that as a graduate student, when I read Wallace avidly, I was unable to finish The Malay Archipelago. What put me off was Wallace’s vivid description of shooting orangutans in order to collect them and send them back to Samuel Stevens, his specimen dealer in London, for sale to rich collectors.

The other selection from Wallace’s Malaysian travels, “On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type,” reprints the paper that Wallace sent to Darwin in February 1858 from the East Indies. This paper forced Darwin to publish On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection (J. Murray, 1859) and was part of their “joint paper” in Proceedings of the Linnean Society of London (1858), which announced natural selection to the world at large (although several of Darwin’s confidants had known of his evolutionary views before this). It is interesting to note that Wallace did not think artificial selection was analogous to natural selection, as Darwin claimed in his half of the paper. Wallace later (in 1866) came to feel that Herbert Spencer’s term “survival of the fittest” was preferable to “natural selection,” but Darwin didn’t agree. I have seen Wallace’s copy of the joint paper in which he has drawn a line through every mention of natural selection by Darwin and written “survival of the fittest” in the margin. He is reported to have done the same in his copy of the Origin.

The last section, “The World,” spans 1862 to 1913, more than 50 years of Wallace’s life. “Limits of Natural Selection in Human Evolution,” published in the Quarterly Review (1869), reprints his first mention of human evolution being guided by “a Higher Intelligence.” “Spiritualism and Human Evolution,” which first appeared in the Fortnightly Review (1908), reveals Wallace’s social conscience. Mental divergence in human races, he argues, exceeds physical divergence; there are no differences, physically, intellectually, or morally, between civilized and “savage” humans; and there is no evidence that “stone age” humans “were mentally or morally inferior to ourselves.” In Impressions of the United States,” a short selection from My Life that summarizes his US visit of more than 10 months in 1886 and 1887, Wallace’s anti-capitalism and hope for socialism show forth. I only wish that Camarini had included Wallace’s humorous description of oversleeping and missing a train in Virginia. Finally, “Remembrances of Alfred W. Wallace by His Children William G. and Violet Wallace” describes growing up with a loving father, giving a better glimpse of his personality than any of his own writings.

Wallace’s prose is a pleasure to read. Even today, one can see how he was able to make his living primarily by writing. Alfred Russel Wallace is finally receiving the recognition denied him by many biologists of the 19th and early 20th centuries. After reading these excerpts from his books and articles, you will want to go to your library and read the originals in full.

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HANDBOOK FOR SUSTAINABILITY CHANGE AGENTS


Leading Change toward Sustainability: A Change-Management Guide for Business, Government and Civil Society blends insights and research from science and organizational development to provide a framework for leaders and organizations to refer to when making their shift toward environmental sustainability. Whether you are just thinking about taking baby steps toward "greening" your organization or business, or you have already established written policies to formalize your efforts, this book serves as a practical guide. The author, Bob Doppelt, combines organizational development and leadership theory with what he has learned from researching and evaluating organizations, businesses, and governments that have headed down the path toward sustainability. His book is full of compelling examples that provide real-world context for the reader.

Doppelt is the director of the Program in Watershed and Community Health, a sustainability research and technical assistance organization affiliated with the University of Oregon in Eugene. Doppelt draws on experience from his programmatic work and consulting to provide real-world examples of integrating sustainability into organizations, large and small. (For example, he is currently advising and teaching at the Bainbridge Island Graduate Institute’s new MBA program in sustainable business.) Qualitative and anecdotal evidence abounds demonstrating that reducing waste and conserving resources makes good sense, both economically and for the environment.

The book starts with a narrative chapter, “Tale of Two Companies,” in which the author presents two divergent efforts toward sustainability change. Norm Thompson Outfitters is highlighted as having made successful inroads, while B&G Tools (not the company’s real name) has faltered through the process. This introduction gives the author a comparative backdrop for discussing the key strategies for successful change in the following chapter, “What Went Wrong?” Next, Doppelt provides the reader with an informative primer on sustainability. A variety of definitions are discussed, but the author’s version seems to speak to the everyday citizen: “Sustainability is about protecting our options. This requires a new economic paradigm that allows humans to live and work in ways that can be maintained for decades and generations without depleting or causing harm to our environmental, social and economic resources” (p. 40).

A number of established frameworks for sustainability are presented in chapter 3. The well-respected team of Paul

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Hawken and colleagues (1993) developed the “natural capitalism” model, which involves increasing natural resource productivity, reducing waste, moving to a “service and flow” business model, and restoring the stocks and flows of natural capital. The systems science–based model called “the natural step,” founded by Swedish oncologist Karl-Henrick Robert (2002), is described as another option. This is only the beginning of many stellar Swedish citations that are presented throughout the book, making the reader feel as if the United States is still in the Dark Ages in its approach to sustainability for the planet.

There are two examples given of frameworks that build on the efficiency of environmental management. The focus of the Zero Emissions Research Initiative is to identify specific objectives for technological innovations that help bring about zero emissions or waste from manufacturing. The second example, the “zero waste” model, uses a very similar approach; proponents of this model work “zero waste” model, uses a very similar manufacturing. The second example, the bring about zero emissions or waste from Initiative is to identify specific objectives of environmental management. The frameworks that build on the efficiency in the Dark Ages in its approach to sustainability, the author proposes his own version, a “wheel of change” toward sustainability. This is a model of organizational changes that are key to facilitating environmental sustainability, made up of seven principles rotating on a wheel. The process of change is continuous and circular, and users can begin anywhere on the wheel.

Overall, I found the book easy to navigate. The narrative is interspersed with simple flowcharts, bulleted lists, and diagrams. The only downside to this was that there were numerous times when it had the feel of a textbook, with the and narrative and figures repeating themselves.

This book will serve both the novice and the seasoned person who strives to be an agent of change in his or her business, institution, government, or country. My copy will not rest on my bookshelf long. The colored flags and neon highlighter marks throughout the book will serve me well as I journey on my own path toward sustainability.

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