore the politics, economics, ethics, and cultural predispositions underlying climate change, investigating how modern societies create both risks they assume are acceptable and the burden of managing them. An innovative comparison with Amish communities, where the same extreme weather had trivial consequences, is instructive for avoiding future socio-environmental calamities.

Leadership in Disaster is a major contribution to the analysis of vulnerability, resilience, and the challenge of confronting environmental problems, such as global climate change, and a valuable resource for scholars and general readers seeking to learn more about how extreme weather disasters can be managed.



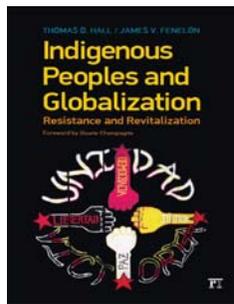
***Environmental Justice in the New Millennium: Global Perspectives on Race, Ethnicity, and Human Rights***

Filomina Chioma Steady (Editor)  
Palgrave Macmillan (2009)  
<http://us.macmillan.com/environmentaljusticeinthenewmillennium>

Environmental Justice is one of the most important human rights challenge today. It combats the targeting people of color and poor people for the burdens of environmental degradation and pollution. Case studies from various parts of the world explore themes that include: historical and theoretical perspectives on Environmental Justice; the persistence of models of domination, exploitation and discrimination; gender implications of environmental degradation; violence and militarization; corporate globalization, climate change and the tragedy of Katrina.

“Professor Steady has anthologized an excellent collection of articles illustrating the scope and range of environmental justice concerns. In these well-written and researched articles, we are shown that the need for environmental justice activism, for those persons who are poor, gendered, or of color, is a global concern. This volume makes it clear that while the environmental Justice movement has its roots in the environmental and civil rights history of the United States -- the problems of environmental neglect prevalent in the United States has been and continues to be a global problem. Drawing together research on environmental justice history,

theory and praxis, coupled with powerful case studies, including the aftermath of hurricane Katrina, this book is highly recommended to environmental scholars and activists or anyone interested in understanding the value of environmental justice from a global perspective. Environmental Justice in the New Millennium: Global Perspectives on Race, Ethnicity and Human Rights is a needed and welcome addition to the Environmental Justice literature. Professor Steady is to be commended.”--Bill E. Lawson, University of Memphis



***Indigenous Peoples and Globalization: Resistance and Revitalization***

Thomas D. Hall and James V. Fenelon  
Paradigm (2009)  
<http://www.paradigmpublishers.com/books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=208941>

The issues native peoples face intensify with globalization. Through case studies from around the world, Hall and Fenelon demonstrate how indigenous peoples' movements can be understood only by linking highly localized processes with larger global and historical forces. The authors show that indigenous peoples have been resisting and adapting to encounters with states for millennia. Unlike other antiglobalization activists, indigenous peoples primarily seek autonomy and the right to determine their own processes of adaptation and change, especially in relationship to their origin lands and community. The authors link their analyses to current understandings of the evolution of globalization.

“Hall and Fenelon give us a global perspective on Indigenous social movements through detailed case studies of important struggles across the globe. We learn about Maori of New Zealand, the Adevasi in India, the Zapatista Movement in Mexico, and the Lakota and Navajo in the United States. These and other movements are placed in a larger framework that helps us understand how native peoples have been able to persist over the centuries and resist the recent pressures of globalization. An excellent text for classes that stress human rights and indigenous perspectives.”

—Louise Lamphere, Professor of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Visting Professor at University of California–Berkley

***U.S. Climate Change Assessment***

The long awaited national assessment report is now available at:  
[www.globalchange.gov](http://www.globalchange.gov)

## ***Sociological Perspectives on Global Climate Change***

A report of the National Science Foundation based on a 2-day conference attended by 40 sociologists, agency representatives, and graduate students who responded to the questions "what do we know?" and "what do we need to know" about the sociological dimensions of global climate change. Many prominent sociologists (including active section members) contributed short papers to the report. The report and their papers can be accessed at:  
[http://ireswb.cc.ku.edu/~crgc/NSFWorkshop/Readings/N SF\\_WkspReport\\_09.pdf](http://ireswb.cc.ku.edu/~crgc/NSFWorkshop/Readings/N SF_WkspReport_09.pdf)

A printed version available in a couple of months. Please distribute this widely on your networks and to your colleagues and students. The importance of this topic and our potential contribution grows daily.

### **Recent Issues of Selected Journals**

#### **Environmental Politics**

May 2009 (vol. 18 no. 3)

#### **Articles**

Doing away with plastic shopping bags: international patterns of norm emergence and policy implementation  
Jennifer Clapp; Linda Swanston

The science and politics of ecological risk: bioinvasions policies in the US and Australia  
Zdravka Tzankova

#### **Articles on Environmental movements and NGOs**

Cross-movement activism: a cognitive perspective on the global justice activities of US environmental NGOs  
JoAnn Carmin; Elizabeth Bast

Mastering national contextual challenges: the institutionalisation of LPO and Greenpeace France compared  
Nathalie Berny

Environmentalism between state and local community: why Greenpeace has failed in Norway  
Kristin Strømsnes; Per Selle; Gunnar Grendstad

Located locally, disseminated nationally: the Bergama movement  
Hayriye Özen

#### **Profiles**

The 2008 US presidential election: Obama and the environment  
Elizabeth Bomberg; Betsy Super

The inclusion of environmental concerns in US trade agreements

Gerda van Roozendaal

The Austrian Greens in the 2008 parliamentary election  
Volkmar Lauber

### **Organization & Environment**

June 2009 (vol. 22, no. 2)

#### **Articles**

Foreign Direct Investment and the Environment, the Mitigating Influence of Institutional and Civil Society Factors, and Relationships between Industrial Pollution and Human Health: A Panel Study of Less-Developed Countries

Andrew K Jorgenson

Slaughterhouses and Increased Crime Rates: An Empirical Analysis of the Spillover from 'the Jungle' into the Surrounding Community

Amy J. Fitzgerald, Linda Kalof and Thomas Dietz

The Ecological Restoration Movement: Diverse Cultures of Practice and Place

David C. Tomblin

State Environmental Protection Efforts, Women's Status, and World Polity: A Cross-National Analysis

Colleen Nugent & John M. Shandra

Saving Nature and Seeking Justice: Environmental Activists in the Pacific Northwest

Debra J. Salazar

#### **Book Reviews**

The Working Landscape: Founding, Preservation and the Politics of Place, by Peter F Cannavò  
Simon Hailwood

The Littoral Zone: Australian Contexts and Their Writers, edited by C. A. Cranston and Robert Zeller  
Thomas M. Wilson

The Global Food Economy: The Battle for the Future of Farming, by Anthony Weis  
Josh Brem-Wilson

Corporate Culture and Environmental Practice: Making Change at a High-Technology Manufacturer, by Jennifer Howard-Grenville  
Frank de Bakker

The Challenge and Burden of Historical Time: Socialism in the Twenty First Century by István Mészáro  
Ted Benton

### **Geoforum—Themed Issue: Gramscian Political Ecologies**

May 2009 (vol. 40, no. 3)

Historical political ecology: On the importance of looking back to move forward  
Diana K. Davis

Gramsci Lives!

Michael Ekers, Alex Loftus, Geoff Mann

Producing nature and making the state: Ordenamiento territorial in the Pacific lowlands of Colombia

Kiran Asher, Diana Ojeda

The political ecology of hegemony in depression-era British Columbia, Canada: Masculinities, work and the production of the forestscape

Michael Ekers

The rise and transformation of the Brazilian landless movement into a counter-hegemonic political actor: A Gramscian analysis

Abdurazack Karriem

Intervening in the environment of the everyday

Alex Loftus

Should political ecology be Marxist? A case for Gramsci's historical materialism

Geoff Mann

The dilemma of decontamination: A Gramscian analysis of the Mexican transgenic maize dispute

Joel Wainwright, Kristin Mercer

Understanding networks at the science-policy interface

Jason Chilvers, James Evans

How to speak for aquifers and people at the same time: Environmental justice and counter-network formation at a hazardous waste site

Ryan Holifield

Something in the Air: Civic science and contentious environmental politics in post-apartheid South Africa

Dianne Scott, Clive Barnett

The work of environmental governance networks: Traceability, credibility and certification by the Forest Stewardship Council

Sally Eden

Conspicuous redemption? Reflections on the promises and perils of the 'Celebritization' of climate change

Maxwell T. Boykoff, Michael K. Goodman

The territorial integrity of Iraq, 2003-2007: Invocation, violation, viability

Stuart Elden, Alison J. Williams

Contested H2O: Science, policy and politics in water resources management in Chile

Jessica Budds

Regulating water services for the poor: The case of Amman

Esther Gerlach, Richard Franceys

A Guugu Yimmathir Bam Wii: Ngawiya and Girrbithi: Hunting, planning and management along the Great Barrier Reef, Australia

Melissa Nursey-Bray

The silent articulation of private land rights in Soviet Estonia: A geographical perspective

Peeter Maandi

Becoming skilled: The cultural and corporeal geographies of teaching and learning Thai Yoga massage

Jennifer Lea

'We do not want to leave our land': Pacific ambassadors at the United Nations resist the category of 'climate refugees'

Karen Elizabeth McNamara, Chris Gibson

River-basin planning and management: The social life of a concept

François Molle

**Journal of Sports and Social Issues—Themed Issue: Sports, Environmentalism, Land Use, and Urban Development**

May 2009 (vol. 33, no. 2)

Sports, Environmentalism, Land Use, and Urban Development

Diana Mincyte, Monica J. Casper, and CL Cole

Sports and Environmental Justice: "Games" of Race, Place, Nostalgia, and Power in Neoliberal New York City

Julie Sze

Spots of Spatial Desire: Skateparks, Skateplazas, and Urban Politics

Francisco Vivoni

Life in the Fast Lane: Environmental, Economic, and Public Health Outcomes of Motorsport Spectacles in Australia

Paul J. Tranter and Mark Lowes

Parkour, Anarcho-Environmentalism, and Poiesis

Michael Atkinson

**Population and Environment**

January 2009 (vol. 30, no. 3)

The role of intergenerational transfers, land, and education in fertility transition in rural Kenya: the case of Nyeri district

Karina M. Shreffler and F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo

Fertility beyond the frontier: Indigenous women, fertility, and reproductive practices in the Ecuadorian Amazon.

Jason Bremner, Richard Bilsborrow, Flora Lu, Caryl Feldacker

Temporal and spatial trends in the sex ratio at birth in Greece, 1960-2006: exploring potential environmental factors

Alexandra Tragaki and Katia Lazaridi

**International Journal of Comparative Sociology—Themed issue: Ecologically Unequal Exchange in Comparative Perspective**

June/August 2009 (vol. 50, no. 3-4)

Ecologically Unequal Exchange in Comparative Perspective: A Brief Introduction

Andrew K. Jorgenson and Brett Clark

The Transnational Organization of Production and Uneven Environmental Degradation and Change in the World Economy

James Rice

Zero-Sum World: Challenges in Conceptualizing Environmental Load Displacement and Ecologically Unequal Exchange in the World-System

Alf Hornborg

Ecologically Unequal Exchange and the Resource Consumption/Environmental Degradation Paradox: A Panel Study of Less-Developed Countries, 1970—2000

Andrew K. Jorgenson, Kelly Austin, and Christopher Dick

Ecologically Unequal Exchange, World Polity, and Biodiversity Loss: A Cross-National Analysis of Threatened Mammals

John M. Shandra, Christopher Leckband, Laura A. McKinney, and Bruce London

Ecological Imperialism and the Global Metabolic Rift: Unequal Exchange and the Guano/Nitrates Trade

Brett Clark and John Bellamy Foster

The Thermodynamics of Unequal Exchange: Energy Use, CO2 Emissions, and GDP in the World-System, 1975—2005

Kirk S. Lawrence

Rethinking Global Commodity Chains: Integrating Extraction, Transport, and Manufacturing

Paul Ciccantell and David A. Smith

Ecologically Unequal Exchange, Ecological Debt, and Climate Justice: The History and Implications of Three Related Ideas for a New Social Movement

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### Articles

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Picou, J. Steven. 2009. "Disaster Recovery as Translational Applied Sociology: Transforming Chronic Community Distress." *Humboldt Journal of Social Relations* 32(1):123-157.

Kardulias, P. Nick and Thomas D. Hall. 2008. "Archaeology and World-Systems Analysis." *World Archaeology: Debates in World Archaeology* 40:4:572-583.

Reuveny, Rafael and Will H. Moore. 2009. "Does Environmental Degradation Influence Migration? Emigration to Developed Countries in the Late 1980s and 1990s." *Social Science Quarterly* 90(3): 461-479.

Shelton, Jason E., M. Nicole Coleman. 2009. "After the Storm: How Race, Class, and Immigration Concerns Influenced Beliefs About the Katrina Evacuees." *Social Science Quarterly* 90(3): 480-496.

Yeager, Peter Cleary and Sally S. Simpson, "Environmental Crime." In Michael Tonry (ed.), *The Oxford Handbook of Crime and Public Policy* (Oxford U. Press, 2009), pp. 325-355. (Note: The last half of the essay reviews national and international regulatory policies around the world and the available research in English on them.)

## Member News

### Eric Bonds

Eric Bonds, a Ph.D. Candidate at the University of Colorado at Boulder, received the 2009 Albert Szymanski-T.R. Young Award for best graduate student paper from the ASA's Section on Marxist Sociology. In his paper, "Explaining Militarized Environmental Harm," Eric explores what the widespread and ongoing environmental degradation caused by wars and militarism should mean to environmental sociology and environmental sociologists.

### Gene Rosa

Gene Rosa, Professor of Sociology, Washington State University, was quoted in the 19 March issue of *The Economist* on the public acceptance of nuclear power in the United States. He also recently was an invited participant at the founding workshop of the Millennium Assessment of Human Behavior team at Stanford University.

Gene Rosa also had one of his ecolage sculptures accepted for the "Exhibiting You" exhibition, an international web-based exhibition of women's themes, sponsored by the International Museum of Woman in San Francisco, CA. Ecolage is the ecologically conscious re-cycling of materials into sculptures and related art forms. The sculpture can be accessed at: <http://72.5.117.181/community/stories/viewStory?storyid=2717&key=2717&preview=true>

### In Memoriam: Allan Schnaiberg

Allan Schnaiberg, Professor Emeritus of Sociology at Northwestern University, died June 6 at his home in Chicago, at age 69.

Son of Belle and Harry Schnaiberg, Allan was born August 20, 1939 in Montreal. He graduated with distinction in general science from McGill University and went on to earn a Master of Arts and Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Michigan. He joined the sociology faculty at Northwestern University in 1969 and served as sociology department chairman from 1976-1979, receiving numerous honors and awards for his scholarship over the years. He retired from Northwestern in 2008 but remained actively engaged in his field. Allan was the author of scores of scholarly articles and books on topics ranging from globalization and the environment to labor and social inequality. He was a leader in the field of environmental sociology, generating a groundbreaking Treadmill of Production framework for understanding environmental degradation and authoring a seminal 1980 book *The Environment: From Surplus to Scarcity*. Allan served as mentor to countless students and was widely known for his devotion to and continued connections with

former students, practicing an open door—and open heart—policy. He was wide open to the adventure of life. He was very much loved and will be deeply missed.

Allan is survived in his immediate family by his wife, Edith Harshbarger; step-sons Dan Harshbarger (Sharon Kucera) and Alan Harshbarger; daughters Lynn Schnaiberg (Geoffrey Bolan) and Jill Schnaiberg (Brendan Sylvander); and his beloved grandchildren, Ella and Benjamin Bolan; Milo and Sylvie Sylvander; Sam, Alex and Lucy Harshbarger. He also leaves behind his sister, Eileen Miller; his niece, Julie; his nephew, Bram, and several cousins.

A memorial service was held Monday, June 15 at the Jeanne Vail Meditation Chapel on the campus of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois.

Memorial donations may be made to MoveOn.org, an organization Allan supported generously.

### In Memoriam: Bill Devall

Bill Devall, environmentalist and professor emeritus at Humboldt State University passed away peacefully in his home in Trinidad, California on June 26, 2009. Widely known for his writings on Deep Ecology, Bill dedicated his life to protecting Nature. Inspired by the works of Arne Naess and Gary Snyder, his first book, *Deep Ecology*, with George Sessions introduced the philosophy and practice of Deep Ecology to the North American audience in 1985. Widely cited as the key reference text for Deep Ecology, and to this day, it still remains in print. Following its publication, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*, "Deep Ecology is subversive, but it's the kind of subversion we can use." The intention then was to reorient environmental thinking and action from one that is just reformist to a new ecological philosophy and practice. For Bill, the continuing environmental crisis was one that has to be understood as a crisis of character and of culture. What was needed was a shift from a view that is anthropocentric to one that is ecocentric. This call does not need something new, all that is required is to reawaken something very old, something what he would term Earth wisdom – the dance of unity of plants, animals, humans and the Earth. Bill's subsequent books, *Simple in Means and Rich in Ends* (1988) and *Living Richly in an Age of Limits* (1993) put these ideas into practice. *Living Richly in an Age of Limits* was written as a manifesto for America's middle class then. His last book, *The Ecology of Wisdom*, appeared late last year.

By no means was Bill's effort to saving Nature only devoted to authoring books. As a Deep Ecologist, he was involved in the practice of conservation and environmental action at both the local and national levels. At the local level, he was a founding member of the North Coast Environmental Center based in Arcata (California), and was very active in efforts to establish recycling and the protection of the local beaches, forests and endangered species. Nationally, he was actively

involved in the protection of the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest. He was frequently the target of anti-environmentalists in their writings who associated his conservation work and philosophy with Earth First! Alston Chase's book, *In A Dark Wood*, repeatedly identified Bill as one of the main political ideologists of the radical environmental movement coupling him with Dave Foreman. Bill's efforts in *Redwood Summer* – a summer of blocking access to the ancient forests of northern California and lumber production -- in 1990 led to a national campaign to bear witness to the clear cutting of our ancient forests. Funded by the Foundation of Deep Ecology, the national campaign led to the Sierra Club publication of a pictorial book, *Clear Cut: The Tragedy of Industrial Forestry* (1995), edited by Bill.

Bill was also a teacher. Born in Kansas City, he went to University of Kansas, Lawrence, for his undergraduate degree followed with graduate degrees at the University of Hawaii and the University of Oregon. He taught briefly at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, and spent the rest of his teaching career at Humboldt

State University. At Humboldt, he taught courses on the forests, radioactive wastes, and issues on the wilderness – courses that were not within the confines of sociology where he was a tenured professor. Throughout his time at Humboldt, his home in Trinidad was a place whereby students, professors, and environmentalists met to discuss ongoing environmental campaigns and issues. There were always house guests. Most of his students went on to lead productive careers and always return to visit Bill. Bill also spent his time practicing Buddhism which gave him solace and comfort having to live in an anthropocentric destructive world. As a friend, Bill was always there for you. Even at the end, he was a 'warrior' for Nature. [Source: Sing C. Chew, Humboldt State University]