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Review of *Global Warming in the 21st Century*.
Volume 1: Our Evolving Climate Crisis; Volume 2:
Melting Ice and Warming Seas; Volume 3: Plants and
Animals in Peril by Bruce E. Johansen

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conserve prairie biodiversity. Anthony and Jenkins remind us that this human dimension is usually the most difficult to tackle, and that success requires visionary leadership. **Curtis Freese**, *Northern Great Plains Program*, *World Wildlife Fund*.

Global Warming in the 21st Century. Volume 1: Our Evolving Climate Crisis; Volume 2: Melting Ice and Warming Seas; Volume 3: Plants and Animals in Peril. By Bruce E. Johansen. Westport, CT: Praeger, 2006. xxvii, xxiv, xxiv + 833 pp. Photographs, color plates, references, selected bibliography, index. \$275.00 cloth.

There is compelling evidence that Planet Earth is on the path to an era of global warming that has serious implications for the well-being of both people and nature. This three-volume synthesis of literature will be a marvelous place for both the public and new scholars interested in global warming to begin their pursuit of the subject. The author captures the best of the scientific literature and press materials appearing in recent years. The utility of these volumes as a resource for gaining a broad background or pursuing a particular aspect of global warming is enhanced by Johansen's talent for explaining with clarity a vast and rapidly growing subject.

The user of these three volumes will find an excellent index to any subject matter of special interest. The literature resources are primarily drawn from the leading national and international professional publications and news media. The student writing a first research paper on global warming or the journalist looking for background materials will find here a guide to the best sources of knowledge. The author's focus is appropriately on the science and potential impacts of climate variability and change. The materials on solutions are necessarily less ambitious in both depth and coverage. Many current strategies proposed to reduce future impacts of climate change remain too fuzzy and ambiguous to accommodate incompatible beliefs and political positions.

Financial support for research on global warming has been almost totally dedicated to work in the physical and natural sciences. We must hope that when the social sciences receive equivalent funding to undertake research and publish results relevant to political, economic, and ethical issues, Johansen will take up the challenge of updating and expanding his important contribution to our understanding of global warming in the 21st century. **Robert Harriss**, *Houston Advanced Research Center*, *The Woodlands, Texas*.

Harvest for Hope: A Guide to Mindful Eating. By Jane Goodall with Gary McAvoy and Gail Hudson. New York: Warner Books, 2005. xxiv + 296 pp. Photographs, resources. \$24.95 cloth, \$14.99 paper.

One of the world's preeminent experts on primate behavior, author Jane Goodall now invests her boundless energy traveling and speaking about conservation. After years of studying chimpanzees in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania, Goodall found their very existence threatened by poachers, by encroachment of farming into their habitat, and by global forces far from their wild environment. She is now on a mission to inform the public about what is wrong with our society and its impact on the planet. *Harvest for Hope* catalogs the problems and provides practical solutions.

Where Goodall excels, with the help of cowriters Gary McAvoy and Gail Hudson, is in bringing her years of rich experience and observations of primates and other species in the wild to help explain human behavior. There are striking differences between humans and other species, yet she provides insight about our own origins through descriptions of primate tool making, social activities, and survival of the group. Marveling at what we have lost, including our contact with nature, Goodall is concerned about overconsumption, recognizing that we are subject to the same resource constraints and problems of overpopulation that we describe for other species. These are valuable lessons for people in an overcrowded world.

This is not an objective and totally scientific exploration of the problems that face current society and its survival. Critics of the book could easily point to the grudging recognition of the impacts of the Green Revolution on food production and many people's lives, to the occasional inaccuracies in facts and interpretations, and to the almost religious promotion of organic and nonindustrial alternatives to current commercial agriculture and a global food system. But to dismiss the book on these grounds would be to miss an important message. Our species is on a road to disaster unless we acknowledge and act on the overriding challenges that face us in developing a sustainable food supply and society.

Those who dwell in the Great Plains will recognize Goodall's descriptions of challenges brought by industrial agriculture—chemical contamination and overuse of water, problems of waste management in confined animal operations, and loss of people from the countryside, among others. Many would dispute her concerns about GMO crops or overmechanization of agriculture.