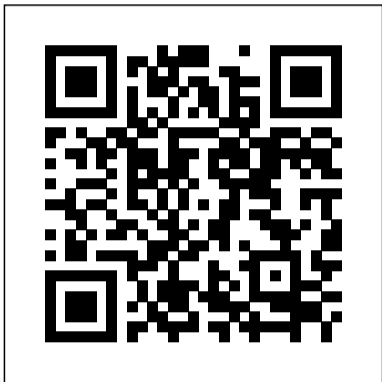


Environmentalists

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A telling look at the lives and strategies of women environmental activists in the long 1960s, solidly grounded in a national context Discover Aldo Leopold's big ideas about preserving nature and ways even the youngest kids can help, too! Little children can make a big impact on the environment. Aldo Leopold transformed his childhood love for nature into a life dedicated to protecting and preserving the environment. He encouraged the idea of keeping wilderness areas untouched, so that all people could visit areas free of human interference. Kids will come away from this book excited about the nature they have access to and how to help preserve other wilderness areas. Look for all of the books in the Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists series: Conservation with Jane Goodall, Restoration with Wangari Maathai, and Ecosystems with Rachel Carson. This book sets out the case for Hard Green, a conservative environmental agenda. Modern environmentalism, Peter Huber argues, destroys the environment. Captured as it has been by the Soft Green oligarchy of scientists, regulators, and lawyers, modern environmentalism does not conserve forests, oceans, lakes, and streams - it hastens their destruction. For all its scientific pretension, Soft Green is not green at all. Its effects are the opposites of green. This book lays out the alternative: a return to Yellowstone and the National Forests, the original environmentalism of Theodore Roosevelt and the conservation movement. Chapter by chapter, Hard Green takes on the big issues of environmental discourse from scarcity and pollution to efficiency and waste disposal. This is the Hard Green manifesto: Rediscover TAR. Reaffirm the conservationist ethic. Expose the Soft Green fallacy. Reverse the Soft Green agenda. Save the environment from the environmentalists. Discover Jane Goodall's big ideas about conserving habitats and ways even the

youngest kids can help, too! Even little children can make a positive impact on the environment. Jane Goodall has dedicated her life to studying chimpanzees, and realized that sometimes people hurt the places where animals have always lived. She began to teach others how we can enjoy nature while also making sure that the homes of animals aren't suffering. Kids will come away from this book with questions about what animal habitats they can care for in their own community, and how conservation work makes sure all people and animals have a healthy home. Look for the other books in the Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists series: Restoration with Wangari Maathai, Preservation with Aldo Leopold, and Ecosystems with Rachel Carson. How Environmentalists Plan to Control Your Life and What You Can Do to Stop Them The Intersectional Environmentalist Toward Unity Among Environmentalists Environmentalists Confront Overpopulation Religion and the Rise of American Environmentalism Why We Can't Leave Saving the Planet to Environmentalists Transforming Environmentalism explores a moment central to the emergence of the environmental justice movement. In 1978, residents of predominantly African American Warren County, North Carolina, were that the state planned to build a land fill to hold forty thousand cubic yards of soil contaminated with PCBs from illegal dumping. They responded with a four-year resistance, ending in a month of protests with over 500 arrests from civil disobedience and disruptive actions. Eileen McGurty traces the evolving approaches residents took to contest environmental racism in their community and shows how activism in Warren County spurred greater political debate and became a model for communities across the nation. Discover Rachel Carson's big ideas about protecting ecosystems and ways even the youngest kids can help, too! Even little children can make a positive impact on the environment. Rachel Carson was an environmentalist who studied the way the land, plants, and animals interact with each other, beginning when she was a child. She noticed that everything is connected, and all of nature must stay healthy for living things to thrive. When she realized that the chemicals people used outdoors were making plants, animals, and even other people sick, she began teaching others about the ecosystems, and how we must take care of them to

keep the Earth balanced. Kids will see, through Rachel's curiosity and passion for all creatures, that even seemingly small choices can have big consequences on the world around them. Look for all of the books in the Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists series: Conservation with Jane Goodall, Restoration with Wangari Maathai, and Preservation with Aldo Leopold. Learn all about big leaders who love and protect the Earth in this engaging and inspiring board book perfect for environmentalists-in-training! Now even the youngest readers can learn all about important people who help protect and take care of our Earth! Highlighting ten memorable environmentalists who paved the way, parents and little ones alike will love this discovery primer full of fun, age-appropriate facts and bold illustrations. In his study of Romantic naturalists and early environmentalists, Dewey W. Hall asserts that William Wordsworth and Ralph Waldo Emerson were transatlantic literary figures who were both influenced by the English naturalist Gilbert White. In Part 1, Hall examines evidence that as Romantic naturalists interested in meteorology, Wordsworth and Emerson engaged in proto-environmental activity that drew attention to the potential consequences of the locomotive's incursion into Windermere and Concord. In Part 2, Hall suggests that Wordsworth and Emerson shaped the early environmental movement through their work as poets-turned-naturalists, arguing that Wordsworth influenced Octavia Hill's contribution to the founding of the United Kingdom's National Trust in 1895, while Emerson inspired John Muir to spearhead the United States' National Parks movement in 1890. Hall's book traces the connection from White as a naturalist-turned-poet to Muir as the quintessential early environmental activist who camped in Yosemite with President Theodore Roosevelt. Throughout, Hall raises concerns about the growth of industrialization to make a persuasive case for literature's importance to the rise of environmentalism. How to Dismantle Systems of Oppression to Protect People + Planet Radical Environmentalists, Criminal Pseudo-Scientists, and the Fatal Cult of Antihumanism Should Christians Be Environmentalists? Naturalists, Conservationists, and Environmentalists Measuring the Real State of the World Life on the Brink Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists: Conservation with Jane Goodall This is a wonderful book rich in empirical detail, full of theoretical insights, offering hope in a bleak world, altogether inspiring. . .

a tremendous achievement of having helped to create the disciplines of ecological economics and political ecology, bringing them alive in this book, and making their insights available to the developing worldwide movement for environmental justice. Pat Devine, *Environmental Values* Any book by the ecological economist Joan Martinez-Alier is a Big Publishing Event. . . this is a book by a writer who loves his subject, knows it well, respects its history, and is driven by the desire to do justice. These are qualities enough to send you to the bookshop or the library in search of *The Environmentalism of the Poor*. Andrew Dobson, *Environment Politics* The book is a worthy and in-depth contribution to debates about political ecology and ecological economics. It should be read by all environmental and ecological economists who wish to make their analysis more relevant. Tim Forsyth, *Progress in Development Studies* A marvellous combination of insight, research and activism. . . A must-read for policymakers, practitioners and academics alike, and for anyone concerned with sustainable development, environmentalism or poverty alleviation. *Human Ecology Journal* . . . one of the most important environmental books to have been published recently. Martinez-Alier integrates two of the most significant areas of environmental theory political ecology and ecological economics. Eurig Scandrett, *Friends of the Earth Scotland* The book has three main strengths: its bibliography, which is extensive; the global perspective on the environmental movement and the relationship with poverty; and the general theme of this interdisciplinary work, which is not so much to provide new information, but to consider the existing information in a new light. Martinez-Alier is to be commended for taking such a step in the literature . . . the writing style is extremely approachable . . . Recommended. B.J. Peterson, *Choice* [Joan] Martinez-Alier combines the honest discipline of a scholar with the passionate energy of an activist. The result, *The Environmentalism of the Poor*, is highly recommended! Herman E. Daly, University of Maryland, College Park, US *The Environmentalism of the Poor* has the explicit intention of helping to establish two emerging fields of study political ecology and ecological economics whilst also investigating the relations between them. The book analyses several manifestations of the growing environmental justice movement , and also of popular environmentalism and the environmentalism of the poor , which will be seen in the coming decades as driving forces in the process to achieve an ecologically

sustainable society. The author studies, in detail, many ecological distribution conflicts in history and at present, in urban and rural settings, showing how poor people often favour resource conservation. The environment is thus not so much a luxury of the rich as a necessity of the poor. It concludes with the fundamental questions: who has the right to impose a language of valuation and who has the power to simplify complexity? Joan Martinez-Alier combines the study of ecological conflicts and the study of environmental valuation in a totally original approach that will appeal to a wide cross-section of academics, ecologists and environmentalists. In *Inherit the Holy Mountain*, historian Mark Stoll introduces us to the religious roots of the American environmental movement. Religion, he shows, provided environmentalists both with deeply-embedded moral and cultural ways of viewing the world and with content, direction, and tone for the causes they espoused. Stoll discovers that specific denominational origins corresponded with characteristic sets of ideas about nature and the environment as well as distinctive aesthetic reactions to nature, as can be seen in key works of art analyzed throughout the book. Stoll also provides insight into the possible future of environmentalism in the United States, concluding with an examination of the current religious scene and what it portends for the future. By debunking the supposed divide between religion and American environmentalism, *Inherit the Holy Mountain* opens up a fundamentally new narrative in environmental studies. *Islamic Environmentalism* examines Muslim involvement in environmentalism in the United States and Great Britain. The book focuses upon Muslim activists and Islamic organizations that approach environmentalism as a religious duty: offering environmental readings of Islamic scriptures, and integrating religious ritual and practice with environmental action. Honing in on the insights of social movement theory, Hancock predominantly examines the activism and experience of Muslims involved in environmentalism and bases her research on interviews with activists in the United States and Great Britain. Indeed, the reader is first provided with an insightful analysis of the ways in which Muslim activists interpret and present environmentalism—diagnosing causes of environmental crises, proposing solutions, and motivating other Muslims into activism. This is followed by a discussion of the importance of affective ties, emotion and group culture in motivating and sustaining

Muslim involvement in environmental activism. A timely volume which draws attention to the synthesis of political activism and religious practice amongst Muslim environmentalists, this book will be of interest to undergraduates, postgraduates and postdoctoral researchers interested in fields such as Islamic Studies, Sociology of Religion, Social Movement Theory and Environmental Studies. *Life on the Brink* aspires to reignite a robust discussion of population issues among environmentalists, environmental studies scholars, policymakers, and the general public. Some of the leading voices in the American environmental movement restate the case that population growth is a major force behind many of our most serious ecological problems, including global climate change, habitat loss and species extinctions, air and water pollution, and food and water scarcity. As we surpass seven billion world inhabitants, contributors argue that ending population growth worldwide and in the United States is a moral imperative that deserves renewed commitment. Hailing from a range of disciplines and offering varied perspectives, these essays hold in common a commitment to sharing resources with other species and a willingness to consider what will be necessary to do so. In defense of nature and of a vibrant human future, contributors confront hard issues regarding contraception, abortion, immigration, and limits to growth that many environmentalists have become too timid or politically correct to address in recent years. Ending population growth will not happen easily. Creating genuinely sustainable societies requires major change to economic systems and ethical values coupled with clear thinking and hard work. *Life on the Brink* is an invitation to join the discussion about the great work of building a better future. Contributors: Albert Bartlett, Joseph Bish, Lester Brown, Tom Butler, Philip Cafaro, Martha Campbell, William R. Catton Jr., Eileen Crist, Anne Ehrlich, Paul Ehrlich, Robert Engelman, Dave Foreman, Amy Gulick, Ronnie Hawkins, Leon Kolankiewicz, Richard Lamm, Jeffrey McKee, Stephanie Mills, Roderick Nash, Tim Palmer, Charmayne Palomba, William Ryerson, Winthrop Staples III, Captain Paul Watson, Don Weeden, George Wuerthner. *Uniting Farmers and Environmentalists to Transform American Agriculture* *Transforming Environmentalism* *America's First Environmentalist* "Original Environmentalists" *No Farms, No Food* *Inherit the Holy Mountain* *Islamic Environmentalism*

Today, six out of ten Americans describe themselves as "active" environmentalists or as "sympathetic" to the movement's concerns. The movement, in turn, reflects this millions-strong support in its diversity, encompassing a wide spectrum of causes, groups, and sometimes conflicting special interests. For far-sighted activists and policy makers, the question is how this diversity affects the ability to achieve key goals in the battle against pollution, erosion, and out-of-control growth. This insightful book offers an overview of the movement -- its past as well as its present -- and issues the most persuasive call yet for a unified approach to solving environmental problems. Focusing on examples from resource use, pollution control, protection of species and habitats, and land use, the author shows how the dynamics of diversity have actually hindered environmentalists in the past, but also how a convergence of these interests around forward-looking policies can be effected, despite variance in value systems espoused. The book is thus not only an assessment of today's movement, but a blueprint for action that can help pull together many different concerns under a common banner. Anyone interested in environmental issues and active approaches to their solution will find the author's observations both astute and creative.

"Scholars and the broader public have commonly viewed ranchers in the American West as part of the "environmental opposition," a group of natural resource, or extractive, industries that opposed the modern environmental movement that developed during the 1960s and 1970s. Yet ranching differed from other natural resource industries in ranchers' relationship with the environment and in the development of ranchers' own form of environmentalism. This rancher environmentalism emphasized the conservation and wise use of the environment but was more complex and nuanced than observers typically recognized and did not view ranchers' relationship with the natural world as merely transactional. Their

environmentalism encompassed an appreciation for the sublime and sentimental feelings toward the land as well as the central belief that humans were a fundamental, necessary part of nature. Ranchers' disagreements with traditional environmentalists largely resulted from those environmentalists' emphasis on the preservation of the environment rather than maintaining a role for people in nature. This study uses the rewilding movement and the buffalo commons as examples to illustrate ranchers' environmental beliefs. Rancher environmentalism led ranchers to contest the rewilding movement that evolved in the 1990s due to its association with radical environmentalists and its goal of recreating wilderness without humans."--Boise State University ScholarWorks.

The must-read summary of John Kerry and Teresa Heinz Kerry's book: "This Moment on Earth: Today's New Environmentalists and Their Vision for the Future". This complete summary of "This Moment on Earth" by John Kerry and Teresa Heinz Kerry presents their argument that the environment and the environmentalist movement are under attack. They highlight the need for solutions and the way ordinary people can get involved. Added-value of this summary:

- Save time
- Understand the environmentalist movement and the pressure it is constantly under
- Expand your knowledge of American politics and environmentalism

To learn more, read "This Moment on Earth" and discover what can be done to revive the environmentalist movement as it suffers under political pressure.

This volume profiles ten Americans who have worked to understand, document, and protect America's natural wilderness. Profiles include: John James Audubon John Muir Aldo Leopold Rachel Carson. Ghostworkers and Greens Today's New Environmentalists and Their Vision for the Future An Analysis of Environmental Conflicts Involving Transnational Corporations, States and Environmentalists in Latin America The Environmentalism of the Poor

Break Through Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists: Preservation with Aldo Leopold This Little Environmentalist There was a time when humanity looked in the mirror and saw something precious, worth protecting and fighting for—indeed, worth liberating. But now we are beset on all sides by propaganda promoting a radically different viewpoint. According to this idea, human beings are a cancer upon the Earth, a species whose aspirations and appetites are endangering the natural order. This is the core of antihumanism. Merchants of Despair traces the pedigree of this ideology and exposes its deadly consequences in startling and horrifying detail. The book names the chief prophets and promoters of antihumanism over the last two centuries, from Thomas Malthus through Paul Ehrlich and Al Gore. It exposes the worst crimes perpetrated by the antihumanist movement, including eugenics campaigns in the United States and genocidal anti-development and population-control programs around the world. Combining riveting tales from history with powerful policy arguments, Merchants of Despair provides scientific refutations to antihumanism's major pseudo-scientific claims, including its modern tirades against nuclear power, pesticides, population growth, biotech foods, resource depletion, industrial development, and, most recently, fear-mongering about global warming. Merchants of Despair exposes this dangerous agenda and makes the definitive scientific and moral case against it.

The environment, and the movement that grew up to protect it, is under attack—concerted and purposeful. Yet the need for solutions to pressing environmental problems grows more urgent each day. Teresa Heinz Kerry and Senator John Kerry describe how these issues unite people across party and ideological lines. From the San Juan Basin to the Gulf of Mexico to the South Bronx, from mothers on Cape Cod to Colorado ranchers, they found a vibrant coalition of people and communities deploying ingenuity, technology, and sheer will power to save the world they know and love. Now, in this passionate and personal book, Senator John Kerry and Teresa

Heinz Kerry shine the spotlight on an inspiring crosssection of these new environmental pioneers. The book combines intensive research with keenly observed personal experiences to present a portrait of Americans devoted to the natural diversity and spectacular uniqueness of our country. It also includes an extensive guide on where and how readers can get involved.

Modern American Environmentalists profiles the lives and contributions of nearly 140 major figures during the twentieth-century environmental movement. Included are iconic environmentalists such as Rachel Carson, E. O. Wilson, Gifford Pinchot, and Al Gore, and important but less expected names, including John Steinbeck and Allen Ginsberg. The entries recount how each individual became active in environmental conservation, detail his or her significant contributions, trace the influence of each on future efforts, and discuss the person's legacy. The individuals selected for the book displayed either an unparalleled commitment to the conservation, preservation, restoration, and enhancement of the natural environment or made a major contribution to the growth of environmentalism during its first century. With a foreword by environmental historian Everett I. Mendolsohn, a time line of key environmental events, a bibliography of groundbreaking works, and an index organized by specialization, this biographical encyclopedia is a handy and complete guide to the major people involved in the modern American environmental movement. -- Mark Harvey

Argues that the goal of the environmental movement is to regulate and restrict Americans' behaviors and lifestyle choices through governmental policies geared towards sustainability and conservation of natural resources.

Merchants of Despair

Romantic Naturalists, Early Environmentalists

Activism in the United States and Great Britain

Modern American Environmentalists
Defensive Environmentalists and the Dynamics of Global Reform
Environmentalism

Saving The Environment From The Environmentalists: A Conservative

Manifesto

Like the other books in the First Nations Series for Young Readers, this books offers ten short and engaging biographies of First Nations/Native activists who advocate not only for the environment but for Native rights. Their stories are full of highs and lows, triumphs and setbacks. Environmental trailblazers, these men and women are role models for children everywhere.

Why are our environmental problems still growing despite a huge increase in global conservation efforts? Peterson del Mar untangles this paradox by showing how prosperity is essential to environmentalism. Industrialization drove people to look for meaning in nature even as they consumed its products more relentlessly. Hence England led the way in both manufacturing and preserving its countryside, and the United States created a matchless set of national parks as it became the world's pre-eminent economic and military power. Environmental movements have produced some impressive results, including cleaner air and the preservation of selected species and places. But agendas that challenged western prosperity and comfort seldom made much progress, and many radical environmentalists have been unabashed utopianists. Environmentalism considers a wide range of conservation and preservation movements and less organized forms of nature loving (from seaside vacations to ecotourism) to argue that these activities have commonly distracted us from the hard work of creating a sustainable and sensible relationship with the environment.

Depicts the life of John Muir--writer, scholar, inventor, shepherd, farmer, explorer, and naturalist--who devoted his life to the land, influenced the first national park in America--Yosemite--and founded the Sierra Club in 1892.

Ted Nordhaus and Michael Shellenberger triggered a firestorm with the publication of Break Through, contending that the politics that dealt with acid rain and smog can't deal with global warming. The nations that ratified the Kyoto protocol have seen their greenhouse gas emissions go up, not down. And the destruction of tropical rain forests, a key driver of global warming, has accelerated. What today's ecological crises demand, say the authors, is not that we constrain human power but rather unleash it. We must go beyond interest group environmentalism and liberalism to create a politics focused as much on uncommon greatness as on the common good. "To win, Nordhaus and Shellenberger persuasively argue, environmentalists must stop congratulating

themselves for their own willingness to confront inconvenient truths and must focus on building a politics of shared hope rather than relying on a politics of fear" (New York Times Book Review). Break Through is the first step in a new progressive movement that will influence the political debate for years to come. Loggers, Environmentalists, and the Struggle for Control of a Forgotten Forest
Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists:
Restoration with Wangari Maathai
This Moment on Earth
Citizen Environmentalists
Review and Analysis of John Kerry and Teresa Heinz Kerry's Book
Unlikely Environmentalists
The Agony of an American Wilderness
In a groundbreaking study, Lester Milbrath argues the need for a deep change in our belief structure. Environmentalists: Vanguard for a New Society describes a revolution in process. Basing his work on the views of modern environmentalists, Milbrath delineates a new social paradigm--a new understanding and revised values--to show how the world functions in a way different from what our institutions and culture presuppose. It is a book about our civilization, the human condition, and the quality of life. Many of the ideas and much of the evidence in this volume are derived from a three-nation study of environmental beliefs and values. Teams of scholars in England, Germany, and the United States distributed questionnaires to the general public, and to public officials, business and labor leaders, and environmentalists. The answers to these questions are tabulated and the inferences are drawn in this timely study, which is certain to provoke controversy and a reconsideration of basic beliefs.

Easy-to-read and filled with real-world examples of the most complex environmental challenges, this book demonstrates that sound economic analysis and reasoning can be one of the environmental community's strongest allies. This is sure to become an invaluable resource for students, environmental organizations, and policymakers.

Environmentalists tells the stories of Americans, including the author, most of them from the nation's rural interior. They are people trying to protect something that means a lot to them - a place, a livelihood, perhaps a conception of justice. In the years to come, environmental issues will play an even bigger part on the national stage. It helps us to better understand what these environmentalists want, and why they think and act like they do. Challenges widely held beliefs regarding the current environmental situation,

discussing why there is cause for optimism and the need to prioritize resources to address problems.

Environmentalists from Our First Nations
The Cooperative Campaigns of
Farmworkers and Environmentalists for
Pesticide Reform

A Biographical Encyclopedia

A Primer for Journalists and
Environmentalists

Warren County, PCBs, and the Origins of
Environmental Justice

An Eyewitness Account from the Heart of
America

Green Hell

From the activist who coined the term comes a primer on intersectional environmentalism for the next generation of activists looking to create meaningful, inclusive, and sustainable change. The *Intersectional Environmentalist* examines the inextricable link between environmentalism, racism, and privilege, and promotes awareness of the fundamental truth that we cannot save the planet without uplifting the voices of its people -- especially those most often unheard. Written by Leah Thomas, a prominent voice in the field and the activist who coined the term "Intersectional Environmentalism," this book is simultaneously a call to action, a guide to instigating change for all, and a pledge to work towards the empowerment of all people and the betterment of the planet. Thomas shows how not only are Black, Indigenous and people of color unequally and unfairly impacted by environmental injustices, but she argues that the fight for the planet lies in tandem to the fight for civil rights; and in fact, that one cannot exist without the other. An essential read, this book addresses the most pressing issues that the people and our planet face, examines and dismantles privilege, and looks to the future as the voice of a movement that will define a generation.

As global environmental changes become increasingly evident and efforts to respond to these changes fall short of expectations, questions about the circumstances that generate environmental reforms become more pressing. *Defensive Environmentalists and the Dynamics of Global Reform* answers these questions through a historical analysis of two processes that have contributed to environmental reforms, one in which people become defensive environmentalists concerned about environmental problems close to home and another in which people become altruistic environmentalists intent on alleviating global problems after experiencing catastrophic events such as hurricanes, droughts and fires. These focusing events make reform more urgent and convince people to become altruistic environmentalists. Bolstered by defensive environmentalists, the altruists gain strength in environmental politics and reforms occur.

Since 1980, American Farmland Trust (AFT) has been bringing farmers and environmentalists together to work for healthy land and a healthy food system. *No Farms, No Food* traces the development of this

powerful coalition, responsible for landmark achievements in farmland preservation. With leadership from AFT, that constituency drove through Congress the first "Conservation Title" in the history of the U.S. Farm Bill; oversaw the development of agriculture conservation easement programs throughout the country; and continues to develop innovative approaches to sustainable agriculture. *No Farms, No Food* is both an inspiring history of agricultural conservation and a practical guide to creating an effective advocacy organization. This is an essential read for everyone who cares about the future of our food, farms, and environment.

What is a forest? What are forests for? Who should control them? These are familiar questions, but the *Allegheny* casts them in a new light. The national environmental movement has become less willing to compromise since its victories in the Pacific Northwest, and the *Allegheny* is its newest proving ground. This book explains what activists are after, how the struggle differs from more familiar environmental battles and what it means for the future of the American landscape.

*A Study of Ecological Conflicts and Valuation
Congress and Clean Water, 1945-1972*

*What Environmentalists Need to Know About
Economics*

Summary: This Moment on Earth

Big Ideas For Little Environmentalists:

Ecosystems with Rachel Carson

*Confessions of a Recovering Environmentalist
and Other Essays*

How to Make Our Own News

Did God instruct the human race to be

His caretakers over nature? If so, is

environmental exploitation

disobedience to God? Is it true, as

many critics claim, that Christianity is

the root cause of today's

environmental problems--or are all

religions and cultures responsible?

How should the church respond?

Should Christians Be

Environmentalists? systematically

tackles these tough questions and

more by exploring what the Bible says

about the environment and our

stewardship of creation. Looking at

three dimensions of environmentalism

as a movement, a Bible-based theology

of nature, and the role the church has

in environmental ethics, Dan Story

examines each through a theological,

apologetic, and practical lens.

A provocative and urgent essay

collection that asks how we can live

with hope in "an age of ecocide" Paul

Kingsnorth was once an activist—an

ardent environmentalist. He fought

against rampant development and the

depredations of a corporate world that

seemed hell-bent on ignoring a looming

climate crisis in its relentless pursuit of

profit. But as the environmental movement began to focus on "sustainability" rather than the defense of wild places for their own sake and as global conditions worsened, he grew disenchanted with the movement that he once embraced. He gave up what he saw as the false hope that residents of the First World would ever make the kind of sacrifices that might avert the severe consequences of climate change. Full of grief and fury as well as passionate, lyrical evocations of nature and the wild, *Confessions of a Recovering Environmentalist* gathers the wave-making essays that have charted the change in Kingsnorth's thinking. In them he articulates a new vision that he calls "dark ecology," which stands firmly in opposition to the belief that technology can save us, and he argues for a renewed balance between the human and nonhuman worlds. This iconoclastic, fearless, and ultimately hopeful book, which includes the much-discussed "Uncivilization" manifesto, asks hard questions about how we've lived and how we should live.

From Rachel Carson, the woman who started the modern environmental movement, to Severn Cullis-Suzuki, former host of Suzuki's Nature Quest, to Marina Silva, who fights to keep the Brazilian rain forest from disappearing, read about these ten amazing women who prove how ordinary people can do extraordinary things. While the threat of environmental crises becomes more dominant in the media and popular culture, these trailblazing women have taken action to make a vital difference for our planet.

Handleiding voor milieu-activisten over het krijgen van publiciteit voor milieu-problemen. Onder andere het benaderen van de pers, het schrijven van artikelen en het houden van interviews wordt aan de orde gesteld. Bevat ook informatie over de milieu-problematiek in het Caribisch gebied en de betekenis van Agenda 21 voor kleine eiland-staten.

Exceptional Women Environmentalists
John Muir

A Love-the-Earth Primer

Rancher Environmentalism, Rewilding,
and the Buffalo Commons

Vanguard for a New Society

Hard Green

An Ecocritical Study, 1789-1912

Throughout the twentieth century,

despite compelling evidence that some pesticides posed a threat to human and environmental health, growers and the USDA continued to favor agricultural chemicals over cultural and biological forms of pest control. In *Ghostworkers and Greens*, Adam Tompkins reveals a history of unexpected cooperation between farmworker groups and environmental organizations. Tompkins shows that the separate movements shared a common concern about the effects of pesticides on human health. This enabled bridge-builders within the disparate organizations to foster cooperative relationships around issues of mutual concern to share information, resources, and support.

Nongovernmental organizations, particularly environmental organizations and farmworker groups, played a key role in pesticide reform. For nearly fifty years, these groups served as educators, communicating to the public scientific and experiential information about the adverse effects of pesticides on human health and the environment, and built support for the amendment of pesticide policies and the alteration of pesticide use practices. Their efforts led to the passage of more stringent regulations to better protect farmworkers, the public, and the environment. Environmental organizations and farmworker groups also acted as watchdogs, monitoring the activity of regulatory agencies and bringing suit when necessary to ensure that they fulfilled their responsibilities to the public. These groups served as not only lobbyists but also essential components of successful democratic governance, ensuring public participation and more effective policy implementation.

Discover Wangari Maathai's big ideas about restoring nature and ways even the youngest kids can help, too! Even little children can make a positive impact on the environment. Wangari Maathai grew up in Kenya, and her childhood was spent playing beneath mugumo fig trees. Over time, most of the trees in her area were cleared and she noticed how that made many people and animals suffer. Wangari realized that trees are important for the health of the land and all who live on it, so she worked to plant millions of trees to make the land healthy again. Kids will begin to see through Wangari that it is never too late to help restore damaged

land back to what it once was, and they can help their community take care of struggling environments. Look for all of the books in the Big Ideas for Little Environmentalists series: *Conservation* with Jane Goodall, *Preservation* with Aldo Leopold, and *Ecosystems* with Rachel Carson.

Reveals how boosters, bureaucrats, and engineers--not grassroots protesters--were truly the ones responsible for spearheading the passage of the Clean Water Act of 1972. How these unlikely protagonists helped to pass the era's most far-reaching regulatory law gives us rare insight into how Congress was able to take the lead in addressing those concerns, namely in the form of water quality issues.

The Skeptical Environmentalist