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Opportunities and Deprivation in the Urban South: Poverty, Segregation and Social Networks in São Paulo

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an African American community in Memphis, TN, the book suggests that companies will dump toxic and radioactive waste anywhere.

Although Lorenz presents a history of contemporary public affairs, he does not explicitly discuss his methodology. However, in the preface and conclusion there is indirect information suggesting that they are reading the results of participant observation as part of community-based participatory action research (CBPR). In addition to serving as the chair of the CAG, Lorenz was later appointed by the EPA to the National Advisory Council for Environment and Technology. The book wraps itself in the genre of objective historical scholarship when it could have benefitted from exploiting the services of a CBPR design.

The research presented in the work is copiously documented. Much is based on journalistic accounts and reviews of the environmental literature. While much of the information presented on environmental science is outside of the academic expertise of Lorenz, in the preface he notes receiving assistance from expert reviewers to ensure accuracy. The best sections are those about St. Louis, MI, in part because the level of detail is documented from a diversity of sources due to Lorenz's first-hand involvement as a "post hoc" participant observer. Lorenz's writing style is lucid, his subject matter compelling, and as a result, the book reads like an epic novel.

Lorenz pokes criticism at the university whose press published the book, Michigan State University (MSU), and accuses MSU faculty of complicity with Michigan Chemical, accusing the university of valuing industry grants more so than the community. Part of the argument of the book is that liberal arts institutions like Alma College are in a better position to form university/community partnership because they do not assume a certain level of grant funding in their business model. It is possible, however, that small liberal arts colleges engage in the very complicity that Lorenz criticizes.

Despite these limitations, this book would be an excellent supplementary reading for an upper division or graduate course in social movements, community organizing, business ethics, or environmental justice.

Opportunities and Deprivation in the Urban South: Poverty, Segregation and Social Networks in São Paulo, by **Eduardo Cesar Leão Marques**. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2012. 186pp. \$99.95 cloth. ISBN: 9781409442707.

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Multiple deprivations tend to accumulate in certain urban territories throughout the Americas—be they ghettos, inner-cities, *favelas*, *villas miserias*, *comunas*, *poblaciones*, or *colonias*. Despite (or, in fact, because of) their significant differences, there is much to be learned from a sustained, concurrent engagement with the existing literature on the lives of those living in poverty north and south of the U.S.-Mexico border. Eduardo Marques' important book seeks to do just that. The roles that networks and sociability play in the lives of the urban poor have been documented in urban sociology both in the United States and in Latin America. From the now classic studies of Larissa Lomnitz and Carol Stack to contemporary ones by Robert Sampson, Mario Small, and others, urban research has shown that relations matter in the reproduction and alleviation of poverty and marginality. *Opportunities and Deprivation in the Urban South* extends and refines this line of research, and provides fundamental empirical insights into the daily relational settings and forms of sociability of São Paulo's urban poor.

The revised and expanded result of Marques' doctoral dissertation, this book zooms in on networks and segregation as key mediators between macroeconomic and political conditions, and poverty. After a first chapter in which the author carefully reviews the existing literature on the relationships between urban destitution, networks, and segregation (an accomplishment in its own, given that the author does not restrict his review to one geographic area), the second chapter provides an overview of the main features of poverty in Brazil's megacity, and delineates the research design (based on network survey and in-depth interviews at

seven different sites). The book is then organized around four empirical themes: the types of networks that characterize the daily life of the poor and the middle classes in contemporary metropolitan Brazil; the kinds of sociability these networks support and the effects that segregation has on both networks and sociability; the differential impact of diverse types of networks and forms of sociability in actual living conditions of the urban poor; and the mechanisms through which networks shape poverty. In exploring these four themes, Marques uses, in both skillful and critical ways, extant scholarship—sometimes to confirm existing findings (as when he shows, for example, that networks influence not only the type of work the poor access but also the job's more or less protected status, and the monetary earnings it produces), and other times to show how his findings either qualify or challenge established findings (as when he dissects the role homophilia and localism have in the network effects, and when he examines the impact of segregation on types of networks).

Although Marques mentions the recursive relationships between living conditions on the one hand, and networks and sociability on the other, most of the attention is focused on the effects of the latter on the former without much emphasis on the reverse—that is, on the ways in which poverty and marginality shape lived relations. After giving detailed empirical consideration to the diverse structures of the networks of the urban poor (and the way they either connect them to, or isolate them from, folks living in other areas) and to the forms of sociability they engender (based mostly on family and neighborhood or on work, church, or associations), the author concentrates his efforts on dissecting the manifold ways in which local and extra-local ties shape poor people's opportunities both in the labor market and in their access to state services. On this latter topic, the findings point to the absence of personalized exchanges between state agents or political brokers and citizens in granting access to welfare services (of the kind repeatedly highlighted in the literature on patronage or "clientelist" politics).

Scholars of poverty and marginality in the Americas, as well as those particularly interested in the effects of networks on the daily

lives of those at the bottom of the socio-symbolic order and, more generally, in a truly relational approach to social phenomena, will have a lot to learn and emulate from this book.

Putting Social Movements in their Place: Explaining Opposition to Energy Projects in the United States, 2000–2005, by **Doug McAdam** and **Hilary Schaffer Boudet**. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2012. 266pp. \$27.99 paper. ISBN: 9781107650312.

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Why do communities respond so differently to the risks associated with the same industries, technologies, and development projects? If it were qualities intrinsic to the industry, technology, or proposed development the answer might be easier to answer. That is, if "objective" benefits or liabilities could be accurately assessed they might reliably predict public response. Rarely is it so simple. In *Putting Social Movements in their Place*, Doug McAdam and Hilary Schaffer Boudet seek to answer this and related questions. They contend that community response to the risk of energy siting proposals—including hydroelectric, wind, nuclear, cogeneration, and liquefied natural gas facilities (LNG)—reflects the distinctive conjuncture of civic, political, and socio-economic factors.

Through a comparative study of twenty communities "at risk for local energy projects," McAdam and Boudet share important findings: results that should spur further research in social movement studies (SMS) on emergent collective action as well as the reasons behind their most consistent finding: non-mobilization. Importantly, while non-mobilization was the most common community response, even modest contestation impacted the chances of project approval and installation. The short of it: while contention and social movement are uncommon, they powerfully influence project outcomes.

McAdam and Boudet's study and findings contrast with those of SMS where contentious politics, established movements, and