

paigns, and lobbying efforts to resist regulations. Rowell extends this analysis to examine corporate intimidation tactics used against environmental activists, which include everything from mounting strategic lawsuits against public participation in the United States to assisting state authorities in Nigeria, Ecuador, and across Southeast Asia in persecuting environmental activists. Indeed, the global scope of Rowell's research is his book's most significant contribution.

Not surprisingly, Rowell and Switzer come to different conclusions about the importance and implications of the backlash against the Greens. Rowell believes that the backlash is likely to worsen in coming decades. Switzer argues that the environmental opposition's successes are relatively modest and believes that environmental opponents such as Wise Use groups and property rights activists will never be able to significantly challenge environmental goals because of the public's enduring support for environmental protection.

Both authors, however, agree that the green backlash should entice environmentalists to reconsider strategies for the coming years. Whereas Rowell encourages the environmental movement to broaden its base to include economic and social justice concerns, Switzer suggests that environmentalists should explore more cooperative strategies to resolve environmental conflicts before they produce a bitter backlash.

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The New Geopolitics of Energy by John V. Mitchell with Peter Beck and Michael Grubb; Royal Institute of International Affairs, Energy and Environment Program, London, 1996; xvii + 196 pp., £14.95 paper (ISBN 1-899658-12-2)

National vulnerability to international energy crises, triggered by dependence on imported oil, is no longer (if it ever was) a useful premise for making energy policy. In fact, energy policy is no longer based on energy goals alone but is instead dominated by ancillary objectives in the economic, environmental, foreign policy, and defense spheres.

The Cold War is over. Transparent markets ensure adequate supplies of oil at more or less stable prices. The Middle East's petroleum reserves still dominate and its politics remain menacing and emotional, but developed countries are willing to depend on diplomacy and their militaries to assure international oil supplies and to keep oil's enormous associated "rents," or excess profits, out of the pockets of their enemies. Fanned by Asia's

escalating demand for energy, fossil fuel-induced climate change lurks on the horizon, but this is a global problem to which we have yet to find a global solution.

This clear and concisely written book describes these new "geopolitical" realities and their implications. It is especially recommended for those readers who wonder what happened to gas lines, energy independence, the "moral equivalent of war," and synthetic fuels, in addition to nuclear as well as solar energy.

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The Greening of Marxism edited by Ted Benton; Guilford Press, New York, 1996; 310 pp., \$42.95 cloth (ISBN 1-57230-118-X), \$18.95 paper (ISBN 1-57230-119-8)

Marxism and radical ecology are both critical of the capitalist commodity economy. Nevertheless, the two traditions often seem opposed. Marxism is often identified with the official Marxism of Soviet-type societies, in which (as in the capitalist world economy) nature was seen as an external object to be used and abused for economic ends. From the first, however, Marxism had a more ecologically sensitive side reflected in Marx's personal concern over the destruction of the soil. Recently, this relatively undeveloped ecological critique

Other Books of Interest

National Parks: The American Experience by Alfred Runte; University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, 1997; xxiii + 335 pp., \$16.00 paper (ISBN 0-8032-8963-4)

Product Policy in Europe: New Environmental Perspectives by Frans Oosterhuis, Frieder Rubik, and Gerd Scholl; Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, the Netherlands, 1996; xii + 306 pp., \$146.00 cloth (ISBN 0-7923-4078-7)

The Rainforests of Home: Profile of a North American Bioregion edited by Peter K. Schoonmaker, Bettina von Hagen, and Edward C. Wolf; xvi + 431 pp., \$50.00 cloth (ISBN 1-55963-479-0), \$27.00 paper (ISBN 1-55963-480-4)

International Environmental Policy: From the Twentieth to the Twenty-First Century by Lynton Keith Caldwell; Duke

University Press, Durham, N.C., 1996; viii + 484 pp., \$59.95 cloth (ISBN 0-8223-1861-X), \$22.95 paper (ISBN 0-8223-1866-0)

Losing Hope: The Environment and Health in Russia by Olga Bridges and Jim Bridges; Avebury, Ashgate Publishing Limited, Aldershot, England, 1996; xv + 266 pp., \$68.95 cloth (ISBN 1-85972-144-3)

Population, Environment, and Development edited by R. K. Pachauri and Lubina F. Qureshy; Tata Energy Research Institute, New Delhi, India, 1997; x + 357 pp., (ISBN 81-85419-27-2). For list price, contact TERI, New Delhi, India.

The Ecological Detective: Confronting Models with Data by Ray Hilborn and Marc Mangel; Princeton University Press, Princeton, N.J., 1997; xvii + 315 pp., \$19.95 paper (ISBN 0-691-03497-4)

has come to the fore in response to the global ecological crisis, leading to the development of ecological Marxism. Only ecological Marxism, the authors of this remarkable collection argue, offers the kind of historically specific political-economic (and political-ecological) critique necessary to confront the ecological crisis of planetary scale we are likely to face in the 21st century.

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Sustainable Community Development: Principles and Practices by Chris Maser; St. Lucie Press, Delray Beach, Fla., 1997; xix + 257 pp., \$39.95 paper (ISBN 157-444-0705)

In his new book, *Sustainable Community Development: Principles and Practices*, Chris Maser envisions sustainable development as a process of radical change in U.S. society and applies it to community development. Readers of Maser's work will find this book features familiar material in a new context. Maser defines sustainable development as "a nonlinear process of systems thinking through which the social significance of non-material wealth, qualitative values, and the heritage of both cultural diversity and identity can be accounted for in social decision making." This is a prescription for supplanting "linear reductionist thinking" and the "economic expansionist" world view with a communitarian social system that lives lightly upon the land. Maser takes his inspiration for an economics of communities from Gandhi with a little help from Schumacher. His vision requires the kind of radical change promised in the preface where Maser states that "no biological shortcuts, technological quick fixes, or political promises can mend what is broken. Dramatic, fundamental personal and social change is necessary."

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Strategic Environmental Management: Using TQEM and ISO 14000 for Competitive Advantage by Grace H. Wever; John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1996; xviii + 299 pp., \$54.95 cloth (ISBN 0-471-14746-X)

In this book author Grace H. Wever does an excellent job of combining the complexities associated with the concepts of environmental man-

agement systems with practical guidance on implementing these systems at the facility level. This book is particularly valuable because it emphasizes the importance of elements that are beyond the control of the management system itself, such as senior leadership commitment and stakeholder outreach. Wever explains how and where to factor these considerations into a successful management tool. *Strategic Environmental Management: Using TQEM and ISO 14000 for Competitive Advantage* will give specialists and nonspecialists alike additional understanding of how TQEM (total quality environmental management) and ISO 14000 can be coordinated to benefit companies as well as the environment once clear objectives are set and the proper management tool is applied. To help illustrate these points, Wever provides the reader with real world success stories that exemplify the strategy advantages outlined in the text.

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Living by the Rules of the Sea by David M. Bush, Orrin H. Pilkey, and William J. Neal; Duke University Press, Durham, N.C., 1996; 179 pp., \$49.95 cloth (ISBN 0-8223-1801-6), \$17.95 paper (ISBN 0-8223-1796-6)

This book was written for those who, despite the hazards of nature, are foolhardy enough (in the authors' view) to locate homes on the environmentally fragile barrier islands that run along the eastern and Gulf coasts of the United States. It provides a wealth of information on hurricanes and the property losses caused by them, as well as the geology of barrier islands and the ways in which the combined forces of sea and storm continually alter their topographies. The analysis shows that traditional strategies for saving coastal structures and beaches, such as the construction of seawalls, jetties, and artificial dunes, along with sand replenishment programs and building codes, are often ineffective and even counterproductive. The book communicates the message that siting and construction practices based on careful risk assessments that take into account the physical processes that shape coastal environments can significantly reduce vulnerability to property damage. Numerous photographs, diagrams, maps, and charts illustrate the book's main points.

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