

Cunningham et al. Environmental Science: A Global Concern 11e
Further readings for Chapter 23 (economics)

Abramovitz, Janet N. 1998. "Nature's Hidden Economy," *World Watch* 11 (1): 19-24. The most valuable services we use may be the ones we always thought -- mistakenly -- were free.

Adams, W. 1990. *Green Development*. London: Routledge. A survey of environmentally sustainable development projects around the world.

Ahn, Christine (ed). 2003. *Shafted*. Food First Books. A compilation of testimony from farmers, laborers and activists on the effects of "free trade" on working people.

Alling, Abigail, et al. 1993. *Life Under Glass: the Inside Story of Biosphere 2*. Biosphere Press. Why it's hard to create an artificial environment.

Anderson, Ray. 1999. *Mid-Course Correction: Toward a Sustainable Enterprise: The Interface Model*. Peregrinzilla Press. The CEO of Interface Carpets describes his new business model.

Ando, A., et al. 1998. "Species distributions, land values, and efficient conservation." *Science* 279: 2126-2128. Examines rational resource use in conservation.

Arrow, K. et al. 2004. "Are we consuming too much?" *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 18 (3): 147-172. Leading economists question the consumer society

Arrow, K., et al. 1995. "Economic growth, carrying capacity, and the environment." *Science* 268: 520-521. An important examination of sustainability.

Arrow, K.J. et al. 1996. "Is there a role for benefit-cost analysis in environmental health and safety regulation?" *Science* 272: 221-222. Non-market valuation has pitfalls.

Arrow, K. 1999. "Discounting, Morality, and Gaming," in *Discounting and Intergenerational Equity*, P.R. Portney and J.P. Weyant (eds). Resources for the Future. Is it moral to make bets on the future?

Asplund, Richard W. 2008. *Profiting from Clean Energy: A Complete Guide to Trading Green in Solar, Wind, Ethanol, Fuel Cell, Carbon Credit Industries, and More*. Wiley. One of many in a new genre of green investment guides.

Ayres, Ed. 2004. "The hidden shame of the global industrial economy." *World-Watch* 17 (1): 20-29. Where do the raw materials come from that sustain our economy?

Ayres, Robert U. 2001. "How Economists Have Misjudged Global Warming." *World Watch* 14 (5): 12-25. The Bush administration rejected the Kyoto climate treaty because

it believed reducing carbon dioxide emissions would hurt the economy. This author argues that reducing pollution could help the economy prosper.

Balmaceda-Roy, M., and T. Larsen. 2000. "Changing the Rules of the Game," *Green@work* 2: 35-37, March/April 2000. A look at socially responsible investing.

Balmford, A. et al. 2002. "Economic reasons for conserving wild nature." *Science* 297: 950 - 953. Every year's loss of natural habitat from practices such as logging and farming costs around \$250 billion in each subsequent year.

Barnes, Peter. 2001. *Who Owns the Sky? Our Common Assets and the Future of Capitalism*. Island Press. Calls for a new approach to protecting shared resources.

Barker, Rocky. 1993. *Saving All the Parts: Reconciling Economics and the Endangered Species Act*. Island Press. A good discussion of the economics of endangered species protection.

Barringer, Mark Daniel. 2002. *Selling Yellowstone: Capitalism and the Construction of Nature*. Univ of Kansas Press. Examines the role of business in creation and development of our national parks.

Baskin, Yvonne. 1997. *The Work of Nature: How the Diversity of Life Sustains Us*. : Island Press. What is the value of nature?

Bengston, David N. 1994. "The nature of value and the value of nature." *1993 Society of American Foresters National Convention: Meeting tomorrow's challenges: Society of American Foresters*. How do we assess values in conservation?

Benyus, Janine 2002. *Biomimicry : Innovation Inspired by Nature*. Perennial. Describes how innovative researchers are using nature as a model for redesigning products and processes.

Berry, Wendell. 2000. "The Case for a Local Economy." *Worldwatch* 13 (5): 29-33. Argues that the basis of a sustainable economy is the vitality of local economies.

Bockstael, N., A.M. Freeman, R.J. Kopp, P.R. Portney and V.K. Smith. 2000. "On measuring economic values for nature". *Environmental Science and Technology* 34: 1384-1389. Calls for greater communication between ecologists and economists.

Boff, Leonardo, and Phillip Berryman. 1997. *Cry of the Earth, Cry of the Poor*. Orbis Books. A combination of liberation ecology and environmental justice.

Bonda, Penny. 2000. "Toward Positive Futures." [Green@work](#). November/December 2000: 14-16. Explores the move from an industrial economy to one that is sustainable, social responsible and profitable.

Bornstein, David. 2003. *How to Change the World: Social Entrepreneurs and the Power of New Ideas* Oxford University Press. Profiles nine champions of social change and how they solved problems.

Boulding, Kenneth. 1966. "The economics of the coming spaceship earth." *Environmental Quality in a Growing Economy*. Johns Hopkins University Press. An influential comparison of prevailing "cowboy" economics and the "spaceship earth" model of steady-state economics.

Boyce, J. K. and B. G. Shelley (eds). 2003. *Natural Assets: Democratizing Environmental Ownership*. Island Press. Drawing on cases from across the United States, the authors show that safeguarding the environment and improving the well-being of the poor can be mutually reinforcing goals.

Brandt Commission. 1983. *Common Crisis: North-South Cooperation for World Recovery*. MIT Press. A plan for reducing Third World poverty and disparities between rich and poor nations.

Brauer, Ingo. 2003. "Money as an indicator: to make use of economic evaluation for biodiversity conservation." *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment* 98 (1/3): 483-91. Money matters.

Brown, Lester. 2001. *Ecoeconomy: Building an Economy for the Earth*. W.W. Norton & Co. Calls for a new economic paradigm for sustainability.

Bullard, Robert, et al. 2001. *Sprawl City: Race Politics and Planning in Atlanta*. Island Press. In 1998, a Sierra Club study described Atlanta as having the greatest urban sprawl and the most congested transportation system in America. This book, written by a group of leaders in environmental justice and city planning is a proposal for addressing those problems.

Butraw, D. and E. Mansur. 1999. "Environmental Effect of SO₂ Trading and Banking." *Environmental Science & Technology* 33 (20): 3489-3494. How well do market mechanisms work?

Callicott, J. Baird and Karen Mumford. 1997. "Ecological Sustainability as a Conservation Concept," *Conservation Biology* 11 (1):32-40. An attempt to redefine sustainability to include ecological as well as economic constraints.

Carlin, A., et al. 1992. "Environmental Investments: The Cost of Cleaning Up." *Environment* 34 (2) :12-18. The United States pays hundreds of billions of dollars each year to clean up pollution. This summary of an EPA study compares different kinds of pollution control costs.

Cavanagh, John, et al. 2002. *Alternatives to Economic Globalization*. Berrett-Koehler Publishers. Written by a premier group of thinkers from around the world, this is a defining document of the antiglobalization movement.

Cesar, H., et al. 1997. "Indonesian Coral Reefs – "An Economic Analysis of a Precious but Threatened Resource," *Ambio* 80 (6): 97-101. Describes ways humans are destroying coral reefs in Indonesia and compares short-term private gains to individuals with long-term societal costs.

Chambers, R. and G. Conway. 1992. *Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century*. IDS Discussion paper 296. London: Institute of Development Studies. An interesting alternative to sustainable development as a measure of human welfare.

Chapman, Audrey R., et al. (eds).1999. *Consumption, Population, and Sustainability: Perspectives from Science and Religion*. More than 250 scientists and religious people discuss the environmental impact of consumption patterns and population trends.

Chee, Yung En. 2004. "An ecological perspective on the valuation of ecosystem services." *Biological Conservation* 120 (4): 549-565. A critique of neoclassical economic approaches to ecosystem valuation.

Collier. Paul. 2007. *The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are Failing and What Can Be Done About It*. Oxford University Press. Looks at 50 failed states that are home to the poorest billion people and examines the causes of chronic poverty.

Collins, J. and J. Porras. 2002. *Built to Last : Successful Habits of Visionary Companies*. HarperBusiness. Good companies embrace sustainable development.

Commoner, Barry. 1971. *The Closing Circle: Man, Nature & Technology*. A. A. Knopf. A scientist looks at society and technology.

Commoner, Barry. 1990. *Making Peace with the Planet*. Pantheon Books. A sequel to *The Closing Circle* describes why most attempts to "save" the environment have failed, and what we must do to rectify things

Constanza, R., et al. 2007. "A new vision for New Orleans and the Mississippi delta: applying ecological economics and ecological engineering." *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment* 4 (9): 465-472. Eminent ecological economists discuss restoration options for the Gulf Coast.

Costanza, Robert, Herman Daly, Carl Folke, Paul Hawken, C. S. Holling, Anthony J. McMichael, David Pimentel, and David Rapport. 2000 "Managing Our Environmental Portfolio." *BioScience* 50 (2): 149–155. Some leading economists and ecologists suggest that we should manage our natural capital better.

Costanza, Robert, et al. 1997. "The Value of the World's Ecosystem Services and Natural Capital," *Nature* 387: 253-260. A landmark analysis of the economic value of ecological services.

Costanza, R., ed. 1991. *Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability*. Columbia University Press. An excellent compendium of articles in the new field of ecological economics.

Daily, Gretchen. C. and Katherine Ellison. 2002. *The New Economy of Nature*. Island Press. A collection of case studies of market approaches to conservation.

Daily, Gretchen.C. et al. 2000. "The value of nature and the nature of value". *Science* 289: 395-396. see also G. C. Daily (ed) 1997. *Nature's Services: Societal Dependence on Natural Ecosystems*. : Island Press.

Daly, Herman E. 1991. *Steady State Economics 2nd ed*. Island Press. A pioneering book on ecological economics.

Daly, Herman E. 1997. *Beyond Growth : The Economics of Sustainable Development*. Boston: Beacon Press. Urges us to view the economy as part of the ecosystem and give up the idea of constant economic growth.

Daley, Herman E. and Joshua Farley. 2004. *Ecological Economics: Principles and Applications*. Island Press. A new textbook by a pioneer in the field.

Daly, Herman E. and Kenneth N. Townsend, eds. 1993. *Valuing the Earth: Economics, Ecology, Ethics*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press. An older but still important consideration of these topics.

Daly, Herman E. and John B., Jr. Cobb 1994. *For the Common Good : Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future 2nd ed*. A classic in ecological economics and environmental ethics.

Daly, H. E., and K. N. Townsend, eds. 1993. *Valuing the Earth: Economics, Ecology, Ethics*. Mass: MIT Press. Essays on steady-state economics and ethics.

Dasgupta, P. 2001. *Human Well-Being and the Natural Environment* Oxford University Press. How can we achieve sustainability?

Dasgupta, P. and G. Heal. 1079. *Economic Theory and Exhaustible Resources*. Columbia University Press. How do we value resources economically?

Deere, Carloyn L. and Daniel C. Esty (eds). 2002. *Greening the Americas: NAFTA's Lessons for Hemispheric Trade*. MIT Press. A collection of articles showing that international trade must address environmental issues.

DeSimone, Livio D. and Frank Popoff. 1997. *Eco-efficiency: The Business Link to Sustainable Development*. Written for the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, this book shows how businesses can create economic value while reducing ecological impacts and resource use.

DeWald, J., et al., 2004. "Implementation of Village Self-Help Projects in the Kyrgyz Republic." *World Development* 32 (11): 1927-1938. Examines the factors that contribute to successful village development projects.

Dietz, T., et al. 2003. "The struggle to govern the commons." *Science* 302: 1907-1912. Managing communal resources requires social capital.

Doppelt, Bob. 2003. *Leading Change Toward Sustainability*. Greenleaf Publishing. Describes corporations and agencies around the world that are trying to make themselves sustainable.

Dunkiel, B., et al. 1999. "The Tax Shift," *E Magazine* 10 (2): 28-34. Green taxes can be used to encourage resource conservation and pollution reduction while also accomplishing social goals.

Dunn, Robert H. 1997. "Corporate Responsibility: The Next Five Years," *The Greenmoney Journal* 6 (1-2): 7, 21. A vision of the future from the President of Business for Social Responsibility.

Durning, Alan T. 1996. *The Car and the City: 24 Steps to Safe Streets and Healthy Communities*. Seattle: Northwest Environment Watch. We don't have to turn our cities over to the automobile.

During, Alan. 1992. *How Much is Enough? The Consumer Society and the Future of the Earth*. Worldwatch Books. A still valid look at the consumer society.

Easty, Daniel and Andrew Winston. 2006. *Green to Gold: How Smart Companies Use Environmental Strategy to Innovate, Create Value, and Build Competitive Advantage* Yale University Press. Describes how corporations can address critical environmental problems, improve their performance, gain competitive advantage, make more money and make friends.

Edwards, Andres R. 2005. *The Sustainability Revolution: Portrait of a Paradigm Shift* New Society Publishers. Combines an emphasis on stewardship, the need for economic restructuring promoting no waste and equitable distribution, an understanding and respect for the principles of nature, the restoration of life forms, and an intergenerational perspective.

Easterly, William. 2006. *The White Man's Burden: Why the West's Efforts to Aid the Rest Have Done So Much Ill and So Little Good* Penguin Press. A critique of foreign aid, at least as we have done it so far.

Elkington, John. 1998. *Cannibals with Forks: The Tripple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. New Society Publishers. Polish poet Stanislaw Lec asked, "Is it progress if a cannibal uses a fork?" Elkington applies the question to twenty-first-century capitalism.

Ehrenfeld, D. 1988. "Why put a value on biodiversity?" In *Biodiversity* E.O. Wilson (ed.) National Academy Press. Some things are priceless.

Ehrenreich, Barbara. 2002. *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America*. Owl Books. What's it like to live on minimum wage? Barbara Ehrenreich lives the question.

Escobar, Arturo. 1995. *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Argues that the industrialized nations of North America and Europe are not appropriate models for post-World War II societies in Asia, Africa, and Latin America?

Estabrook, Barry. 2004. "Clean 'n' Green." *OnEarth* 25 (4): 35-38. Sustainable consumer products may be coming to a supermarket near you.

Esty, Daniel. 2001. "Bridging the trade-environment divide." *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 15 (3): 113-130. How can we reconcile economic development and environmental protection?

Ferraro, P. J. & Kiss, A. 2002. "Direct Payments to Conserve Biodiversity." *Science* 298: 1718 -1719. Economists encourage conservationists to buy biodiversity.

Finger, Matthias and James Gilcoyne. 1997. "Why Transnational Corporations are Organizing to 'Save the Global Environment'," *The Ecologist* 27 (4): 138-142. Claims that environmental programs of transnational corporations are really a smokescreen for expanding markets and avoiding scrutiny.

Finnegan, William. 2003. "The Economics of Empire: Notes on the Washington Consensus." *Harper's Magazine* 306 (1836): 41-54. An excellent analysis of globalization, development, and international economics.

French, Hillary F. 1997. "Privatizing International Development," *World Watch Journal* 10 (3): 8-27. Is the public interest protected in the rapid spread of globalism?

French, Hillary. 2000. *Vanishing Borders: Protecting the Planet in the Age of Industrialization*. Washington, DC: Worldwatch Institute. The globalization of commerce has become an international environmental issue.

Friedman, Milton. 1990. *Free to Choose: A Personal Statement*. Harvest Books. The personal manifesto of a free market capitalist.

Friedman, T. L. 2008 *Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution--and How It Can Renew America*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. Argues that moving to renewable, sustainable energy will not only solve the climate crisis, but also revitalize our economy.

Friedman, Thomas L. 2000. *The Lexus and the Olive Tree*. Anchor Books (Random House). A globe-trotting journalist looks at globalization.

Gare, Aaran. 2001. "Creating an Ecological Socialist Future." *Capitalism, Nature, Socialism: A Journal of Socialist Ecology*. 11(3): 24-35. A view from the left.

Gibbs, David. 2002. *Local Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability*. Routledge. Describes how we might integrate economic and environmental policies at the local and regional scale.

Gilman, R. 1990. "Economics, Ecology, and Us," *In Context* 26: 10-15. Lead article in a special issue devoted to asking "What is enough?" in the context of humane sustainable culture.

Gladwin, Thomas N. 1998. "Economic Globalization and Ecological Sustainability: Searching for Truth and Reconciliation," Chapter 1 in Roome, ed., *Sustainability Strategies for Industry* Island Press.

Goldsmith, Edward. 1997. "Development as Colonialism," *The Ecologist* 27(2):69-76. An extension of subaltern history and dependency theory to environment and human development.

Goodland, R. and H. Daly. 1996. Environmental sustainability: Universal and nonnegotiable. *Ecological Applications* 6(4):1002

Goodstein, Eban. 1999. *The Trade-off Myth Fact and Fiction About Jobs and the Environment*. : Island Press. In in-depth examination of the claims that environmental protection threatens jobs.

Georgescu-Roengen, N. 1977. "The Steady-state and Ecological Salvation: A Thermodynamic Analysis," *BioScience* 27, no. 4:266. An insightful analysis on the ultimate limits to growth and the necessity for steady-state systems.

Goulder, L. H. and R. N. Stavins. 2002. "Discounting: An eye on the future." *Nature* 419: 673-674. Do discount rates give insufficient weight to future benefits?

Goulder, L.H and D. Kennedy. 1997. "Valuing ecological services: philosophical bases and empirical methods." In *Nature's Services: Societal Dependence on Natural Ecosystems*, G. Daily (ed.). Island Press.

Gowdy, John, ed. 1997. *Limited Wants, Unlimited Means: A Reader on Hunter-Gatherer Economics and the Environment*. Island Press. An examination of the society and lifestyle of the few remaining hunter-gatherer cultures. See also his 1995 text: *Economic Theory for Environmentalists*. from St. Lucie Press.

Greider, William. 2003. "The Greening of American Capitalism." *On Earth* 25 (3): 20-23. How can investors become environmental stewards?

Greider, William 2003. *The Soul of Capitalism: Opening Paths to a Moral Economy*. Simon & Schuster. What's wrong with global economics? The author argues capitalism doesn't have to be exploitative and destructive.

Green Scissors. 2002. *Green Scissors: Cutting Wasteful and Environmentally Harmful Spending*. Friends of the Earth. We can save money and the environment simultaneously.

Grinberg, Kate. 2002. "Sustainability indicators built on principles of natural capitalism." *Business and the Environment* Oct 2002 v13 i10 p10(1). A new corporate audit system uses the principles of natural capitalism to measure a company's success.

Hardner, Jared and Richard Rice. 2002. "Rethinking Green Consumerism." *Scientific American* 286 (5): 88-95. Buying "green" products isn't enough to save biodiversity in the tropics. A plan for marketing conservation services may be the answer.

Harris, J. M., et al. 2001. *Survey of Sustainable Development: Social and Economic Dimensions*. Island Press. An important compilation of important works on the history and current status of human development.

Harvey, David. 1993. "The nature of environment: the dialectics of social and environmental change." *The Socialist Register* 1-51. An eminent Marxian geographer looks at environment and development.

Hawken, Paul, Amory Lovins, L. Hunter Lovins. 2000. *Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution* Back Bay Books. A radical new view of the economy of the future.

Hawken, Paul, 1993. *The Ecology of Commerce: A Declaration of Sustainability*. Harper Collins. An important publication in the greening of business.

Hayek, F. A. 1994 *The Road to Serfdom*. A Nobel prize-winning, free market economist claims that the invisible hand of Adam Smith is always best.

Heal, Geoffrey. 2000. *Nature and the Marketplace: Capturing the Value of Ecosystem Services*. Island Press. A good discussion of ecosystem values and efforts to represent these values in the marketplace.

Heal, Geoffrey. 1998. *Valuing the Future: Economic Theory and Sustainability* Columbia University Press. How do we represent the interests of future generations in cost/benefit analysis?

Hershkowitz, Allen. 2002. *Bronx Ecology: Blueprint for a New Environmentalism*. Island Press. This book recounts the story of the Bronx Community Paper Company (BCPC) a community development project based on the ideas of industrial ecology intended to bring jobs and environmental restoration to a blighted area of the South Bronx.

Hightower, Jim. 2003. *Thieves in High Places: They've Stolen Our Country—And It's Time to Take It Back*. Viking Books. A populist commentator claims that major corporations are stealing us blind.

Holliday, Charles O, Stephan Schmidheiny, and Philip Watts, 2002. *Walking The Talk: The Business Case For Sustainable Development*. Greenleaf Publishing. The Chairmen of DuPont, Anova Holdings, and Shell Oil make a case for sustainable development.

Hoffman, Andrew J. 1997. *From Heresy to Dogma: An Institutional History of Corporate Environmentalism*. Rowman and Littleman. Few contemporary movements illustrate the dynamics of institutional change quite as dramatically as that of corporate environmentalism.

Hollender, Jeffery and Stephen Fenichell. 2003 *What Matters Most: How a Small Group of Pioneers Is Teaching Social Responsibility to Big Business, and Why Big Business Is Listening*. Basic Books.

Hutchison, Colin. 1997. *Building to Last: The Challenge for Business Leaders*. Earthscan. A valuable survey of green business practices and challenges.

Kandker, S. R. 1998. *Fighting Poverty with Microcredit: Experience in Bangladesh*. Oxford University Press. A report of the success of the Grameen Bank movement.

Karliner, Joshua. 1997. *The Corporate Planet: Ecology and Politics in the Age of Globalisation*. Sierra Club. A critique of transnational corporations.

Keynes, John Maynard. 1936. *The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*. Reprinted by Prometheus Books in 1997. The origin of many ideas on government intervention, deficit spending, and monetary policy. As Richard Nixon said, "We're all Keynesians now."

Kiuchi, Tachi, et al. 2002. *What We Learned in the Rainforest: Business Lessons from Nature*. Berrett-Koehler Pub. A fascinating read about the linkage of business and nature from the - CEO of Mitsubishi Electric America

Kolstad, C. 2000. *Environmental Economics*. Oxford University Press. A good review of the field.

Kovel, Joel. 2002. *The Enemy of Nature: The End of Capitalism or the End of the World?* Zed Books. A socialist critique of the environmental destructiveness of capitalism.

Krugman, Paul. 2008. *The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008*. Norton. This updated edition shows how a failure of regulation led to the greatest depression since the 1930s.

Krugman, Paul. 2003. *The Great Unraveling: Losing Our Way in the New Century*. W.W.Norton. Disputes the trickle-down theory of economics and criticizes current political leadership.

Labatt, Sonia and Rodney White. 2007. *Carbon Finance: The Financial Implications of Climate Change*. Wiley. Carbon markets represent an important way to fight global climate change as well as huge new investment opportunities. They also present challenges in risk assessment and accounting.

Larson, E. D., M. H. Ross, and R. H. Williams. 1986. "Beyond the Era of Materials," *Scientific American* 254 (6): 34-42. Economic growth in industrial nations is no longer accompanied by increased consumption of basic materials.

Lassila, K. D. 1999. "The New Suburbanites," *The Amicus Journal* 21 (2): 16-21. How America's plants and animals are threatened by urban sprawl. Four other good articles follow in this issue.

Lele, Sharachchandra M, and Richard B. Norgaard. 1996. "Sustainability and the Scientist's Burden." *Conservation Biology* 10 (2): 354-365. Discusses the difficulties of pursuing objective science in a value-loaded and socially charged discourse.

Lele, Sharachchandra M. 1991. "Sustainable Development: A Critical Review." *World Development* 19 (6): 607-621. An important critique of the concept of sustainable development from the perspective of a Third World, subaltern historian.

Levitt, S. D. and S. J. Dubner. 2005 "Freakonomics : A Rogue Economist Explores the Hidden Side of Everything." William Morrow. An unusual look at the hidden incentives behind all sorts of behavior.

Lloyd, Marion. 2006. "The Poverty/Conservation Equation." *Nature Conservancy* 56 (2): 21-30. Many of the world's poorest nations are also among those highest in biodiversity. Conservation organizations are finding that they need to fight poverty if they hope to preserve biodiversity.

Loewenberg, Samuel. 2004. "Old Europe's New Ideas." *Sierra* 89 (1): 40-43, 50. The EU is requiring businesses to go green.

Lovins, Amory B., Paul Hawken, and Joan Magretta. 2000. *Harvard Business Review on Business and the Environment*. Harvard Business School Press. Discusses the role of the environment in business.

Lovins, L. Hunter and Amory B. Lovins. 2000. "Harnessing Corporate Power to Heal the Planet." *The World and I*. April 2000.:152-161. Shows how we can heal the planet and make money too.

Lyle, J. T. 1999. *Design for Human Ecosystems: Landscape, Land Use, and Natural Resources*. Island Press. A framework for thinking about ecological design by one of the leading thinkers in the field.

Mabogunje, Akin L. 2002. "Poverty and Environmental Degradation: Challenges Within the Global Economy." *Environment* January/February 2002, pp 8-18. Implementing the Rio Agenda 21 will require work and cooperation from all nations.

Mawby, Russell. 1997. "Building Better Neighborhoods," *Earth Island Journal* 12 (1): 27. Discusses the virtues of cohousing.

Mazmanian, Daniel and Kraft, Michael E. (eds). 1999. *Toward Sustainable Communities: Transition and transformations in Environmental Policy*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Case studies that illustrate innovative strategies in sustainable communities.

McDonough, William and Michael Braungart. 2002. *Cradle to Cradle*. North Point Press. Presents a wealth of practical, economically sound ideas about creating a new industrial revolution and an eco-efficient economy.

McKibben, Bill. 2006. *Deep Economy: The Wealth of Communities and the Durable Future*. Times Books. The case for a local economy.

McQueen, Mike and Ed McMahon. 2004. *Land Conservation Financing*. Island Press. Theory and examples of innovative conservation financing.

Meadows, D. H., et al. 1992. *Beyond the Limits*. Chelsea Green. An encouraging addition to computer projections of world resources that suggests we can achieve sustainability if we act soon.

Mill, J. S. 1857. *Principles of Political Economy*. Vol. 2. J. W. Parker & Son. Contrary to most economists of his time, Mill questioned the need for, and wisdom of, continual growth.

Miller, J., et al. 2002. "The Endangered Species Act: dollars and sense?" *BioScience* 52 (2): 163-168. Despite claims of critics, endangered species protection has not been ruinously expensive.

- Montaigne, F. 2000. "There Goes the Neighborhood!" *Audubon* 102 (2): 60-71. Urban sprawl is gobbling open space. How can we stop it?
- Monfreda, C. 2004. Establishing national natural capital accounts based on detailed Ecological Footprint and biological capacity assessments. *Land Use Policy* 21: 231-246.
- Myers, Norman and Jennifer Kent. 2004. *The New Consumers: the Influence of Affluence on the Environment*. Island Press. Describes how the explosive growth of consumerism threatens environmental degradation.
- Myers, Norman and Jennifer Kent. 2001. *Perverse Subsidies: How Misused Tax Dollars Harm the Environment and the Economy*. Island Press. We can save the environment and money simultaneously.
- Natras, Brian and Mary Altomare. 2002. *Dancing With the Tiger: Learning Sustainability Step by Natural Step*. New Society Publishers. Case studies of four socially, environmentally, and economically sustainable companies.
- Natras, Brian and Mary Altomare. 1999. *The Natural Step for Business : Wealth, Ecology and the Evolutionary Corporation*. New Society Pub. Business practices for conscientious commerce
- Netting, Robert McC. 1997. "Unequal Commons and Uncommon Equity: Property and Community Among Smallholder Farmers," *The Ecologist* 27 (1): 28-33. A good analysis of common property regimes and whether they are always communal.
- Norgaard, Richard B. 1994. *Development Betrayed*. London: Routledge. A hard-hitting critique of development and aid policies.
- Nunes, P. and J. van den Bergh. 2001. "Economic valuation of biodiversity: sense or nonsense?" *Ecological Economics* 39: 203-222. Argues that economic valuation estimates are very incomplete perspectives on the unknown valued of biodiversity.
- O'Connor, James. 1994. *Is Sustainable Capitalism Possible? Political Economy and the Politics of Ecology*. Guilford. A Marxist critique of the environmental and social affects of capitalism.
- Ostrom, Elinor, et.al., 2002. "Revisiting the Commons: Local Lessons, Global Challenges," *Science* (2002) (available at <http://www.sciencemag.org/cgi/content/full/284/5412/278> . Examines the concept of common pool resource management.
- Pearce, David, et al. 1995. "Debt and the Environment." *Scientific American* 272 (6): 52-57. The authors argue that debt is good for the environment and that market-based approaches are better than command-and-control.

- Pearce, D. W., and R. K. Turner. 1990. *Economics of Natural Resources and the Environment*. Johns Hopkins University Press. A good overview of basic economic theory and its application to natural resources and the environment.
- Peet, Richard and Michael Watts. 1996. "Development, sustainability, and environment in an age of market triumphalism." In *Liberation Ecologies: Environment, Development, Social Movements*. A Marxist critique of sustainable development.
- Plant, C., and J. Plant, (eds). 1991. *Green Business: Hope or Hoax?* New Society Publishers. A well-researched critique of "shallow-green" consumerism and businesses that claim their products are environmentally friendly when they are really not.
- Porter, G. 1999. "Trade Competition and Pollution Standards: Race to the Bottom or Stuck at the Bottom?" *Journal of Environment and Development*. 8 (2): 24-31. What are the effects of international trade conventions such as NAFTA?
- Porter, Philip W. and Eric S. Sheppard. 1998. *A World of Difference: Society, Nature, Development*. Guilford Press. A masterful exploration of the causes and consequences of differences in development and standard of living between nations.
- Power, Thomas M. and Richard Barrett. 2001. *Post-Cowboy Economics Pay and Prosperity in the New American West*. Island Press. A new look at the economy of the American West.
- Pretty, J. 2003. "Social capital and the collective management of resources." *Science* 302: 1912-1914. Social involvement is essential for collective management.
- Prugh, Thomas and Erik Assadourian. 2003. "What Is Sustainability, Anyway?" *World-Watch* 16 (5): 10-21. Suggests ways we could measure real progress in well-being.
- Prugh, T., R., R. Costanza, and H. Daly. 2000. *The Local Politics of Global Sustainability*. Island Press. Three leading ecological economists look at global sustainability.
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