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*Sociology, Environmentalism, Globalization.* Steven Yearley.

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level. However, conventional methods of literacy development have not been very successful and attempts to enhance these capabilities through one-on-one instruction are very expensive. The book presents an interesting case study of the use of university students to provide one-on-one instruction at low cost in the Dallas public school system. Although the experiment ran into opposition from traditional educational quarters, it demonstrates that the cultural capital of poor children can be enhanced in cost-effective ways.

This book makes an interesting contribution to the growing literature in the field of social investment. Its findings should be more widely applied. It would also be instructive to link human and cultural capital ideas to the notion of social capital. An effective integration of these concepts could form the basis for interesting community based projects which seek to promote development not only in narrow economic terms but in a wider social and cultural context as well.

Steven Yearley, *Sociology, Environmentalism, Globalization*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 1996. \$ 69.95 hardcover, \$ 22.95 papercover.

'Global' and 'globalization' are terms that are now widely used in the social sciences, the media and in popular discourse. While social reality was previously based on local and national conceptions, it is today being enhanced by a greater awareness of international events and a gradual realization that these events impinge with ever greater frequency on local consciousness. The trend towards globalization has been fostered by economic changes, the expansion of electronic and other forms of communications, increased travel and contacts between peoples of different cultures, greater international political cooperation and other changes. Many social scientists argue that these developments will result in a gradual acceptance of the world as a single place rather than a disparate collection of individual nation states.

Yearly had previously published several important books on the sociology of the environment. In this book, he turns his attention to the complex relationship between environmentalism and globalization. While it may, at first, appear that the environmental movement has adopted a truly global perspective to

analyze recent trends and fostered a global concern for ecological amelioration, Yearly shows that the situation is far more complex. Despite their ability to evoke the idea that environmental problems are essentially global in nature and that they require global solutions, he shows that environmentalists, policy makers and even scientists do not have a shared 'global' view of environmental challenges. Third World activists contend that environmentalists in the industrial countries have unfairly suggested that the problem of ecological destruction is primarily to be found in the developing nations. In addition, policy makers in these nations claim that international efforts to address environmental conditions hamper their development efforts. Third World scientists have also shows that the scientific evidence used by their colleagues in the industrial countries to diagnose the problem and offer policy solutions erroneously disparage the developing world. Despite the image of global concern which environmental issues evoke, there are major impediments to the emergence of a truly international understanding of the issues and the development of authentic international collaboration.

Yearly's analysis is incisive and well researched. He does not, however, offer detailed proposals for how the fragmentary tendencies within the environmental movement can be resisted. Although sociologists may not believe that analysis needs to be linked directly to policy recommendations, the book would have been enhanced by a more thorough discussion of these issues. Nevertheless, this is an interesting work which deserves to be widely read.

Brian Nolan and Christopher T. Whelan. *Resources, Deprivation and Poverty*. New York: Clarendon Press, 1996, \$ 65.00 hard-cover.

In the hundred or so years since Charles Booth first sought to operationalize the concept of poverty and apply it to measure the extent of poverty in London, social scientists have developed a variety of poverty measures. These include absolute poverty lines based on minimum subsistence needs, relative poverty lines, indicators of poverty which utilize secondary data, and the official minimum income standards used by social welfare agencies to determine eligibility for income support. While it would seem