



Agriculture and Food

The E-Newsletter of the ISA Research Committee on Agriculture and Food (RC40)

Volume 6 Number 1June 2012

CONTENTS

From the President (Marie-Christine Renard)	1
Report from the Editors of the IJSAF.....	4
XII World Congress of Rural Sociology, Program	5
RC40 MiniConference Program and Business Meeting Schedule	6
What to do in Lisbon?	7
RC40 By-Laws	8
Executive Council and Regional Representatives (2010-14)	10
From the Secretary	10

From the President

Marie-Christine Renard
President, RC40
mcrenard@gmail.com

When one interviews peasants and farmers in México they will tell you that, of course, they worry about the prices they get for their products; maize, wheat, coffee, etc. But they worry more about the weather, which is totally unpredictable and produces more uncertainty and damage than price fluctuations. In México, 2009 witnessed the worst drought in sixty years, while 2010 was the rainiest on record with more than 1.2 million hectares affected, and then in 2011 more than 70% of the country experienced its driest year in seventy years. Areas of seasonal agriculture are, of course, the most affected by these climate changes.

A recent FAO report¹ attributes 30% of total greenhouse gas emissions to agriculture. But not all agriculture has the

same impact. According to a report to Via Campesina by the New World Agriculture and Ecology Group, fossil fuel based industrial agriculture contributes to global warming directly through the emission of 22% of greenhouse gas, but also indirectly through the massive transportation of its inputs, outputs and products all around the world (4% of global greenhouse gas emissions). Industrial agriculture uses 6-10 times more energy than agroecological systems. Agroecological methods use less energy and are less petroleum dependent, they also restore soils, reducing emissions up to 15%. The same can be said in terms of livestock production. The same FAO report says that nearly 80% of agricultural land is exploited for livestock. Intensive and concentrated feeding operations have strong impacts on air and soil pollution and on greenhouse gases emissions (manure). Deforestation also occurs in the

¹ Fao (2012) "Towards the Future We Want. End hunger and make the transition to sustainable agricultural and food systems." FAO: Rome. Available at:<http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/an894e/an894e00.pdf>

effort to establish intensive and monocultures of feed-crop production. Global trade of animal feed crops and livestock products is rapidly increasing, boosting impacts on greenhouse gases emissions from that transportation.

Local food production for local consumption reduces food transportation and its negative effects on the environment. However, local and lower energy dependent food, such as maize in Mexico, has been replaced by highly subsidized and intensive fuel dependent US maize transported thousand of kilometers away from where it was produced. Mexican producers, as well as millions of small producers around the world, suffer the effects of the agroindustrial system and free trade in terms of both its affects on trade competition and climate change.

Cuando se entrevista a campesinos y productores agrícolas en México, cuentan que sí, que están preocupados por los altibajos de los precios de sus productos, el maíz, el trigo o el café. Pero que lo que realmente los trae de cabeza es el clima, que se ha vuelto impredecible y les causa más daños que las fluctuaciones de los precios. 2009 vio la segunda peor sequía en sesenta años; 2010 fue el año más lluvioso que se tenga registro, más de 1.2 millones de hectáreas resultaron siniestradas. 2011 ha sido el año más seco en setenta años para el 70% del territorio nacional. Las zonas de agricultura de temporal resultaron obviamente las más afectadas por este cambio climático.

El último reporte de la FAO, del 30 de mayo pasado, atribuye a la agricultura el 30% de las emisiones de gases a efecto de invernadero totales. En realidad, conviene destacar que no toda la agricultura tiene el mismo impacto. Un reporte hecho para *Vía Campesina* por el Grupo *New World Agriculture and Ecology* afirma que la agricultura industrial, basada en el uso de energía fósil, contribuye al calentamiento global directamente con la emisión del 22% de los gases de efecto de invernadero y también indirectamente con el transporte

masivo de sus insumos y productos alrededor del mundo (4% de los gases de efecto de invernadero). La agricultura industrial utiliza de 6 a 10 veces más energía que los sistemas agroecológicos: la agricultura ecológica requiere de menos energía y depende menos del petróleo; además, restaura los suelos, reduciendo la emisión de gases en un 15%. Lo mismo se puede decir de la ganadería. El mismo reporte de la FAO indica que casi el 80% de las tierras de uso agrícola se destinan a la ganadería. Las explotaciones intensivas y concentradas tienen fuertes impactos sobre la contaminación del aire y de los suelos y la emisión de gases de efecto de invernadero (estiércol), además de la deforestación provocada para establecer monocultivos de piensos y soya. El comercio mundial de estos piensos y de los derivados de la ganadería aumenta rápidamente, incrementando también los impactos de este transporte sobre las emisiones de gases.

La producción local de alimentos para consumo local ayuda a reducir el transporte y su efecto negativo sobre el medio ambiente. Sin embargo, alimentos producidos localmente y con relativamente poca energía fósil, como el maíz en México, se ven desplazados por maíz estadounidense fuertemente subsidiado y producido con un alto costo energético y transportado a miles de kilómetros de su lugar de producción. Es así que los productores mexicanos, como muchos otros pequeños campesinos del mundo, padecen los efectos del sistema de agricultura industrial y del libre mercado tanto en sus aspectos comerciales como en sus impactos climáticos.

Lorsque l'on interroge des paysans mexicains, ils reconnaissent être préoccupés par les prix de vente de leurs produits comme le maïs, le blé ou le café, mais ils disent aussi que ce qui en réalité leur cause le plus de problèmes est le climat qui est devenu complètement imprévisible. En 2009, eu la seconde pire sécheresse en soixante ans. 2010 a été l'année la plus pluvieuse dont on ait

registre, plus de 1,2 millions d'hectares ont été sinistrées. 2011 fut l'année la plus sèche en 70 ans pour 70% du territoire national. Les zones les plus touchées ont été, évidemment, les régions d'agriculture sans irrigation.

Le dernier rapport de la FAO, du 30 mai, attribue à l'agriculture l'émission de 30% des gaz à effet de serre. Il faut cependant savoir que toute l'agriculture n'a pas le même impact. Selon un rapport du Groupe *New World Agriculture and Ecology* réalisé à la demande de Via Campesina, l'agriculture industrielle, de par son usage intensif de l'énergie fossile, contribue directement au réchauffement global avec l'émission de 22% des gaz à effet de serre ; elle y contribue aussi indirectement à cause du transport massif de ses intrants et de ses produits de par le monde (4% des gaz à effet de serre). L'agriculture industrielle utilise entre 6 et 10 fois plus d'énergie que les systèmes agro-écologiques : l'agriculture écologique utilise moins d'énergie et dépend moins du pétrole ; de plus, elle préserve les sols, réduisant ainsi les émissions de gaz de 15%. On peut dire la même chose de l'élevage. Le rapport de la

FAO déjà cité informe que quasi 80% des terres agricoles sont destinées à l'élevage. Les exploitations intensives et concentrées ont un impact sensible quant à la pollution de l'air et des sols et à l'émission de gaz (fumier), outre la déforestation due au défrichement pour établir de nouvelles cultures alimentaires pour le bétail, comme le soja. Le commerce et le transport international de ces aliments et des dérivés de l'élevage s'accélèrent, augmentant aussi les impacts négatifs quant aux émissions de gaz.

La production locale d'aliments pour leur consommation locale permet de réduire le transport et donc les effets négatifs pour l'environnement. Des aliments produits localement et avec un relativement faible coût énergétique, comme le maïs mexicain, par exemple, sont cependant déplacés par le maïs des États-Unis, dont la production est fortement subsidiée et intensive en énergie fossile, et qui est transporté à des milliers de kilomètres de son lieu de production. Les producteurs mexicains, comme beaucoup d'autres paysans dans le monde, souffrent les conséquences du modèle d'agriculture industrielle et du libre-échange tant sur le plan commercial que sur leur environnement.

Report from the Editors

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD (IJSAF)

Mara Miele, Vaughan Higgins, Farshad Araghi

Issues since the last RC-40 Newsletter

Since the last newsletter one issue of the journal have been published online.

Available at:
<http://ijsaf.org/contents/19-1/index.html>

Volume 19, Issue 1 (2012)

1. *The Limits to Unified Claims against European Agricultural Policies: A Comparative Analysis of Wine Producers in France and Romania*

Antoine Roger

2. *Behavioural Change and the Temporal Ordering of Eating Practices: A UK–Spain Comparison*

Dale Southerton, Cecilla Díaz-Méndez and Alan Warde

3. *Globalization, Food Quality and Labor: The Case of Grape Production in North-Eastern Brazil*

Alessandro Bonanno and Josefa Salete Barbosa Cavalcanti

Special Section

MIGRANTS IN THE GLOBAL FOOD SYSTEM

Editorial Introduction

4. *Migrants in the World Food System: Introduction*

Matthew R. Sanderson

5. *Migrant Workers and Changing Work-place Regimes in Contemporary Agricultural Production in Canada*

Kerry Preibisch

6. *Keeping Them in Their Place: Migrant Women Workers in Spain's Strawberry Industry*

Susan E. Mannon, Peggy Petrzela, Christy M. Glass and Claudia Radel

7. *Labor Recruitment and Immigration in the Eastern North Carolina Food Industry*

David Griffith

8. *New Immigrants in Local Food Systems: Two Iowa Cases*

Jan L. Flora, Mary Emery, Diego Thompson, Claudia M. Prado-Meza and Cornelia B. Flora

Call for Papers

Special Issue on Global Shocks, Changing Agricultural Policy and the Viability of Rural Communities

Guest Editors:

- Hilde Bjørkhaug, Centre for Rural Research, Trondheim, Norway
- Katrina Rønningen, Centre for Rural Research, Trondheim, Norway

Submission of abstracts (300 words) due 5 July, 2012

For more information go to:
<http://ijsaf.org/call/index.html>



JULY 29 TO AUGUST 4, 2012 Lisbon - Portugal

XIII World Congress of Rural Sociology

PROGRAMME

SUNDAY, JULY 29

Aula Magna Lisbon University

14:00 - 18:00 Registration

14:00 - 16:00 IRSA Out-Going Council Meeting

16:30 - 18:00 Opening Ceremony including the
Olivier de Schutter video

18:00 - 20:00 Welcome Reception

MONDAY, JULY 30

Aula Magna Lisbon University

08:30 - 18:30 Registration

09:00 - 09:30 Plenary Lecture: José Graziano da
Silva FAO General Director

09:30 - 10:00 Plenary Lecture: Susanne Friedberg

10:00 - 10:30 Coffee Break

10:30 - 13:00 Food Security and the Environmental
Crisis Symposium

Organizer Mara Miele

Participants Terry Marsden, Elizabeth Ransom ,
Tim Lang, Patricia Allen and Philip McMichael

Chair Geoffrey Lawrence

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 15:00 Stuart Holland

15:00 - 15:30 Boaventura de Sousa Santos

15:30 - 16:00 Coffee Break

16:00 - 18:00 Agrifood Alternative Movements
Symposium: Homage to Bill Friedland

Organizers Marie-Christine Renard and Marta Rivera

Participants Javier Sánchez, Vía Campesina;
Beatriz Gascó, International Planning Committee
for Food Sovereignty; Jerónimo Pruijn,
Fair Trade Small Producers Symbol

TUESDAY, JULY 31

ISCSP Campus da Ajuda

08:30 - 18:30 Registration

09:00 - 13:00 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 18:30 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1

Field trips

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2

ISCSP Campus da Ajuda

09:00 - 13:00 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 18:30 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

FRIDAY, AUGUST 3

ISCSP Campus da Ajuda

09:00 - 13:00 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 18:30 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

14:30 - 16:15 IRSA In-Coming Council Meeting

16:45 - 18:30 IRSA General Assembly

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4

ISCSP Campus da Ajuda

09:00 - 13:00 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

13:00 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 16:15 Parallel sessions/Working Groups

17:00 - 18:00 Closing Ceremony

For more information click here to go to
the [World Congress Website](#)

RC40
Miniconference on
Convergence: Alternative Agrifood Movements
Shaping The Movement of Our Time?

Program

11:15 Tuesday, 31 July

Session 1: Origin & Development of Alternative Agrifood Movements

1. Globalization, Neoliberalism and the Legitimation Crisis: Is this the Movement and Crisis of Our Time?
Alessandro Bonanno, Sam Houston State University, USA
2. Convergence and Divergence of Organic Farms from a Systems Perspective
Bernhard Freyer, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Austria
3. The relational dynamic of "alternatives", from struggle of meanings to creative conflicts: a territorial approach.
Julien Blanc, CNRS / Ladyss, France
4. "Grow your own food": Reflections on the Passions of Alternative Food Movement Activists
Julie Guthman, University of California, USA

14:30 Tuesday, 31 July

Session 2: Origin & Development of Alternative Agrifood Movements

1. The alternative agrifood movements, agent of social change?
Marie-Christine Renard, Universidad Autonoma Chapingo, Mexico
2. Advancing a case for divergence: beekeepers and environmentalists in Australia
Jane Dixon, Australian National University, Australia
3. Divergence and Convergence in Alternative Agrifood Movements: Seeking a Path Forward
Patricia Allen, University of California, USA
4. Co-optation of U.S. Fair Trade and Organic Standards
Daniel Jaffee, Philip Howard, Washington State University, USA, and Michigan State University, USA

16.45 Tuesday, 31 July

Session 3: Related Issues

1. The System's in Crisis: New Openings and Old Occlusions for Agrifood Movements
Clare Hinrichs, Pennsylvania State University, USA
2. Prospects for Alterity Movements Convergence
William Friedland, University of California, Santa Cruz, USA
3. Beyond Niche Markets to Social Movement: thinking about Food Sovereignty in Canada
Martha McMahon, Renee MacKillop, University of Victoria, Canada
4. (Dis)Order Created By Scientific Uncertainties and Food Risks in Japan
Masashi Tachikawa, Ibaraki University, Japan
5. Monopsony Opportunism and Debt Slavery in the Poultry Industry: The Origins of Flexible Accumulation in Agrifood
Douglas Constance, Jason Konefal, William Heffernan, Sam Houston State University, United States, University of Missouri, United States

20:00 RC40 Dinner – Location to be announced

09:00 Thursday, 2 August

Session 4: Convergence/Divergence - 1

1. Political Consumerism: resources, networks and agents
Amparo Novo, Hans van den Broek, Isabel Garcia Espejo, University of Oviedo, Spain
2. Patchworks of Sustainability: Examining Competing Sustainability Standards for Agriculture
Jason Konefal, Maki Hatanaka, Douglas Constance, Sam Houston State University, USA
3. Common Means, Disparate Ends: Creating alternative food systems in the Heartland
Cornelia Flora, Jan Flora, Diego Thompson, Claudia Prado-Meza, Iowa State University, USA
4. Organic Ethical Values as Drivers of Alternative Agro-Food Initiatives?
Valentina Aversano-Dearborn, University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Austria

11:15 Thursday, 2 August

Session 5: Convergence/Divergence - 2

1. Foodscapes Of Hope: The Rise Of Sustainable Food Spaces
Kevin Morgan, Cardiff University, UK
2. Ethical Consumption as a Social Movement: The Potential for, and Obstacles to, Converging Values and Practices
Michael Long, Douglas Murray, Oklahoma State University, USA, Colorado State University, USA
3. The Food Policy Council Movement in North America: A Convergence of Alternative Local Agrifood Interests?
Patrick Mooney, Gabriele Ciciurkaite, Keiko Tanaka. Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky, USA
4. The New Central Canadian Frontier of the Alternative Agriculture and Food Movement: Organizational Forms, Orientations, and Early Issues
Anthony Winson, Evan Fraser, Phil Mount, Shawna Holmes. University of Guelph, Canada

14.30 Thursday, 2 August

RC40 Business Meeting

Please attend.

Location will be announced at the Miniconference

16.45 Thursday, 2 August

Meeting of the Faculty of the Alternative Agrifood Researchers Without Borders

All welcome

Location will be announced at the Miniconference

The Organizing Committee of the Miniconference:

Bill Friedland; Pat Mooney; Marie-Christine Renard; Marta Rivera-Ferre; Josefa Saleté

What to do in Lisbon?

Food Markets

Mercado da Ribeira

<http://www.espacoribeira.pt/>

Restaurants that feature local foods or are family run

Less expensive

Casa do Alentejo, Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 58 <http://www.casadoalentejo.pt/>

Montenegro, Rua Vieira Portuense 44, near Jeronimos Monasterio

Darwin's Café, Champalimaud Centre for the Unknown, Av. Brasília, ALA B - over the River Tajo <http://www.darwincafe.com/contacts.html>

Intermediate price

Doca Peixe, Doca de Santo Amaro, Armazém 14 <http://www.docapeixe.com/>

Solar dos Presuntos, Rua Portas de Santo Antao, 150 <http://www.solardospresuntos.com/>

1300 Taberna, Lx Factory, Rua Rodrigues Faria <http://www.1300taberna.com/>

Papa Açorda, Rua Atalaia 57 <http://papacorda.pai.pt/>

Expensive

Gambrinus, Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 23 <http://www.gambrinuslisboa.com/>

Belcanto, Largo de São Carlos, 10 <http://www.joseavillez.pt/#/en/belcanto>

Tavares, Rua da Misericórdia 35 <http://www.restaurantetavares.net/>

Music

Fado in Chiado, Rua da Misericórdia, 14, 2º andar <http://www.fadoinchiado.com/>

Clube do Fado (restaurant with Fado), Rua S. João da Praça, 86-94 <http://www.clube-de-fado.com/>

Museums

Museu Nacional de Etnologia, Avenida Ilha da Madeira, 1400 <http://mnetnologia.wordpress.com/>

Daytrips

Birdwatching <http://www.birds.pt/>

Current Events & Festivals

For details check out Turismo de Lisboa, Visitors & Convention Bureau Rua do Arsenal, 23 <http://www.visitlisboa.com/>

RC40 By-Laws

I. MEMBERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

I.A. Members are those who pay RC-40 dues and participate in the scientific activities of the committee. Dues are set by the Executive Committee of RC-40.

I.B. Members of RC-40 have the right to

I.B.1. Run for office

I.B.2. Vote in all RC-40 elections

I.B.3. Participate in RC-40 business meetings

I.B.3.a. To participate in the quadrennial business meetings, individuals must be members of the International Sociological Association

I.B.4. Have priority status for participation in any of the scientific activities of the committee

I.C. Members are strongly urged to maintain membership in good standing in the International Sociological Association

I.D. Officers of the RC-40 are

I.D.1. The President

I.D.2. The Secretary

I.D.3. The Executive Committee, which consists of

I.D.3.a. The current president and secretary-treasurer

I.D.3.b. The immediate past president and secretary-treasurer

I.D.3.c. Four elected representatives

I.E. Officers are elected in the year prior to the quadrennial World Congress and take office at that Congress

I.E.1. Officers cannot succeed themselves

I.E.2. All Officers must be members in good standing in the International Sociological Association

I.F. Duties of the President

I.F.1. The president has executive authority to organize the scientific and administrative work of the committee in consultation with the secretary-treasurer and members of the executive committee

I.F.2. The president convenes and organizes the quadrennial business meeting as well as any meetings of the executive committee

I.F.3. The president appoints the editorial committee of the International Journal of the Sociology of Agriculture and Food

I.F.4. The president, with the assistance of the secretary, organizes the publication and distribution of the semi-annual newsletter

I.G. Duties of the Secretary-Treasurer

I.G.1. The secretary assists the president in the coordination of the scientific and business activities of RC-40

I.G.2. The secretary-treasurer shall maintain a record of all committee business and executive meetings, and maintain the financial records

I.G.3. The secretary shall make a yearly financial accounting to the executive committee and a quadrennial financial accounting to the membership at the quadrennial business meeting

I.G.4. The secretary shall be responsible for conducting the elections of new officers

I.H. Duties of the Members of the Executive Committee

I.H.1. Advise the President and Secretary on all scientific and business matters pertaining to the activities of the Research Committee

I.H.2. Review the secretary's annual financial report

II. SCIENTIFIC WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

II.A. To promote and encourage scientific analysis of the social organization of agriculture and food systems

II.B. Organization of the substantive content of the RC-40 session of the quadrennial meetings of the World Congress of Sociology

II.C. Organization of additional international meetings, including those that are held in conjunction with the World Congress and other scientific meetings

III ORGANIZATION OF THE JOURNAL

III.A. The International Journal of the Sociology of Agriculture and Food is the official scientific journal of RC-40.

III.B. The content of the journal shall reflect the scientific interests of the Research Committee, which is the sociological study of agriculture and food.

III.C. The editor(s) are appointed by the

president in conjunction with the executive committee. The term of service for editors shall be negotiated in consultation with the executive committee.

III.D. The editors shall between them nominate a representative who is the main point of contact for, and liaison between, the journal and the executive committee.

III.E. The editors shall, in consultation with the executive committee, appoint an editorial assistant to take charge of the daily running of the journal. The editorial assistant shall have responsibility for co-ordinating the entire submission, reviewing and publication process; responding to contributors; liaising with reviewers; maintaining the website; ensuring that the editors are provided with regular updates on contributions and reviewing; and, assisting in the planning of future issues.

III.F. The president of RC-40, in consultation with the editors and the members of the executive committee, shall appoint the members of the editorial board. The editorial board members consist of distinguished researchers in the sociology of agriculture and food and at the time of appointment must be members of RC-40.

III.G. The executive committee shall, where possible, provide financial support to ensure the ongoing viability of the journal.

III.H. The editors shall transmit regular reports on the journal to the RC-40 newsletter and shall present a report at the quadrennial business meeting.

III.I. The editors shall transmit a complete record of journal finances to the secretary of RC-40, who shall add those records to the yearly financial report that is to be submitted to the executive committee and the quadrennial report submitted to the business meeting.

IV. AMENDMENTS TO THE BY-LAWS

IV.A. Amendments to the by-laws can be submitted by any member in good standing of the Research Committee.

IV.B. Amendments must be initially approved at RC-40 business meetings

IV.C. Amendments must then be ratified by mail ballot of members by a majority of those voting

RC40 Executive Council, 2010-2014

Office	Officer	Organizational Affiliation	Country	Email
President	Marie-Christine Renard	Universidad Autónoma Chapingo	México	mcrenard@gmail.com
Secretary/ Treasurer	Carmen Bain	Iowa State University	U.S.	cbain@iastate.edu
Executive Council	Josefa Salete Barbosa Cavalcanti	Federal University of Pernambuco	Brazil	jsaletec@hotmail.com.br
	Alia Gana	University of Paris Ouest	France	agana@u-paris10.fr
	Chul-Kyoo Kim	Korea University	Korea	ckkim@korea.ac.kr
	Bill Pritchard	University of Sydney	Australia	bill.pritchard@sydney.edu.au
	Gianluca Brunori	University of Pisa	Italy	gbrunori@agr.unipi.it
	Masashi Tachikawa	Ibaraki University	Japan	mtachi@mx.ibaraki.ac.jp

RC40 Regional Representatives

Latin America	John Wilkinson	jwilkins@uol.com.br
Australia/New Zealand	Geoffrey Lawrence	g.lawrence@mailbox.uq.edu.au
East Asia	Yoshimitsu Taniguchi	tani@akita-pu.ac.jp
South Asia	Bishnu C. Barik	bishnu_barik@rediffmail.com
Northern Europe	Reidar Almås	reidar.almas@rural.no
Southern Europe	Maria Fonte	mfonte@unina.it

From the Secretary

[1] About the electronic Mailing List of the RC-40:

If you would like to join this e-list or if you would like to share information among the members of the RC40 or our listserv, please contact the secretary, Carmen Bain, at cbain@iastate.edu

[2] About the membership fee:

Membership to the International Sociological Association (ISA) and RC40 covers a four year period. To apply for membership and see the fee structure, please go to http://www.isa-sociology.org/memb_i/index.htm

Agriculture and Food is published twice a year by The International Sociological Association, Research Committee on Agriculture and Food. For more information contact:

Editor: Carmen Bain, RC40 Secretary
Iowa State University
cbain@iastate.edu

Volume 6, Number 1, June 2012