

Forum on Religion and Ecology

Economics Annotated Bibliography

Alkon, Alison Hope. *Black, White, and Green: Farmers Markets, Race, and the Green Economy*. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 2012.

Farmers markets are much more than places to buy produce. According to advocates for sustainable food systems, they are also places to “vote with your fork” for environmental protection, vibrant communities, and strong local economies. Farmers markets have become essential to the movement for food-system reform and are a shining example of a growing green economy where consumers can shop their way to social change. *Black, White, and Green* brings new energy to this topic by exploring dimensions of race and class as they relate to farmers markets and the green economy. With a focus on two Bay Area markets—one in the primarily white neighborhood of North Berkeley, and the other in largely black West Oakland—Alison Hope Alkon investigates the possibilities for social and environmental change embodied by farmers markets and the green economy. This book is one of the first to carefully theorize the green economy, to examine the racial dynamics of food politics, and to approach issues of food access from an environmental-justice perspective.

Andersson, Jan Otto and Ralf Eriksson. *Elements of Ecological Economics*. New York: Routledge, 2010.

This book provides a comprehensive introduction to the field of ecological economics, an interdisciplinary project trying to give answers to the problems related to the overexploitation of the earth’s resources today. These include the problems of global warming (the greenhouse effect) and the overuse of the seas (overfishing). The book also gives an exposition of the closely related problems of global welfare and justice. Topics include 1) the general policy perspective required by sustainability; 2) economic growth in a historical perspective; 3) sustainability conceptions and measurement within ecological economics; 4) economics and ethics of climate change; 5) global food security; and 6) the state of the seas.

Babe, Robert E. *Culture of Ecology: Reconciling Economics and Environment*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2006.

Babe shows how concern for the economy and concern for the environment are not mutually exclusive and how these concerns merge in a culture of ecology that fosters a vision of a sustainable future. Babe synthesizes various issues relevant to this reconciliation of economy and ecology, including concepts of sustainable development and sustainable ecosystems, the relationship between environmental economics and ecological economics, and ancient and modern views of the relationship between the economy and the environment.

Bandarage, Asoka. *Sustainability and Well-Being: The Middle Path to Environment, Society and the Economy*. New York: Palgrave MacMillan, 2013.

Asoka Bandarage provides an integrated analysis of the twin challenges of environmental sustainability and human well-being by investigating them as interconnected phenomena requiring a paradigmatic psychosocial transformation. She presents an incisive social science analysis and an alternative philosophical perspective on the needed transition from a worldview of domination to one of partnership.

Barbier, E. B., ed. *Economics and Ecology: New Frontiers and Sustainable Development*. London: Chapman and Hall, 1993.

With contributions from the perspectives of scientists, economists, and policy makers, this collection includes 12 essays that explore the intersection of economics and ecology in issues of sustainable development. Contributions include the following: “Introduction: Economics and Ecology—The Next Frontier” by Edward Barbier; “Environmentally Sustainable Development: Optimal Economic Conditions” by Edward Barbier and Anil Markandya; “Ecological Economic Systems Analysis: Order and Chaos” by Robert Costanza; “Sustainable Agriculture: The Trade-Offs with Productivity, Stability and Equitability” by Gordon R. Conway; “Stress, Shock and the Sustainability of Optimal Resource Utilization in a Stochastic Environment” by Charles Perrings; “Economic and Ecological Carrying Capacity: Applications to Pastoral Systems in Zimbabwe” by Ian Scoones; “Tropical Forests and Biodiversity Conservation: A New Ecological Imperative” by Ian R. Swingland; “Optimal Economic Growth and the Conservation of Biological Diversity” by Scott Barrett; “Sustainable Economic Development: Economic and Ethical Principles” by R. K. Turner and D. W. Pearce; and a “Postscript” by Edward Barbier.

Barbier, Edward B. and Anil Markandya. *A New Blueprint for a Green Economy*. New York: Routledge, 2013.

This book, written by two of the *Blueprint for a Green Economy* (1989) authors, revisits and updates its main messages by asking, first, what has been achieved in the past twenty years, and second, what more needs to be done to generate a truly 'green economy' in the twenty-first century? It first summarizes the main messages from *Blueprint for a Green Economy* and explains why, given rapid and widespread global environmental degradation, they are still relevant. It then examines the progress since then in implementing policies and other measures to improve environmental valuation, accounting and incentives. Although much has been accomplished, additional advances are still required to green economies successfully. The book highlights the new policies and approaches needed for economic management of today's environmental concerns.

Beaton, Charles R. and Chris Maser. *Reuniting Economy and Ecology in Sustainable Development*. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, 1999.

In this work, the authors attempt to reunite economics and ecology in a concept of social and environmental sustainability. This book includes discussions of various topics related to ecological economics, including sustainability, globalization, community, spirituality, ethics, and theoretical and practical issues. This book is part of a series on “sustainable community development,” which focuses on the centrality of community and relationship with regards to issues of sustainable development.

Bednar, Charles Sokol. *Transforming the Dream: Ecologism and the Shaping of an Alternative American Vision*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2003.

Bednar critiques the dominant view of the “American dream,” which supports endless economic and industrial development. This work includes an introduction followed by five chapters. The first four chapters focus on the relationship of ecology to economics, to political economy, to ethics, and to pedagogy respectively, and the fifth chapter contains concluding remarks. Bednar argues an alternative to the dominant view of the “American dream” as he proposes the development of institutions that promote ecological literacy, democratic representation, and environmental and social sustainability.

Bender, Tom. *Learning to Count What Really Counts: The Economics of Wholeness*. Manzanita, OR: Fire River Press, 2002.

Bender proposes a holistic approach to economics, which is based on a sense of the sacred and of the role of values, community, and ecology in economic productivity. Rather than holding technological advancements to be the solution to ecological problems, Bender argues that viable changes must come from human perceptions and attitudes about their relationships to one another and to the world. Bender shows how a concern for values and for the sacred does not undermine but in fact supports and enhances economic productivity.

Benton, Ted, ed. *The Greening of Marxism*. New York: Guilford Press, 1996.

This is a collection of writings that explore the ecological implications of Marxism. The selections are gathered into four parts. The first part presents general discussion that consider to what extent Marxism is supportive of or antagonistic to ecology. The second chapter concentrates more specifically on the details of an ecological Marxism. Part three, including an essays followed by four brief commentaries, focuses on the second contradiction of capitalism and its ecological implications. The fourth part contains critical perspectives on ecological Marxism, including ecologically oriented feminist and socialist perspectives.

Berry, Wendell. *What Matters?: Economics for a Renewed Commonwealth*. Berkeley, CA: Counterpoint, 2010.

Over the years, Wendell Berry has sought to understand and confront the financial structure of modern society and the impact of developing late capitalism on American

culture. Berry has called upon us to return to the basics. He has traced how the clarity of our economic approach has eroded over time, as the financial asylum was overtaken by the inmates, and citizens were turned from consumers — entertained and distracted — to victims, threatened by a future of despair and disillusion. For this collection, Berry offers essays from over the last 25 years, alongside new essays about the recent economic collapse, including “Money Versus Goods” and “Faustian Economics,” treatises of great alarm and courage. With urgency and clarity, Berry asks us to look toward a true sustainable commonwealth, grounded in realistic Jeffersonian principles applied to our present day.

-----, *The Art of the Commonplace: The Agrarian Essays of Wendell Berry*. Norman Wirzba, ed. 2003

This book gathers twenty essays by Wendell Berry that offer an agrarian alternative to our dominant urban culture. Grouped around five themes—an agrarian critique of culture, agrarian fundamentals, agrarian economics, agrarian religion, and geo-biography—these essays promote a clearly defined and compelling vision important to all people dissatisfied with the stress, anxiety, disease, and destructiveness of contemporary American culture. Through his staunch support of local economies, his defense of farming communities, and his call for family integrity, Berry emerges as the champion of responsibilities and priorities that serve the health, vitality and happiness of the whole community of creation.

Bollier, David. *Think Like a Commoner: A Short Introduction to the Life of the Commons*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2014.

The biggest "tragedy of the commons" is the misconception that commons are failures—relics from another era rendered unnecessary by the market and state. This book dispels such prejudices by explaining the rich history and promising future of the commons—an ageless paradigm of cooperation and fairness that is re-making our world. With prose and dozens of stories, David Bollier describes the quiet revolution that is pioneering practical forms of self-governance and production controlled by people themselves. *Think Like a Commoner* explains how the commons: 1) Is an exploding field of DIY innovation ranging from Wikipedia and seed-sharing to community forests, collaborative consumption, and beyond; 2) Challenges the standard narrative of market economics by explaining how cooperation generates significant value and human fulfillment; and 3) Provides a framework of law and social action that can help us move beyond the pathologies of neoliberal capitalism.

Bollier, David and Silke Helfrich, eds. *The Wealth of the Commons: A World Beyond Market and State*. Amherst, MA: Levellers Press, 2013.

We are poised between an old world that no longer works and a new one struggling to be born. Surrounded by centralized hierarchies on the one hand and predatory markets on the other, people around the world are searching for alternatives. This book explains how millions of commoners have organized to defend their forests and fisheries, reinvent local

food systems, organize productive online communities, reclaim public spaces, improve environmental stewardship and re-imagine the very meaning of "progress" and governance. In short, how they've built their commons. In 73 timely essays by a remarkable international roster of activists, academics and project leaders, this book chronicles ongoing struggles against the private commoditization of shared resources - often known as market enclosures - while documenting the immense generative power of the commons.

Bonaiuti, Mauro. *The Great Transition*. New York: Routledge, 2014.

Recent events including the financial crisis and the gradual lessening of the planet's natural resources have raised the fundamental question as to whether the capitalist market system can survive its own contradictions or whether we are witnessing the outset of a profound change in civilization. By deploying the tools of the science of complexity alongside those of historical research, Mauro Bonaiuti tackles this basic question, posed against a backdrop of declining marginal returns where growth in the complexity of industrial, military and bureaucratic-institutional apparatuses is thought to have led to progressive increases in economic, social and environmental costs. Topics addressed include climate change and the economy, ecology and power, the planet in 2050.

Borgerhoff Mulder, Monique and Peter Coppelillo. *Conservation: Linking Ecology, Economics, and Culture*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2005.

In this work, the authors link ecological, economic, and cultural issues as they intersect in problems of biodiversity and conservation. The authors take various perspectives and disciplines into account, including indigenous perspectives, research in conservation biology, ecological sciences (including community and evolutionary ecology), public policy, and the human and social sciences. The authors consider the complex relations between local and global conservation efforts and their theoretical and practical implications. Numerous case studies are also included in this text.

Bormann, F. Herbert, and Stephen R. Kellert, eds. *Ecology, Economics, and Ethics: The Broken Circle*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1991.

This is a collection of thirteen essays that address environmental problems in terms of the interconnectedness of ecology, economy, and ethics. Responding to the environmental crisis requires that humans mend the currently broken circle connecting these disciplines. There are essays from the following contributors: William A. Butler, Paul Connert, David Ehrenfeld, Thomas Eisner, Malcolm Gillis, William Goldfarb, Wes Jackson, Gene E. Likens, Norman Myers, David Pimentel, Holmes Rolston III, and E. O. Wilson. The essays are gathered into six parts, focusing on topics such as biodiversity and species extinction, modern agricultural issues, environmental values, pollution, and market economy.

Brown, Lester R. *Plan B 4.0: Mobilizing Civilization*. New York and London: W.W. Norton & Company, 2009.

As fossil fuel prices rise, oil insecurity deepens, and concerns about climate change cast a shadow over the future of coal, a new energy economy is emerging. Wind, solar, and geothermal energy are replacing oil, coal, and natural gas, at a pace and on a scale we could not have imagined even a year ago. For the first time since the Industrial Revolution, we have begun investing in energy sources that can last forever. *Plan B 4.0* explores both the nature of this transition to a new energy economy and how it will affect our daily lives.

-----, *Eco-Economy: Building an Economy for the Earth*. New York: W. W. Norton, 2001.

In this work, Brown proposes an ecologically oriented approach to economics. Following an introductory chapter, the remaining chapters are divided into three parts. Part one is about the current environmental crisis and the stress that humans are putting on the planet's ecosystems. The second part focuses on characteristics of a new economy, an eco-economy that would promote the use of alternative energies and materials, the equitable distribution of food, the protection of the environment, and a more ecological approach to urban design. Part three contains discussion of various means for implementing a new economy, with particular attention to population, fiscal restructuring, and the role of various organizations (including the U.N., governments, corporations, NGOs, and the media).

Brown, Peter G. *Ethics, Economics, and International Relations: Transparent Sovereignty in the Commonwealth of Life*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2000.

Brown proposes a "respect for the commonwealth of life" that includes obligations to humans and to nonhumans. He begins this work by discussing the commonwealth of life and the characteristics of duties to persons, non-humans animals, and natural systems. The next part of the work concerns fiduciary institutions and includes discussion of stewardship economics, sustainability, a trustee model of government, civil society, and private property. The final part focuses on the possibility of transparent sovereignty in light of the national and global implications of Brown's argument.

Brown, Peter G. and Geoffrey Garver. *Right Relationship: Building a Whole Earth Economy*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2009.

Our current economic system is unsustainable. Its fundamental elements support unlimited growth and endless wealth accumulation despite the fact that the Earth's resources are clearly finite. The destructive effects of this denial of reality are wreaking havoc on our ecological and social systems. But what is the alternative? We need to go beyond simply fixing problems as they arise, or even as we anticipate them, and offer a comprehensive new economic model. It is a moral imperative.

Burkett, Paul. *Marxism and Ecological Economics: Toward a Red and Green Political Economy*. Boston, MA: Brill Academic Publishers, 2006.

This book provides a thorough account of ecological economics in relationship to Marxism and Marxist political economy. Arguing in support of dialogue between Marxism and ecological economics, Burkett divides his account into four sections, which deal respectively with questions of economic value and the natural world, treating nature as capital, the economic implications of entropy, and the concept of sustainable development. Burkett shows how Marxism can contribute to the multidisciplinary efforts and pluralistic methodology of ecological economics.

Butler, Tom and George Wuerthner, eds. *Energy: Overdevelopment and the Delusion of Endless Growth*. Healdsburg, CA: Watershed Media, 2012.

This book takes an unflinching look at the environmental devastation created by our thirst for energy—including supposedly “clean” renewable sources. From oil spills, nuclear accidents, and mountaintop-removal coal mining to oversized wind farms and desert-destroying solar power plants, virtually every region of the globe is now experiencing the consequences of out-of-control energy development. Essentially no place is sacred, no landscape safe from the relentless search for energy resources to continue powering a culture based on perpetual growth. In a large-format, photo-driven narrative (including 195 color photos), *Energy* features the writings of more than thirty leading thinkers on energy, society, and ecology.

Butler, Tom, Daniel Lerch and George Wuerthner. *The Energy Reader*. Healdsburg, CA: Watershed Media, 2012.

Featuring essays by more than thirty of the most brilliant minds in the fields of energy, society, and ecology, *The Energy Reader* lifts the veil on the harsh realities of our pursuit of energy at any price, revealing the true costs, benefits, and limitations of all our energy options. Contributors include Wes Jackson, Bill McKibben, Sandra B. Lubarsky, Richard Heinberg, Philip Cafaro, Wendell Berry, Juan Pablo Orrego. Collectively, they offer a wake-up call about the future of energy and what each of us can do to change course. Ultimately, the book offers not only a deep critique of the current system that is toxic to nature and people, but also a hopeful vision for a future energy economy—in which resilience, health, beauty, biodiversity, and durability, not incessant growth, are the organizing principles.

Caradonna, Jeremy L. *Sustainability: A History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2014.

The word is nearly ubiquitous: at the grocery store we shop for "sustainable foods" that were produced from "sustainable agriculture"; groups ranging from small advocacy organizations to city and state governments to the United Nations tout "sustainable development" as a strategy for local and global stability; and the city-dweller who doesn't aim for a "sustainable lifestyle." Seeming to have come out of nowhere to dominate the discussion—from permaculture to renewable energy to the local food movement—the ideas that underlie and define sustainability can be traced back several centuries. Jeremy L. Caradonna does just that, approaching sustainability from a historical perspective and revealing the conditions that gave it shape. He shows that while sustainability draws upon

ideas of social justice, ecological economics, and environmental conservation, it is more than the sum of its parts and blends these ideas together into a dynamic philosophy.

Cassiers, Isabelle, ed. *Redefining Prosperity*. New York: Routledge, 2014.

Society today faces a difficult contradiction: we know exactly how the physical limits of our planet are being reached and exactly why we cannot go on as we have before – and yet, collectively, we seem unable to reach crucial decisions for our future in a timely way. This book argues that our definition of prosperity, which we have long assimilated with the idea of material wealth, may be preventing us from imagining a future that meets essential human aspirations without straining our planet to the breaking point. In other words, redefining prosperity is a necessary and urgent task. This book is a rich, transdisciplinary work that illuminates the philosophical and historical origins of our current definition of prosperity; identifies the complex processes that gave rise to the problems we face today; elucidates the ways in which our contemporary environmental, social, nutritional, economic, political, and cultural crises are interconnected; and explores why a half-century of economic growth has neither increased life satisfaction in the West nor vanquished world poverty.

Cato, Molly Scott. *Environment and Economy*. New York: Routledge, 2011.

As environmental issues move to the center of the political debate, more attention is being focused on the role our economy has played in creating the ecological crisis, and what a sustainable economy might look like. In spite of the success of the environmental movement in drawing attention to the crisis facing us, there has been comparatively little attention focused on the way the operation of the global economy contributes to this crisis. This book provides an introductory insight into the history of thinking that has linked the economy and the environment. It begins by introducing readers to the pioneers of this field, such as Fritz Schumacher and Paul Ehrlich, who first drew attention to the disastrous consequences for our environment of our ever-expanding economy. Part two of the book describes the main academic responses to the need to resolve the tension between economy and environment: environmental economics, ecological economics, green economics, and anti-capitalist economics. Part three is structured around key themes including an introduction to economic instruments such as taxes and regulation; pollution and resource depletion; growth; globalization vs. localization and climate change.

Cavanagh, John and Jerry Mander, eds. *Alternatives to Economic Globalization: Another World Is Possible*. 2nd edition. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2004.

This is the second edition of a report on the International Forum on Globalization (IFG). The first edition was 2002. This report focuses on the problems associated with economic globalization (include social and environmental problems), and it proposes an alternative economic model that supports social justice and ecological sustainability. Some of the themes discussed in this report include sustainability, private property and the commons, corporations, commodification, and democracy. The final chapter has

suggestions for what to do in response to economic globalization, with remarks about what do to as a consumer, a worker, a citizen, and a depositor and investor. The book also contains a list of groups that are also working toward alternative to economic globalization.

Chambers, Nicky, Craig Simmons, and Mathis Wackernagel. *Sharing Nature's Interest: Ecological Footprints as an Indicator of Sustainability*. London: Earthscan, 2001.

This work provides an introductory account of the concept of ecological footprints and describes their relevance to sustainability. Throughout the course of the book, the authors propose a redefinition of progress in terms of ecological sustainability, they describe the basic theoretical and practical issues of footprinting on individual, regional, national, and global levels, and they conclude with a discussion of some possible next steps with regards to ecological footprints. The authors provide case studies to demonstrate their points.

Chouinard, Yvon. *Let My People Go Surfing: The Education of a Reluctant Businessman*. New York: Penguin Books, 2006.

In his long-awaited memoir, Yvon Chouinard-legendary climber, businessman, environmentalist, and founder of Patagonia, Inc.-shares the persistence and courage that have gone into being head of one of the most respected and environmentally responsible companies on earth. From his youth as the son of a French Canadian blacksmith to the thrilling, ambitious climbing expeditions that inspired his innovative designs for the sport's equipment, *Let My People Go Surfing* is the story of a man who brought doing good and having grand adventures into the heart of his business life-a book that will deeply affect entrepreneurs and outdoor enthusiasts alike.

Chouinard, Yvon and Vincent Stanley. *The Responsible Company: What We've Learned From Patagonia's First 40 Years*. Ventura, CA: Patagonia Books, 2012.

The Responsible Company, by Yvon Chouinard, founder and owner of Patagonia, and Vincent Stanley, co-editor of its Footprint Chronicles, draw on the their 40 years' experience at Patagonia – and knowledge of current efforts by other companies – to articulate the elements of responsible business for our time. Patagonia, named by Fortune in 2007 as the coolest company on the planet, has earned a reputation as much for its ground-breaking environmental and social practices as for the quality of its clothes. In this exceptionally frank account, Chouinard and Stanley recount how the company and its culture gained the confidence, by step and misstep, to make its work progressively more responsible, and to ultimately share its discoveries with companies as large as Wal-Mart or as small as the corner bakery. In plain, compelling prose, the authors describe the current impact of manufacturing and commerce on the planet's natural systems and human communities, and how that impact now forces business to change its ways. This book shows companies how to reduce the harm they cause, improve the quality of their business, and provide the kind of meaningful work everyone seeks. It concludes with specific, practical steps every business can undertake, as well as advice on what to do, in

what order.

Clapp, Jennifer and Peter Dauvergne. *Paths to a Green World: The Political Economy of the Global Environment*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2005.

The text presents an account of the political economy of environmental politics, particularly in light of processes of globalization. The authors distinguish between four worldviews of global environmentalism, including market liberals, institutionalists, bioenvironmentalists, and social greens. This distinction is then applied to questions of the ecological effects of globalization, the role of globalization in environmental politics, and the economic implications of globalization (including issues of trade, investment, and financing). The concluding chapter focuses summarily on the ways in which the four worldviews can contribute to a green world.

Cleveland, Cutler J., David I Stern, and Robert Costanza, eds. *The Economics of Nature and the Nature of Economics*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2001.

This is a collection of essays that discuss theoretical and empirical issues related to the application of ecological economics to questions of sustainability and development. Essays present accounts of many topics, including basic concepts and methods in ecological economics, relationships between economics and natural sciences, concepts of sustainability, economic growth, development, gross domestic product, indicators of natural resource scarcity, the environmental Kuznets curve, and green national accounting. There are contributions from R.U. Ayres, D.W. Bromley, B. Castenada, P. Christensen, Cutler Cleveland, Robert Costanza, R.W. England, S. Farber, M. Grasso, J. Martinez-Alier, M. Munasinghe, G. Munda, R.B. Nørgaard, S.U. O'Hara, J. O'Neill, David Stern.

Committee on the Human Dimensions of Global Change. *The Drama of the Commons*. Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press, 2002.

The "tragedy of the commons" is a central concept in human ecology and the study of the environment. It has had tremendous value for stimulating research, but it only describes the reality of human-environment interactions in special situations. In this book, leaders in the field summarize lessons learned and identify the major challenges facing any system of governance for resource management. They also highlight the major challenges for the next decade: making knowledge development more systematic; understanding institutions dynamically; considering a broader range of resources (such as global and technological commons); and taking into account the effects of social and historical context. This book will be a valuable and accessible introduction to the field for students and a resource for advanced researchers.

Common, Michael and Sigrid Stagl. *Ecological Economics: An Introduction*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

This is an easily accessible introduction to ecological economics, and it could function as a textbook. Following an introductory chapter, the remaining chapters are divided into four parts. The first part presents descriptions of various systems, including environmental systems, human systems, and economic systems. The second part elaborates on the principles of economics, including accounting, markets, and economic growth. The third part discusses issues of governance and environmental policy. Part four focuses on the international dimension of ecological economics. Each chapter concludes with helpful information, variously including sections such as a summary, keywords, suggestions for further reading, websites, exercises, and discussion questions.

Costanza, Robert, ed. *Frontiers in Ecological Economics: Transdisciplinary Essays*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1997.

This is a collection of essays by Robert Costanza in which he articulates his understanding of ecology, economics, and the relationship between ecology and economics. Costanza takes a transdisciplinary approach insofar as he transcends boundaries between disciplines in consulting various fields of researching and reflecting on relationships between humans and the natural environment. Costanza discusses a variety of topics, including the following: modeling in ecological economics, sustainability, environmental management, and the economics value of the natural environment. The essays in this volume are gathered into four parts: the first focuses on the origin of ecological economics, the second concentrates on material and energy flows in economics and ecology, the third focuses on economic and ecological modeling and analysis, and the fourth reflects on the place of institutions and economic incentives in protecting the environment.

------. *Ecological Economics: The Science and Management of Sustainability*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1991.

This is an anthology of writings on ecological economics, including 32 selections. The writings in this volume present discussion of numerous issues, which are divided into four parts. Part one includes discussions basic issues in ecological economics, including sustainability, ecological health, methodologies and concepts of ecological economics, and environmental policy. The second part discusses implications for accounting, modeling, and analysis. The third part contains accounts of possible institutional changes that would assure sustainability, and it concludes with a series of case studies that reflect the issues discussed throughout the book.

Costanza, Robert, John Cumberland, Herman Daly, Robert Goodland, and Richard B. Norgaard. *An Introduction to Ecological Economics*. Boca Raton, FL: St. Lucie Press, 1997.

The authors of this work provide an accessible introduction to the field of ecological economics. The book is divided into four parts. The first part contains an overview of the economic and ecological dimensions of the current dilemma faced by humanity. The second part provides a historical account of economics and ecology, with consideration of prominent figures in the development of both fields, and with reflections on the

separation of ecology and economics and current attempts to reintegrate these disciplines. The third part concentrates on some of the basic problems and principles associated with ecological economics, including sustainability, biodiversity, capital (natural, human, and manufactured), population, welfare and well-being, trade, and economic and ecological valuation. The fourth part reflects on the role of policies, institutions, incentives, and other instruments that can facilitate the development of a shared vision of sustainability at local, regional, national, international, and global levels.

Costanza, Robert, Charles Perrings, and Cutler J. Cleveland, eds. *The Development of Ecological Economics*. Brookfield, VT: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1997.

This is a collection of numerous articles that present accounts of various themes in ecological economics. The essays are divided into six parts. The first part focuses on the historical development of ecological economics. The second part deals with the basic principles and methodologies of ecological economics. The third part concentrates on theoretical and applied aspects of material and energy flows in ecological and economic systems. The fourth part deals with issues of natural capital, sustainability, and ecological limits. The fifth part focuses on economic and ecological valuation, and the sixth part contains discusses of an integrated approach to modeling and assessment in ecological economics.

Crocker, David A. and Toby Linden, eds. *Ethics of Consumption: The Good Life, Justice, and Global Stewardship*. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 1998.

This is a collection of 27 essays that deal with various implications of consumerism and the consumption of goods and natural resources. The essays are divided into six parts. The first part contains essays on the economic implications of consumption, with attention to concepts of welfare, carrying capacity, economic growth, and political economy. The second part focuses on the concept of consumption, whereas the third part focuses on assessments of consumption and possible alternatives to consumer society. The fourth part examines the role of consumption in concepts of the good life and standard of living. The fifth part presents religious and theological perspectives on consumption, and the sixth part focuses on international and global issues of consumption.

Czech, Brian. *Supply Shock: Economic Growth at the Crossroads and the Steady State Solution*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2013.

Politicians, economists, and Wall Street would have us believe that limitless economic expansion is the Holy Grail, and that there is no conflict between growing the economy and protecting the environment. *Supply Shock* debunks these widely accepted myths and demonstrates that we are in fact navigating the end of the era of economic growth, and that the only sustainable alternative is the development of a steady state economy. Starting with a refreshingly accessible, comprehensive critique of economic growth, the author engages readers in an enormous topic that affects everyone in every country. Czech presents a compelling alternative to growth based on keen scientific, economic,

and political insights including: 1) The "trophic theory of money"; 2) The overlooked source of technological progress that prevents us from reconciling growth and environmental protection; and 3) Bold yet practical policies for establishing a steady state economy.

Daly, Herman E. *Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development: Selected Essays of Herman Daly*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2008.

This book comprises a carefully chosen selection of some 25 articles, speeches, congressional testimonies, reviews, and critiques from the last ten years of Herman Daly's ever-illuminating work. It seeks to identify the blind spots and errors in standard growth economics, alongside the corrections that ecological economics offers to better guide us toward a sustainable economy - one with deeper biophysical and ethical roots. Under the general heading of sustainability and ecological economics, many specific topics are here brought into relation with each other. These include: limits to growth; full-world versus empty-world economics; uneconomic growth; definitions of sustainability; peak oil; steady-state economics; allocation versus distribution versus scale issues; non-enclosure of rival goods and enclosure of non-rival goods; production functions and the laws of thermodynamics; OPEC and Kyoto; involuntary resettlement and development; resource versus value-added taxation; globalization versus internationalization; immigration; climate change; and the philosophical presuppositions of policy, including the policies suggested in connection with the topics above.

----- . *Ecological Economics and the Ecology of Economics: Essays in Criticism*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 1999.

In this work, Daly presents critical essays on a variety of issues in ecological economics. Daly considers ways in which attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and policies need to be transformed in order to support an ecologically viable economics and avoid economic growth that exceeds its social and environmental limits. Daly discusses issues such as the economics of growth, the economic implications of thermodynamics, population and development, money, globalization, and the relationships between humans and ecosystems.

----- . *Beyond Growth: The Economics of Sustainable Development*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 1996.

In this work, Daly discusses the economic and ecological implications of sustainable development. Daly argues for a concept of sustainable development that does not entail economic expansion. Daly divides the chapters in this book into seven parts. The first part introduces basic concepts of economics and sustainable development. The second part focuses on the role of policy in sustainable development. The third part deals with sustainable development and national accounts. The fourth part deals with issues of population and carrying capacity. Part five concentrates on international trade and problems of globalization and free trade. Part six looks at contributions to sustainable development in the economic theories of Frederick Soddy and Nicholas Georgescu-

Roegen. The seventh part reflects on religious and ethical implications of sustainable development.

----- . *Steady-State Economics*. Washington D.C.: Island Press, 1991.

This work is a classic contribution to the economics of sustainability. Originally published in 1977, this work presents an argument against economic expansion, supporting instead a view of economic development that works within its social and ecological limits. Daly thus supports an approach to economics for which “enough is best.” This edition contains new essays that elaborate on his original arguments.

Daly, Herman E. and John B. Cobb, Jr. *For the Common Good: Redirecting the Economy Toward Community, the Environment, and a Sustainable Future*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 1994.

Daly and Cobb criticize the orientation toward unlimited growth in conventional economics, and they propose instead a more holistic approach to economics, which takes into account the social, ecological, religious implications of economics. This work is divided into four parts. The first part deals with the fallacy of misplaced concreteness in the theories and practices of economics and disciplines. The second part proposes a new beginning for economics in terms of social and environmental contexts of economics. The third part discusses policy issues in the United States, with particular attention to issues of free trade, population, land use, agriculture, industry, labor, income, and national security. The final part discusses possible steps for realizing a more holistic and sustainable economics, including contributions from religious perspectives. This is an updated and expanded edition of this text, which originally appeared in 1989.

Daly, Herman E. and Joshua Farley. *Ecological Economics, Second Edition: Principles and Applications*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2010.

In its first edition, this book helped to define the emerging field of ecological economics. This new edition surveys the field today. It incorporates all of the latest research findings and grounds economic inquiry in a more robust understanding of human needs and behavior. According to ecological economists, conventional economics does not reflect adequately the value of essential factors like clean air and water, species diversity, and social and generational equity. By excluding biophysical and social systems from their analyses, many conventional economists have overlooked problems of the increasing scale of human impacts and the inequitable distribution of resources. This introductory-level textbook is designed specifically to address this significant flaw in economic thought. The book describes a relatively new “transdiscipline” that incorporates insights from the biological, physical, and social sciences. It provides students with a foundation in traditional neoclassical economic thought, but places that foundation within an interdisciplinary framework that embraces the linkages among economic growth, environmental degradation, and social inequity.

Daly, Herman E. and Kenneth N. Townsend, eds. *Valuing the Earth: Economics, Ecology, Ethics*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1993.

This is a collection of essays that focus on the ecological and ethical contexts of economics. The essays are gathered into three sections (ecology, ethics, and economics), and each section begins with an introduction from the editors. Along with selections from Daly and Townsend, there are also contributions from Paul Ehrlich, Anne Ehrlich, Kenneth Boulding, John Cobb, Nicholas Georgescu-Roegen, Garrett Hardin, John Holdren, M. King Hubbert, E. F. Schumacher, C. S. Lewis, Gerald Alonzo Smith, and T. H. Tietenberg. These essays focus on various themes at the intersection of ecology, ethics, and economics, including population, resource use, pollution, economic growth, thermodynamics and entropy, Eastern and Western religions, and sustainability.

Deb, Debal. *Beyond Developmentality: Constructing Inclusive Freedom and Sustainability*. New York: Routledge, 2009.

History tells us that industrial development with all of its pollution, inequity and exploitation is the inevitable destiny of human societies. Yet is this really the case or are we trapped in a prevailing 'develop-mentality' that demands an endless cycle of inputs, outputs, consumption and waste on a finite planet? This book argues for a new way of thinking about the meaning of development and the complexion of our economy. It traces the origin and development of the concept of development in the economic context, and suggests a way to achieving post-industrial development with zero industrial growth. The book argues that sustainable development is possible only when concerns for biodiversity and human development are put at the center of the economy and social policy. Coverage is magisterial and includes history, ecology, economics, anthropology, policy analysis, population theory, sociology, the Marxian critique of capitalism, Orientalism, semiotics and sociology of science. These are interwoven in an accessible but challenging way that enables readers to look at development theory, economics, consumerism and environmentalism from a new vantage point.

Deblonde, Marian K. *Economics as a Political Muse: Philosophical Reflections on the Relevance of Economics for Ecological Policy*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2001.

The author explores possibilities for an ecologically successful economics, particularly in light of the relationship between economics and ecological policy. This work is divided into nine chapters, each of which has a brief conclusion section. The first two chapters focus on the place of economics in policy and politics. The third chapter discusses the institutional and ecological aspects of an economy. The fourth chapter outlines some principles for a politically successful economics. The fifth and sixth chapters explore contributions to these issues from the economist David Pearce, and the seventh and eighth chapters explore the contributions of the economist Daniel Bromley. The final chapter provides some concluding remarks and proposes some norms for an ecologically successful economics.

De Young, Raymond and Thomas Princen, eds. *The Localization Reader: Adapting to the Coming Downshift*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2012.

Energy supplies are tightening. Persistent pollutants are accumulating. There is no going back to the days of reckless consumption, but there is a possibility—already being realized in communities across North America and around the world—of localizing, of living well as we learn to live well within immutable constraints. This book maps the transition to a more localized world. Society is shifting from the centrifugal forces of globalization (cheap and abundant raw materials and energy, intensive commercialization, concentrated economic and political power) to the centripetal forces of localization: distributed authority and leadership, sustainable use of nearby natural resources, community self-reliance and cohesion (with crucial regional, national, and international dimensions). This collection, offering classic texts by such writers as Wendell Berry, M. King Hubbert, and Ernst F. Schumacher, as well as new work by authors including Karen Litfin and David Hess, shows how localization--a process of affirmative social change--can enable psychologically meaningful and fulfilling lives while promoting ecological and social sustainability.

Dietz, Rob and Dan O'Neill. *Enough is Enough: Building a Sustainable Economy in a World of Finite Resources*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2013.

We're overusing the earth's finite resources, and yet excessive consumption is failing to improve our lives. In this book Rob Dietz and Dan O'Neill lay out a visionary but realistic alternative to the perpetual pursuit of economic growth—an economy where the goal is not more but enough. They explore specific strategies to conserve natural resources, stabilize population, reduce inequality, fix the financial system, create jobs, and more—all with the aim of maximizing long-term well-being instead of short-term profits. Filled with fresh ideas and surprising optimism, *Enough Is Enough* is the primer for achieving genuine prosperity and a hopeful future for all.

Donahue, Brian. *Reclaiming the Commons: Community Farms and Forests in a New England Town*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2001.

Based on the practical experience of one New England town, the book urges suburban environmentalists to go beyond preserving open space to actively engaging people with the places where they live. Brian Donahue, an environmental historian, in 1980 was a founder of Land's Sake. Land's Sake cultivates a twenty-five-acre organic fruit, flower, and vegetable farm, makes apple cider and maple syrup, maintains a sixty-five-mile trail system, harvests firewood and timber from fifteen hundred acres of town forest, and has kept draft horses and sheep. Donahue recounts the joys and sorrows of farming the suburbs. But beneath the light hearted tales of sheep straying into tennis courts and middle-school students tapping sugar maples in the town cemetery runs an incisive ecological history of New England and a penetrating analysis of how to live responsibly with this difficult but rewarding land.

Dovers, Stephen, David I. Stern, and Michael D. Young, eds. *New Dimensions in Ecological Economics: Integrated Approaches to People and Nature*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2003.

This is a collection of essays that explore new horizons in the interdisciplinary field of ecological economics. These essays cover numerous themes, including interdisciplinary and integrative methods for research in ecological economics, sustainability, behavioral and psychological aspects of ecological economics, modeling stochastic processes in ecology and economics, and designing effective policies. There are twelve essays, with contributions from Stephen Dovers, David Stern, Michael Young, John Proops, Richard B. Norgaard, Lorrae van Kerkhoff, Jon Barnett, Heidi Ellemor, Jack Knetsch, Stephen E. G. Lea, Ekko C. Martijn van der Heide, Jeroen C. J. M. van den Bergh, Ekko C. van Ierland, Robert J. Wasson, and Sasha Courville.

Duchin, Faye and Glenn-Marie Lange. *The Future of the Environment: Ecological Economics and Technological Change*. New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994.

The authors discuss concepts of sustainable development in light of the economic and ecological challenges of development in industrial and developing nations. The first part of the book discusses theoretical and methodological issues of sustainability and economic growth, and the second part of the book presents case studies on a variety of topics (e.g., emissions, the conservation of industrial energy, the conservation of household energy, the generation of electric power, the processing and fabrication of metals, the construction industry, the cement industry, pulp and paper, chemicals, and motor vehicles). The authors argue that technological innovations alone are insufficient to respond to the environmental crisis, and that sustainability can only be achieved through radical changes in attitudes and lifestyles.

Ecological Economics: The Transdisciplinary Journal of the International Society for Ecological Economics. Elsevier Science Publishing, 1989+.

This is a journal dedicated to issues in ecological economics. The journal is affiliated with the ISEE (International Society for Ecological Economics).

Edwards, Andres R. *Thriving Beyond Sustainability: Pathways to a Resilient Society*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2010.

This book draws a collective map of individuals, organizations, and communities from around the world that are committed to building an alternative future—one that strives to restore ecological health; reinvent outmoded institutions; and rejuvenate our environmental, social, and economic systems. The projects and initiatives profiled are meeting the challenges of the day with optimism, hope, and results, leading the way in: relocalization, green commerce, ecological design, environmental conservation, and social transformation. Overflowing with inspiration, the stories and ideas in these pages will cause the most chronic pessimist to see the glass as half full—to move beyond a perception of surviving with scarcity to one of flourishing with abundance. The

comprehensive resource section provides the tools for everyone to become a catalyst for change.

-----, *The Sustainability Revolution: Portrait of a Paradigm Shift*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2005.

Sustainability has become a buzzword in the last decade, but its full meaning is complex, emerging from a range of different sectors. In practice, it has become the springboard for millions of individuals throughout the world who are forging the fastest and most profound social transformation of our time—the sustainability revolution. This book paints a picture of this largely unrecognized phenomenon from the point of view of five major sectors of society: 1) Community; 2) Commerce; 3) Resource extraction; 4) Ecological design; 5) Biosphere. The book analyzes sustainability as defined by each of these sectors in terms of the principles, declarations and intentions that have emerged from conferences and publications, and which serve as guidelines for policy decisions and future activities.

Edwards-Jones, Gareth, Ben Davies, and Salman S. Hussain. *Ecological Economics: An Introduction*. Malden, MA: Blackwell Publishing, 2000.

This is an accessible introduction to basic concepts and applications of ecological economics. There are four sections in the book. The first section deals with the history of ecological economics, an account of economic principles for the non-economist, and a consideration of ethics and other areas of environmental philosophy. The second section focuses on economic and ecological approaches to value. The third section presents different frameworks for decision-making, including chapters on cost-benefit analysis, environmental impact assessment, the use of multicriteria appraisal, and national income accounting. The final section focuses on theoretical and practical applications of ecological economics with respect to issues of resource harvesting, nature conservation, and pollution and waste.

Eisenstein, Charles. *Sacred Economics: Money, Gift, and Society in the Age of Transition*. Berkeley, CA: Evolver Editions, 2011.

Sacred Economics traces the history of money from ancient gift economies to modern capitalism, revealing how the money system has contributed to alienation, competition, and scarcity, destroyed community, and necessitated endless growth. Today, these trends have reached their extreme—but in the wake of their collapse, we may find great opportunity to transition to a more connected, ecological, and sustainable way of being. This book is about how the money system will have to change—and is already changing—to embody this transition. A broadly integrated synthesis of theory, policy, and practice, *Sacred Economics* explores avant-garde concepts of the New Economics, including negative-interest currencies, local currencies, resource-based economics, gift economies, and the restoration of the commons. Author Charles Eisenstein also considers the personal dimensions of this transition, speaking to those concerned with "right

livelihood" and how to live according to their ideals in a world seemingly ruled by money.

Erickson, Gary and Lois Ann Lorentzen. *Raising the Bar: Integrity and Passion in Life and Business: The Story of Clif Bar Inc.* San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass, 2012.

In April of 2000, Gary Erickson turned down a \$120 million offer to buy his thriving company. *Raising the Bar* tells the amazing story of Clif Bar's Gary Erickson and shows that some things are more important than money. Gary Erickson and coauthor Lois Lorentzen tell the unusual and inspiring story about following your passion, the freedom to create, sustaining a business over the long haul, and living responsibly in your community and on the earth. The book is filled with compelling personal stories from Erickson's life-trekking in the Himalayan mountains, riding his bicycle over roadless European mountain passes, climbing in the Sierra Nevada range--as inspiration for his philosophy of business. Throughout the book, Erickson--a competitive cyclist, jazz musician, world traveler, mountain climber, wilderness guide, and entrepreneur--convinces us that sustaining one's employees, community, and environment is good business.

Erickson, Jon D. and John M. Gowdy, eds. *Frontiers in Ecological Economic Theory and Application.* Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007.

This is a collection of essays from a wide range of scholars exploring new frontiers in theories and applications of ecological economics. The essays explore three prominent areas of concern for environmental and social research: biodiversity, climate change, and energy. The essays are also critical of the dominant economic model in the United States, which focuses on tradeoffs between economic growth and so-called externalities.

Farley, Joshua, Jon D. Erickson, and Herman E. Daly. *Ecological Economics: A Workbook for Problem-Based Learning.* Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2005.

This workbook on ecological economics can accompany the text by Daly and Farley called *Ecological Economics: Principles and Applications* (Island Press, 2003). The workbook takes an interdisciplinary approach that includes economic, social, and environmental perspectives while also considering the relevance of these perspectives to policy. There are numerous case studies and other real-world examples in the text that help facilitate problem-solving skills.

Foster, John Bellamy. *The Ecological Revolution: Making Peace with the Planet.* New York: Monthly Review Press, 2009.

The roots of the present ecological crisis, John Bellamy Foster argues in *The Ecological Revolution*, lie in capital's rapacious expansion, which has now achieved unprecedented heights of irrationality across the globe. Foster demonstrates that the only possible answer for humanity is an ecological revolution: a struggle to make peace with the planet. Foster details the beginnings of such a revolution in human relations with the

environment which can now be found throughout the globe, especially in the periphery of the world system, where the most ambitious experiments are taking place. This bold work addresses the central issues of the present crisis: global warming, peak oil, species extinction, world water shortages, global hunger, alternative energy sources, sustainable development, and environmental justice. Foster draws on a unique range of thinkers, including Karl Marx, Thomas Malthus, William Morris, Albert Einstein, Hannah Arendt, Rachel Carson, Vandana Shiva, and István Mészáros.

----- . *Ecology Against Capitalism*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 2002.

This is a collection of essays in which Foster criticizes capitalism in light of its ecological implications and its contribution to the current environmental crisis. Foster discusses the role of Marxism both for criticizing capitalism and for establishing an ecosocialist framework for discussing ecological issues. Some of the themes discussed in this book include sustainable development, technology, population, pollution, and the economic implications of the internet.

----- . *Marx's Ecology: Materialism and Nature*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 2000.

Progress requires the conquest of nature. Or does it? This startling new account overturns conventional interpretations of Marx and in the process outlines a more rational approach to the current environmental crisis. Marx, it is often assumed, cared only about industrial growth and the development of economic forces. John Bellamy Foster examines Marx's neglected writings on capitalist agriculture and soil ecology, philosophical naturalism, and evolutionary theory. He shows that Marx, known as a powerful critic of capitalist society, was also deeply concerned with the changing human relationship to nature. This book covers many other thinkers, including Epicurus, Charles Darwin, Thomas Malthus, Ludwig Feuerbach, P. J. Proudhon, and William Paley. By reconstructing a materialist conception of nature and society, *Marx's Ecology* challenges the spiritualism prevalent in the modern Green movement, pointing toward a method that offers more lasting and sustainable solutions to the ecological crisis.

Foster, John Bellamy, Brett Clark, and Richard York. *The Ecological Rift: Capitalism's War on the Earth*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 2011.

In *The Ecological Rift*, environmental sociologists John Bellamy Foster, Brett Clark, and Richard York argue that the source of our ecological crisis lies in the paradox of wealth in capitalist society, which expands individual riches at the expense of public wealth, including the wealth of nature. In the process, a huge ecological rift is driven between human beings and nature, undermining the conditions of sustainable existence: a rift in the metabolic relation between humanity and nature that is irreparable within capitalist society, since integral to its very laws of motion. Critically examining the sanguine arguments of mainstream economists and technologists, Foster, Clark, and York insist instead that fundamental changes in social relations must occur if the ecological (and social) problems presently facing us are to be transcended. Their analysis relies on the development of a deep dialectical naturalism concerned with issues of ecology and

evolution and their interaction with the economy. Importantly, they offer reasons for revolutionary hope in moving beyond the regime of capital and toward a society of sustainable human development.

Gallagher, Kevin and Jacob Werksman, eds. *The Earthscan Reader on International Trade and Sustainable Development*. London: Earthscan Publications, 2002.

This is a collection of essays that discuss various issues related to sustainable development and the liberalization of international trade. The 16 essays include an essay by the editors, who propose an integrative framework for discussing international trade and sustainable development. Following the essay by the editors, there are 8 essays that focus on the economic implications of these issues, and the last seven essays explore legal perspectives.

Getzner, Michael, Clive L. Spash, and Sigrid Stagl, eds. *Alternatives for Environmental Valuation*. London and New York: Routledge, 2005.

This is a collection of twelve essays that explore alternatives to the dominant model of environmental valuation, alternatives that would ensure that economic value does not facilitate environmental destruction. Following an introductory essay by the editors, the remaining essays are divided into three parts. The first part contains three essays, which respectively attempt to extend environmental valuation to account for biodiversity, climate change, and socio-psychological behavior. The second part contains three essays that explore methods for taking multiple criteria into account in environmental valuation. The five essays in the third part discuss ways in which processes of deliberation and participation express environmental values.

Goodwin, Neva R., Frank Ackerman, and David Kirion, eds. *The Consumer Society*. Washington DC: Island Press, 1997.

This is a large anthology of writings that discuss the ecological, economic, social, and ethical implications of consumerism. The writings are brief summaries, between 2 and 10 pages in length, which are gathered into ten parts, with each part beginning with an overview essay that outlines the basic themes of that part. The first part discusses the scope and definition of consumerism. The second part focuses on the role of consumption in the affluent society of consumerism. The third part deals with issues of family, gender, and processes of socialization. The fourth part explores the history of consumer society. Part five focuses on basic principles of economic theories of consumption. Part six provides critical perspectives and alternative possibilities for economic theory. The seventh part explores the role of media, advertising, and the creation of wants in consumer society. The eighth part focuses specifically on the environmental impact of consumerism. Part nine deals with the relationship between consumer culture and processes of globalization. Finally, the tenth part presents alternative visions for economics, mass consumption, affluence, and well-being.

Gottfried, Robert R. *Economics, Ecology, and the Roots of Western Faith: Perspectives from the Garden*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 1995.

Environmentalists have turned to Eastern religion, deep ecology and Native American religion for alternatives to the Western view that humans should dominate nature. In this book, Robert R. Gottfried persuasively demonstrates that the ancient Hebrew worldview, found in the Torah and the New Testament, is remarkably 'green.' Drawing on these insights from ancient Western thought and economic understanding of ecosystems and natural processes, Gottfried analyzes the prerequisites for maintaining or improving human welfare and ecological vitality in terms of land economics and management.

Gray, John. *False Dawn: The Delusions of Global Capitalism*. New York: The New Press, 1998.

Gray argues that global capitalism could destroy liberal civilization. Gray differentiates global capitalism from the broader concept of globalization, which refers to processes that interconnect social and economic life around the globe. Although globalization is inevitable, but it is not necessary that processes of globalization will bring about a global free market. Along with his account of capitalism in the United States, Gray shows how capitalisms in Russia and Asia are indicative of the general tendency of capitalism to tear people apart instead of bringing them together.

Greer, John Michael. *The Wealth of Nature: Economics as if Survival Mattered*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2011.

The Wealth of Nature proposes a new model of economics based on the integral value of ecology. Building on the foundations of E. F. Schumacher's revolutionary "economics as if people mattered," this book examines the true cost of confusing money with wealth. By analyzing the mistakes of contemporary economics, it shows how an economy centered on natural capital—the raw materials that support human life—can move our society toward a more productive relationship with the planet that sustains us all. This book suggests public policy initiatives and personal choices that can help alleviate the economic impact of Peak Oil. These strategies must address not only financial concerns, but the issues of resource depletion and pollution as well. Examples include: Adjusting tax policy to penalize the use of natural nonrenewable resources over recycled materials; Placing public welfare above corporate interests; Empowering individuals, families, and communities by prioritizing local, sustainable solutions; And building economies at an appropriate scale.

Gren, Ing-Marie, Kerry Turner, and Fredrik Wulff, eds. *Managing a Sea: The Ecological Economics of the Baltic*. London: Earthscan, 2000.

This is an interdisciplinary collection of essays that investigate the application of ecological economics to the management of the Baltic Sea. These essays present a variety of methods for discussing and analyzing pollution problems and the degradation of the Baltic, including simulation models, nutrient budgets, Geographic Information

Systems, policy strategies, and economic analysis. The book examines some cost-effective strategies for reducing the pollution in the Baltic.

Hahnel, Robin. *Green Economics: Confronting the Ecological Crisis*. Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2010.

This book's pluralistic, non-dogmatic, and committed investigation of the values of ecological sustainability, economic justice, and human dignity provides balanced analysis of environmental problems and their potential solutions.

Harris, Jonathan M., Timothy A. Wise, Kevin P. Gallagher, and Neva R. Goodwin. *Sustainable Human and Economic Development: Social and Economic Dimensions*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2002.

This is an anthology of writings on sustainable human and economic development. The book integrates many disciplines, including ecology, economics, policy, sociology, and environmental management. The selections in this book are short excerpts from articles or books. The selections are gathered into ten parts, with each part beginning with an overview essay by one of the editors. The first and second parts focus respectively on the environmental and social dimensions of the economic concept of sustainability. The third part focuses on the North/South imbalance in sustainable development. The next three parts present building blocks of sustainability, with part four involving population and urbanization, part five discussing agriculture and renewable resources, and part six discussing issues of materials, energy, and climate change. The remaining parts concentrate on policies for sustainability. The seventh part focuses on the relationship between globalization and sustainability. The eighth part considers ways of taming corporations to make them more ecologically and socially responsible. The ninth part presents local and national strategies for sustainability, and the tenth part focuses on possibilities for reforming global institutions.

Hawken, Paul. *The Ecology of Commerce: A Declaration of Sustainability*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1993.

Hawken argues that people in the West do not really know what business is, particularly because they are concerned too much with making money. In contrast to this sense of business, Hawken proposes a framework in which business supports the well-being of humankind and the flourishing of the natural environment. Whereas the title of this book (*The Ecology of Commerce*) can sound like an oxymoron, the restorative economy that Hawken envisions a unity that brings the social and biological forces of ecology into a sustainable unity with the forces of economic production and distribution.

Hawken, Paul, Amory Lovins, and L. Hunter Lovins. *Natural Capitalism: Creating the Next Industrial Revolution*. Boston, Mass.: Little, Brown, & Co., 1999.

Natural capitalism is an alternative framework for doing business, which contrasts with the dominant approach to business insofar as the former is ecologically responsible and

the latter is not. The authors show how ecologically responsible business is not only possible, but is already being practiced. The authors discuss various ways in which businesses, industries, and companies are implementing practices that reflect the principles of natural capitalism. This book includes numerous examples, including new technologies in transportation (e.g., electricity-powered automobiles), architecture, and energy use.

Healy, Hali, Joan Martinez-Alier, Leah Temper, Mariana Walter and Julien-Francois Gerber. *Ecological Economics from the Ground Up*. New York: Routledge, 2013.

This book takes a unique and much-needed bottom-up approach to teaching ecological economics and political ecology. It provides learning materials which are grounded in the experience of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), with case studies chosen by CSOs and developed collaboratively with leading ecological economists. The case studies come from Europe, India, Latin America, and Africa, and are presented thematically along three lines: 1) social metabolism and accounting methods, 2) institutions and participation, and 3) valuation and environmental policy tools. Core tools, concepts and glossary terms are embedded in topics chosen as a matter of urgency by activist organizations, related to mining and fossil fuel extraction, integrated transport infrastructure development, deforestation and agro-fuel production, sustainable tourism, waste management, wetlands and water management, payments for ecosystem services, natural disasters and hazards, and corporate accountability.

Heinberg, Richard. *Snake Oil: How Fracking's False Promise of Plenty Imperils our Future*. Santa Rosa, CA: Post Carbon Institute, 2013.

The rapid spread of hydraulic fracturing (“fracking”) has temporarily boosted U.S. natural gas and oil production and sparked a massive environmental backlash in communities across the country. The fossil-fuel industry is trying to sell fracking as the biggest energy development of the century, with slick promises of American energy independence and benefits to local economies. *Snake Oil* casts a critical eye on the oil-industry hype that has hijacked America's energy conversation. This is the first book to look at fracking from both economic and environmental perspectives, informed by the most thorough analysis of shale gas and oil drilling data ever undertaken. Is fracking the miracle cure-all to our energy ills, or a costly distraction from the necessary work of reducing our fossil-fuel dependence?

-----, *The End of Growth: Adapting to Our New Economic Reality*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2011.

Economists insist that recovery is at hand, yet unemployment remains high, real estate values continue to sink, and governments stagger under record deficits. *The End of Growth* proposes a startling diagnosis: humanity has reached a fundamental turning point in its economic history. The expansionary trajectory of industrial civilization is colliding with non-negotiable natural limits. Richard Heinberg's latest landmark work goes to the heart of the ongoing financial crisis, explaining how and why it occurred, and what we

must do to avert the worst potential outcomes. It shows why growth is being blocked by three factors: resource depletion, environmental impacts, and crushing levels of debt. These converging limits will force us to re-evaluate cherished economic theories and to reinvent money and commerce.

Heinberg, Richard and Daniel Lerch, eds. *The Post Carbon Reader: Managing the 21st Century's Sustainability Crisis*. Healdsburg, CA: Watershed Media, 2010.

In the 20th century, cheap and abundant energy brought previously unimaginable advances in health, wealth, and technology, and fed an explosion in population and consumption. But this growth came at an incredible cost. Climate change, peak oil, freshwater depletion, species extinction, and a host of economic and social problems now challenge us as never before. *The Post Carbon Reader* features articles by some of the world's most provocative thinkers on the key drivers shaping this new century, from renewable energy and urban agriculture to social justice and systems resilience. This unprecedented collection takes a hard-nosed look at the interconnected threats of our global sustainability quandary--as well as the most promising responses. *The Post Carbon Reader* is a valuable resource for policymakers, college classrooms, and concerned citizens.

Hoogstraten, Hans Dirk. *Deep Economy: Caring for Ecology, Humanity, and Religion*. James Clarke Company, 2002.

The author discusses ecological and theological dimensions of economics, offering both criticisms and alternatives for current concepts of economics. The phrase “deep economy” is correlated with the deep ecology movement, particularly insofar as it involves a critique of basic philosophical assumptions of modern and postmodern thinking and contemporary Western culture. The author argues that our money-oriented economic systems is a pseudoreligion that supports ecological destruction, and that an environmental ethics that can recognize the relationship between ecological and economic connectedness requires a concept of God as a “common good” upon which to base a common understanding of ecological and economic value.

Hopkins, Rob. *The Transition Handbook: From Oil Dependency to Local Resilience*. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing, 2008.

We live in an oil-dependent world, arriving at this level of dependency in a very short space of time by treating petroleum as if it were in infinite supply. Most of us avoid thinking about what happens when oil runs out (or becomes prohibitively expensive), but *The Transition Handbook* shows how the inevitable and profound changes ahead can have a positive outcome. These changes can lead to the rebirth of local communities that will grow more of their own food, generate their own power, and build their own houses using local materials. They can also encourage the development of local currencies to keep money in the local area. There are now over 30 “transition towns” in the UK, Australia and New Zealand with more joining as the idea takes off. If your town is not a transition town, this upbeat guide offers you the tools for starting the process.

Hussen, Ahmed. *Principles of Environmental Economics and Sustainability: An Integrated Economic and Ecological Approach*. New York: Routledge, 2012.

Recent years have witnessed considerable consolidation between the disciplines of environmental and ecological economics at research level, but until now textbooks in the area have done little to reflect this. Ahmed Hussen's book is to date the only one to reconcile the two standpoints. The central focus of the book will continue to be on this systematic integration of both mainstream and ecological approaches to environmental economics, and an acknowledgement that enduring solutions to major contemporary environmental challenges can be obtained through studies based on a well-conceived and balanced interdisciplinary approach. This third edition covers the following topics: The economics of climate change; The economics of biodiversity and ecosystem services; 'Green' accounting and alternative economic and social indicators of sustainability; and the business case for environmental sustainability.

Ikerd, John E. *Crisis and Opportunity: Sustainability in American Agriculture*. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 2008.

With the decline of family farms and rural communities and the rise of corporate farming and the resulting environmental degradation, American agriculture is in crisis. But this crisis offers the opportunity to rethink agriculture in sustainable terms. The essays in this book describe what sustainable agriculture is, why it began, and how it can succeed. Together they constitute a clear and compelling vision for rebalancing the ecological, economic, and social dimensions of agriculture to meet the needs of the present without compromising the future.

Illich, Ivan. *Beyond Economics and Ecology: The Radical Thought of Ivan Illich*. Sanjay Samuel, ed. London and New York: Marion Boyers Publishers, 2013.

Illich's theories on the effectiveness of cars, air travel, and energy showed that industrial progress actually hampers the speed and effectiveness we have as people who were born capable of walking to our desired destinations. Roads, airports, stations, traffic jams, all take away the benefits of using complicated engineered methods of travel, and make our actual travel times longer.

Jackson, Tim. *Prosperity without Growth: Economics for a Finite Planet*. New York: Routledge, 2011.

Is more economic growth the solution? Will it deliver prosperity and well-being for a global population projected to reach nine billion? In this book, Tim Jackson - a top sustainability adviser to the UK government - makes a compelling case against continued economic growth in developed nations. While development is essential for poorer nations, there is mounting evidence that for the advanced economies, ever-increasing consumption adds little to human happiness and may even impede it. More urgently, it is now clear that the ecosystems that sustain our economies are collapsing under the

impacts of rising consumption. Unless we can radically lower the environmental impact of economic activity - and there is no evidence to suggest that we can - we will have to devise a path to prosperity that does not rely on continued growth. Tim Jackson provides a credible vision of how human society can flourish within the ecological limits of a finite planet.

Kibert, Charles, ed. *Reshaping the Built Environment: Ecology, Ethics, and Economics*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1999.

This is a collection of 18 essays that examine the ecological, ethical, and economic implications of the ways in which humans shape and reshape the built environment. Following an introductory essay by the editor, the remaining essays are divided into three parts. The first part focuses on foundational concepts of sustainability, environmental ethics, and ecological economics. The second part discusses technologies of renewable energy, the selection of environmentally responsible building materials, the concept of landscape, and ecological implications of design, construction, and demolition. The third book examines processes of sustainable planning and building, including discussions of architecture, urban planning, subdivision design, green communities, and sustainable towns.

Klein, Naomi. *This Changes Everything: Capitalism vs The Climate*. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2014.

In this book Naomi Klein argues that climate change isn't just another issue to be neatly filed between taxes and health care. It's an alarm that calls us to fix an economic system that is already failing us in many ways. Klein meticulously builds the case for how massively reducing our greenhouse emissions is our best chance to simultaneously reduce gaping inequalities, re-imagine our broken democracies, and rebuild our gutted local economies. She exposes the ideological desperation of the climate-change deniers, the messianic delusions of the would-be geoengineers, and the tragic defeatism of too many mainstream green initiatives. And she demonstrates precisely why the market has not—and cannot—fix the climate crisis but will instead make things worse, with ever more extreme and ecologically damaging extraction methods, accompanied by rampant disaster capitalism.

Knight, Richard L., Wendell C. Gilgert, and Ed Marston, eds. *Ranching West of the 100th Meridian: Culture, Ecology, and Economics*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2002.

This is a collection of essays that offer lyrical and narrative accounts of ranching, particularly in light of the ecological, cultural, and economic significance of ranching. The essays are divided into five parts, with the first part presenting some introductory remarks about ranching in the West. The second, third, and fourth parts focus respectively on the culture, ecology, and economics of ranching, presenting discussions of personal and public perception of ranching, the role of ranching in family life, issues of grazing and watershed management, commodity prices, land values, and the

challenges of ranching in the age of Wal-Mart. The fifth part is an epilogue, which contains some reflection on why a book like this one matters.

Korten, David. *Agenda for a New Economy: From Phantom Wealth to Real Wealth*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2010.

Nearly two years after the financial meltdown, economic recovery still seems a distant promise. Joblessness and foreclosures remain endemic, and each day brings scandalous new revelations of outrageous Wall Street bonuses and corruption. Issued as a report of the New Economy Working group, this substantially updated and expanded new edition of *Agenda for a New Economy* is a call for a national Declaration of Independence from Wall Street. What is needed, Korten argues, is a system that favors life values over financial values, roots power in people and community, and supports local resilience and self-organization within a framework of living markets and democracy. The new edition is a handbook for a nonviolent Main Street revolution – because change, as he explains, will not come from above. It will come from below. He fleshes out his vision of the alternative to the corporate Wall Street economy: a Main Street economy based on locally owned, community-oriented “living enterprises” whose success is measured as much by their positive impact on people and the environment as by their positive balance sheets.

----- . *The Great Turning: From Empire to Earth Community*. Bloomfield, CT and San Francisco, CA: Kumarian Press and Berret-Koehler Publishers, 2006.

In this work, Korten distinguishes between Empire and Earth Community, with the former representing the last 5,000 years of domination at the hands of patriarchal civilization, and the latter representing an emerging movement that seeks to recover a sense of partnership between humans and the Earth rather than domination. Korten envisions the future of humanity in terms of two possibilities, a great unraveling and a great turning. The great unraveling will occur if humankind continues to support the socially and ecologically unsustainable practices of Empire, which are threatening the future of life on Earth. The great turning (a term Korten adopts from Joanna Macy) will occur if humankind moves away from Empire and facilitates the emergence of Earth Community, which supports a partnership between humans and the Earth.

----- . *The Post-Corporate World: Life After Capitalism*. West Hartford, CT: Kumarian Press, 1999.

Similar to Korten’s previous book, *When Corporations Rule the World* (1995), this work presents a critique of the socially and ecologically irresponsible practices of corporations and of capitalism in general. In contrast to his prior publication, this work focuses more on alternative approaches to economics that would make possible a world that is “post-corporate.” The first part of the book presents the critique of corporations and the policies of governments and international lending agencies (e.g., the World Bank, WTO, IMF) that support them, and the next three parts focus on ways of achieving a post-

corporate world. In particular, Korten recommends that individuals and communities organize and act in their local economies to implement truly democratic communities.

-----, *When Corporations Rule the World*. Hartford, CT: Kumarian Press, 1995.

In this book, Korten describes the rise of the corporation and its malignant effects on humans and on the natural environment. Korten shows how the socially and ecologically irresponsible practices of corporations are supported by the policies of the United States government (and other governmental organizations) and by international lending agencies (e.g., the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Trade Organization). In contrast to the corporate domination of the world, Korten proposes a return to locally controlled economies.

Kovel, Joel. *The Enemy of Nature: The End of Capitalism or the End of the World?* New York: Zed Books, 2002.

Kovel argues that capitalism should be overthrown and replaced with an ecosocialist paradigm of economics. He presents his argument in three main parts. First, he provides an introductory discussion of the current ecological crisis and reflects upon the place of capital and capitalism therein. Second, he discusses the ecological implications of capitalism in terms of the capitalistic domination of nature. Third, he proposes an ecosocialism, which accompanies an ecosocialist concept of development. Kovel articulates his ecosocialist vision in light of his critiques of other systems of ecopolitics (e.g., green economics, ecophilosophy, deep ecology, bioregionalism, ecofeminism, social ecology, democracy, populism, and fascism).

Krishnan, Rajaram, Jonathan Harris, and Neva R. Goodwin, eds. *A Survey of Ecological Economics*. Washington, DC: Island Press, 1995.

This is an anthology of excerpted writings that deal with various topics in ecological economics. The selections are divided into seven parts, with each part beginning with an overview essay. The first part presents historical perspectives on ecological economics and the current environmental crisis. The second part focuses on the definition, scope, and interdisciplinary issues that characterize principles and applications of ecological economics. The third part provides writings on theoretical frameworks and techniques for addressing issues in ecological economics. The fourth part discusses energy, thermodynamics, and resource flow analysis. Part five focuses on resource and environmental accounting and evaluation. Part sixth involves international economic relations, development, and the place of the environment therein. The seventh part focuses on ethical and institutional issues in ecological economics.

Krueger, Rob J. and David Gibbs, eds. *The Sustainable Development Paradox: Urban Political Economy in the United States and Europe*. Guilford Press, 2007.

Sustainability—with its promise of economic prosperity, social equity, and environmental integrity—is hardly a controversial goal. Yet scholars have generally

overlooked the ways that policies aimed at promoting "sustainability" at local, national, and global scales have been shaped and constrained by capitalist social relations. This thought-provoking book reexamines sustainability conceptually and as it actually exists on the ground, with a particular focus on Western European and North American urban contexts. Topics include critical theoretical engagements with the concept of sustainability; how sustainability projects map onto contemporary urban politics and social justice movements; the spatial politics of conservation planning and resource use; and what progressive sustainability practices in the context of neoliberalism might look like.

Kumar, Pushpam, ed. *The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity: Ecological and Economic Foundations*. New York: Routledge, 2010.

Human well-being relies critically on ecosystem services provided by nature. Examples include water and air quality regulation, nutrient cycling and decomposition, plant pollination and flood control, all of which are dependent on biodiversity. They are predominantly public goods with limited or no markets and do not command any price in the conventional economic system, so their loss is often not detected and continues unaddressed and unabated. It is against this background that TEEB: The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity project was set up in 2007 and led by the United Nations Environment Programme to provide a comprehensive global assessment of economic aspects of these issues. This book, written by a team of international experts, provides a comprehensive assessment of the fundamental ecological and economic principles of measuring and valuing ecosystem services and biodiversity, and showing how these can be mainstreamed into public policies. This volume and subsequent TEEB outputs will provide the authoritative knowledge and guidance to drive forward the biodiversity conservation agenda for the next decade.

Kutting, Gabriela. *Globalization and the Environment: Greening Global Political Economy*. Albany: State University of New York Press, 2005.

This book presents an eco-holistic approach to the study of globalization and the environment. The first part of the book presents the conceptual argument for eco-holistic analysis, and the second part of the book looks at eco-holism in practice. Eco-holistic analysis includes political, economic, social, and cultural perspectives on issues of global political economy, production, consumption, equity, and the relationship between society and the environment. In looking at practical examples of eco-holism, the author discusses the political economy of garments (specifically in terms of cotton) and then considers the case of West Africa in particular.

Lawn, Philip A. *Frontier Issues in Ecological Economics*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007.

Ecological economics formally emerged in the late 1980s in response to the failure of mainstream economic paradigms to deal adequately with the interdependence of social, economic and ecological systems. This book focuses on a range of cutting-edge issues in

the field of ecological economics and outlines plausible measures to achieve a more sustainable, just, and efficient world for all. The book highlights the importance of natural capital, the limits to growth and markets in achieving sustainable development, the policy-guiding value of sustainable development indicators, ecological tax reform considerations, environmental-macroeconomic issues such as the reconciliation of the ecological sustainability and full employment objectives, and measures to deal with growing globalization concerns. The book concludes with the optimistic assessment that a transition to a steady-state economy—necessary to achieve sustainable development—is entirely compatible with a democratic-capitalist system.

-----, *Toward Sustainable Development: An Ecological Economics Approach*. Boca Raton, FL: Lewis Publishers, 2000.

In this book, Lawn explores the concept of sustainable development and its relevance to the field of ecological economics. The book is divided into five sections, with the first section providing a basic introduction to concepts of sustainability, development, and sustainable development. The second part focuses on the role of sustainable development in economic theory and in the goals and instruments of macro policy. The third part presents an account of the co-evolutionary paradigm of ecological economics, which is contrasted with the neoclassical economic paradigm. The fourth part discusses the role of policy and economic indices in sustainable development, emphasizing in particular that policies of sustainable development require moral growth. The fifth part of the book contains appendices related to the data presents in the book, particularly in reference to accounts for Australia (1966-1967 to 1994-1995).

Lawn, Philip, ed. *Sustainable Development Indicators in Ecological Economics*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2006.

This is a collection of 19 essays that examine the concept of sustainable development in ecological economics, particularly in terms of indicators of sustainable development. The essays are gathered into six parts, with the first part containing two introductory essays by the editor. The essays in the second part investigate the place of sustainable development in national accounting. The third part focuses on different ways of measuring sustainable economic welfare. The fourth part discusses the role of sustainable development in natural capital accounting, including a discussion of ecological footprint accounts. Part five deals with indicators of sustainable interaction between humans and the environment, and the two essays in the sixth part provide some concluding remarks about sustainable development indicators with respect to human needs and to nation states.

Lewis, Michael and Patrick Conaty. *The Resilience Imperative: Cooperative Transitions to a Steady-State Economy*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2012.

We find ourselves between a rock and a hot place—compelled by the intertwined forces of peak oil and climate change to reinvent our economic life at a much more local and regional scale. This book argues for a major SEE (social, ecological, economic) change

as a prerequisite for replacing the paradigm of limitless economic growth with a more decentralized, cooperative, steady-state economy. The authors present a comprehensive series of strategic questions within the broad areas of: Energy sufficiency; Local food systems; Interest-free financing; Affordable housing and land reform; and sustainable community development. *The Resilience Imperative* affirms the possibilities of positive change as it is shaped by individuals, communities, and institutions learning to live within our ecological limits.

Linebaugh, Peter. *Stop, Thief!: The Commons, Enclosures, and Resistance*. Oakland, CA: PM Press, 2014.

In bold and intelligently written essays, historian Peter Linebaugh takes aim at the thieves of land, the polluters of the seas, the ravagers of the forests, the despoilers of rivers, and the removers of mountaintops. From Thomas Paine to the Luddites and from Karl Marx—who concluded his great study of capitalism with the enclosure of commons—to the practical dreamer William Morris who made communism into a verb and advocated communizing industry and agriculture, to the 20th-century communist historian E. P. Thompson, Linebaugh brings to life the vital commonist tradition. He traces the red thread from the great revolt of commoners in 1381 to the enclosures of Ireland, and the American commons, where European immigrants who had been expelled from their commons met the immense commons of the native peoples and the underground African American urban commons, and all the while urges the ancient spark of resistance.

-----, *The Magna Carta Manifesto: Liberties and Commons for All*. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 2008.

This book shines a fierce light on the current state of liberty and shows how longstanding restraints against tyranny—and the rights of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and due process of law, and the prohibition of torture—are being abridged. In providing a sweeping history of Magna Carta, the source of these protections since 1215, this powerful book demonstrates how these ancient rights are repeatedly laid aside when the greed of privatization, the lust for power, and the ambition of empire seize a state. Peter Linebaugh draws on primary sources to construct a wholly original history of the Great Charter and its scarcely-known companion, the Charter of the Forest, which was created at the same time to protect the subsistence rights of the poor.

Magdoff, Fred and John Bellamy Foster. *What Every Environmentalist Needs to Know About Capitalism*. New York: Monthly Review Press, 2011.

There is a growing consensus that the planet is heading toward environmental catastrophe: climate change, ocean acidification, ozone depletion, global freshwater use, loss of biodiversity, and chemical pollution all threaten our future unless we act. What is less clear is how humanity should respond. The contemporary environmental movement is the site of many competing plans and prescriptions, and composed of a diverse set of actors, from militant activists to corporate chief executives. This short, readable book is a sharply argued manifesto for those environmentalists who reject schemes of “green

capitalism” or piecemeal reform. Environmental and economic scholars Magdoff and Foster contend that the struggle to reverse ecological degradation requires a firm grasp of economic reality. They argue that efforts to reform capitalism along environmental lines or rely solely on new technology to avert catastrophe misses the point.

Mander, Jerry. *The Capitalism Papers: Fatal Flaws of an Obsolete System*. Berkeley, CA: Counterpoint, 2013.

In this book, Jerry Mander researches, discusses, and exposes the momentous and unsolvable environmental and social problems of capitalism. He argues that capitalism is no longer a viable system: “What may have worked in 1900 is calamitous in 2010.” Capitalism, utterly dependent on never-ending economic growth, is an impossible absurdity on a finite planet with limited resources. Mander draws attention to capitalism’s obsessive need to dominate and undermine democracy, as well as to diminish social and economic equity. Many organizations are already anticipating the breakdown of the system and are working to define new hierarchies of democratic values that respect the carrying capacities of the planet.

Marechal, Kevin, ed. *The Economics of Climate Change and the Climate Change of Economics*. New York: Routledge, 2014.

Climate change is without question the single most important issue the world faces over the next hundred years. The link between climate change and human activity requires an urgent, world-wide shift towards a low carbon economy and coordinated policies and measures to manage this transition. The starting point and core idea of this book is the long-held observation that the threat of climate change calls for a change of climate in economics. Inherent characteristics of the climate problem including complexity, irreversibility and deep uncertainty challenge core economic assumptions and mainstream economic theory appears inappropriately equipped to deal with this crucial issue. Kevin Maréchal shows how themes and approaches from evolutionary and ecological economics can be united to provide a theoretical framework that is better suited to tackle the problem.

Martenson, Chris. *The Crash Course: The Unsustainable Future of Our Economy, Energy, and Environment*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2011.

The world is in economic crisis, and there are no easy fixes to our predicament. Unsustainable trends in the economy, energy, and the environment have finally caught up with us and are converging on a very narrow window of time—the “Twenty-Teens.” *The Crash Course* presents our predicament and illuminates the path ahead, so you can face the coming disruptions and thrive—without fearing the future or retreating into denial. In this book you will find solid facts and grounded reasoning presented in a calm, positive, non-partisan manner.

Martinez-Alier, Joan. *The Environmentalism of the Poor: A Study of Ecological Conflicts and Valuation*. Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar, 2002.

This book investigates various aspects of “the environmentalism of the poor,” which is another way of speaking about the popular environmentalism and the environmental justice movement. In particular, Martinez-Alier focuses on the role of ecological economics in environmentalism, with attention to issues of sustainability, political ecology, neo-Malthusianism, ecological debt, social conflict, consumption, examples of shrimp farming, gold mining, the extraction of oil and wood, biopiracy, and examples of environmental justice in the United States and South Africa.

Martinez-Alier, Juan, with Klaus Schlüpmann. *Ecological Economics: Energy, Environment, and Society*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1987.

This book focuses on energy flow, particularly with respect to its significance as a fundamental principle of ecological analysis and to its applications to economic systems. The “energetic dogma” that traces all value to energy is not tenable (in light of the work of Georgescu-Roegen), but relations between economic activity and energy flow are still relevant for a study of the interactions between ecology and economics. This text takes a historical approach to ecological economics by investigating the period between Jevons’ *Coal Question* (1865) and the 1940s. Some other topics discussed in this book include social Darwinism, chrematistic economics, agriculture, socialism, the limits of economic growth, and ecological utopianism.

McKibben, Bill. *Eaarth: Making a Life on a Tough New Planet*. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2011.

Twenty years ago, with *The End of Nature*, Bill McKibben offered one of the earliest warnings about global warming. Now, he insists, we need to acknowledge that we’ve waited too long, and that massive change is not only unavoidable but already under way. Our old familiar globe is suddenly melting, drying, acidifying, flooding, and burning in ways that no human has ever seen. We’ve created, in very short order, a new planet, still recognizable but fundamentally different. A changing world costs large sums to defend, but the endless economic growth that could underwrite such largesse depends on the stable planet we’ve managed to damage and degrade. We can’t rely on old habits any longer. Our hope depends, McKibben argues, on scaling back—on building the kind of societies and economies that can hunker down, concentrate on essentials, and create the type of community (in the neighborhood, but also on the Internet) that will allow us to weather trouble on an unprecedented scale. Change—fundamental change—is our best hope on a planet suddenly and violently out of balance.

----- *Deep Economy: The Wealth of Communities and the Durable Future*. Oxford, England: Oneworld Publications, 2008.

In this powerful and provocative manifesto, Bill McKibben offers the biggest challenge in a generation to the prevailing view of our economy. *Deep Economy* makes the compelling case for moving beyond “growth” as the paramount economic ideal and pursuing prosperity in a more local direction, with regions producing more of their own

food, generating more of their own energy, and even creating more of their own culture and entertainment. Our purchases need not be at odds with the things we truly value, McKibben argues, and the more we nurture the essential humanity of our economy, the more we will recapture our own.

Meeker-Lowry, Susan. *Economics as if the Earth Really Mattered: A Catalyst Guide to Socially Conscious Investing*. Philadelphia, Pa.: New Society Publishers, 1988.

The author criticizes the current money system and considers alternative approaches to economics that acknowledge the importance of following nature. This book includes information about local, regional, and national organizations that provide investment opportunities for groups who are attempting to facilitate social change by implementing equitable and sustainable economic practices (such as investments in food crops, land trusts, and recycling programs). Such practices make it possible for humans to reinstall themselves in webs of relationships that weave communities and places together with the Earth.

Menzies, Heather. *Reclaiming the Commons for the Common Good*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers, 2014.

Commoning was a way of life for most of our ancestors. In this book, author Heather Menzies journeys to her roots in the Scottish Highlands, where her family lived in direct relation with the land since before recorded time. Menzies offers a detailed description of the self-organizing, self-governing, and self-informing principles of this nearly forgotten way of life, including its spiritual practices and traditions. She then identifies pivotal commons practices that could be usefully revived today. A final "manifesto" section pulls these facets together into a unified vision for reclaiming the commons, drawing a number of current popular initiatives into the commoning frame, such as local food security, permaculture, and the Occupy Movement.

Nadeau, Robert L. *The Environmental Endgame: Mainstream Economics, Ecological Disaster, and Human Survival*. New Brunswick, NJ and London: Rutgers University Press, 2006.

Nadeau criticizes neoclassical economics in light of its impact on the environment, and he provides an alternative approach that seeks a sustainable economics. To avoid ecological catastrophe, Nadeau argues that we must stop disassociating environmental issues, economic issues, and the issues of everyday life. Nadeau discusses a variety of issues related to the economic implications of the environmental crisis, including the modern physics and metaphysics that have supported neoclassical economics. Nadeau also discusses the "Godgame, which is a name for an online computer game designed for use by social scientists investigating environmental issues around the globe.

Nikiforuk, Andrew. *The Energy of Slaves: Oil and the New Servitude*. Vancouver, BC: Greystone Books, 2012.

Ancient civilizations relied on shackled human muscle. It took the energy of slaves to

plant crops, clothe emperors, and build cities. Nineteenth-century slaveholders viewed critics as hostilely as oil companies and governments now regard environmentalists. Yet the abolition movement had an invisible ally: coal and oil. As the world's most versatile workers, fossil fuels replenished slavery's ranks with combustion engines and other labor-saving tools. Since then, cheap oil has transformed politics, economics, science, agriculture, and even our concept of happiness. Many North Americans today live as extravagantly as Caribbean plantation owners. We feel entitled to surplus energy and rationalize inequality, even barbarity, to get it. But endless growth is an illusion.

Ninan, K.N. ed. *Conserving and Valuing Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity: Economic, Institutional and Social Challenges*. New York: Routledge, 2010.

This book comprehensively addresses the economic, social and institutional difficulties in conserving biodiversity and the ecosystem services that it provides. It covers a wide range of issues such as biodiversity, ecosystem services and valuation in the context of diverse ecosystems such as tropical forests, marine areas, wetlands and agricultural landscapes, non-timber forest products, incentives and institutions, payments for ecosystem services, governance, intellectual property rights and the protection of traditional knowledge, management of protected areas, and climate change and biodiversity. It also covers the application of environmental economics and institutional economics to different cases and the use of techniques such as contingent valuation method and game theory. The book spans the globe with case studies drawn from a cross section of regions and continents including the UK, US, Europe, Australia, India, Africa and South America.

Norgaard, Richard B. "Ecological Economics." *Encyclopedia of Global Environmental Change*. Ed. Ted S. Munn. London: John Wiley and Sons, 2001.

This is an encyclopedia article in which Norgaard provides an overview of the field of ecological economics. Each article in this encyclopedia contains an abstract prior to the text, which makes it helpful for quick reference.

-----, *Development Betrayed: The End of Progress and a Coevolutionary Revisioning of the Future*. London: Routledge, 1994.

Norgaard discusses economic, ecological, and philosophical topics related to issues of development. Norgaard criticizes concepts of progress, development, and sustainability in an effort to reframe the issues. In particular, Norgaard proposes a view of the coevolution of natural and social systems, which contrasts with the modern view of natural and social systems as static systems that exclude one another. The co-evolutionary alternative proposed by Norgaard involves a movement away from many of the basic suppositions of modern philosophy (e.g., atomism, mechanism, universalism, objectivism, monism) and replaces them with alternative premises (e.g., holism, systems thinking, contextualism, subjectivism, and pluralism).

Nunes, Paulo A.L.D., Pushpam Kumar and Tom Dedeurwaerdere. *Handbook on the Economics of Ecosystem Services and Biodiversity*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2014.

In recent years, there has been a marked proliferation in the literature on economic approaches to ecosystem management, which has created a subsequent need for real understanding of the scope and the limits of the economic approaches to ecosystems and biodiversity. Within this *Handbook*, carefully commissioned original contributions from acknowledged experts in the field address the new concepts and their applications, identify knowledge gaps and provide authoritative recommendations. The *Handbook* offers a wealth of case studies and further: 1) identifies the conceptual underpinnings of the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity; 2) demonstrates new research methodologies and their applications; 3) provides authoritative assessment of the recent results and findings in ecosystems services and biodiversity valuation and accounting; 4) provides the reader with the state of the art of the research on the economics of ecosystem services and biodiversity; and 5) provides spatial explicit tools for mapping ecosystem services values for land-use planning, including in the context of business and industry.

Nunes, Paulo A. L. D., Jeroen C. J. M. van den Bergh, and Peter Nijkamp. *The Ecological Economics of Biodiversity: Methods and Policy Applications*. Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2003.

This book explores the ecological and economic implications of biodiversity. The chapters are gathered into five parts, with the first part providing an outline of the context for discussion by defining biodiversity and considering the history of relations between the environment and economics. The second part focuses on bio-ecological foundations of biodiversity, whereas the third part discusses the economic analysis and value of biodiversity. Part four concentrates on the interface between economics and ecology in an attempt to provide an integrated approach to modeling and analysis that takes into account multiple criteria. The fifth part provides some concluding remarks and focuses on implications for public policy.

O'Connor, Martin, ed. *Is Capitalism Sustainable? Political Economy and the Politics of Ecology*. New York: Guilford Press, 1994.

This is a collection of essays that explore the ecological, economic, and social dimensions of capitalism, particularly in response to the question of whether capitalism is sustainable. Following an introductory essay by the editor, there are thirteen essays, including the following: "Ecological Economics and Ecosocialism" by Juan Martinez Alier; "Eco-Marxist Critique of Political Economy" by Jean-Paul Deléage; "Dedependency and Indeterminacy: A Critique of the Theory of Production" by Martin O'Connor; "Ecological and Economics Modalities of Time and Space" by Elmar Altvater; "Social Costs in Modern Capitalism" by Frank Beckenbach; "Nature, Woman, Labor, Capital: Living the Deepest Contradiction" by Ariel Salleh; "On the Misadventures of Capitalist Nature" by Martin O'Connor; "Is Sustainable Capitalism Possible?" by James O'Connor; "Ecological and Discursive Democracy: Beyond Liberal Capitalism and the Administrative State" by John S. Dryzek; "Environmentalism and the

Liberal State” by Margaret FitzSimmons, Joseph Glaser, Roberto Monte Mor, Stephanie Pincetl, and Sudhir Chella Rajan; “Environmental Security and State Legitimacy” by Colin Hay; “Discourse and Power in Environmental Politics: Public Hearing on a Bleached Kraft Pulp Mill in Alberta, Canada” by Michael Gismondi and Mary Richardson; “Ecological Crisis and the Future of Democracy” by Alex Demirovic.

Opdebeeck, Hendrik, ed. *Responsible Economics: E.F. Schumacher and His Legacy for the 21st Century*. New York: Peter Lang International Academic Publishers, 2013.

Against the background of the crisis at the beginning of this century, reconsidering Schumacher’s *Small is Beautiful* or frugality paradigm makes clear that advances in responsible economics continue to be a priority. This book contains the proceedings of the 2011 Annual Conference of the European SPES Forum on ‘Responsibility in Economics and Business: The Legacy of E.F. Schumacher’, which was organized in September 2011 by the Centre for Ethics of the University of Antwerp. The aims of this conference were to celebrate the 100th anniversary of E.F. Schumacher’s birth and to engage with Schumacher’s vision to help address the present need for responsibility in economics and business. The answers to our current economic crisis presented in this book prove that the legacy of an economist and philosopher like Schumacher are not confined to a utopian economic paradigm. Utopian economic paradigms are concerned with a better economic situation in the future. Schumacher reconsidered today, however, makes it clear that society needs responsible economics invested in the sustainability of the globe, right now.

Owen, David. *The Conundrum: How Scientific Innovation, Increased Efficiency, and Good Intentions Can Make Our Energy and Climate Problems Worse*. New York: Riverhead Trade, 2012.

Hybrid cars, fast trains, compact florescent light bulbs, solar panels, carbon offsets: Everything you've been told about living green is wrong. The quest for a breakthrough battery or a 100 mpg car are dangerous fantasies. We are consumers, and we like to consume green and efficiently. But David Owen argues that our best intentions are still at cross purposes to our true goal - living sustainably and caring for our environment and the future of the planet. *The Conundrum* is an elegant nonfiction narrative filled with fascinating information and anecdotes takes you through the history of energy and the quest for efficiency. We should not be waiting for some geniuses to invent our way out of the energy and economic crisis we're in. We already have the technology and knowledge we need to live sustainably.

Parr, Adrian. *Hijacking Sustainability*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 2012.

The idea of "sustainability" has gone mainstream; it is even hip. What began as a grassroots movement to promote responsible development has become a bullet point in corporate ecobranding strategies. In *Hijacking Sustainability*, Adrian Parr describes how this has happened: how the goals of an environmental movement came to be mediated by corporate interests, government, and the military. Parr argues that the more popular

sustainable development becomes, the more commodified it becomes; the more mainstream culture embraces the sustainability movement's concern over global warming and poverty, the more "sustainability culture" advances the profit-maximizing values of corporate capitalism. And the more issues of sustainability are aligned with those of national security, the more military values are conflated with the goals of sustainable development. Parr looks closely at five examples of the hijacking of sustainability: corporate image-greening; Hollywood activism; gated communities; the greening of the White House; and the incongruous efforts to achieve a "sustainable" army. Parr then examines key challenges to sustainability--waste disposal, disaster relief and environmental refugees, slum development, and poverty. Sustainability, Parr says, offers an alternative narrative of the collective good--an idea now compromised and endangered by corporate, military, and government interests.

-----, *The Wrath of Capital: Neoliberalism and Climate Change Politics*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2012.

Although climate change has become the dominant concern of the twenty-first century, global powers refuse to implement the changes necessary to reverse these trends. Instead, they have neoliberalized nature and climate change politics and discourse, and there are indications of a more virulent strain of capital accumulation on the horizon. Adrian Parr calls attention to the problematic socioeconomic conditions of neoliberal capitalism underpinning the world's environmental challenges, and she argues that, until we grasp the implications of neoliberalism's interference in climate change talks and policy, humanity is on track to an irreversible crisis. Parr not only exposes the global failure to produce equitable political options for environmental regulation, but she also breaks down the dominant political paradigms hindering the discovery of viable alternatives. She highlights the neoliberalization of nature in the development of green technologies, land use, dietary habits, reproductive practices, consumption patterns, design strategies, and media. She dismisses the notion that the free market can solve debilitating environmental degradation and climate change as nothing more than a political ghost emptied of its collective aspirations.

Pearce, David. *Economics and Environment: Essays on Ecological Economics and Sustainable Development*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2000.

This is a collection of essays by David Pearce on various issues related to the field of ecological economics. The essays span more than a decade, and some have multiple authors. There are four parts to the book, with the first two parts focusing on conceptual analysis of basic problems in ecological economics, including environmental valuation, the difference between environmental and ecological economics, cost-benefit analysis, sustainable development, and economic growth. The third part focuses on applications of environmental economics in cases of environmental management, and the last part concentrates on global climate change and the economic implications of other global issues.

Peet, John. *Energy and the Ecological Economics of Sustainability*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 1992.

Peet provides an in-depth analysis of the current environmental crisis as he critiques the systems of neoclassical economics and mechanistic science that have accompanied the rise of modern industrial society. In contrast to the neoclassical view of economics, Peet proposes a system of ecological economics, according to which the global economic system is understood to be situated within physical and ecological limits. Recognition of the ecological limits of economics is of fundamental importance for any effort to achieve sustainability.

Prugh, Thomas, Robert Costanza, and Herman Daly. *The Local Politics of Global Sustainability*. Washington D. C.: Island Press, 2000.

This work presents an account of the political dimension of ecological economics, specifically in light of the concept of sustainability. After describing the ecological and economic aspects of the current environmental crisis, the authors discuss the implications of politics and policies for sustainability. In particular, the authors propose a politics of community participation that they describe with Benjamin Barber's term, "strong democracy." The authors discuss various examples of communities that are working with different aspects of strong democracy.

Prugh, Thomas and Robert Costanza, et al. *Natural Capital and Human Economic Survival*. 2nd ed. Boca Ratan, FL: Lewis Publishers, 1999.

In this work, Thomas Prugh, Robert Costanza, John H. Cumberland, Herman Daly, Robert Goodland, and Richard Norgaard discuss the meaning of natural capital in ecological economics. Following a preface by Paul Hawken, there are three sections, each of which contains two chapters. The first section introduces the history and basic principles of ecological economics. The second section defines natural capital, particular with attention to the function and valuation of natural capital. The final section focuses on the sustainable management of natural capital, with chapters dealing with economic incentives and investment strategies. There is also a glossary of terms and an appendix that provides "Some Tools for Personal and Community Action."

Reisch, Lucia A. and Inge Ropke, eds. *The Ecological Economics of Consumption*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2005.

This is a transdisciplinary collection of writings that explore the implications of consumption for ecological economics. The contributions are gathered into three main parts. The first part focuses on the concept of consumption and the environmental impact of the social and economic forces of consumption. The essays in the second part contain discussions of consumption in terms of the lifestyles, needs, and daily routines of consumers. The third part concentrates on possibilities for change that would implement national efforts in sustainability and policy measures for consumers, thus moving away

from the ecological degradation caused by consumption and moving toward a more sustainable world.

Richardson, Robert B, ed. *Building a Green Economy: Perspectives from Ecological Economics*. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University Press, 2013.

As the world's population increases, so does the demand for energy, food, and other resources, which adds to existing stresses on ecosystems, with potentially disastrous consequences. In this timely volume, leading ecological economics scholars offer a variety of perspectives on building a green economy. Grounded in a critique of conventional thinking about unrestrained economic expansion and the costs of environmental degradation, this book presents a roadmap for an economy that prioritizes human welfare over consumerism and growth. As the authors represented here demonstrate, the objective of ecological economics is to address contemporary problems and achieve long-term socioeconomic well-being without undermining the capacity of the ecosphere. The volume is organized around three sections: "Perspectives on a Green Economy," "Historical and Theoretical Perspectives," and "Applications and Practice." A rich resource in its own right, *Building a Green Economy* contains innovative thinking in ecological economics at a critical time in the reexamination of the human relationship with the natural world.

Rowe, Jonathan. *Our Common Wealth: The Hidden Economy that Makes Everything Else Work*. Edited by Peter Barnes. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2013.

A huge part of our economy is invisible, invaluable, and under siege. This is "the commons," a term that denotes everything we share. Some parts of the commons are gifts of nature: the air and oceans, the web of species, wilderness, and watersheds. Others are the product of human creativity and endeavor: sidewalks and public spaces, the Internet, our languages, cultures, and technologies. Jonathan Rowe illuminates the scale and value of the commons, its symbiotic relationship with the rest of our economy, its importance to our personal and planetary well-being, and how it is threatened by privatization and neglect. He unifies many seemingly disparate struggles—against pollution, excessive development, corporate marketing to children, and more—with the force of this powerful idea. And he calls for new institutions that create a durable balance between the commons and the profit-seeking side of our economy.

Roy, Arundhati. *Capitalism: A Ghost Story*. Chicago, IL: Haymarket Books, 2014.

From the poisoned rivers, barren wells, and clear-cut forests, to the hundreds of thousands of farmers who have committed suicide to escape punishing debt, to the hundreds of millions of people who live on less than two dollars a day, there are ghosts nearly everywhere you look in India. India is a nation of 1.2 billion, but the country's 100 richest people own assets equivalent to one-fourth of India's gross domestic product. *Capitalism: A Ghost Story* examines the dark side of democracy in contemporary India, and shows how the demands of globalized capitalism has subjugated billions of people to the highest and most intense forms of racism and exploitation.

----- . *The Cost of Living*. New York: Modern Library, 1999.

In her Booker Prize-winning novel, *The God of Small Things*, Arundhati Roy turned a compassionate but unrelenting eye on one family in India. Now she lavishes the same acrobatic language and fierce humanity on the future of her beloved country. In this spirited polemic, Roy dares to take on two of the great illusions of India's progress: the massive dam projects that were supposed to haul this sprawling subcontinent into the modern age—but which instead have displaced untold millions—and the detonation of India's first nuclear bomb, with all its attendant Faustian bargains. Roy peels away the mask of democracy and prosperity to show the true costs hidden beneath. For those who have been mesmerized by her vision of India, here is a sketch, traced in fire, of its topsyturvy society, where the lives of the many are sacrificed for the comforts of the few.

Scharmer, Otto and Katrin Kaufer. *Leading From the Emerging Future: From Ego-System Economies to Eco-System Economies*. San Francisco, CA: Berrett-Koehler Publishers, 2013.

We have entered an age of disruption. Financial collapse, climate change, resource depletion, and a growing gap between rich and poor are but a few of the signs. Otto Scharmer and Katrin Kaufer ask—why do we collectively create results nobody wants? Meeting the challenges of this century requires updating our economic logic and operating system from an obsolete “ego-system” focused entirely on the well-being of oneself to an eco-system awareness that emphasizes the well-being of the whole. Filled with real-world examples, this thought-provoking guide presents proven practices for building a new economy that is more resilient, intentional, inclusive, and aware.

Schmelev, Stanislav E. *Ecological Economics: Sustainability in Practice*. Oxford, UK: Springer, 2011.

This book presents the state of the art in ecological economics, an interdisciplinary field focused on the analysis of sustainability of global, national and regional economic systems. An elegant guide, the book offers a range of cutting edge methods used in sustainability research including multicriteria decision aid (MCDA), input-output analysis, and life cycle analysis. It strives to develop the idea that a significant adjustment of the current economic theories is required, an idea supported by the emerged world economic crisis, the climatic and biodiversity crisis the world is currently facing and the enormously slow progress that has been made in the field of reorientation of the global economy towards sustainability.

Schor, Juliet B. *True Wealth: How and Why Millions of Americans Are Creating a Time-Rich, Ecologically Light, Small-Scale, High-Satisfaction Economy*. New York: Penguin Books, 2011.

In *True Wealth*, economist Juliet B. Schor rejects the sacrifice message, with the insight that social innovations and new technology can simultaneously enhance our lives and protect the planet. Schor shares examples of urban farmers, DIY renovators, and others working outside the conventional market to illuminate a path away from the work-and-

spend cycle and towards a new world rich in time, creativity, information, and community.

-----, *The Overspent American: Why We Want What We Don't Need*. New York: Harper Perennial, 1999.

Schor argues that middle- and upper-class consumers are spending too much money and living beyond their means to try and attain the sort of affluent lifestyle depicted on television and other media. Rather than focusing on particular policies that would overcome this problem, Schor proposes that changes in attitude are effective catalysts for change. Schor discusses “downshifter,” which are people that have reduced the number of hours they spend working as they have opted for lives of voluntary simplicity. Schor includes an epilogue that considers whether consuming less will hurt the economy. This book was also published as *The Overspent American: Upscaling, Downshifting, and the New Consumer* (New York: Basic Books, 1998).

-----, *The Overworked American: The Unexpected Decline of Leisure*. New York: Basic Books, 1991.

In this work, Schor reflects on statistical data to show how leisure has declined due to the increased time that Americans spend working, pursuing large salaries, promotions, and conspicuous consumption. Schor is critical of capitalism and consumerism, with capitalism being described as a squirrel’s cage. Schor considers the impact that the decline of leisure has on family and social life. The last chapter contains some suggestions for ways of exiting the squirrel cage, that is, ways of overcoming capitalism and consumerism, reclaiming leisure time, and breaking the cycle of working and spending.

Schumacher, E.F. *Small is Beautiful: Economics as if People Mattered*. New York: Harper Perennial, 2010.

Hailed as an “eco-bible” by *Time* magazine, E.F. Schumacher’s richly researched statement on sustainability has become more relevant and vital with each year since its initial groundbreaking publication during the 1973 energy crisis. A landmark statement against “bigger is better” industrialism, Schumacher’s *Small Is Beautiful* paved the way for twenty-first century books on environmentalism and economics, like Jeffrey Sachs’s *The End of Poverty*, Paul Hawken’s *Natural Capitalism*, Mohammad Yunis’s *Banker to the Poor*, and Bill McKibben’s *Deep Economy*. This timely reissue offers a crucial message for the modern world struggling to balance economic growth with the human costs of globalization.

Simms, Andrew and David Boyle. *The New Economics: A Bigger Picture*. New York: Routledge, 2009.

Economics sometimes seems to be stacked against social, environmental and individual well-being. But it doesn't have to be like this. A new approach to economics - deriving as

much from Ruskin and Schumacher as from Keynes or Smith - has begun to emerge. Skeptical about money as a measure of success, this new economics turns our assumptions about wealth and poverty upside down. It shows us that real wealth can be measured by increased well-being and environmental sustainability rather than just having and consuming more things. This book is the first accessible and straightforward guide to the new economics. It describes the problems and bizarre contradictions in conventional economics as well as the principles of the emerging new economics, and it tells the real-world stories of how new economics is being successfully put into practice around the world.

Soderbaum, Peter. *Understanding Sustainability Economics: Toward Pluralism in Economics*. New York: Routledge, 2008.

This book provides a critical examination of the failings of mainstream economics and the resultant environmental problems we are facing. Most importantly, it articulates what an alternative economics for sustainability would look like in both theory and practice. The book provides a brief history of economics and looks at the intersection between politics and the often hidden values embedded in economics. Also covered are the roles of individuals and organizations, political structures and institutions, democracy, environmental decision-making, sustainability assessment and a vision of a future underpinned by sustainability economics. A main point raised is that, in any serious attempt to come to grips with unsustainable trends, fundamental issues such as the theory of science, the role of science in society, paradigms in economics, ideological orientations and institutional arrangements need to be critically examined. The theory is supported by case studies, explanatory figures, further reading sections and discussion questions to facilitate debate and learning.

------. *Ecological Economics: A Political Economics Approach to Environment and Development*. London: Earthscan, 2000.

In articulating an interdisciplinary approach to economics that accounts for ecological and social systems, Soderbaum explores the basic principles and practices related to ecological economics. Soderbaum discusses the important contributions to ecological economics that are made or can be made by governmental institutions, universities, corporations, religious institutions, and environmental organizations. In particular, this work focuses on the political dimension of ecological economics and its implications for policy, environmental management, and decision-making.

Spash, Clive, L. *Greenhouse Economics: Values and Ethics*. New York: Routledge, 2002.

In this work, Spash brings together perspectives from economics, ethics, and the natural sciences to articulate an interdisciplinary approach to the issues of climate change. Spash discusses the challenges related to the uncertainty of the situation and the risk, ignorance, and indeterminacy that accompany this uncertainty. Spash discusses the value of future generations in issues of climate change, and in the concluding chapter, discusses some implications for policy.

Speth, James Gustave. *America the Possible: Manifesto for a New Economy*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2012.

The book identifies a dozen features of the American political economy—the country's basic operating system—where transformative change is essential. It spells out the specific changes that are needed to move toward a new political economy—one in which the true priority is to sustain people and planet. Supported by a compelling "theory of change" that explains how system change can come to America, the book also presents a vision of political, social, and economic life in a renewed America. Speth envisions a future that will be well worth fighting for. In short, this is a book about the American future and the strong possibility that we yet have it in ourselves to use our freedom and our democracy in powerful ways to create something fine, a reborn America, for our children and grandchildren.

----- *The Bridge at the End of the World: Capitalism, the Environment, and Crossing from Crisis to Sustainability*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009.

How serious are the threats to our environment? Here is one measure of the problem: if we continue to do exactly what we are doing, with *no* growth in the human population or the world economy, the world in the latter part of this century will be unfit to live in. Of course human activities are not holding at current levels—they are accelerating, dramatically—and so, too, is the pace of climate disruption, biotic impoverishment, and toxification. In this book Gus Speth begins with the observation that the environmental community has grown in strength and sophistication, but the environment has continued to decline, to the point that we are now at the edge of catastrophe. Speth contends that this situation is a severe indictment of the economic and political system we call modern capitalism. Our vital task is now to change the operating instructions for today's destructive world economy before it is too late. The book is about how to do that.

----- *Red Sky at Morning: America and the Crisis of the Global Environment, Second Edition*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2005.

James Gustave Speth warns that in spite of all the international negotiations and agreements of the past two decades, efforts to protect Earth's environment are not succeeding. Still, he says, the challenges are not insurmountable. He offers comprehensive, viable new strategies for dealing with environmental threats around the world. Speth explains why current approaches to critical global environmental problems—climate change, biodiversity loss, deterioration of marine environments, deforestation, water shortages, and others—don't work. He offers intriguing insights into why we have been able to address domestic environmental threats with some success while largely failing at the international level. Setting forth eight specific steps to a sustainable future, Speth argues that dramatically different government and citizen action are now urgent.

Stern, Nicholas. *The Economics of Climate Change: The Stern Review*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Stern presents an analysis of the economic dimensions of climate change, particularly in light of recent scientific evidence suggesting that economic activities are contributing to global climate change. Stern discusses a variety of topics related to the economics of climate change, including economic growth, emissions, and development. Stern focuses on the need for a new ethical framework and new policies for responding to the challenges of climate change.

Swanson, Timothy M, ed. *The Economics and Ecology of Biodiversity Decline: The Forces Driving Global Change*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

This is a collection of 13 essays written by ecologists and economists who explore the implications of biodiversity decline. The essays focus on the place of biodiversity in development, policy, and institutions. Through economic and ecological analyses, it appears that decline in biodiversity is an effect of failed policies, failed institutions, and the drive for economic development. The essays discuss issues such as global change, economic incentives, population growth, risk, conservation, property rights, externalities, progress, poverty, and deforestation.

Tacconi, Luca. *Biodiversity and Ecological Economics: Participatory Approaches to Resource Management*. London: Earthscan, 2001.

This work presents an application of ecological economics to issues of biodiversity. The author proposes a participatory method that avoids the shortcoming of positivist science. The chapters in the first section of the book describe the participatory paradigm and its relevance to concepts in environmentalism, ethics, and economics. The second half of the book provides a series of case studies that apply this participatory paradigm, including cases that concentrate on Australia, Indonesia, the United States, Vanuatu, India, and Papua New Guinea.

Tasch, Woody. *Inquiries into the Nature of Slow Money: Investing as if Food, Farms, and Fertility Mattered*. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green Publishing, 2010.

This book presents an essential new strategy for investing in local food systems and introduces a group of fiduciary activists who are exploring what should come after industrial finance and industrial agriculture. Theirs is a vision for investing that puts soil fertility into return-on-investment calculations and serves people and place as much as it serves industry sectors and markets. Woody Tasch-whose decades of work as a venture capitalist, foundation treasurer, and entrepreneur now shed new light on a truer, more beautiful, more prudent kind of fiduciary responsibility. He offers an alternative vision to the dusty old industrial concepts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when dollars, and the businesses they financed, lost their connection to place; slow money, on the other

hand, is firmly rooted in the new economic, social, and environmental realities of the 21st century.

Thompson, Victor D. and James C. Waggoner Jr., eds. *The Archaeology and Historical Ecology of Small Scale Economies*. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2013.

Most research into humans' impact on the environment has focused on large-scale societies; a corollary assumption has been that small scale economies are sustainable and in harmony with nature. The contributors to this volume challenge this notion, revealing how such communities shaped their environment—and not always in a positive way. Offering case studies from around the world—from Brazil to Japan, Denmark to the Rocky Mountains—the chapters empirically demonstrate the substantial transformations of the surrounding landscape made by hunter-gatherer and limited horticultural societies. Summarizing previous research as well as presenting new data, this book shows that the environmental impact and legacy of societies are not always proportional their size.

Tisdell, Clement A. *Ecological and Environmental Economics: Selected Issues and Policy Responses*. Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, 2003.

This is an anthology of writings by Clem Tisdell on issues of environmental economics and ecological economics. Tisdell focuses in particular on the relevance of economic issues for policy. Some of the other issues discussed include sustainability, population growth, concepts of carrying capacity, development, local conservation efforts, welfare, economic policy (e.g., environmental taxation, tradable permits, etc.), and the ethical implications of economics and ecology.

Wackernagel, Mathis and William E. Rees. *Our Ecological Footprint: Reducing Human Impact on the Earth*. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers, 1996.

This book presents the concept of the ecological footprint, which measures the ecological impact of humans on the planet's resources. The authors define the concept of ecological footprint in relation to issues of sustainability and resource use. They also consider practical applications of the footprint concept and the relevance of this concept to various strategies for creating a sustainable world.

Wall, Derek. *The Sustainable Economics of Elinor Ostrom: Commons, Contestation, and Craft*. New York: Routledge, 2014.

Elinor Ostrom's Nobel Prize-winning work on common pool property rights has implications for some of the most pressing sustainability issues of the twenty-first century — from tackling climate change to maintaining cyberspace. In this book, Derek Wall critically examines Ostrom's work, while also exploring the following questions: is it possible to combine insights rooted in methodological individualism with a theory that stresses collectivist solutions? Is Ostrom's emphasis on largely local solutions to climate change relevant to a crisis propelled by global factors? This volume situates her ideas in terms of the constitutional analysis of her partner Vincent Ostrom and wider institutional

economics. It outlines her key concerns, including a radical research methodology, commitment to indigenous people and the concept of social-ecological systems. Given the inter-disciplinary nature of Ostrom's work, this book will be relevant to those working in the areas of environmental economics, political economy, political science and ecology.

Walljasper, Jay. *All That We Share: How to Save the Economy, The Environment, the Internet, Democracy, Our Communities and Everything Else that Belongs to All of Us*. New York: New Press, 2010.

This book sets to inspire the reader to realize that some things belong to everyone—water, for instance, or the Internet or human knowledge. This concept of “the commons” is part of a movement that's reshaping how we will solve the problems facing us in the twenty-first century. *All That We Share* is an introduction, filled with practical solutions for today's economic, political, and cultural issues. Including success stories from communities across the country and around the world, this book is an accessible field guide to the new world of the commons.

Weston, Burns H. and David Bollier. *Green Governance: Ecological Survival, Human Rights, and the Law of the Commons*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

The vast majority of the world's scientists agree: we have reached a point in history where we are in grave danger of destroying Earth's life-sustaining capacity. But our attempts to protect natural ecosystems are increasingly ineffective because our very conception of the problem is limited; we treat "the environment" as its own separate realm, taking for granted prevailing but outmoded conceptions of economics, national sovereignty, and international law. This book is a direct response to the mounting calls for a paradigm shift in the way humans relate to the natural environment. It opens the door to a new set of solutions by proposing a compelling new synthesis of environmental protection based on broader notions of economics and human rights and on commons-based governance. Going beyond speculative abstractions, the book proposes a new architecture of environmental law and public policy that is as practical as it is theoretically sound.

White, Curtis. *Barbaric Heart: Faith, Money, and the Crisis of Nature*. Sausalito, CAC: PoliPoint Press, LLC, 2009.

Smart, funny, and fresh, *The Barbaric Heart* argues that the present environmental crisis will not be resolved by the same forms of crony capitalism and managerial technocracy that created the crisis in the first place. With his trademark wit, White argues that the solution might very well come from an unexpected quarter: the arts, religion, and the realm of the moral imagination.

Williams, Robert B. *Greening the Economy: Integrating Economics and Ecology to Make Effective Change*. New York: Routledge, 2013.

This book examines the essential elements that give ecosystems their durability. These key characteristics are: self-regulating cycles of key materials, a plentiful and durable energy source, an ability to adjust to changing circumstances, and the capacity for resiliency in the face of unpredictable disruptions. In separate chapters, each of these natural attributes are applied to our economy and 20 policies are recommended to shift our economy toward each of these objectives. The policies include marketable waste emission permits, a "carbon" tax, split-rate property taxation, environmental assurance bonds, a revamped home mortgage deduction, and an inheritance tax. These policies function to implement the principle of full-cost pricing in order to ensure market incentives that encourage environmentally temperate behavior and decisions. This book will be of interest to students of Ecology and Economics, at undergraduate and postgraduate level alike, as well as anyone seeking an understanding of key ecological concepts that are critical to fully appreciating the role of natural capital in our economic affairs

World Bank. *Responsible Growth for the New Millennium: Integrating Society, Ecology, and the Economy*. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2004.

This book proposes a responsible approach to economic growth, which would account for social and ecological implications of economics. There are nine chapters, the first of which discusses the possibility of responsible growth and sustainability for the 21st century. The second chapter focuses on agriculture and rural development. The third chapter presents some reflections on trade issues. The fourth chapter focuses on the possibility of sustainable energy use. The fifth and sixth chapters deal with water resources, including water management and issues of supply and sanitation. The seventh chapter discusses the environmental challenges to economic growth. The eighth chapter focuses on forests and a need for balance between preservation, conservation, and development. The final chapter discusses possibilities for an approach to development that is socially balanced.

The Worldwatch Institute. *State of the World 2014: Governing for Sustainability*. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2014.

Citizens expect their governments to lead on sustainability. But from largely disappointing international conferences like Rio II to the U.S.'s failure to pass meaningful climate legislation, governments' progress has been lackluster. Action—on climate, species loss, inequity, and other sustainability crises—is being driven by local, people's, women's, and grassroots movements around the world, often in opposition to the agendas pursued by governments and big corporations. The book is a clear-eyed yet ultimately optimistic assessment of citizens' ability to govern for sustainability. By highlighting both obstacles and opportunities, *State of the World 2014* shows how to effect change within and beyond the halls of government. This volume will be especially useful for policymakers, environmental nonprofits, students of environmental studies, sustainability, or economics—and citizens looking to jumpstart significant change around the world.

-----, *State of the World 2013: Is Sustainability Still Possible?* Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2013.

Every day, we are presented with a range of “sustainable” products and activities—from “green” cleaning supplies to carbon offsets—but with so much labeled as “sustainable,” the term has become essentially *sustainababble*, at best indicating a practice or product slightly less damaging than the conventional alternative. In this book, scientists, policy experts, and thought leaders attempt to restore meaning to sustainability as more than just a marketing tool. Experts define clear sustainability metrics and examine various policies and perspectives, including geoengineering, corporate transformation, and changes in agricultural policy, that could put us on the path to prosperity without diminishing the well-being of future generations. If these approaches fall short, the final chapters explore ways to prepare for drastic environmental change and resource depletion, such as strengthening democracy and societal resilience, protecting cultural heritage, and dealing with increased conflict and migration flows.

Zweig, Michael, ed. *Religion and Economic Justice*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press, 1991.

Written from perspectives in economics, biblical studies, and religious ethics, this is a collection of essays that explores the role of religion in issues of economic justice. These essays criticize the individualism and social fragmentation that have accompanied capitalism and free market economy. A religious perspective can help not only to critique capitalism, but also to develop alternative economic systems that honor human dignity and economic justice.