

Health, Risk, and Environmental Justice

Lecture Part 3

SOC165

Spring 2010



In Part 3

- Environmental Justice



Definition

- Also known as environmental injustice, environmental racism
- Social scientists study social injustice in the way natural resources are used – how goods & bads are distributed in society
- Environmental injustice exists when members of poor, ethnic, minority or other groups suffer from environmental risks or hazards disproportionately



Definition

- Environmental policy that affects people of color or ethnic/racial groups in a negative way
- Many times this involves limiting such peoples to living on polluted lands, the dumping or release of pollution and toxic substances in their communities, or the placement of polluting industries or unpleasant facilities such as sewage treatment plants in these areas.
(wikipedia)



Principles

Environmental justice advocates in US defined 17 principles, including:

- Democracy
- Open government
- Public participation
- Responsibility of polluters
- Government protection
- Less power to corporations
- Clean-up of pollution
- Education

WE, THE PEOPLE OF COLOR, gathered together at this multinational People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit, to begin to build a national and international movement of all peoples of color to fight the destruction and taking of our lands and communities, do hereby re-establish our spiritual interdependence to the sacredness of our Mother Earth; to respect and celebrate each of our cultures, languages and beliefs about the natural world and our roles in healing ourselves; to insure environmental justice, to promote economic alternatives which would contribute to the development of environmentally safe livelihoods; and, to secure our political, economic and cultural liberation that has been denied for over 500 years of colonization and oppression, resulting in the poisoning of our communities and land and the genocide of our peoples, do affirm and adopt these Principles of Environmental Justice:

The Principles of Environmental Justice (EJ)

- 1) **Environmental Justice** affirms the sacredness of Mother Earth, ecological unity and the interdependence of all species, and the right to be free from ecological destruction.
- 2) **Environmental Justice** demands that public policy be based on mutual respect and justice for all peoples, free from any form of discrimination or bias.
- 3) **Environmental Justice** mandates the right to ethical, balanced and responsible uses of land and renewable resources in the interest of a sustainable planet for humans and other living things.
- 4) **Environmental Justice** calls for universal protection from nuclear testing, extraction, production and disposal of toxic/hazardous wastes and poisons and nuclear testing that threaten the fundamental right to clean air, land, water, and food.
- 5) **Environmental Justice** affirms the fundamental right to political, economic, cultural and environmental self-determination of all peoples.
- 6) **Environmental Justice** demands the cessation of the production of all toxins, hazardous wastes, and radioactive materials, and that all past and current producers be held strictly accountable to the people for detoxification and the containment at the point of production.
- 7) **Environmental Justice** demands the right to participate as equal partners at every level of decision-making, including needs assessment, planning, implementation, enforcement and evaluation.
- 8) **Environmental Justice** affirms the right of all workers to a safe and healthy work environment without being forced to choose between an unsafe livelihood and unemployment. It also affirms the right of those who work at home to be free from environmental hazards.
- 9) **Environmental Justice** protects the right of victims of environmental injustice to receive full compensation and reparations for damages as well as quality health care.
- 10) **Environmental Justice** considers governmental acts of environmental injustice a violation of international law, the Universal Declaration On Human Rights, and the United Nations Convention on Genocide.
- 11) **Environmental Justice** must recognize a special legal and natural relationship of Native Peoples to the U.S. government through treaties, agreements, compacts, and covenants affirming sovereignty and self-determination.
- 12) **Environmental Justice** affirms the need for urban and rural ecological policies to clean up and rebuild our cities and rural areas in balance with nature, honoring the cultural integrity of all our communities, and provided fair access for all to the full range of resources.
- 13) **Environmental Justice** calls for the strict enforcement of principles of informed consent, and a halt to the testing of experimental reproductive and medical procedures and vaccinations on people of color.
- 14) **Environmental Justice** opposes the destructive operations of multi-national corporations.
- 15) **Environmental Justice** opposes military occupation, repression and exploitation of lands, peoples and cultures, and other life forms.
- 16) **Environmental Justice** calls for the education of present and future generations which emphasizes social and environmental issues, based on our experience and an appreciation of our diverse cultural perspectives.
- 17) **Environmental Justice** requires that we, as individuals, make personal and consumer choices to consume as little of Mother Earth's resources and to produce as little waste as possible, and make the conscious decision to challenge and reprioritize our lifestyles to insure the health of the natural world for present and future generations.

More Info on Environmental Justice can be found online at www.ejnet.org/ej/

Delegates to the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit held on October 24-27, 1991, in Washington DC, drafted and adopted 17 principles of Environmental Justice. Since then, The Principles have served as a defining document for the growing grassroots movement for environmental justice.



History

- In the USA, the environmental justice movement began in the 1980s in response to local environmental problems
- Today:
 - Federal Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice
 - National Environmental Justice Advisory Council



Theories of Environmental Justice

- Recall **ToP** and justice
- Environmental movement is a struggle against the powerful
- Globalization & export of pollution is unjust
 - Example: Bhopal
 - More recently: China and “e-waste”



Theories of Environmental Justice

- **Risk:** wealth and class are still important
- Lower classes are exposed to more dangers
- The wealthy can buy more safety



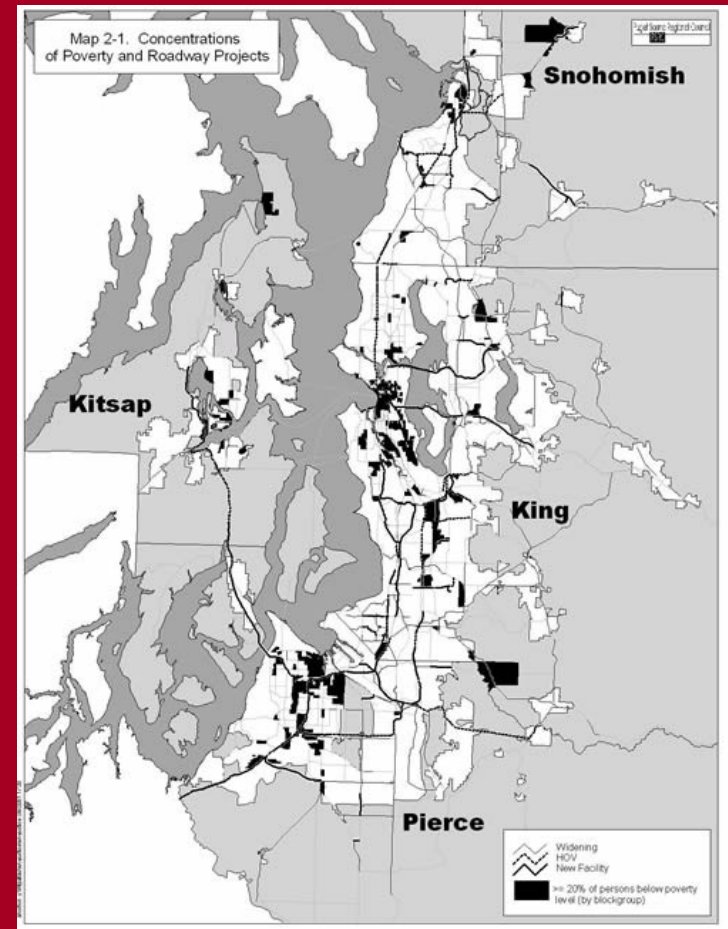
Risk

- Yet there is also the “boomerang effect” – all can be affected by risks, including the rich
 - “Democratization of risk”

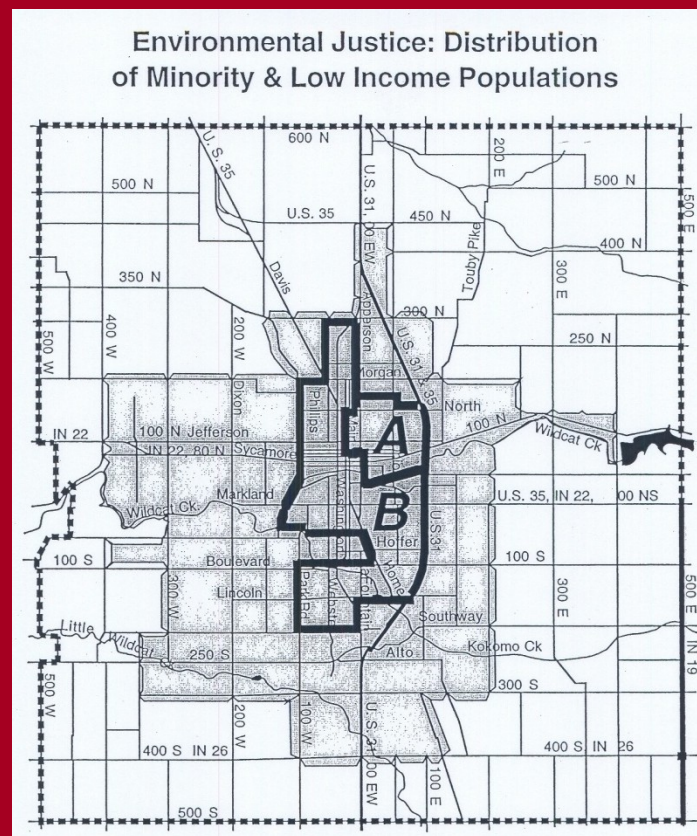
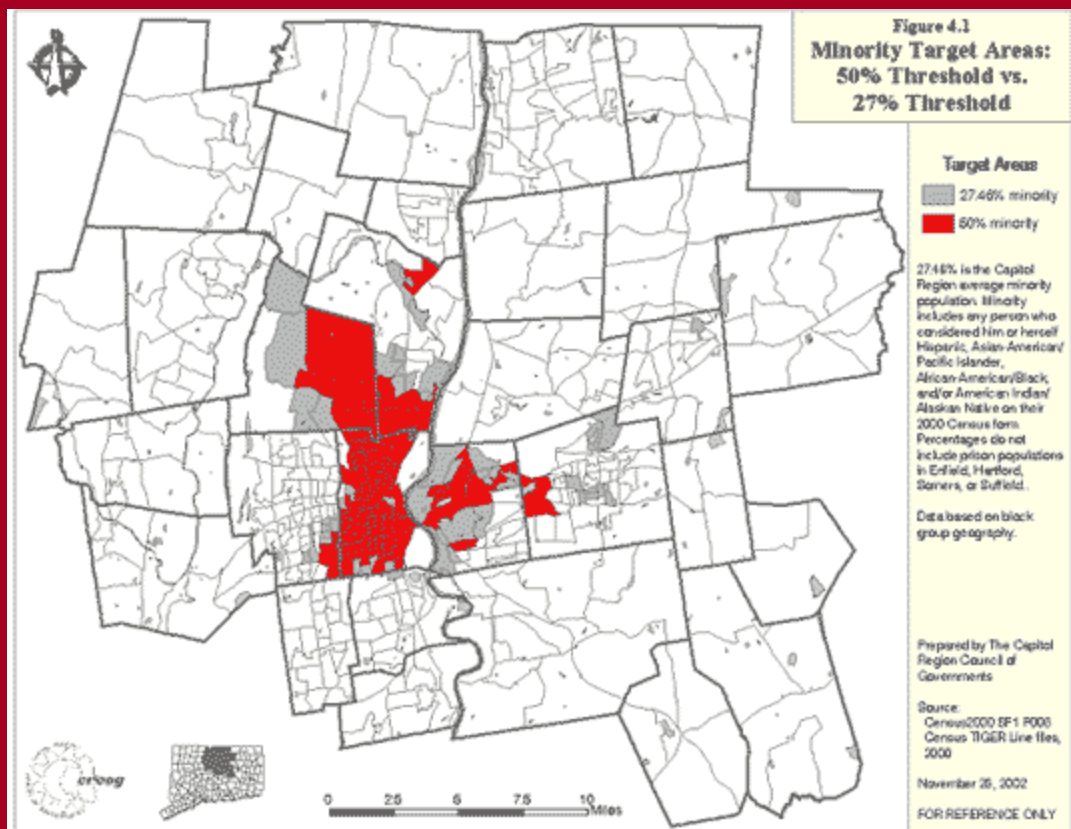


Research Methods

- USA & UK: correlation between income/race and location of toxic dumps or factories
- Quantitative analysis comparing census data, industry reports, and maps

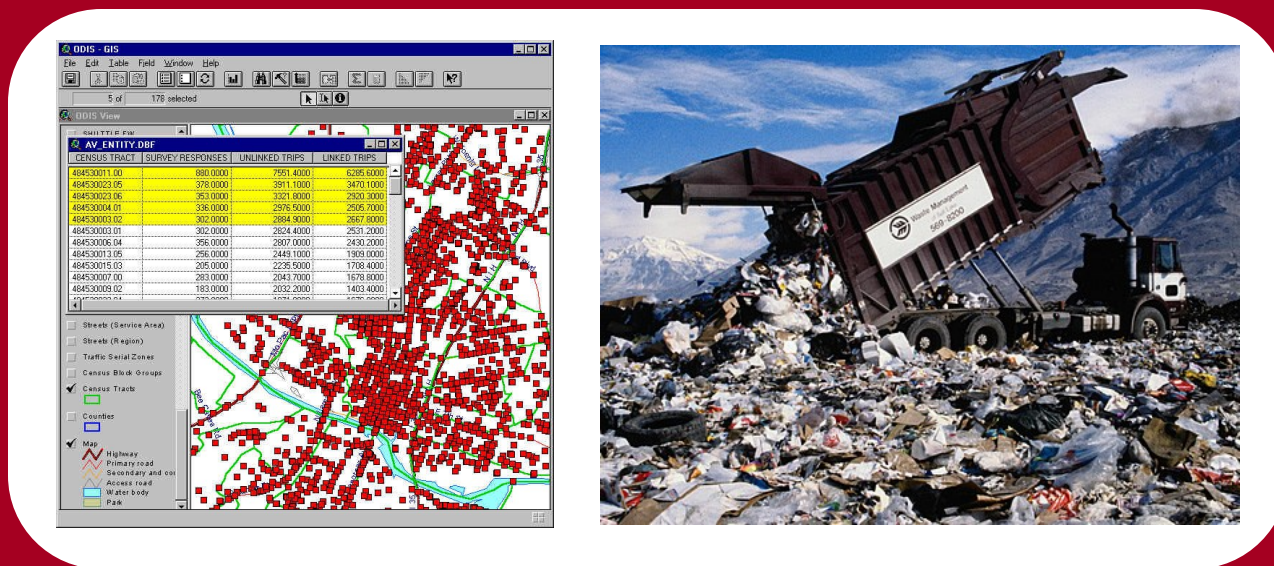


Spatial and Demographic Analysis



Methods in Debate

- Controversies over study of environmental justice
- Statistical methods imperfect



End of Part 3

Continue to Part 4.



Citations Used in This Lecture

“Environmental Justice.” 2006. Wikipedia.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environmental_justice (Accessed March 28, 2006).