



REFERENCE LIST

Movies

1. Category 7. The End of the World
A deadly category 7 storm wreaks havoc on the world. Meanwhile, kidnappers threaten to make matters even worse.
2. Chasing Ice
Chasing Ice is a 2012 documentary film about the efforts of nature photographer James Balog and his Extreme Ice Survey to publicize the effects of climate change, directed by Jeff Orlowski. It was released in the United States on November 16, 2012.
3. Do the Right Thing (Spike Lee)
4. Jurassic Park
5. Kevin Costner Waterworld
6. Polar Vortex
7. Sharknado
Sharknado is a 2013 made-for-television disaster horror movie about a waterspout that lifts sharks out of the ocean and deposits them in Los Angeles
8. The Day After Tomorrow
9. Twister
In the film, a team of storm chasers try to perfect a data-gathering instrument, designed to be released into the funnel of a tornado, while competing with another better-funded team with a similar device during a tornado outbreak across Oklahoma. The plot is a dramatized view of research projects like VORTEX of the NOAA. The device used in the movie, called "Dorothy", is copied from the real-life TOTO, used in the 1980s by NSSL.

Books

1. Agar, Nicholas Life's Intrinsic Value Science, Ethics and Nature. 2001

Are bacteriophage T4 and the long-nosed elephant fish valuable in their own right? Nicholas Agar defends an affirmative answer to this question by arguing that anything living is intrinsically valuable. This claim challenges received ethical wisdom according to which only human beings are valuable in themselves. The resulting biocentric or life-centered morality forms the platform for an ethic of the environment.

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Agar builds a bridge between the biological sciences and what he calls "folk" morality to arrive at a workable environmental ethic and a new spectrum -- a new hierarchy -- of living organisms. The book overturns common-sense moral belief as well as centuries of philosophical speculation on the exclusive moral significance of humans. Spanning several fields, including philosophy of psychology, philosophy of science, and other areas of contemporary analytic philosophy, Agar analyzes and speaks to a wide array of historic and contemporary views, from Aristotle and Kant, to E. O. Wilson, Holmes Rolston II, and Baird Callicot. The result is a challenge to prevailing definitions of value and a call for a scientifically-informed appreciation of nature.

2. Cohen, Joel How Many People can the Earth Support? Live Science, October 11, 2011

"The power of population is so superior to the power of the Earth to produce subsistence for man, that premature death must in some shape or other visit the human race."

The late-18th century philosopher Thomas Malthus wrote these ominous words in an essay on what he saw as the dire future of humanity. Humans' unquenchable urge to reproduce, Malthus argued, would ultimately lead us to overpopulate the planet, eat up all its resources and die in a mass famine.

3. Daily, Gretchen and Katherine Ellison *The New Economy of Nature The Quest to Make Conservation Profitable*. 2003

Why shouldn't people who deplete our natural assets have to pay and those who protect them reap profits? Conservation-minded entrepreneurs and others around the world are beginning to ask just such a question, as the increasing scarcity of natural resources becomes a tangible threat to our own lives and our hopes for our children. This text brings together Gretchen Daily, an ecologist, with Katherine Ellison, a journalist, to offer an engaging and informative look at a new "new economy" - a system which recognizes the economic value of natural systems and the potential profits in protecting them. Through engaging stories from around the world, the authors introduce readers to a diverse group of people who are pioneering new approaches to conservation. We meet Adam Davis, an American business executive who dreams of establishing a market for buying and selling "ecosystem service units"; John Walmsley, a former maths professor in Australia who has found a way to play the stock market and protect native species at the same time; and Dan Janzen, a biologist working in Cost Rica who devised a controversial plan to sell a conservation area's natural waste-disposal services to a local orange juice producer. Readers also visit the Catskill Mountains, where the city of New York purchased undeveloped land instead of building an expensive new water treatment facility; and King County, Washington, where county executive Ron Sims has dedicated himself to finding ways of "making the market move" to protect the county's remaining open space. Daily and Ellison describe the dynamic interplay of science, economics, business and politics that is involved in establishing these new approaches and examine what will be needed to create successful models and lasting institutions for conservation.

4. Hengeveld, Rob *Wasted World: How Our consumption challenges the Planet*, University of Chicago Press, 2012.

All systems produce waste as part of a cycle—bacteria, humans, combustion engines, even one as large and complex as a city. To some extent, this waste can be absorbed, processed, or recycled—though never completely. In *Wasted World*, Rob Hengeveld reveals how a long history of human consumption has left our world drowning in this waste.

5. But what is the maximum "power of the Earth to produce subsistence," and when will our numbers push the planet to its limit? More importantly, was Malthus' vision of the future correct?

Himeifarb, Alex and Jordan Himeifarb, *Tax is not a four letter word: A different take on Taxes in Canada*, 2013

This book is about taxes in Canada: who pays what, and who gets what. Taxes connect us to one another, to the common good, and to the future. In many respects, then, this is a book about the Canada we want, about citizenship and the common good, and about the role of government. The contributors, leading practitioners and scholars on taxation and public policy in Canada, explore how taxes have become a political "no-go zone" and how changes in taxation are changing Canada. They challenge the view that "any tax is a bad tax" and provide broad directions for fairer and smarter approaches.

6. Hopkins, Rob *The Transition Book From Oil Dependency to Local Resiliency*, Green Books, 2008.

We live in an oil-dependent world, and have got to this level of dependency in a very short space of time, using vast reserves of oil in the process – without planning for when the supply is not so plentiful. 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, which 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.

7. Kareiva Peter, *Overcoming Dogma and the Prophecies of Doom to Save Nature*, during his Jill and Ken Iscol Distinguished Environmental Lecture, April 22, 2013.

Kareiva stressed that supporting large-scale restoration projects, collaborating with corporations and enlisting the energies of the younger generation could change the fate of our planet. Conservationists must "put people back in nature" by pointing out that what's good for the environment is good for humans, and that economic growth and environmental health are linked.

8. Meadows, Meadows, Randers, and Behrens *Limits to Growth*, 1972, Universe Books

The Limits to Growth is a 1972 book about the computer modeling of exponential economic and population growth with finite resource supplies

9. Meadows, Meadows, and Randers Limits to Growth: 30 Year Update 2004 by Chelsea Green Publishing Company and Earthscan

An update of the 1972 book.

Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington, DC.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment was called for by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan in 2000 in his report to the UN General Assembly, *We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century*. Governments subsequently supported the establishment of the assessment through decisions taken by three international conventions, and the MA was initiated in 2001. The MA was conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, with the secretariat coordinated by the United Nations Environment Programme, and it was governed by a multistakeholder board that included representatives of international institutions, governments, business, NGOs, and indigenous peoples. The objective of the MA was to assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being and to establish the scientific basis for actions needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of ecosystems and their contributions to human well-being.

10. National Research Council. *Global Change and Extreme Hydrology: Testing Conventional Wisdom*. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press, 2011

Climate theory dictates that core elements of the climate system, including precipitation, evapotranspiration, and reservoirs of atmospheric and soil moisture, should change as the climate warms, both in their means and extremes. A major challenge that faces the climate and hydrologic science communities is understanding the nature of these ongoing changes in climate and hydrology and the apparent anomalies that exist in reconciling their extreme manifestations.

11. Nisbet, Robert, *History of the Idea of Progress*, Transaction Publishers, 1980

Nisbet traces the idea of progress from its origins in Greek, Roman, and medieval civilizations to modern times. It is a masterful frame of reference for understanding the present world. Nisbet shows why the idea of progress remains of critical importance to studies of social evolution and natural history.

12. Postman, Neil, *Amusing Ourselves to Death*, 2005

Originally published in 1985, Neil Postman's groundbreaking polemic about the corrosive effects of television on our politics and public discourse has been hailed as a twenty-first-century book published in the twentieth century. Now, with television joined by more sophisticated electronic media—from the Internet to cell phones to DVDs—it has taken on even greater significance. *Amusing Ourselves to Death* is a prophetic look at what happens when politics, journalism, education, and even religion become subject to the demands of entertainment. It is also a blueprint for regaining control of our media, so that they can serve our highest goals.

13. Rubin, Jeff, Why Your World is About to get a Whole Lot Smaller, 2010

Rubin covers many familiar themes, such as the domestic cannibalization of exports by energy producers (AKA Jeffrey Brown's ELM - "Export Land Model"), the need to produce and consume more goods locally (AKA Jeffrey's ELP - "Economize, Localize, Produce"), corn ethanol (which he describes as a 'head fake'), and the overall impact of high oil prices on the global economy.

14. Rubin, Jeff, The end of Growth: But is that all Bad? 2012

In an urgent follow-up to his best-selling Why Your World Is About To Get A Whole Lot Smaller, Jeff Rubin argues that the end of cheap oil means the end of growth. What it will be like to live in a world where growth is over?

15. Sandford R.W. Cold Matters: The State and Fate of Canada's Fresh Water, Rocky Mountain Books, December 2, 2012

Cold Matters is a vital and approachable work that distills the scientific complexities of snow, ice, water and climate and presents the global implications of research put forth and funded by the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences. Sauchyn, David, Harry P. Diaz, Suren Kulshreshtha. The New Normal: The Canadian Prairies in a Changing Climate. University of Regina Press. Nov. 8, 2010.

A comprehensive and up-to-date overview of climate change in the Prairie Provinces, along with strategies for adapting to the "new normal."

16. Schumacher, E.F. Small is Beautiful. Economics as if People Mattered, Blond and Brings, 1973

First published in 1973, Small Is Beautiful brought Schumacher's critiques of Western economics to a wider audience during the 1973 energy crisis and emergence of globalization.

Small Is Beautiful: A Study of Economics As If People Mattered is a collection of essays by British economist E. F. Schumacher. The phrase "Small Is Beautiful" came from a phrase by his teacher Leopold Kohr. It is often used to champion small, appropriate technologies that are believed to empower people more, in contrast with phrases such as "bigger is better".

17. Stone, Brian "The City and Changing Climate. Climate Change in the Places we Live", April 2012

This book is the first to explore the dramatic amplification of global warming underway in cities and the range of actions that individuals and governments can undertake to slow the pace of warming. A core thesis of the book is that the principal strategy currently advocated to mitigate climate change – the reduction of greenhouse gases – will not prove sufficient to measurably slow the rapid pace of warming in urban environments. Brian Stone explains the science of climate change in terms accessible to the non-scientist and with compelling anecdotes drawn from history and current events. The book is an ideal introduction to climate change and cities for students, policy makers and anyone who wishes to gain insight

into an issue critical to the future of our cities and the people who live in them.

18. Sussman, Brian "Climategate: A Veteran Meteorologist Exposes the Global Warming Scam" WND Books (April 22, 2010) | 240 pp.

Climategate reveals why the human-caused climate change theory is an absolute sham

19. Tercek, Mark and Jonathon Adams, Nature's Fortune: How Business and Society Thrive by Investing in Nature. Basic Books, 2013

What is nature worth? The answer to this question—which traditionally has been framed in environmental terms—is revolutionizing the way we do business.

In Nature's Fortune, Mark Tercek, CEO of The Nature Conservancy and former investment banker, and science writer Jonathan Adams argue that nature is not only the foundation of human well-being, but also the smartest commercial investment any business or government can make.

20. The Prince of Wales with Tony Juniper and Ian Skelly Harmony: A new Way of Looking at Our World, Harper Collins, 2010

A practical guide to what we have lost in the modern world, why we have lost it and how easily it is to rediscover. Harmony is a blueprint for a more balanced, sustainable world that the human race must create to survive.

21. The Royal Society, Climate Change: Evidence and Causes. 2014

Outlines and documents the Royal Societies position and research on Climate Change.

22. Wright, Ronald, A Short History of Progress, House of Anansi Press, 2004

A Short History of Progress is a non-fiction book and lecture series by Ronald Wright about societal collapse. The lectures were delivered as a series of five speeches, each taking place in different cities across Canada as part of the 2004 Massey Lectures which were broadcast on the CBC Radio program, Ideas. The book version was published by House of Anansi Press and released at the same time as the lectures. The book spent more than a year on Canadian best-seller lists, won the Canadian Book Association's Libris Award for Non-Fiction Book of the Year, and was nominated for the British Columbia's National Award for Canadian Non-Fiction. It has since been reprinted in a hardcover format with illustrations.

Wright, an author of fiction and non-fiction works, uses the fallen civilisations of Easter Island, Sumer, Rome, and Maya, as well as examples from the Stone Age, to see what conditions led to the downfall of those societies. He examines the meaning of progress and its implications for civilizations – past and present – arguing that the twentieth century was a time of runaway growth in human population, consumption, and technology that has now placed an unsustainable burden on all natural systems.