

XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology
13-19 July 2013 at Yokohama

Disaster と Nuclear Power 関係の Sessions and Panels: 27

全部拾えていない可能性があります（とくに RC39）ので、御参考まで。

ISA のウェブサイトから抜粋したので、タイプミスと思われるものもそのままにしています（スペースのみ調整）。

詳細は、<http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014/#>

On-line abstracts 提出期間： June 3, 2013, 11:00 GMT - September 30, 2013 24:00 GMT.

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要旨は 300 語、キーワードは 4 語以内

Organizer による採択期間（口頭報告、配布報告など）：10月4日～11月24日

当該セッションには適合しないが、要旨が興味深い場合は、各 RC の Program Coordinator を介して、他のセッションの候補となることもある。

採択の結果の連絡：11月30日

Panels の場合に、報告者が既に決まっているかどうかは organizer に直接問い合わせるのが良いと思います。

海外からの申請者を含めて、幅広く採択する傾向があるので、organizer が日本人かどうかはそれほど気になさらないのが良いかと思えます。

報告の申込の際には、ISA あるいは該当する RC のメンバーである必要はありませんが、採択された場合は、2014年4月1日までに大会参加の登録をする必要があります。ISA は、報告者に ISA の会員になることならびに報告する RC の会員になることを義務付けてはいません。ただし、多くの RC は、報告者は少なくとも RC の会員になること（4年分の会費の一括納入など）を義務付け、RC によっては ISA の会員になることを義務付けているところもあります。

**Research Committee on Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution,
RC01 (1 session)**

The 3.11 East-Japan Great Earthquake and Fukushima: Lessons Learned from International Disaster Relief Operations

Session Organizer

Hitoshi KAWANO, National Defense Academy, Japan, hkawano.mail@gmail.com

**Research Committee on Regional and Urban Development,
RC21 (1)**

Theme III.3 Disasters, Risks and Civil Society: A Comparative View of Urban Resilience Strategies

Session Organizers

Kaoru ENDO, Gakushuin University, Japan, kaoru.endo@gakushuin.ac.jp

Hideo NAKAZAWA, Chuo University, Japan, nakazawa@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp

**Research Committee on Sociology of Science and Technology,
RC23 (1)**

The Sociology of Disaster from Technoscience: Science, Technology and Sustainability beyond Fukushima

Session Organizer

Miwao MATSUMOTO, University of Tokyo, Japan, GHCO3207@nifty.com

Not open for submission of abstracts.

Research Committee on Environment and Society, RC24 (4)

Anti-Nuclear Movements Post-Fukushima

Session Organizers

Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan, k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Sun-Jin YUN, Seoul National University, Korea, ecodemo@snu.ac.kr

Nuclear Energy Post-Fukushima: Impacts, Lessons and Policy Responses

Session Organizers

Harutoshi FUNABASHI, Hosei University, Japan, hfunabas@mtj.biglobe.ne.jp

Arthur MOL, Wageningen University, Netherlands, arthur.mol@wur.nl

Additional proposals for participation in this session are welcome.

Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development

Session Organizers

Yasushi MARUYAMA, Nagoya University, Japan, ym@nagoya-u.jp

Rajendra PATIL, Shivaji University, India, patilsuk@gmail.com

Shin-Ock CHANG, Jeju National University, Korea, changshinock@gmail.com

Waste in Today's World: Waste not Want not?

Session Organizer

Lynne CIOCHETTO, Massey University, New Zealand, l.m.ciochetto@massey.ac.nz

Research Committee on Sociology of Disasters, RC39 (13)

Cultural Preservation, Memory, and Restoration in Disaster Contexts

Session Organizer

William LOVEKAMP, Eastern Illinois University, USA, welovekamp@eiu.edu

Disaster and Development Discourses, Policies, and Practices

Session Organizers

Andrew E. COLLINS, Northumbria University, United Kingdom,
andrew.collins@northumbria.ac.uk

Hirokazu TATANO, Kyoto University, Japan, tatano@imdr.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Norio OKADA, Kamamoto University, Japan, n-okada@kumamoto-u.ac.jp

Disaster Capitalism: Exploring the Political Economy of Disaster

Session Organizer

Lee MILLER, Sam Houston State University, USA, Imm007@shsu.edu

Disaster Vulnerability, Resilience Building, and Social Marginality

Session Organizers

Margarethe KUSENBACH, University of South Florida, USA, mkusenba@usf.edu

Gabriela CHRISTMANN, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning,
Germany, christmann@irs-net.de

Disaster Warnings

Session Organizer

Michael LINDELL, Texas A&M University, USA, mlindell@archone.tamu.edu

Disasters and Politics

Session Organizer

Benigno AGUIRRE, University of Delaware, USA, aguirre@udel.edu

From Disaster to Lessons Learned: Citizen Resilience and Government Accountability in the Aftermath of Disasters

Session Organizer

DeMond MILLER, Rowan University, USA, millerd@rowan.edu

Learning from History: Research into Past Disasters

Session Organizer

Joseph SCANLON, Carleton University, Canada, jscanlon@connect.carleton.ca

Lessons Learned through Assessing Disaster Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation

Session Organizer

Dana M. GREENE, University of North Carolina, USA, greenedm@email.unc.edu

Looking for Relief: Humanitarian Aid and Volunteerism in the Aftermath of Disaster

Session Organizer

Tricia WACHTENDORF, University of Delaware, USA, twachten@udel.edu

Sociological Studies and Disaster: The Challenges of Regulation

Session Organizer

Susan STERETT, National Science Foundation, USA, ssterett@nsf.gov

Invited panel.

The Impact of Disasters on Culture, Livelihood, and Material Goods

Session Organizers

Michele COMPANION, University of Colorado, USA, mcompani@uccs.edu

Susann ULLBERG, Swedish National Defence College, Sweden, susann.ullberg@fhs.se

What a Gender Lens Brings to Disaster Studies: Case Studies from Japan and Beyond

Session Organizers

Elaine ENARSON, USA, enarson@gmail.com

Shelley PACHOLOK, University of British Columbia, Canada, shelley.pacholok@ubc.ca

Panel.

Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change, RC48 (2)

Pre-Disaster Alternative Politics in Post-Disaster Protests

Session Organizer

Patricia STEINHOFF, University of Hawaii, USA, steinhof@hawaii.edu

Panel.

Safety and Mental Health in Contemporary Societies

Session Organizer

Reinhold KILIAN, Ulm University, Germany, Reinhold.kilian@uni-ulm.de

As contributions to this symposium, abstracts of theoretical papers as well as results of empirical studies are welcome.

Joint Sessions (4)

RC06RC39 : Disasters and Families

Joint session of RC06 Family Research and RC39 Sociology of Disasters [host committee]

Session Organizers

Noriko IWAI, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan, n-iwai@tcn.zaq.ne.jp

Alice FOTHERGILL, University of Vermont, USA, alice.fothergill@uvm.edu

RC06RC39/2 : Families Responses to Natural and Human-Made Disasters

Joint session of RC06 Family Research [host committee] and RC39 Sociology of Disasters

Session Organizers

DeMond S. MILLER, Rowan University, USA, millerd@rowan.edu

Mark HUTTER, Rowan University, USA, hutter@rowan.edu

RC17RC39 : Organizations and Disasters

Joint session of RC17 Sociology of Organizations and RC39 Sociology of Disasters [host committee]

Session Organizers

Dean PIERIDES, University of Melbourne, Australia, d.pierides@unimelb.edu.au

Joe DEVILLE, Goldsmiths University of London, United Kingdom, j.deville@gold.ac.uk

Avi KIRSCHENBAUM, Israel Institute of Technology, Israel, avik@tx.technion.ac.il

RC37WG03: Disaster Art: Visualizing Human Culpability from Hiroshima to Fukushima

Joint session of RC37 Sociology of Arts and WG03 Visual Sociology [host committee]

Session Organizers

Regev NATHANSOHN, University of Michigan, USA, regev@umich.edu

Paulo MENEZES, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, paulomen@usp.br

Japanese Thematic Sessions (1)

Thematic Sessions prepared by the Japanese Local Organizing Committee.

By invitation only.

Thematic Session 1

Natural/Human Disasters and the Recovery of Local Society

Session Organizers

Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan, k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Takashi MACHIMURA, Hitotsubashi University, Japan, t.machimura@r.hit-u.ac.jp

Not open for submission of abstracts.

Research Committee on Armed Forces and Conflict Resolution, RC01

The 3.11 East-Japan Great Earthquake and Fukushima: Lessons Learned from International Disaster Relief Operations

Session Organizer

Hitoshi KAWANO, National Defense Academy, Japan, hkawano.mail@gmail.com

Session in English

The East-Japan Great Earthquake in March 11, 2011, subsequent waves of tsunami, and the nuclear power plant disaster in Fukushima, resulted in the largest-ever domestic disaster relief operation in the JSDF history, mobilizing more than 100,000 personnel at its peak. The Joint-Task Force involved Ground, Maritime, and Air Self-Defense Forces. In addition, many countries sent their military forces or aid teams to assist the disaster relief operations in Japan. In particular, the United States provided a major support by launching the "Operation TOMODACHI" that involved more than 20,000 troops. It was the first major joint operation by JSDF and the US military. Other foreign militaries include Australia (Air Force, C-17), Korea (Air Force, C-130), Thailand (Air Force, C-130), and Israel (Medical Team).

Since it was a major national emergency, and the first large-scale SDF operation in cooperation with other military and civil organizations, there were numerous challenging issues involving errors, misunderstanding, miscommunication or lack of communication, ineffective coordination, and other shortcomings in terms of international cooperation. The session aims to review the social processes of the international disaster relief operations by military organizations, and offer lessons learned from the tragic disaster for future disaster relief operations involving a nuclear plant disaster. The session invites any papers dealing with the issues listed below:

1. The Operation TOMODACHI by the US armed forces, and the lessons learned from the international disaster relief operation.
2. The international disaster relief/rescue/medical aid operations by other countries' armed forces/military personnel.
3. Cooperation/coordination between Japan Self-Defense Forces and foreign troops.
4. Cooperation/coordination between the military and civil organizations including local governments, police/fire departments and various NGOs.
5. Evacuation operations of the national population living in Japan using military resources.
6. Gender perspective, and gender mainstreaming.
7. Mental health care of the military personnel, and stress management.
8. Family support for the deployed personnel.
9. Leadership in international disaster relief operation.
10. Cultural awareness and cross-cultural cooperation, training of "empathy".
11. Diversity management.

Research Committee on Regional and Urban Development, RC21

Theme III.3 Disasters, Risks and Civil Society: A Comparative View of Urban Resilience Strategies

Session Organizers

Kaoru ENDO, Gakushuin University, Japan, kaoru.endo@gakushuin.ac.jp

Hideo NAKAZAWA, Chuo University, Japan, nakazawa@tamacc.chuo-u.ac.jp

Session in English

Our globe is witnessing unprecedented natural disasters (floods, hurricanes, tsunamis), pandemics, and other human-made disasters in the age of reflexive modernity. Apparently various risks became normally embedded in our daily life, as Ulrich Beck predicted in 1986. Risk prevention/precaution or disaster management is an urgent issue for policy makers, organizational managers, and for citizens and communities. This session deals with the way disasters and risks are addressed in urban areas disentangling the role different regulatory levels play (local, national, supranational,..). In particular, it considers social resilience strategies in cities, referring to civil society activities, to the role of science and media and to the different policy orientations. Reference to recent disasters (e.g. Great East Japan Earthquake, Katrina, Sandy, ...) is envisaged.

This session aims at comparing and integrating knowledge, logics, skills/techniques to handle these disasters/risks in urban areas. It also aims at discussing and theorizing the social/political structure behind the disaster, and the relief actions by civil society and communities, and the implication they might have. More specifically we shall try to theorize how disasters challenge social/communal resilience.

- How can we find the best mix of technology and culture for disaster prevention?
- In a global risk society what would be lessons to be shared and how will be the solidarity and resilience against risks forged?

The potential topics papers might address in this session include: various aspects of risk society, infrastructure, disrupted cities, (global/local) civic cooperation aftermath/to prevent disasters, (global/local) solidarity against risks/disasters, policies for resilience building.

Research Committee on Sociology of Science and Technology, RC23

The Sociology of Disaster from Technoscience: Science, Technology and Sustainability beyond Fukushima

Session Organizer

Miwao MATSUMOTO, University of Tokyo, Japan, GHCO3207@nifty.com

Session in English

Not open for submission of abstracts.

The Fukushima accident and its simultaneous disaster have revealed the place of non-modern “nuclear village” amidst of public sphere. The US Congress Survey Report characterizes the “village” as embodying the conflict of interests while other narratives tend to appeal to a kind of cultural essentialism in a broad sense. This symposium regards the formation and working mechanism of the nuclear regime in Japan and elsewhere as much more deep-rooted and persistent, and in these senses, universal than expected by either narrative.

By focusing on the huge and unexplored interface between the sociology of disaster and that of science and technology, the symposium attempts to shed a fresh light on the embedded origin of the regime that has changed risk into disaster. This symposium attempts to explore the in-depth social implications of extreme events such as the Fukushima accident. Behind serious and urgent questions over resilience from the accident, there are many sociological stories that have not been told and are difficult to be revealed without devising a due narrative different from ordinary ones in the sociology of science and technology. To that end the symposium intends to utilize a unique combination of participants.

Research Committee on Environment and Society, RC24

Anti-Nuclear Movements Post-Fukushima

Session Organizers

Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan, k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Sun-Jin YUN, Seoul National University, Korea, ecodemo@snu.ac.kr

Session in English

The Fukushima-Daiichi nuclear accident in March 2011 had serious political implications for politicians, regulatory agencies, operators and others involved in the nuclear power sector in Japan and internationally. While the accident provided new impetus to anti-nuclear movements and activities, a number of questions remain concerning its short and long-term implications both for anti-nuclear politics and for environmental social movements more broadly.

This session welcomes papers addressing questions such as:

1. How have anti-nuclear movements changed in the wake of Fukushima? Who are the new participants and major actors?
2. What styles, strategies and tactics have emerged?
3. To what extent have anti-nuclear movements been able to influence energy policy and practice?
4. What differences can we find and what has caused those differences among countries?
5. What prospects exist for a new wave of anti-nuclear activities across Asia and worldwide?

Nuclear Energy Post-Fukushima: Impacts, Lessons and Policy Responses

Session Organizers

Harutoshi FUNABASHI, Hosei University, Japan, hfunabas@mtj.biglobe.ne.jp

Arthur MOL, Wageningen University, Netherlands, arthur.mol@wur.nl

Session in English

The Fukushima nuclear disaster produced immense damage and suffering in Fukushima Prefecture and neighboring districts, raising many questions for sociologists. In this session, we will reflect on the following topics.

1. Faced with such unprecedented disaster, the first mission of sociologists is to grasp the reality of victims and their communities. Akihiko SATO (Japan) will describe and analyze the damage and suffering experienced by residents who had lived around the nuclear plant.
2. The outbreak of the Fukushima disaster implies that Japanese society has failed to learn lessons from the Chernobyl disaster in 1986 and has lacked effective regulatory measures on nuclear technologies. Koichi HASEGAWA (Japan) will analyze defects in policy making in Japanese society that contributed to this disaster and highlight Japanese energy policy disputes after the disaster.
3. Lessons from the Fukushima disaster must be learned not only by Japanese society but also by all other countries which have used or will use nuclear energy. Seejae LEE (Korea) will analyze the impact and lessons of the Fukushima disaster on developing countries. He will discuss the important role of citizens' movements in changing nuclear energy policy.
4. In spite of the enormous damage caused by the Fukushima disaster, the nuclear industry and government in some advanced countries such as the USA and France insist on the merits and necessity of nuclear energy. However, sociologists should analyze such reasoning from the viewpoint of political sociology. Looking from inside the USA, Jeffrey BROADBENT will analyze the political structure of a society where the nuclear complex plays an important role and diffuses dominant discourse.
5. In opposition to the USA's pro-nuclear policy, several European countries such as Germany and Switzerland have decisively chosen a path toward a nuclear free society. Ecological modernization theory is a powerful support for this direction. Arthur MOL (Netherlands), who is a leading proponent of this theory, will analyze the meaning of the Fukushima disaster from the viewpoint of environmental sociology and will propose a better way of changing energy policy as well as decision making in contemporary society.

Additional proposals for participation in this session are welcome.

Renewable Energy and Sustainable Development

Session Organizers

Yasushi MARUYAMA, Nagoya University, Japan, ym@nagoya-u.jp

Rajendra PATIL, Shivaji University, India, patilsuk@gmail.com

Shin-Ock CHANG, Jeju National University, Korea, changshinock@gmail.com

Session in English

Climate change, peak oil and accidents such as Fukushima have all contributed to growing interest in renewable energy. Moreover, renewable energy has attracted the attention of communities and organisations whose interests lie in the potential impacts, both positive and negative, of renewable energy for rural development, poverty alleviation, public health, environmental justice etc.

The aim of this session is to examine relationships between renewable energy and sustainable development. While there will be a particular focus on exploring the implications and possibilities for renewable energy in communities that are economically and/or politically marginalized, papers on any aspect of the sociology of renewable energy are welcome.

Potential topics include:

NIMBYism and other social barriers to renewable energy development

Social changes stimulated by renewable energy development

Best practice in renewable energy diffusion and implementation

Energy, equity and environmental justice

Renewable energy and poverty alleviation

Renewable energy policy, programs and regulatory frameworks

Community renewable energy projects, modification of attitudes and behaviour for sustainable energy

Competing constructions of 'energy security'

Waste in Today's World: Waste not Want not?

Session Organizer

Lynne CIOCHETTO, Massey University, New Zealand, l.m.ciochetto@massey.ac.nz

Session in English

In contemporary industrialized consumer societies the production of waste is accelerating exponentially. Issues of waste – with sewage and human waste associations – tends to be repellent and remote from everyday life. Waste problems are easy to overlook and they are overshadowed in the media by the global issues of climate and environmental changes. However, waste is an important multidimensional problem that is perilous to ignore. Waste touches on all four pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, social and cultural.

Issues of waste cover a wide spectrum: from the use of resources, to the by-products of industrialization and agribusiness, the way products are produced, consumed and discarded. In a time when global food is under pressure much of the food produced is wasted by producers, retailers or consumers. In an increasingly technical world electronic waste is becoming a major problem. The expanding demand for energy is creating many waste problems from carbon emissions to nuclear waste. As urbanization accelerates in the developing world cities are becoming overwhelmed by inadequate infrastructure to process waste. Our seas are becoming polluted with chemicals and plastics. This panel invites submissions that cover the spectrum of waste from micro-level to macro-level, from case studies to policy.

Research Committee on Sociology of Disasters, RC39

Cultural Preservation, Memory, and Restoration in Disaster Contexts

Session Organizer

William LOVEKAMP, Eastern Illinois University, USA, welovekamp@eiu.edu

Session in English

This session will explore the ways that communities can be prepared for and recover from disasters by preserving the cultural heritage, historic record, landmarks, and other important elements of community. This session also examines the importance of collective memory in disasters, such as how collective memory of events can shape future mitigation and preparedness, the importance of memorializing after disasters, and the importance of remembering as an element of community identity.

Disaster and Development Discourses, Policies, and Practices

Session Organizers

Andrew E. COLLINS, Northumbria University, United Kingdom,
andrew.collins@northumbria.ac.uk

Hirokazu TATANO, Kyoto University, Japan, tatano@imdr.dpri.kyoto-u.ac.jp

Norio OKADA, Kamamoto University, Japan, n-okada@kumamoto-u.ac.jp

Session in English

Disaster and development discourses of the last two decades have tended to converge around matters of sustainability, risk, resilience, adaptation, and poverty reduction. Less attention has been paid, however, to the implications of this convergent thinking for researching issues of prediction, precaution, and hope in human survival. There is a need to understand the systems of meaning that underlie disaster and development thinking. This work should be engaged cross-culturally and in relation to the emergent institutions of the future. How also might the conceptualization of disaster and development get reflected back through policies and practices of a growing disaster reduction or sustainable development industry?

This session aims to bring together a number of contributions that address theoretical, methodological, and sector based interpretations addressing disaster in development and vice versa. The session is timely as we reconsider complex disaster events in terms of varying development trajectories. This extends to looking anew at accompanying global strategies that would anticipate, take better care of, and motivate people who struggle with local realities stemming from global change. The session is hosted by the Japan-UK Disaster Risk Reduction Study Programme and is open to inputs from any part of the world.

Disaster Capitalism: Exploring the Political Economy of Disaster

Session Organizer

Lee MILLER, Sam Houston State University, USA, Imm007@shsu.edu

Session in English

Political and economic systems provide the contexts in which disasters occur. These systems create or lessen economic, political, and social inequalities thereby influencing vulnerabilities and exposure to risk. Furthermore, resources are managed and distributed in preparation for, and in response to, disasters differently according to political and economic pressures. Efforts to mitigate risks and consequences of disasters are also emphasized or overlooked depending on political will and economic priorities.

Since economic and political contexts accentuate or diminish vulnerabilities to, and consequences of, disasters, disaster scholars are exploring the interrelationships between economics, politics, and disasters. For example, the concept of “disaster capitalism” points to the ways disasters can be leveraged for large economic gains, usually by economic and political elites that result in heightened economic inequalities and increased exploitation of disenfranchised groups. However, the long-term effects of disaster capitalism on vulnerability and risk are under researched. Therefore, in terms of preparedness, response, recovery, and mitigation, the political economy of disaster offers compelling new directions for disaster research. Research from diverse economic and political contexts will examine these themes from a range of international and comparative perspectives.

Disaster Vulnerability, Resilience Building, and Social Marginality

Session Organizers

Margarethe KUSENBACH, University of South Florida, USA, mkusenba@usf.edu

Gabriela CHRISTMANN, Leibniz Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, Germany, christmann@irs-net.de

Session in English

The session welcomes papers investigating conceptual and empirical aspects of both vulnerability and resilience to disasters and social crises at the social margins; among urban or rural poor communities, ethnic and racial minorities, immigrants and non-citizens, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and/or other disadvantaged groups, in all regions of the world. We invite empirical studies of how – considering their structural, cultural, and situational constraints –marginalized groups perceive hazards, social crises, and their own vulnerability. How do they prepare for, and deal with, specific emergencies and disaster contexts? And how do they build resilience?

We also welcome theoretical submissions that critically examine current definitions of vulnerability and resilience, and that show awareness of the fact that resilience building of one social group might increase the vulnerability of others. Further, given their growing use outside of disaster studies, what can these concepts contribute toward the study of social problems and social inequality more generally? And what is their value for understanding conditions and processes of social inequality? Whether theoretical or empirical, we hope that papers in this session will contribute ideas and strategies toward

improving education, reducing individual or collective risk, encouraging collaborative governance of preparedness, and informing social policy regarding disasters, social crises, and social problems in the future.

Disaster Warnings

Session Organizer

Michael LINDELL, Texas A&M University, USA, mlindell@archone.tamu.edu

Session in English

This session will address issues associated with warning sources (e.g., authorities, news media, and peers), warning channels (e.g., broadcast, print, Internet), and message content (e.g., threat, responses by authorities, recommended household protective actions). The session will also examine differences among warning recipients in their perceptions of warning sources, channel access and preferences, cognitive processing of message content, and responses (e.g., information seeking, protective response, and emotion-focused coping).

Disasters and Politics

Session Organizer

Benigno AGUIRRE, University of Delaware, USA, aguirre@udel.edu

Session in English

The session will delve into the reciprocal, complex relationships that exist between political systems and disasters. It will accept manuscripts that explore these relationships and that will give answers to the following types of questions:

What are the impacts of types of political representation (and domination) on the capability of societies to prepare, respond, reconstruct, and recover from the effects of disasters?

How is it that societies' abilities to establish rule systems that increase the likelihood of the adoption of mitigation depend on the presence and effectiveness of constitutional, democratic governments?

To what extent is the accumulation of disaster-related risks associated with dictatorships?

From Disaster to Lessons Learned: Citizen Resilience and Government Accountability in the Aftermath of Disasters

Session Organizer

DeMond MILLER, Rowan University, USA, millerd@rowan.edu

Session in English

Oftentimes it is assumed that we learn from the disasters of the past as a way to prevent disasters from occurring in the future. Following a disaster, a heightened awareness of problems and potential solutions may lead to a false sense of security leaving citizens to

think that local and national governments are ready for the next catastrophic event. Many humanitarian and non-governmental organizations (NGO's), governments and policy makers often invoke the "lessons learned" stance as a way to assure the public that catastrophic events (e.g. flooding of New Orleans in Hurricane Katrina or the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster) will not occur again.

This session has a threefold purpose: 1) understand how citizens interact with government and non-governmental agencies to use information to become more resilient and less vulnerable to the next disaster; 2) view the role and responsibilities of governments; and 3) foster a dialogue regarding how disaster research can inform processes, policy makers, the broader public's understanding of disasters, disaster policy, and disaster rebuilding policy.

Learning from History: Research into Past Disasters

Session Organizer

Joseph SCANLON, Carleton University, Canada, jscanlon@connect.carleton.ca

Session in English

Thanks to seminal work from researchers at the Disaster Research Center, the Natural Hazards Center, and the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI), among others, there has been a great deal of research into incidents right after they happened. But there has been little attempt – with a few notable exceptions – to delve into historical records to learn about past disasters. This session will include papers about any and all aspects of disaster history. Authors will be encouraged to mention what light their historical research casts on current findings about human and organizational behavior in disaster.

Lessons Learned through Assessing Disaster Preparedness, Response, Recovery, and Mitigation

Session Organizer

Dana M. GREENE, University of North Carolina, USA, greenedm@email.unc.edu

Session in English

This session is broadly conceived as a comparative analysis between lessons learned from previous natural, technological, and intentional human-caused disasters and what remains to be learned. Given the recent occurrence of these types of events worldwide, papers should focus on past natural or technological disasters as well as emergent threats (e.g., school shootings, terrorism, etc.).

This session will address questions and concerns related to the applied sociology of disasters; namely, where do we go from here, and how do we navigate a new normal in the post-disaster milieu. Papers included in this session should address specific issues in disaster preparedness, response, recovery, and/or mitigation in international context, while also offering recommendations for researchers and practitioners.

Looking for Relief: Humanitarian Aid and Volunteerism in the Aftermath of Disaster

Session Organizer

Tricia WACHTENDORF, University of Delaware, USA, twachten@udel.edu

Session in English

This will examine the challenges of providing human assistance and humanitarian aid in the aftermath of disaster. Aid and assistance typically flows from a combination of formal and informal sources, and through activity that combines established and emergent mechanisms. The success of these efforts varies considerably, sometimes with long-term implications on development efforts underway prior to the disaster event. The ways in which assistance is provided may be tightly connected to social, political, economic, and cultural factors. Papers may consider such topics as organizational coordination, convergence, ethical concerns in relief provision, volunteer activity, cultural appropriateness of giving, and the role of news and social media in generating relief, among other areas.

Sociological Studies and Disaster: The Challenges of Regulation

Session Organizer

Susan STERETT, National Science Foundation, USA, ssterett@nsf.gov

Session in English

Recent disasters have brought to the fore the importance of regulatory and compensatory frameworks and how each is mobilized both domestically and internationally. These issues directly implicate the conference theme concerning inequality: the unequal distribution of risk and the ineffectiveness of legal response can be amplified by inequality in mobilizing the law on one's own behalf.

This invited panel will bring sociological insights to concerns about limits to the legal regulation safety and compensation for loss through legal processes. It will include an analysis of the IAEA, the international body responsible for nuclear power regulation, as a reputation-seeking organization, and why that might imply limits to the effectiveness of safety regulation. Despite both international and domestic regulation, we can expect disasters to occur, turning us to response and compensation. The remaining papers will address disaster response and compensation, focusing on Thailand and Japan after the 2011 disasters. Panelists will address how lawyers and legal rules have or have not facilitated compensation in Japan, and why changes in law did not make for better response to the 2011 flood in Thailand.

The Impact of Disasters on Culture, Livelihood, and Material Goods

Session Organizers

Michele COMPANION, University of Colorado, USA, mcompani@uccs.edu

Susann ULLBERG, Swedish National Defence College, Sweden, susann.ullberg@fhs.se

Session in English

Disasters have an immediate and long-term impact on communities. They provide

unanticipated opportunities for growth and adaptation, mitigation of threat to livelihood or cultural survival, or, at times, may result in community collapse. Disruption to life-ways also alters the relationship between people and the material objects used for economic exchange, religious and spiritual life, replication of cultural identity, artistic expression, and memory. This session seeks to explore processes of cultural change and continuity of communities in the face of disasters and what role material goods play in these processes. We welcome research from any point in a disaster event (before, during, or after) and from disaster situations world-wide.

What a Gender Lens Brings to Disaster Studies: Case Studies from Japan and Beyond

Session Organizers

Elaine ENARSON, USA, enarsone@gmail.com

Shelley PACHOLOK, University of British Columbia, Canada, shelley.pacholok@ubc.ca

Session in English

Scientists predict that climate change, rapid urbanization and development, increasing population, growing wealth divides, environmental degradation, and neoliberal policy reforms will increase the frequency and intensity of disasters as well as their human and economic costs. In this context of change, uncertainty, and heightened risk new insights generated by Japan's growing body of research on the vulnerability and resilience of women and men, boys and girls are particularly relevant for gender-focused disaster studies.

This panel is an opportunity for Japanese researchers to share their findings from recent disasters and to engage with international gender and disaster researchers. Other panelists are invited to share findings from case studies in different regions. Each paper will address the significance of a dynamic hazard environment for gender relations in the context of preparedness, impact, response, and recovery. Speakers will be invited to give special attention to intersections with sexual identity, age, social class, and region, and to consider what can be learned about sustainable recovery from gender focused research.

Research Committee on Social Movements, Collective Action and Social Change, RC48

Pre-Disaster Alternative Politics in Post-Disaster Protests

Session Organizer

Patricia STEINHOF, University of Hawaii, USA, steinhof@hawaii.edu

Session in English

Following Japan's "triple disaster" on March 11, 2011, Japanese society has witnessed some of the largest public protests to emerge in decades. This panel locates the rise in collective protest within the historical trajectory of existing civil society organizations in

Japan. It examines the continuation, change, and transformation of these social movements since 3.11 as they have responded to the ramifications of the disaster, and relates them to the broad body of literature on social movements and collective behavior. Organizations within Japanese civil society have a long history of grappling with various social issues that arose from the fracturing of the postwar paradigm premised on economic growth and political stability.

The panel will approach the rise in protest since the 3.11 crisis through the responses of organizations that have been dealing with issues such as nonstandard employment, U.S. military base issues in Okinawa, dispossessed youths who hop from job to job, constitutional revision, and other social issues. The panel will explore the following questions.

How do these organizations frame the crisis and engage in post-3.11 popular protests?

What were the processes of connecting their old agenda to a new agenda?

What do the connections linking pre-existing social movements with new actors, and new movements that have emerged from the 3.11 crisis suggest about the future of Japanese civil society?

What do these studies contribute to the study of social movements and collective behavior more generally?

Safety and Mental Health in Contemporary Societies

Session Organizer

Reinhold KILIAN, Ulm University, Germany, Reinhold.kilian@uni-ulm.de

Session in English

Safety is a crucial precondition of human life and the lack of safety in many areas of life has been identified as a major risk factor for the occurrence of mental disorders. Contemporary societies differ largely in the extent they provide basic safety with regard to the provision of food, water, accommodation, health care, protection from violence and constitutionality. However, even people who live in societies who guarantee all of these basics are confronted with increasing economic uncertainties, environmental hazards, international terrorism, and food scandals.

In this symposium an overview on the international research on relationships between several types of uncertainties and mental disorders as well as between safety and mental health should be provided. As contributions to this symposium, abstracts of theoretical papers as well as results of empirical studies are welcome.

Joint Sessions

RC06RC39 : Disasters and Families

Joint session of RC06 Family Research and RC39 Sociology of Disasters [host committee]

Session Organizers

Noriko IWAI, Osaka University of Commerce, Japan, n-iwai@tcn.zaq.ne.jp

Alice FOTHERGILL, University of Vermont, USA, alice.fothergill@uvm.edu

Session in English

In the past decade, many nations, such as Japan, Haiti, China, the United States, Indonesia, and others have experienced major disasters. This session will examine the impact of such large-scale events on families. We are especially interested in research on families in all stages of the disaster lifecycle, including: risk perception, preparedness, response to warnings, evacuation behavior, short- and long-term recovery, and reconstruction. We also hope that researchers will further understanding of how social vulnerability, poverty, the relocation of households, the scattering of family members, the loss of stable family income, and other factors influence the ability of families to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disaster. Moreover, we encourage authors to engage questions related to how families, as units, can better prepare for and become more resilient in the face of disaster.

RC06RC39/2 : Families Responses to Natural and Human-Made Disasters

Joint session of RC06 Family Research [host committee] and RC39 Sociology of Disasters

Session Organizers

DeMond S. MILLER, Rowan University, USA, millerd@rowan.edu

Mark HUTTER, Rowan University, USA, hutter@rowan.edu

Session in English

This session will seek papers that focus on how families deal with natural disasters. In recent years, in the United States, two hurricanes – Katrina and Sandy – impacted on people living in southern states and most notably New Orleans, Louisiana and on the Jersey Shore of New Jersey and coastal areas of New York City. Worldwide, natural disasters, such as the earthquakes in Haiti and Indonesia and human-made disasters such as the nuclear disasters in Chernobyl and in Japan affected the people who lived in their respective countries.

Papers should be directed at the ways that families have responded to such disasters. Coping patterns and resiliency patterns and the family as well as family disorganization effects as a resultant of disasters should be addressed in such papers. We welcome papers that specifically relate to disasters that occur in a given country. Papers can focus on marital disruption patterns, generational effects, etc. Papers of a more theoretical bent that discusses families in terms of crisis as a result of disasters are also of great interest.

RC17RC39 : Organizations and Disasters

Joint session of RC17 Sociology of Organizations and RC39 Sociology of Disasters [host committee]

Session Organizers

Dean PIERIDES, University of Melbourne, Australia, d.pierides@unimelb.edu.au

Joe DEVILLE, Goldsmiths University of London, United Kingdom, j.deville@gold.ac.uk

Avi KIRSCHENBAUM, Israel Institute of Technology, Israel, avik@tx.technion.ac.il

Session in English

Sociologists of disasters frame the organization and organizing as critical components in disaster management. Organization theorists have found disasters useful in making their case, particularly when disasters shed light on organizational failure or disintegration. Yet studies featuring both "organization" and "disaster" have produced very different kinds of accounts of the relationship between the two – sociologists of disaster and sociologists of organization only rarely confronting opportunities, and indeed tensions, that emerge from bringing these objects of exploration together.

We invite papers with an interest in both the sociology of disasters and the sociology of organization. What do these two fields and their objects have to say to each other? What might a more symmetrical understanding of disasters and organizations afford? How could links between studies of disaster and the sociology of organization be strengthened? What insights on organizational continuity, maintenance and basic economic infrastructure of the wider society, does a collaboration between these two research areas afford? Papers can be empirical or theoretical and should focus on issues relevant to both fields (e.g. uncertainty, preparedness, accountability, risk, communication, etc.).

RC37WG03: Disaster Art: Visualizing Human Culpability from Hiroshima to Fukushima

Joint session of RC37 Sociology of Arts and WG03 Visual Sociology [host committee]

Session Organizers

Regev NATHANSOHN, University of Michigan, USA, regev@umich.edu

Paulo MENEZES, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, paulomen@usp.br

Session in English

Not open for submission of abstracts.

Hiroshima (1945) and Fukushima (2011). Two nuclear disasters; the former triggered by a uranium bomb. Little Boy, dropped by American pilots on 6 August 1945, the latter caused by the 9.0 earthquake and attendant tsunami on 11 March 2011 that destroyed a nuclear power plant, where inadequate safety features exacerbated the subsequent meltdown. Both events continue to inspire a visual culture of disaster, often, like mine, of a comparative nature. I will explore how artists, broadly interpreted to include both amateurs and professionals, have used a range of old and new media to express, describe, represent, and memorialize these two nuclear disasters. Much attention has already been paid to the documentary role and also therapeutic nature of disaster art, but I am especially interested here in whether and/or how human culpability is signified in works of art dealing with Hiroshima and Fukushima.

Japanese Thematic Sessions

Thematic Sessions prepared by the Japanese Local Organizing Committee.

By invitation only.

Thematic Session 1

Natural/Human Disasters and the Recovery of Local Society

Session Organizers

Koichi HASEGAWA, Tohoku University, Japan, k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp

Takashi MACHIMURA, Hitotsubashi University, Japan, t.machimura@r.hit-u.ac.jp

Not open for submission of abstracts.

The 3.11 disaster in 2011 has raised many tasks to sociological studies. This was a complex combination of earthquake, tsunami and serious nuclear accident. What can we do as sociologists? What should we learn from it? What feedback can we provide to the devastated area? The session "Natural/Human Disasters and the Recovery of Local Society" consists of four prominent papers.

- The first one will provide a global perspective on the sociology of disaster focusing on gender, ethnicity, and inequality with a comparative view on the case of Hurricane Katrina of 2005 in the United States as well as other major disasters.
- The second paper will discuss problems in the recovering process in the fishermen's village of Minami Sanriku Town, in the tsunami-devastated area of northeastern Japan.
- The third paper will discuss the problems faced by the refugees from the nuclear-contaminated area of the Fukushima nuclear disaster, focusing on the decontamination processes, generation gaps, and other segmentations of the challenges the refugees experience.
- The fourth paper will present the damage in local farming and the self-metering activities of radiation levels in Kashiwa, Chiba Prefecture, which shows a hot spot area in the Tokyo metropolitan area.

Discussants will provide comments on Japanese society and the research experience on floods in Brisbane, Australia, in January 2011.