companies to pay more attention to the environment, workers' rights and safety (especially abroad), and consumer health and privacy. In the last chapter Mizruchi describes these efforts as more private and piecemeal than before, but we need more research on these initiatives before we can draw conclusions about the current cadre of corporate leaders.

Good Green Jobs in a Global Economy: Making and Keeping New Industries in the United States. By David J. Hess. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 2012. Pp. x+293. $30.00.

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The reader might think David J. Hess's book is about "green jobs" in a U.S. context. It is. Yet, *Good Green Jobs in a Global Economy: Making and Keeping New Industries in the United States* is about several things. The subtitle is indicative of the key thesis of the book, which is a historical argument. Hess argues that politics and policies on green energy transitions in the United States are intertwined with the relative decline of the United States in the global economy. The book investigates political struggles around green energy policy reform in the United States with an empirical focus on three technological systems: electrical systems, the heating and cooling of buildings, and transportation.

Why "good green jobs"? The reader will notice that this frame has been important for the forming of "green transition coalitions" and for the formation of a new, more defensive ideology in relation to trade liberalization. Hess uses a comparative case study approach, with mostly qualitative data and systematic comparisons of policy fields and across states and local governments. Country comparisons are left for future studies, although the United States is analyzed in relation to the world economy. Moreover, the American perception and fear of quickly industrializing and mercantilist China appear as a key theme.

Hess does not define green energy—neither what it is or is not nor what it should or should not be. Rather, he is interested in the framing of green energy (and a variety of related terms) among coalitions in the policy field. "Green transition coalitions" are formed under the frame "green jobs" and include labor, environmental, localist, antipoverty, and faith-based organizations, and it extends to large- and small-scale clean energy businesses, even the military. While historically there is an uneasy relation between the labor and environmental movement ("job" vs. "environment"), the green jobs frame connects with new incentives to protect domestic industries, which paves the way for a rapprochement among the groups.

Hess analyzes the green industrial policy at the federal level, particularly during the Obama administration (the 111th Congress is reviewed in one chapter) and at the state, regional, and local levels (three other chapters). His analysis reveals little progress at the federal level, despite efforts made

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by Obama. Since the financial crisis, antigreen campaigning has become a favorite tool among Republican presidential candidates and most Republican governors, spurred by fossil fuel interests, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and the Tea Party movement, for instance. There is much more progress, though uneven, at the state and local level. In states where fossil fuel industries and Republicans dominate, it is unsurprising that there is less room for green energy policy. Policies associated with additional financial burden on businesses and taxpayers (e.g., a carbon tax, a cap-and-trade system, a mandatory renewable electricity standard) are not received well among a sufficient number of constituencies. Instead, feasible policies tilt toward energy-efficiency programs, supply-side support (e.g., research funding, job training, support of regional innovation clusters and local business) and support of voluntary labeling schemes. Despite moderate progress on a general level, Hess argues that the growing progreen constituencies may in the future reach a tipping point at which their lobbying and mobilizations exceed that of the coalition of fossil fuel industries. Nonetheless, this goes far too slowly to counteract climate change.

The core arguments center on the historical question of how the politics of the green transition in the United States is intertwined with the relative decline of the United States in the global economy. Hess argues that the energy policy field has become a primary site where articulations of a "developmentalist ideology" can be found from the local to the federal level. This political ideology is reentering the political scene next to two others dominant in the U.S. context: neoliberalism and social liberalism. Developmentalism is another liberalism involving a bolstering of domestic industries and jobs and assuming a more defensive, sometimes even protectionist, position with respect to trade liberalization. It is far from the laissez-faire politics of neoliberalism and appears more supply-side oriented in contrast with social liberalism, which centers on large-scale welfare distribution and the correction of market failures. These three ideologies are considered analytically distinct categories that describe underlying political ideologies. Developmentalism as an industrial and trade policy dates back to the mercantilism of early modern Europe and was strong during the 19th century also in the United States; this, argues Hess, was a prerequisite for the United States to achieve a dominant position in the global economy (indeed, important for any country's economic development). Neoliberalism and social liberalism worked well after World War II when this position was secured, meaning that the United States could proliferate under a very aggressive free trade doctrine. Now, many commentators argue this doctrine will drag the United States further down an economic spiral of regression.

The book is very descriptive, for better or for worse. The author includes many details, but the work's strength is that it provides a rich, careful, and systematic analysis of the development of policies around the three technological systems in focus and across the United States and on several levels. I would have welcomed a more thorough discussion on how findings relate back to theory. The analysis is guided by field theory (Bourdieu) and by transition theory, which focuses on the evolution of technological

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systems. The theories work well for abstracting the relevant factors. Yet, they remain implicit in the empirical chapters and are not commented on in the synthesizing and concluding parts of the book, which focus more on the historical argument and the negative prediction that the United States will generally fail to contribute in counteracting climate change. The book has lots to offer for scholars in political, economic, and environmental sociology and in science and technology studies. Personally, I found the historical argument centered on the rising developmentalist political ideology particularly interesting. Hess himself does not favor this ideology; his analysis is theoretical and descriptive, not normative. Yet, what I found interesting is his realistic diagnosis and prognosis and the insight that it is essential for any country to develop a repertoire of policies in order to support and protect the development of green and clean domestic industries. Laissez-faire politics and aggressive trade liberalization won't make this happen. Indeed, more a "inward-looking" United States may not be a bad development for the rest of the world, Hess suggests.

People's Science: Bodies and Rights on the Stem Cell Frontier. By Ruha Benjamin. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 2013. Pp. xviii+249. $85.00 (cloth); $24.95 (paper).

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People's Science is an important work on a complex topic, written with a passion for social justice and inclusion. Ruha Benjamin explores how California's 2004 Stem Cell Research and Cures Initiative, Proposition 71, entangled science and society in ways that both reproduce and exacerbate existing inequalities. This multisited ethnography tracks the biomedical, regulatory, and civic life of the initiative, combining the political sociology of science and public participation in science while remaining attentive to how this "public science" includes some while excluding others. Borrowing from Sheila Jasanoff, Benjamin argues that Proposition 71 is a particularly vivid example of bioconstitutionalism, the commingling of innovations in the life sciences, and claims to political rights. Instead of following scientists through society, Benjamin follows the Stem Cell Research and Cures Initiative through its implementation and into the clinic.

The book works on multiple levels. On the one hand, Benjamin's well-crafted chapters focus on the politics, promise, and peril of Proposition 71. This $3 billion, 10-year project uses public monies funneled through the California Institute for Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) to fund private-sector research and discovery with the aim of developing treatments and cures for conditions like Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, and other chronic diseases. On the other hand, Benjamin elaborates a new, socially inclusive science, symbolized by the Ghanaian *sankofa* bird, which reaches backward, reflecting on the past while moving forward. The sankofa is meant to

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