Environment, Technology and Society

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

Winter 2013

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Commu		
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Website Manager: Candace McKay	cm059@shsu.edu	
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http://www.envirosoc.org/

Organization & Environment: The Jermier Years, 1997-2012

by John Bellamy Foster

After 15 years of publication, Organization & *Environment* (O&*E*) is approaching a twofold transition: (1) its founding editor, John Jermier is stepping down along with his coeditor Richard York, and (2) SAGE Publications has shifted editorial control of the journal to the Group on Organizations and the Natural Environment (GRONEN) based in Europe, where it will be edited by two mainstream business management scholars Mark Starik and J. Alberto Aragón-Correa, beginning with the March 2013 issue. The shift in control of the journal was engineered by SAGE and GRONEN unbeknownst to the current editors and most of the editorial board of the iournal, and was carried out in the face of their adamant objections once they became aware of the editorial coup. Jemier and York had been working in conjunction with the editorial board on a plan for a smooth editorial transition for the journal. Instead, O&E is being transformed from a self-designated "eco-social" journal with strong links both to critical organizations theory and environmental sociology to one in which environmental sociology will be excluded, in favor of a sustainabilitymanagement (or green-capitalist) policy orientation. This represents a major setback for environmental sociology, if not environmental social science as a while.

The story of *O&E*'s rise and fall and of the role it played in the growth of environmental sociology over the last decade and a half is well worth telling. In 1996 John Jermier, a leading critical organization theorist at University of South Florida invited me to become part of

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Section News

Membership in ETS

Membership has increased slowly over the last several years. We hope that when you renew your ASA membership, you will continue to renew your membership in the Environment and Technology Section, as well.

EnviroGrads Student News:

Updating the List of Grad Programs on the Section Website

Alissa Cordner – Alissa_Cordner@brown.edu

This fall, Member-at-Large Becky Clausen (<u>Clausen_R@fortlewis.edu</u>) and I were charged with updating the E&T website's list of graduate programs relevant to the Section. This list has been posted at <u>http://envirosoc.org/gradprograms.php</u>.

When we started, it included thirty-five sociology graduate programs that have a focus on environmental sociology, and twenty schools with a graduate program in environmental studies.

We reached out to the E&T email list, and also emailed a number of other ASA sections to identify additional programs. Thanks an outpouring of suggestions from E&T members and others, we will soon be updating the website with twenty additional programs.

We hope this updated information will be useful for E&T members, for advising students interested in a masters program in environmental studies or pursuing environmental sociology at the MA or PhD level, or for identifying possible research collaborators.

If your program is not currently listed and should be, please email me (<u>Alissa Cordner@brown.edu</u>).

Organization & Environment: **The Jermier Years, 1997-2012** (continued from page 1)

the editorial group of a new, planned, peer-reviewed journal, Organization & Environment, to be published by SAGE and edited by himself and Paul Shrivastavaanother important figure in critical environmental management. The new journal was to have an interdisciplinary focus. Part of the contents would come from critical organization theory and various other social science fields, and part would be devoted to culture and the environmental movement. Poetry and art were to be included. There was from the start a strong opening to radical ecology: including ecofeminism and ecosocialism. (An additional key figure in the critical orientation and development of the journal was Linda Forbes, who occupied various editorial roles in relation to O&E over its history.) I had published my book The Vulnerable Planet a couple years prior to this and was writing on classical sociology and the environment. The proposal was that I would edit a regular specialty section of O&E on Citation Classics and Foundational Works. However, in getting the new journal off the ground contract issues quickly arose with SAGE that I played a role in resolving, and I had a large part in the editing of the journal from the outset. As a result, by the time vol. 1, no. 1 of O&E was published in March 1997, I had joined Jermier and Shrivastava as a co-editor. Soon after (in June 1997) Shrivastava was compelled by a strenuous work schedule to step down.

Apart from being inspired by the critical vision that Jermier had for the new journal, my reason for agreeing to be co-editor of O&E had to do with the opportunity that this represented for environmental sociology. At the time a central issue in environmental sociology was that the field had been almost entirely shut out of the leading sociological journals, such as the American Journal of Sociology and the American Sociological Review. Environmental sociology, with only two or three exceptions, was largely absent from sociology departments in the big research universities. Those receiving doctoral degrees in the field had few job opportunities and were repeatedly blocked from interviewing in major programs (a problem that repeatedly arose at the University of Oregon where I worked). Above all, there were very limited academic venues in which environmental sociologists could develop their own ideas. I therefore saw O&E as a means by which environmental sociologists could break out of this trap by publishing and developing their ideas-beyond the opportunities already afforded by such journals as Society and Natural Resources and Rural Sociology. Jermier was a leading figure in the Organization and Natural Environment section of the Academy of Management, while I was increasingly involved with the Environment and Technology section of the ASA. We decided to make this double affiliation the distinguishing characteristic of *O&E*. It was this double affiliation that defined the journal for the next fifteen years. I stepped down from co-editorship in December 2001 as a result of becoming co-editor of *Monthly Review*. Jermier continued as editor alone for a number of years, and then brought in the management theorist Mark Starik as coeditor from March 2005 to December 2007, followed by environmental sociologist Richard York from my department (now chair-elect of the Environment and Technology section), who served as coeditor of *O&E* from March 2006 to the present. Kari Norgaard, then a graduate student, served early on as book review editor. In all of these years *O&E* maintained the connection to environmental sociology.

The success of O&E was extraordinary. It published original articles bv world-renowned environmental thinkers, including such figures as: Shirley Briggs (Rachel Carson's colleague), Barry Commoner, Herman Daly, David Korten, Carolyn Merchant, and Bill McKibben-together with an in-depth interview of Pete Seeger (by Linda Forbes). O&E authors represented a veritable Who's Who of environmental sociology, as well as numerous up-and-coming scholars, including (to name just a few): Tom Athanasiou, David Barkin, Ulrich Beck, Ted Benton, Paul Burkett, Stephen Bunker, Frederick Buttel, Robert Brulle, Carlos Castro, William Catton, Brett Clark, Rebecca Clausen, Matthew Thomas Clement, Maurie Cohen, Stephen Couch, Thomas Dietz, Liam Downing, Michael Dreiling, Riley Dunlap, Robyn Eckersley, Christina Ergas, James Elliott, William Freudenburg, Scott Frickel, Martha Gimenez, Kenneth Gould, Ryan Gunderson, Gregory Hooks, Michael Hudson, Craig Jenkins, Andrew Jones, Edward Kick, Andrew Jorgenson, Steve Kroll-Smith, David Levy, Andrew Light, Timothy Luke, Lauren Lutzenhiser, Arthur Mol, Jason Moore, Stefano Longo, Mary Mellor, Karie Marie Norgaard, Brian Obach, Michael Perelman, David Pellow, Charles Perrow, James Rice, Eugene Rosa, Ariel Salleh, Allan Schnaiberg, Kristin Shrader-Frechette, Chad Smith, David Sonnenfeld, Gert Spaargaren, Victor Wallis, Adam Weinberg, and Stephen Yearly. Particularly under the co-editorship of Jermier and York the journal took off. In 2011 it attained an impact factor higher than Social Problems and almost equal to Social Forces.

But if O&E was such a remarkable success story, and if its success had so much to do with the role of environmental sociology in the journal, how do we explain SAGE's turning it over to GRONEN, representing mainstream business management, and placing its emphasis (as indicated in the statement of incoming editors Starik and Aragón-Correa on the journal's on "sustainability management" website) and environmental "policy"? Why is it the case-as O&E's editors and board were duly informed-that the post-Jermier O&E would largely exclude environmental sociology? The answer is to be found in the fact that academic journals published in the private sector are

commodities. Academic journal publishing is a \$10 billion industry, one which has its content provided for free, has very minimal production costs (production runs are small and journals are increasingly digitalized), and has monopoly power over pricing (since university libraries have little choice but to pay whatever is charged)resulting in 30-40 percent profit margins (see Armin Beverungen, et. al., "The Poverty of Journal Publishing, Organization, pre-publication online version, August 8, 2012). SAGE is a privately-held corporation and one of the top five academic journal publishers, which together represent about 40 percent of the total market. SAGE alone publishes some 645 academic journals, employs a workforce of 1.100, and offshores much of the remaining production (mainly copyediting) to India. It owns O&E GRONEN offered SAGE an enlarged outright. subscription base in Europe for O&E, representing enhanced revenue. There is no longer a print edition of O&E. Annual digital library subscriptions for the journal (including the backlist) now run at \$749 a year, according to SAGE's latest price list. Several hundred extra institutional subscriptions a year can translate quickly into a quarter of a million dollars. Moreover, SAGE publishes eleven out of twenty-nine organizational studies journal primarily directed at business schools. O&E was a critical academic journal that continually threatened the coherence of SAGE's organization journal offerings, and ran at cross-purposes with SAGE's own business culture. Hence, SAGE's long-term profit objectives fit exactly with turning editorship of O&E over to GRONEN.

O&E's demise can be viewed as a metaphor for the ecological and economic contradictions of our society. *O&E* will continue to exist *in name* as a GRONEN journal, dedicated to sustainability management, and to green business. For environmental sociologists, however, *O&E* is as good as dead. Nevertheless, its history cannot be erased. As we continue to develop environmental sociology as a critical field, we will continually be drawn back to the crucial legacy represented by *Organization and Environment*: the Jermier Years.

There is no doubt that environmental sociology is in a far better place than it was fifteen years ago. Due partly to the extraordinary role that *O&E* played, environmental sociology has been able to attain footholds in the discipline as a whole, with articles now appearing in the top journals. Nevertheless, the need for a broad, critical environmental sociology journal of the kind that *O&E* represented remains. It may not be too soon for the field to begin to consider the development of a replacement journal—this time one over which we retain ownership and hence complete and final control.

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[See below for links concerning further developments.]

Organization & Environment: **The Jermier Years, 1997-2012** (continued from page 1)

For the October 18 letter of the members of Editorial Board of *O&E* who resigned, see: <u>http://climateandcapitalism.com/2012/10/18/editors-</u> resign-from-leading-environment-journal/

For the response of Scott Jaschik of Sage published in *Inside Higher Ed* on October 29, see: <u>http://www.insidehighered.com/news/2012/10/29/editorial</u>-board-quits-protest-changes-environmental-journal

For a reply to Sage by the resigning members of the Board published on October 31, see: http://climateandcapitalism.com/2012/11/01/environment al-journal-editors-reply-to-publisher/

And for a worthwhile commentary the powerful piece published by Barbara Fister in her blog in Inside Higher Ed on Novermber 1, see:

http://www.insidehighered.com/blogs/library-babelfish/ends-organization-environment

Conferences, Calls for Papers and Program Advertisements

Gender and Disaster Webinar Series

This series is brought to you through the Gender and Disaster Resilience Alliance and EPI Global. Both organizations are committed to building awareness about the importance of gender in disaster vulnerability and resilience. Speakers, subtopic, and registration details will be announced on our websites. Visit EPI Global at <u>http://www.epiglobal.org/</u>; and GDRA at <u>www.usgdra/org</u>. Registration for the event is free. Future webinars include:

Webinar #3: Gender and Emergency Health Wednesday, Jan. 16, 2013, at 1pm EST
Webinar #4: Gender and Climate Change Wednesday, April 10, 2013, at 1pm EST
Webinar #5: Gender, Disaster, Policies & Politics Wednesday, July 10, 2013, at 1pm EST



AESS (Association for Environmental Studies and Sciences) 2013: "Linking Rural and Urban Societies and Ecologies."

Duquesne University - Pittsburgh, PA. June 19-22, 2013

We are pleased to announce that the 2013 conference will be held at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh, co-hosted by Chatham University. Taking advantage of the tremendous social, geographical, and environmental opportunities that the greater Pittsburgh region has to offer, we have chosen the following theme: Linking Rural and Urban Societies and Ecologies. This theme will help us think more about social-ecological systems in an increasingly urbanized and politicized world, and it will allow us to explore salient topics, such as food, architecture, climate change, water, business, enerav. transportation, education, values, fairness, and wellbeing, among many other possibilities.

For more information visit <u>http://aess.info/</u>

The Society for Conservation Biology's Social Science Working Group (SSWG)

Those Interested in the sociology of biodiversity conservation, please consider joining the Social Science Working Group of SCB. This is a global community of conservation professionals interested in the social aspects of biodiversity conservation. With over 600 members in 70 countries, the SSWG is home to social scientists, natural scientists and conservation practitioners.

For more information please visit this website:

http://www.conbio.org/groups/workinggroups/socialscience/get-involve

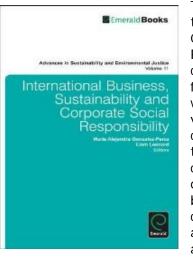
Publications

<u>Books</u>

International Business, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility (Advances in Sustainability and Environmental Justice)

Maria-Alejandra Gonzalez-Perezand and Liam Leonard (editors). Emerald (forthcoming 2013).

http://www.emeraldinsight.com/books.htm?issn=2041-806X



This is the first in a two volume study of Corporate Social Responsibility and corporate behaviour from around the world, taking in viewpoints from five continents and over ten countries. These case studies present a detailed analysis of best practice in the corporate world in the areas of social ethics and community

engagement. We are pleased to introduce this volume dedicated to International Business, Sustainability and Corporate Social Responsibility as part of the Advances in Sustainability and Environmental Justice Series. Within the context of International Business, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) might be considered a mechanism through which investments made can achieve the full economic benefits as long as there is an agreement to promote social and political stability. The control over political and social variables determines or helps to build a competitive advantage and insures a corporation's long-term running position on the market and the facilitation of capital accumulation.

This particular volume contains eight chapters, and includes contributions from 12 academics representing academic institutions from Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Colombia, Finland, India, Turkey and the United States. The first two chapters in this volume provide contributions to understanding the impact of corporate social responsibility, and the role that the international civil society has played to provide transnational forms of regulations (via social responsibility networks). These social responsibility networks (SRNs) reflect how socially and environmentally conscious demands by international actors (mostly in consumer markets) are articulated at the transnational level affecting global value chains.

Environmental Movements and Waste Infrastructure

Christopher Rootes and Liam Leonard (editors) Routledge (2013)

http://www.routledge.com/books/details/97804158147 68/



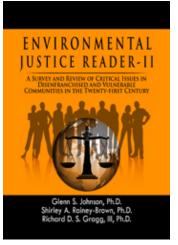
As rates of consumption grow, the problem of waste management has significantly. increased National and local waste authorities seek to manage such problems through the implementation of state regulation and construction of waste infrastructure, including landfills and incinerators. These. however. are undertaken in a context of increasing supra-state

regulatory frameworks and directives on waste management, and of increasing activity by multinational corporations, and are increasingly contested activists the affected communities. bv in Environmental Movements and Waste Infrastructure sheds new light on the structures of political opportunity that confront environmental movements and challenge the state or corporate sector. A series of case studies on collective action campaigns from the EU, US and Asia illuminate the similarities and differences between anti-incinerator protests within different states. Several contributions share a concern about cross-border or transnational waste flows. Each case study looks beyond its initial local frame of reference and goes on to interrogate assumptions about NIMBYism or localism, demonstrating the wider linkages and networks established by both grassroots campaigns and state and multinational agencies

Environmental Justice Reader - II: A Survey and Review of Critical Issues in Disenfranchised and Vulnerable Communities in the Twenty-First Century

Glenn S. Johnson, Shirley A. Rainey-Brown, and Richard D. Schulterbrandt Gragg III (eds.) Linus Publications (2012)

http://linusbooks.com/more_details.php?id=365



Why publish another reader on environmental justice? Our first reader addresses the history, selected issues and policy changes within the environmental justice movement. However. new developments within Environmental the Studies Justice field demand a new type of reader that addresses current critical issues, environmental problems,

and policies in the field. Environmental Justice Studies has transformed into a global field of academic study for undergraduate and graduate students, post scholars-in-residence. doctorate students. and environmental justice stakeholders who need to be informed, exposed, and educated on the emerging existing environmental problems and in disadvantaged communities across the United States and abroad. This transformation demands a reader that addresses current critical issues, environmental problems and solutions, and policies in the field.

areas There are three within the Environmental Justice Studies that have transformed the field into a growing sub-discipline that has attracted students, researchers, scholars, practitioners, community activists, and policy decisionmakers from a wide spectrum of academic and professional interests. The first is the increase in a multidisciplinary field of study. Over the last two decades, there has been a significant increase in political interest in environmental degradation. environmental problems, and the impact of unhealthy environments in communities of color in the United States and abroad. There is an established and growing body of evidence-based research and scholarship that has provoked concern that minority populations and low-income populations bear a disproportionate and integrated adverse health and environmental effects. This research by environmental justice scholars has and continues to address

community concerns and public policy issues of racism, equity, classism, and injustice. The visibility of environmental justice has attracted a huge following of grassroots leaders and the interest of public policy decision makers while encouraging undergraduate and graduate students to major in environmental justice or a related-field of study.

The second is the role of public intellectuals and environmental justice. Public sociology involves speaking beyond the "academic ivory tower walls†to address critical issues of a national movement. These issues can be grouped under but health/public not limited to: justice, health, environmental risks, sustainability, public policy, and rights. Environmental justice public human intellectuals have not only transformed environmentalism and the sociology discipline but the mainstream environmental movement. Fence-line communities of color leaders have called on environmental justice public intellectuals to address, speak out on, and seek support for those social problems/environmental problems that are destroying the political, economic, social, environmental, and medical fabric of their communities. This requires that environmental justice public intellectuals refuse to compartmentalize the methodologies to solve community/social problems while decontextualizing the sources of human suffering. Environmental justice public intellectuals have been very active in integrating their intellectual and political engagement to influence public policies on environmental issues.

The third is the growing interests and creation of global environmental justice networks. Dana Alston, in her 1991 provocative speech delivered at the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, in Washington, D.C., encouraged us and challenged us to "move beyond the barriersâ€ that divide people of color on their environmental injustices while challenging us to unite and build a movement to address and solve the environmental ills, environmental inequalities, environmental burdens (e. g. pollution, industrial facilities), and environmental blackmail economically disenfranchised in communities. Transnational Movement Networks for environmental justice have started internationally in Mexico, Nigeria, South Africa, United Kingdom, India and other countries due to increased environmental harms, lax environmental regulations, unaccountable government policies, and environmental discrimination in communities of color. Finally, this reader provides a one-stop compendium of all the must-read pieces on environmental justice. The editors recommend that those individuals who are not familiar with environmental justice consider coupling this book with the 2011 Environmental Justice Reader: Addressing the History, Issues, Policy and Change.

Good Green Jobs in a Global Economy

David Hess MIT Press (2012)

http://mitpress.mit.edu/books/good-green-jobs-globaleconomy-0



Good Green Jobs in a Global Economy is the first book to explore the broad implications of the convergence of industrial and environnmental policy in the United States. Under the banner of "green jobs," clean energy industries and labor, environmental, and antipoverty organizations have forged "blue-green" alliances and achieved some policy victories.

most notably at the state and local levels. In this book, David Hess explores the politics of green energy and green jobs, linking the prospect of a green transition to tectonic shifts in the global economy. He argues that the relative decline in U.S. economic power sets the stage for an ideological shift, away from neoliberalism and toward "developmentalism," an ideology characterized by a more defensive posture with respect to trade and a more active industrial policy.

After describing federal green energy initiatives in the first two years of the Obama administration, Hess turns his attention to the state and local levels, examining demand-side and supply-side support for green industry and local small business. He analyzes the successes and failures of green coalitions and the partisan patterns of support for green energy reform. This new piecemeal green industrial policy, Hess argues, signals a fundamental challenge to antiinterventionist beliefs about the relationship between the government and the economy.

Green Illusions: The Dirty Secrets of Clean Energy and the Future of Environmentalism

Ozzie Zehner (University of Nebraska Press, 2012)

http://GreenIllusions.org

We don't have an energy crisis. We have a consumption crisis. And this book, which takes aim at

cherished assumptions regarding energy, offers refreshingly straight talk about what's wrong with the way we think and talk about the problem. Though we generally believe we can solve environmental problems with more energy-more solar cells, wind turbines, and biofuels-alternative technologies come with their own side effects and limitations. How, for instance, do solar cells cause harm? Why can't engineers solve wind power's biggest obstacle? Why won't contraception solve the problem of overpopulation, lying at the heart of our concerns about energy, and what will?



practical. This environmentally informed, and lucid book persuasively argues for a change of perspective. If consumption is the problem, as Ozzie Zehner suggests, then we need to shift our focus away from suspect alternative energies and toward improving social political and fundamentals: walkable communities, improved consumption, enlightened

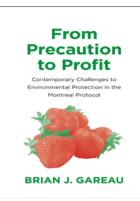
governance, and, most notably, women's rights. The dozens of first steps he offers are surprisingly straightforward. For instance, he introduces a simple sticker that promises a greater impact than all of the nation's solar cells. He uncovers why carbon taxes won't solve our energy challenges (and presents two taxes that could). Finally, he explores how future environmentalists will focus on similarly fresh alternatives that are affordable, clean, and can actually improve wellbeing.

From Precaution to Profit: Contemporary Challenges to Environmental Protection in the Montreal Protocol

Brian J. Gareau Yale Press (2012)

http://yalepress.yale.edu/yupbooks/book.asp?isbn=97 80300175264

The Montreal Protocol has been cited as the most successful global environmental agreement, responsible for phasing out the use of ozone-depleting substances. But, says Brian Gareau in this provocative and engaging book, the Montreal Protocol has failed—largely because of neoliberal ideals involving economic protec-tionism but also due to the



protection of the legitimacy of certain forms of scientific knowledge. Gareau traces the rise of a new form of disagreement among global powers, members of the scientific community, civil society, and agro-industry leaving groups, them relatively ineffective in their efforts to push for environmental protection.

"Excellent...will spur a flurry of much-needed debate and scholarship."—Michael Goldman, author of Imperial Nature

"If you thought that the Montreal Protocol stands as a beacon of hope for future intergovernmental cooperation to tackle environmental problems, then you need to think again. By looking beyond the early success of the Protocol, Brian Gareau shows how profit-hungry agro-foods companies have sought to place their private interests above those of the public and the non-human world. The Protocol, it turns out, has been subject to the same neoliberal mindset that has so far compromised attempts to drastically reduce global greenhouse gas emissions. If this mindset can't be broken soon, then the environmental future looks very bleak indeed."—Noel Castree, Manchester University

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Organization & Environment: Special Issue on Coal and the Environment

Shannon Bell & Richard York, Guest Co-Editors

Bell, Shannon Elizabeth and Richard York. 2012. "Coal, Injustice, and Environmental Destruction: Introduction to the Special Issue on Coal and the Environment." *Organization & Environment* 25: 359-367

Perdue, Robert Todd and Gregory Pavela. "Addictive Economies and Coal Dependency: Methods of Extraction and Socioeconomic Outcomes in West Virginia, 1997-2009." *Organization & Environment* 25: 368-384

Blaacker, Debra, Joshua Woods, and Christopher Oliver. "How Big Is Big Coal? Public Perceptions of the Coal Industry's Economic Impact in West Virginia." *Organization & Environment* 25: 385-401 Scott, Shaunna L. Stephanie McSpirit, Patrick Breheny, and Britteny M. Howell. "The Long-Term Effects of a Coal Waste Disaster on Social Trust in Appalachian Kentucky." *Organization & Environment* 25: 402-418

Herrero Cabrejas, Amaranta. "'Laciana Is Black. Greens Go Away!' Environmentalists as Scapegoats in a Mountaintop Removal Conflict in Laciana Valley, Spain." *Organization & Environment* 25: 419-436

Fitzgerald, Jenrose. "The Messy Politics of "Clean Coal": The Shaping of a Contested Term in Appalachia's Energy Debate." *Organization & Environment* 25: 437-451

Clark, Brett, Andrew K. Jorgenson, and Daniel Auerbach. "Up in Smoke: The Human Ecology and Political Economy of Coal Consumption." *Organization* & *Environment* 25: 452-469

Wishart, Ryan. "Coal River's Last Mountain: King Coal's Après moi le déluge Reign." *Organization & Environment* 25: 470-485

Journal for the Study of Religion, Nature & Culture Special Issue of Religion and Climate Change

Robin Globus Veldman, Andrew Szasz, and Randolph Haluza-DeLay, Editors

Introduction: Climate Change and Religion - A Review of Existing Research. Robin Globus Veldman, Andrew Szasz, Randolph Haluza-DeLay, pp. 255-275

The Faithful Skeptics: Evangelical Religious Beliefs and Perceptions of Climate Change. Wylie Allen Carr, Michael Patterson, Laurie Young, Daniel Spencer, pp. 276-299

'Healing the Land' in the Canadian Arctic: Evangelism, Knowledge and Environmental Change. Noor Johnson, pp. 300-318

Religion and Climate Change in Northern Kenya: New Moral Frameworks for New Environmental Challenges? Elizabeth E. Watson, Hassan Hussein Kochore, pp. 319-343

A Retreating Goddess? Conflicting Perceptions of Ecological Change near the Gangotri-Gaumukh Glacier. Georgina Drew, pp. 344-362

Of Rice and Men: Climate Change, Religion, and Personhood among the Diola of Guinea-Bissau. Joanna Davidson, pp. 363-381

Book Reviews.

Dieter Gerten and Sigurd Bergmann (eds.). Religion in Environmental and Climate Change: Suffering, Values, Lifestyles (New York: Continuum International, 2012). Reviewed by Austin Leininger, pp. 382-384

Timothy Leduc. *Climate, Culture, Change: Inuit and Western Dialogues with a Warming North* (Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2011). Reviewed by Brenda Parlee, pp. 385-387.

Additional Articles

Adams, Alison E. and Thomas E. Shriver. 2011. "Collective Identity and Gendered Activism in the Czech Environmental Movement: The South Bohemian Mothers' Struggle Against Nuclear Power." *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts, and Change 32*:163-189.

Aven, Terje, Ortwin Renn, and Eugene A. Rosa. 2011. "On the Ontological Status of the Concept of Risk." *Safety Science* 49:1074-1079.

Bonds, Eric and Liam Downey. 2012. "Green Technologies and Unequal Ecological Exchange: The Environmental and Social Consequences of Ecological Modernization in the World System." *Journal of World-Systems Research* 18: 1-22.

Ciplet, David, J. Timmons Roberts, and Mizan Khan. 2013. "The Politics of International Climate Adaptation Funding: Justice and Divisions in the Greenhouse." *Global Environmental Politics* 13(1): 49-68.

Clark, Brett, and Andrew K Jorgenson. 2012. "The Treadmill of Destruction and the Environmental Impacts of Militaries." *Sociology Compass* 6(7): 557-569.

Clement, Matthew Thomas and James R. Elliott. 2012. "Growth Machines and Carbon Emissions: A County-Level Analysis of how U.S. Place-Making Contributes to Global Climate Change," in William G. Holt (ed.) *Urban Areas and Global Climate Change* (Research in Urban Sociology, Volume 12), Emerald Group Publishing Limited, pp.29-50.

Coley, Jonathan and David Hess. 2012. "Green Energy Laws and Republican Legislators in the United States," *Energy Policy* 48: 576-583.

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Member News

Shannon Elizabeth Bell

Shannon Bell's dissertation "Fighting King Coal: The Barriers to Grassroots Environmental Justice Movement Participation in Central Appalachia" received (the only) honorable mention for the 2012 Council of Graduate Schools/ProQuest International Distinguished Dissertation Award in the Social Sciences for dissertations completed between 2010-2012.

Shannon received her Ph.D. from the Department of Sociology of the University of Oregon in 2010. She was the University of Oregon's nominee for the award for 2010.

Riley Dunlap

Riley Dunlap, Oklahoma State, was a 2012 recipient of OSU's Regents Distinguished Research Award.

"The Regents Distinguished Research Award (RDRA) recognizes research excellence at Oklahoma State University. The term research includes all creative scholarly activities. Recipients of the award will be selected based on the evidence of outstanding and meritorious achievements in research. The candidates must demonstrate a distinguished record of past and continuing excellence in research, and be clearly recognized nationally and internationally."

Justin Farrell

Justin Farrell has been awarded the "2012 EPA STAR Fellowship" (\$126,000 over 3 years) for his dissertation on the cultural dimensions of environmental conflict in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem.

Jill Lindsey Harrison

Jill Lindsev Harrison has received the 2012 Book Award of the Association of Humanist Sociology for her book, Pesticide Drift and the Pursuit of Environmental Justice (MIT Press, 2011). The Association of Humanist Sociology presents its annual Book Award to the work that it has decided best exemplifies its mission, which is as follows: "These are perilous times. Crises confront human beings in the United States and around the globe. Humanist sociologists strive as professionals, as scholars and as activists to uncover and address social issues. working with others to lessen the pain of social problems. We view people not merely as products of social forces, but also as shapers of social life, capable of creating social orders in which everyone's potential can unfold. Difficult times give humanist sociologists opportunities to apply their special skills and perspectives for the purpose of creating a more humane world."

Dorceta E. Taylor

Dorceta Taylor is one of the researchers at the University of Michigan's School of Natural Resources and Environment (SNRE) who is leading a five-year, \$4 million study of disparities in access to healthy food across the state.

The researchers will interview residents and study data in 18 small to mid-sized cities to better understand the factors affecting "food security," a socioeconomic term that defines easy access to safe and healthy food. And because urban agriculture is seen as part of the solution to food insecurity in cities, the researchers will study how locally grown food can get to the poor, traditionally minority, populations most at risk.

"The study will give us an opportunity to get an indepth understanding of several types of food systems in the state," said Dorceta Taylor, a professor at SNRE and the project's lead investigator. "The study is unique in that we will examine aspects of the food system that are necessary to connect food to consumers more efficiently."

E&T members Stephen Gasteyer of Michigan State University and Monica White of University of Wisconsin-Madison are co-investigators. Other universities involved in the federal grant are the University of Michigan-Flint, Lake Superior State University, and Grand Valley State University. The grant was awarded by the National Institute of Food and Agriculture within the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Investigators will study food systems in each city or town, as well as how urban problems and activities are related to local food production. The cities were chosen based on several factors, including size, poverty rate, amount of vacant land, extent of urban agricultural and health initiatives, and land-use policies.

For more information about this study, follow the link to the project abstract on the National Institute for Food and Agriculture's website:

http://cris.nifa.usda.gov/cgi-

bin/starfinder/0?path=fastlink1.txt&id=anon&pass=&se arch=R=55182&format=WEBFMT6NT