

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** EJ/P2: Linking Environmental Justice and  
Pollution Prevention

**Type:** Article

**Title of** P2 Pollution Prevention Review

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

**Author(s):** Gottlieb, R.

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

11

1

15 - 28

**Keyword(s):** POLLUTION PREVENTION

**Article Name:** A Critical Reflection on Law and Organizing

**Type:** Article

**Title of** UCLA [University of California, Los Angeles] Law Review

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** February 2001

**Author(s):** Cummings, S.L. I.V. Eagly

**Volume**

**Issue**

**Pages**

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**

48

3

443 - 517

**Keyword(s):** ETHICS

LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT

**Annotation:** This article initiates a critical reflection on law and organizing by providing a historical account of its evolution, examining how poverty lawyers are incorporating organizing into their day-to-day practice, and analyzing some of the structural, practical, and ethical issues posed by this new approach.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** A GIS Environmental Justice Analysis of Particulate Air Pollution in Hamilton, Canada **Type:** Article  
**Title of Environment and Planning**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** June 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Et al:</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
P. Kanaroglou	R.T. Burnet	A 33	6	955 - 973		
J. Eyles						
N. Finkelstein						
C. Giovis						
J.R. Brook						

**Keyword(s):** EMPLOYMENT  
 GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS [GIS]  
 HEALTH  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 AIR POLLUTION  
 CANADA-ONTARIO-HAMILTON

**Annotation:** The authors address two research questions: (1) Are populations with lower socioeconomic status, compared with people of higher socioeconomic status, more likely to be exposed to higher levels of particulate air pollution in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada? (2) How sensitive is the association between levels of particulate air pollution and socioeconomic status to specification of exposure estimates or statistical models? Total suspended particulate (TSP) data from the twenty-three monitoring stations in Hamilton (1985-94) were interpolated with a universal kriging procedure to develop an estimate of likely pollution values across the city based on annual geometric means and extreme events. Comparing the highest with the lowest exposure zones, the interpolated surfaces showed more than a twofold increase in TSP concentrations and more than a twentyfold difference in the probability of exposure to extreme events. Exposure estimates were related to socioeconomic and demographic data from census tract areas by using ordinary least squares and simultaneous autoregressive (SAR) models. Control for spatial autocorrelation in the SAR models allowed for tests of how robust specific socioeconomic variables were for predicting pollution exposure. Dwelling values were significantly and negatively associated with pollution exposure, a result robust to the method of statistical analysis. Low income and unemployment were also significant predictors of exposure, although results varied depending on the method of analysis. Relatively minor changes in the statistical models altered the significant variables. This result emphasizes the value of geographical information systems (GIS) and spatial statistical techniques in modelling exposure. The result also shows the importance of taking spatial autocorrelation into account in future justice-health studies.

**Article Name:** A Methodology for Assessing Landscape Quality for Environmental Impact Assessment and Land use Planning: Application to a Mediterranean Environment **Type:** Article with editor  
**Title of Geomorphology and Environmental Impact Assessment-Symposium**  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
			191 - 206		ISBN: 9058093441

**Editor(s):** Marchetti M.

**Keyword(s):** MEDITERRANEAN  
 LAND USE

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** A New Biotechnological  
**Title of** Women & Environments International  
**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** Fall 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Di Chiro, Giovanna	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
		52	40		

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL GENOME PROJECT (EGP)  
HEALTH  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
WOMEN

**Annotation:** The author discusses how the human genome project has engendered much excitement in scientific communities, but also concern from the feminist movement, which sees a potential for increasing disproportionate risk from environmental health hazards. The new Environmental Genome Project (EGP) aims to locate the genes responsible for susceptibility to environmental health issues. This will be expressed in the catalog of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) that increase vulnerability to human toxins. Environmental justice experts are concerned that the research will divert attention away from solving the environmental conditions that threaten minority communities.

**Article Name:** A River Runs Through Us  
**Title of** American Anthropologist  
**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** June 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Williams, B.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	103	2	409 - 431		

**Keyword(s):** ANACOSTIA RIVER  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
NATURAL RESOURCES-RIVERS  
WASHINGTON DC

**Annotation:** In this article the author explores the experiences and perspectives of people who have lived along the Anacostia River that flows through Washington, D.C., over the last 10,000 years. The author describes how linked transformations in environmental and social processes repeatedly created unsettled, contradictory, and unjust relations between people and the natural and built environments. The author describes how the use values of people who live along the river conflict with the exchange values that have dominated the city's history. The author describes how the city's environmental justice movement has emerged from these use values and today confronts a massive redevelopment plan that exploits and undermines the movement.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** A Shift in Citizen Suit Standing Doctrine: Friends of the Earth, Inc. v. Laidlaw Environmental Services **Type:** Article

**Title of** Ecology Law Quarterly

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

**Author(s):** Henry, H.P.

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
28	2	233 - 252		

**Keyword(s):** LAW-CASE LAW-SUPREME COURT

LAW-LITIGATION

U.S. CONGRESS

**Annotation:** This article discusses how citizen suits seeking to enforce environmental regulations have previously been of very little use to environmental group plaintiffs. The United States Supreme Court has traditionally interpreted constitutional standing requirements narrowly to deny such actions to most citizen suit plaintiffs. The Court's recent Laidlaw decision signifies a lowering of this bar. The author feels this decision is significant because it offers a somewhat broader definition of constitutional standing requirements and illustrates the Court's willingness to look to Congress' intent when authorizing citizen suit enforcement. The author concludes that in the wake of this decision, citizen suit plaintiffs should have an easier time achieving the standing that Congress intended.

**Article Name:** Abschied vom Grundungsmythos-'New Green' **Type:** Article

**Title of** Die Woche Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 2001

**Author(s):** Rulff, Dieter

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
14	3	59 - 63		

**Keyword(s):** EUROPE

GERMANY

GREEN PARTY

POLITICS

**Annotation:** According to journalist Rulff, the Green Party(Bundnis 90/Die Grunen) needs to enlarge its profile from ecological issues to questions of social equality. He feels that establishing such a program would result in a modern and attractive party.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Access to Environmental Justice? Litigation Against TNCs  
[transnational companies] in the South **Type:** Article

**Title of** IDS Bulletin: Institute of Development Studies

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** January 2001

**Author(s):** Newell, P.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
32	1	83		

**Keyword(s):** CORPORATE  
GLOBALIZATION  
INTERNATIONAL

**Annotation:** This article assesses the role different forms of litigation can play in holding transnational companies to account for their social and environmental responsibilities. The incongruence between the increasingly globalised organisation of production and investment by transnational companies and the willingness and ability of governments and international organisations to regulate the social and environmental impacts generated by such business practices, creates an important challenge for development. This article argues that the renewed interest of academics and policy makers in questions of law and development presents an important opportunity to consider the role of law as an accessible and utilisable instrument by which low-income populations can exercise social control over the investments that affect their livelihoods.

**Article Name:** Acute Exposure to Extremely Hazardous Substances: An Analysis  
of Environmental Equity **Type:** Article

**Title of** Risk Analysis

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** October 2001

**Author(s):**

**Volume**  
21

**Issue**  
5

**Pages**  
883 - 895

**EPA Num**

**Other Num**  
ISSN: 0272-4332

**Publisher:** Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishers

**Keyword(s):** GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS [GIS]  
POLLUTION  
RESEARCH  
EQUITY  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
RISK ASSESSMENT

**Annotation:** This article notes that although environmental equity research has focused primarily on chronic pollution sources, advances in environmental modeling and geographic information systems (GIS) provide a foundation for developing measures that can be used to evaluate differential exposure to acute pollution events. The author describes a methodology that uses facility-specific information to develop a risk surface representing the spatial distribution of accidental exposure to hazardous substances in a study area. Environmental pollution models recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were used in conjunction with GIS software to achieve this objective. The methodology was implemented in a large metropolitan region (Hillsborough County, Florida) to examine disproportionate exposure to worst-case releases of extremely hazardous substances. The environmental inequity hypothesis was investigated by directly comparing the distribution of potential exposures within each racial (non-White versus White) and income (below poverty level versus above poverty level) subgroup. The results indicate that a significantly large proportion of both non-white and low-income individuals resided in areas potentially exposed to multiple accidental releases.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Adaptation Options for the Near Term: Climate Change and the Canadian Water Sector **Type:** Article

**Title of** Global Environmental Change

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** October 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	11	3	231 (15)		

**Keyword(s):** GLOBAL WARMING  
NATURAL RESOURCES-WATER  
CANADA-ALBERTA  
CANADA-ONTARIO

**Annotation:** This article discusses how planning responses to climate change in the water sector are problematic due to considerable uncertainty in the timing and magnitude of the predicted changes. The adaptation options available in Canada are highlighted, and a set of criteria is proposed that can be used to identify appropriate options. Adaptation options are identified for the Grand River Basin in southern Ontario, for irrigation agriculture in southern Alberta, and for the commercial navigation sector in the Great Lakes Basin. Eight criteria are outlined for screening the broad range of available options, each of which is described briefly: no regrets, reversibility, minimize environmental impacts, cost-effectiveness, equity, reduce vulnerability, ease of implementation, and effectiveness. The criteria can be used to screen available options quickly without having to make use of an involved evaluation technique.

**Article Name:** African Americans' Struggle for Environmental Justice and the Case of the Shintech Plant - Lessons Learned From a War Waged **Type:** Article

**Title of** Journal of Black Studies

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** July 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Hines, R.I.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	31	6	777 - 789		

**Keyword(s):** AFRICAN AMERICANS  
LOUISIANA

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Alabama Commission on Environmental Initiatives  
**Title of Jacksonville State University** **Type:**

**Book/Journal:**

<b>Publication:</b> January 22, 2001					
<b>Author(s):</b> Conroy, W. Peter	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>

**Keyword(s):** AARHUS CONVENTION (AC)  
 ALABAMA  
 ENVIRONMENT  
 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

**Annotation:** On April 26, 2000, Governor Don Siegelman signed Executive Order 26 creating the Alabama Commission on Environmental Initiatives (the "Commission"). The Governor's order charged the Commission "with researching and developing quality options and alternatives that encourage the long-term preservation of Alabama's natural environment". The Commission is composed of 63 individuals with diverse backgrounds who live in all parts of the state. The Commission began its work with an address from Governor Siegelman on August 25, 2000. Governor Siegelman told the Commission they were asked to serve because they "bring special expertise and unique perspectives in business, the environment and conservation. But most importantly—all of you have Alabama's best interests at heart". Governor Siegelman asked the Commission to focus on achieving consensus recommendations in three priority areas in its first phase of work prior to the 2001 regular legislative session. The Governor's initial priorities were cleaner air, cleaner water, and roadside beautification. After the initial meeting, the Commission launched a series of town meetings in twelve locations across the state. Thousands of Alabamians attended these meetings to raise issues for the Commission to consider, express their views and concerns about the environment, and to report on efforts throughout Alabama to protect and enhance the environment. The Commission also invited the public to submit comments or concerns in writing. After hearing from citizens across the state, the Commission began its deliberations. Four committees were established to provide an efficient and effective means of addressing all of the issues raised by the public and Commission members themselves. Retrieved April 27, 2007 from <http://www.jsu.edu/depart/epic/ACEIreport.htm>

**Article Name:** Alan Dordoy and Mary Mellor's "Ecosocialism and Feminism" **Type:** Article  
**Title of Capitalism Nature Socialism**

**Book/Journal:**

<b>Publication:</b> March 2001					
<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	12	1(45)	87 - 91		

**Keyword(s):** CAPITALISM  
 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
 WOMEN  
 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES  
 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT-GRASSROOTS

**Annotation:** This author offers his opinions on Dordoy and Mellor's book on ecofeminism. He feels that though "materialist feminists," as outlined by Alan Dordoy and Mary Mellor's "Ecosocialism and Feminism" (2000), support many of the important facets of ecofeminist thinking, the authors fail to present themselves as either strong feminists or strong ecologists. Instead they focus on use value, a less radical concept of care than that promoted by much ecofeminist theory. Dordoy and Mellor also focus on capitalist hegemony, a fine topic but one this author feels has already been pursued. The author feels it would be more beneficial to concentrate on grassroots environmental justice and anti-economic imperialism movements. It also seems to him that Dordoy and Mellor have not recognized the true value of "nonmarketized productive activity" within indigenous and traditional societies. Finally, the author thinks Dordoy and Mellor's conclusions seem overly pessimistic.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** An Investigation of Environmental Racism Claims **Type:** Article  
**Title of Environmental Management**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	27	6	893 - 908		

**Keyword(s):** ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
 HEALTH-LEAD  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 RACE  
 TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY [TRI]  
 TRANSPORTATION  
 CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES  
 MINORITY COMMUNITIES

**Annotation:** The purpose of this research was to explore the concept of an environmental racism claim through the use of several environmental management tools. The EPA's Toxics Release Inventory, Cumulative Exposure Project, and the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services' Hot Zone Census Tract Assessment were combined with racial and socioeconomic data to test claims that minorities in South Central Los Angeles are disproportionately exposed to environmental lead. Multivariate analysis indicated that race is strongly associated with the number of cases of elevated blood lead levels in South Central, irrespective of low income status. Proximity to point sources, a common focal point for studies of environmental racism, was not a contributing factor to health outcomes. Proximity to transportation corridors was consistently the strongest indicator of environmental lead exposure, while median home values were significantly and positively related to elevated blood lead levels. Implications for environmental justice advocates and social and environmental scientists are discussed.

**Article Name:** An Investigation of Environmental Racism Claims: Testing **Type:** Article  
 Environmental Management Approaches with a Geographic  
 Information System

**Title of Environmental Management**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** June 2001

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	27	6	893 - 907		

**Keyword(s):** GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS [GIS]  
 RACISM  
 TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY [TRI]  
 CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES  
 HEALTH-LEAD  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 TRANSPORTATION

**Annotation:** The authors explore the concept of an environmental racism claim through the use of several environmental management tools. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), Cumulative Exposure Project, and the Los Angeles County, California, Department of Health Services' Hot Zone Census Tract Assessment were combined with racial and socioeconomic data to test claims that minorities in South Central Los Angeles are disproportionately exposed to environmental lead. Multivariate analysis indicated that race is strongly associated with the number of cases of elevated blood lead levels in South Central, irrespective of poverty status. Proximity to point sources, a common focal point for studies of environmental racism, was not a contributing factor to health outcomes. Proximity to transportation corridors was consistently the strongest indicator of environmental lead exposure, while median home values were significantly and positively related to elevated blood lead levels. Implications for environmental justice advocates and social and environmental scientists are discussed.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** An Investigation of Environmental Racism Claims: Testing Environmental Management Approaches with a Geographic Information System **Type:** Article

**Title of** Environmental Management

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** June 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Et al: X. Her E.T. Reibling J. Ericson	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	27	6	893 - 907		

**Keyword(s):** CALIFORNIA-LOS ANGELES  
GLOBAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS [GIS]  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
TOXICS RELEASE INVENTORY [TRI]

**Annotation:** This article explores the concept of an environmental racism claim through the use of several environmental management tools. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Toxics Release Inventory (TRI), Cumulative Exposure Project, and the Los Angeles County, California, Department of Health Services' Hot Zone Census Tract Assessment were combined with racial and socioeconomic data to test claims that minorities in South Central Los Angeles are disproportionately exposed to environmental lead. Multivariate analysis indicated that race is strongly associated with the number of cases of elevated blood lead levels in South Central Los Angeles, irrespective of poverty status. In this study, proximity to point sources, a common focal point for studies of environmental racism, was not a contributing factor to health outcomes, and proximity to transportation corridors was consistently the strongest indicator of environmental lead exposure, while median home values were significantly and positively related to elevated blood lead levels. Implications for environmental justice advocates and social and environmental scientists are discussed.

**Article Name:** An Overview of Biomass Energy Issues in Sub-Saharan Africa **Type:** Article

**Title of** Session of the Commission on Sustainable Development Conference Location: Kenya Source

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** January 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Ekouevi, K.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
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**Keyword(s):** AFRICA  
ECONOMICS  
ENERGY-BIOMASS  
ENERGY-COAL  
ENERGY-OIL  
POLICY  
SUSTAINABILITY

**Annotation:** This article discusses how increasing awareness of the negative environmental impacts of fossil fuel energy systems offers a renewed opportunity for sub-Saharan African countries to rethink the pathways of their energy transition. These countries have time to adopt energy policies and technologies that could be socially equitable and environmentally sustainable. The author notes that energy policies in the region have mainly focused on the conventional energy sector to the neglect of the renewable energy sources, but with a new development paradigm that posits poverty reduction, equity, and environmental sustainability as key drivers, energy policies need to be inclusive of renewable energy, and particularly biomass energy, in order to simulate social and economic changes to meet basic needs of populations in the region. Some policy recommendations are provided.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Analysis of the Impacts of Carbon Taxes on Energy Systems in Japan **Type:** Article

**Title of Energy Policy**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	29	2	159 - 166		

**Keyword(s):** TAX-CARBON  
TAX-ENERGY  
JAPAN  
AIR POLLUTION-EMISSIONS  
TRANSPORTATION

**Annotation:** This research examines the impacts of using carbon and energy taxes to reduce carbon emissions from the Japanese energy system. A partial equilibrium model of the Japanese energy sector was developed to forecast changes in the energy system out to the year 2040. The model accounts for the changes in energy technology capacities, fuels, and consumption in response to policy initiatives, such as taxes. The authors found that carbon and energy taxes will decrease carbon dioxide emission to a proposed target and concluded that the total cost in terms of supplying energy will be similar for either approach. However, the model also indicated that carbon taxes cause a shift in resources used from coal to gas. Since energy security is a primary concern to Japan, maintaining a diverse base of resources is very important. The authors conclude that policies that would eliminate coal, and efficient coal-based technologies, may not be desirable, and the development of clean coal technologies and advanced transportation technologies suitable for Japan's energy systems should be the next target to overcome the limit of carbon taxes.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Assessing Perceptions of Environmental Risk and Environmental Justice and Their Impacts on Neighborhood Attachment in a Predominately Hispanic Community **Type:** Article

**Title of Dissertation Abstracts International**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Jones, Russell Douglas	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	64	8	3774		

**Keyword(s):** CHILDREN  
COMMUNITY  
HEALTH  
HISPANICS  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
U.S.-MEXICO BORDER  
TEXAS-EL PASO COUNTY

**Annotation:** This study examines and relates concepts from environmental risk perception and environmental justice and focuses on the perception of environmental problems, their consequent health risks and their impact on neighborhood attachment in a predominately Hispanic community along the U.S.-Mexico border. The findings indicate that the perception of environmental problems in the immediate area varies by problem and demographic subgroup. The author found that ethnicity and income have the highest number of statistically significant associations across ten environmental problems and that this result lies in the fact that Hispanics in El Paso County, Texas, and those with low annual incomes live in neighborhoods that are faced with more severe environmental problems. The author argues that these findings support the environmental justice claim that low income people and minorities bear the brunt of environmental degradation. The author also argues that these findings provide evidence that public perception of health risks from an environmental problem is influenced by the perceived severity of an environmental problem in the immediate area. The findings of this study also indicate that the young, Hispanics, those who perceive considerable environmental problems in their neighborhood, those who believe that their neighborhood has more environmental problems than others, and those who are angry about those problems are most likely to want to move from their neighborhood. The author concludes that efforts are needed to enact policies and programs designed to reduce the environmental hazards in disadvantaged Hispanic communities along the U.S.-Mexico border and that future environmental education campaigns need to complement community-based projects with the media. The author recommends programs that involve and empower the community, particularly the youth, in improving the neighborhood to provide a sense of control and pride within their community to solve these problems.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Assessing the Impact of Airborne Toxic Releases on Populations with Special Needs

**Type:** Article

**Title of Professional Geographer**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** February 2001

**Author(s):** Chakraborty, J.

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
53	1	119 - 131		

**Keyword(s):** AIR POLLUTION  
IOWA-CEDAR RAPIDS

**Annotation:** In this article, the authors 1) develop and demonstrate an approach for assessing the population at risk to airborne releases of extremely hazardous substances, 2) examine the relationship between potential sources sources of hazards and the special needs population in a medium-sized metropolitan area (Cedar Rapids, Iowa), and 3) determine whether the distribution of environmental risks disproportionately impacts the special needs population. The authors' approach provides a comprehensive view of the risk burden imposed on the population by examining the effects of multiple sources of toxic releases. Disproportionate impacts are evaluated by comparing the existing distribution of the special needs population at risk to 1,000 randomly simulated distribution patterns. The results indicate that a significantly high proportion of the special needs population resides in areas susceptible to worst-case toxic releases.

**Article Name:** Associated Benefits and Costs of the Canadian Flood Damage Reduction Program

**Type:** Article

**Title of Applied Geography**

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** January 2001

**Author(s):** de Loe, R. D. Wojtanowski

Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
21	1	1 - 21		

**Keyword(s):** CANADA  
LAND USE

**Annotation:** This article describes how Canada's Flood Damage Reduction Program (FDRP), launched in 1975, initiated a national shift away from reliance on flood control structures such as dams to the use of non-structural measures, including floodplain mapping and zoning. Previous evaluations of the FDRP have not captured the full range of benefits and costs associated with it. This paper reports on a systematic assessment of associated benefits and costs of the FDRP in the province of Ontario (that is, benefits and costs that are not related to the program's primary objectives.) Using a two-round policy Delphi survey involving 50 panellists with pertinent expertise, a broad range of associated benefits and costs was identified, relating to four broad areas (environmental protection, land -use planning , floodplain management and 'other'). Panellists decided collectively that benefits such as improved administration of zoning in hazard areas and protection of important environmental features could be credited to the FDRP. In contrast, most of the additional costs - such as increased expenses for developers - were not considered important by the group. The paper concludes that the federal government's decision to wind down this important non-structural floodplain management initiative - based on the argument that it was a narrow, single-sector initiative - was lamentable.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Balancing Act  
**Title of** Recycl Today

**Type:** Article

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** April 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	39	4	24 - 29		

**Keyword(s):** RECYCLING  
WASTE DISPOSAL  
LANDFILLS-SITING  
ECONOMICS

**Annotation:** This article describes the balancing act required for recycling wastes. The solid waste industry tolerates the unprofitable nuisance of collecting recyclables in order to win municipal waste contracts. Persistent low prices for recyclable commodities have been blamed for the financial troubles of many waste companies. Other concerns include landfill siting, gas emissions, solid waste flow control, federal regulations, environmental justice issues, and product labeling rules. Consolidation in the marketplace, high fuel costs, and economic slowdown are further negative forces. An additional concern cited by the author is the lack of trained human resources in the industry. The author's approaches to increasing profitability include separating recycling operations as their own businesses, contracting the processing out, refining the collection and processing systems, and utilizing a brokerage service for commodity sales.

**Article Name:** Basics of the Natural River Engineering

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Geomorphology and Environmental Impact Assessment-Symposium

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
			83 - 112		ISBN: 9058093441

**Keyword(s):** MODELING-ENVIRONMENTAL

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Behind the Anti-Globalization Label **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Stony Brook Dissent  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** Fall 2001  
**Author(s):** Smith, Jackie 

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
48	4	14 - 18		

**Keyword(s):** CIVIL RIGHTS  
GLOBALIZATION

**Annotation:** The author argues that the term, "anti-globalization movement" (AGM), is inaccurate and shifts public attention away from the real purpose of protest against aspects of global capitalist ideology. The author suggests names that more accurately describe the proactive efforts of this movement include Comprehensive Globalization Movement (CGM), Mobilization for Global Justice (MGJ), and Movement for Global Democracy (MGD). The CGM goal is for globalization to be achieved holistically, with consideration to social and political integration as well as economic trade. The MGJ studies the plight of workers who lose jobs to the South and the working conditions of those who inherit those jobs and draws parallels between today's globalization and the previous colonial system. The MGD seeks representation for the common people in global decision making and for local control in conjunction with global control to respond to human rights and environmental protection.

**Article Name:** Brownfields: A Case Study in Partnering with Residents to Develop an Easy-to-Read Print Guide **Type:** Article  
**Title of** Journal of Environmental Health  
**Book/Journal:**  
**Publication:** 2001  
**Author(s):** s. n., 

<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
64	1	15 - 21		ISSN: 00220892

**Publisher:** National Environmental Health Association

**Keyword(s):** BROWNFIELDS  
EDUCATION  
HEALTH

**Annotation:** This article discusses how at least three cultural circumstances have converged to make environmental health information critical, yet highly inaccessible, to many Americans: 1) the declining literacy levels of almost half the population, 2) the growing cultural diversity of the population, and 3) the complexity of environmental health information and science. This paper presents a case study of how literacy experts and environmental scientists partnered with a panel of inner-city residents to produce a community guide about brownfields, a process the authors refer to as "cooperative composing." The goal was to create low-barrier material (fifth-through-eighth-grade reading level) that would inform people about brownfields issues so that they can meaningfully insert themselves into the process of planning for brownfields reuse and redevelopment. The authors structured an ongoing process with a panel of residents to learn with them just what types of information they wanted and what language level and graphics were appropriate. A primary motivator of this study was the belief that informed, activated residents will bring about greater equity and collaboration in environmental planning for brownfields.

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Change-Or Decay

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Our Planet

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
	12	2	29 (2)		

**Keyword(s):** AGRICULTURAL WORKERS  
 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE MOVEMENT  
 POLITICS  
 LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
 ECONOMICS

**Annotation:** The author argues that the environment movement has not kept pace with the rapid rate of environmental decline. This is attributed to its lack of political strength in the power struggles inherent in every environmental challenge. The conventional development-driven paradigm holds that environmentalism undermines the goals of development. The author feels that conservation organizations are not equipped to fight in this political arena, having evolved from affluent, white communities focused on nature and wildlife protection. The author proposes that a transformation of the environmental movement requires identification with other movements, such as subsistence farming and poverty workers; a reconnection with grass roots organizations; and a commitment to issues of environmental rights, environmental justice, and environmental economic modernization.

**Article Name:** Chicano Culture, Ecology, Politics: Subversive Kin.

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Annuals of the Association of American Geographers

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** March 2001

Author(s):	Volume	Issue	Pages	EPA Num	Other Num
Wison, R.K.	91	1	230 - 232		

**Keyword(s):** HISPANICS  
 POLITICS

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Children: The Unwitting Target of Environmental Injustices **Type:** Article

**Title of** Pediatric Clinics of North America

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	48	5	1291 - 1305		

**Keyword(s):** HEALTH-CHILDREN  
HEALTH-FISH CONSUMPTION  
LOW INCOME COMMUNITIES  
MINORITY COMMUNITIES  
SITING

**Annotation:** The author states that because children have little control over where they live, what they eat, the financial circumstances of their families, or developmental activities and behaviors they are vulnerable to environmental contaminants. The author finds that minority and low-income families disproportionately live in communities with landfills, hazardous waste facilities, incinerators, industrial plants, and old housing with poor indoor air quality and lead-based paint. Residents of these communities are also more likely than are more affluent communities to consume fish on a regular basis from local waters, many of which have banned fishing. Consequently, these children and their families are exposed more frequently than are children in other communities to potentially dangerous chemicals that can affect health.

**Article Name:** Civil Rights Claims Suffer Court Setback **Type:** Article

**Title of** Environmental Forum

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** May 2001

<b>Author(s):</b> Lazarus, Richard J.	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	18	3	12		

**Keyword(s):** LAW-CASE LAW

**Annotation:**

## Environmental Justice Bibliography Publications for 2001

**Article Name:** Civil Society, Oil and Conflict in the Niger Delta Region of Nigeria:  
Ramifications of Civil Society for a Regional Resource Struggle

**Type:** Article

**Title of** Journal of Modern African Studies

**Book/Journal:**

**Publication:** September 2001

<b>Author(s):</b>	<b>Volume</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Pages</b>	<b>EPA Num</b>	<b>Other Num</b>
	39	3	437 - 469		ISSN: 0022-278X

**Publisher:** Port Chester, NY: Cambridge University Press

**Keyword(s):** NIGERIA  
DEMOCRACY  
SOCIAL JUSTICE  
CORPORATE

**Annotation:** This article explores how civil society has been associated with challenges and popular struggles for state and democratic reforms. Though these may relate to the articulation of substantive ethnic, regional and communal demands, few studies have addressed the dynamics and ramifications of their engagement in struggles other than democratization. This study focuses on the ramifications of the entrance of civil society into a regional resource agitation in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria. The study finds that civil society has flowered, taken over and escalated the struggle and constructed itself into a solid formation of regional resistance. Civil groups in the study area have reconstructed the agitation into a broad, participatory, highly mobilized and coordinated struggle and redirected it into a struggle for self-determination, equity and civil and environmental rights. The study denotes the roles that civil society can play in the sociopolitical process and reveals the dynamics of their encounters with the state and multinational corporations.