

type of accident cases should be brought at the international level. The author also reviews the various forms that reparations might take.

Aside from the adjudicatory process, the author also analyzes a broad range of institutional frameworks for supervising compliance and monitoring mechanisms in different sectors of the environment. These non-judicial methods of supervision and enforcement provide a form of governmental accountability to a supervisory organ. Okowa goes beyond simply documenting existing frameworks and mechanisms for enforcing compliance, suggesting other approaches to encourage adherence to international treaties.

This comprehensive work of excellent scholarship contains a detailed index, a rich bibliography, most useful tables of treaties, conventions, protocols, agreements, national and international cases, and statutes. The book will appeal to all who are interested in environmental law problems, though the price is somewhat prohibitive.

John Barry, and E. Gene Frankland, eds. 2002. *International Encyclopedia of Environmental Politics*. London: Routledge.

Reviewed by Steve Charnovitz

This encyclopedia of environmental politics fills a gap in reference material. Newly published in 2002, it presents 502 entries in alphabetical order. The editors have aspired to provide “a map” of environmental politics that can be a “first place” to start one’s research. To a large extent, they succeed.

Encyclopedias like this are large endeavors. This volume had a team of 12 editors who solicited individual entries from analysts around the world. As published, it is drawn from 165 contributors. The overall length is 530 pages, including the “thematic entry list” at the beginning and the index at the end. A book like this should be judged for its value to the occasional user. Does it contain the right topics? Are the essays informative and balanced? Is it readable? Is it user-friendly for finding answers quickly?

The editors present entries of four lengths: approximately 150, 750, 1500, or 3000 words. The 150-word items are definitional (e.g. coral reefs). These short entries are often about important topics, but such shortness is not itself a flaw as many of these definitions can be easily searched on the Internet. Perhaps the greatest value of the encyclopedia is its longer entries that attempt to synthesize multifaceted issues.

The encyclopedia has a number of presentational strengths. In general, the entries are clear and to the point. Jargon is kept to a minimum, and this will help readers new to a field. The book is surprisingly free of international relations jargon, which is a strong plus. The editors intended the pieces to be interdisciplinary, which required a good deal of integration to achieve. The index is also well done.

Substantively, let me highlight some of the best attributes. The editors have included many entries about the environmental policy and politics of par-

ticular countries, such as Canada and Russia, and this will prove useful. Another positive feature is attention to issues at all levels, from local to global. The inclusive approach is also seen in the volume's broad coverage of international organizations, nongovernmental organizations, individuals, concepts, and historical events.

By way of illustration, a few of the essays that are especially noteworthy for their clarity and depth of coverage. They are: brownfields, debt-for-nature swaps, green accounting, and the Three Gorges project. In an encyclopedia of politics, a reader would expect to see good coverage of green political parties, and the book delivers.

As for criticism, I will begin with two observations. First, the encyclopedia could have been more balanced. The second is that any collective project of this sort is bound to reflect some editorial judgments that will be puzzling to some readers.

The imbalance—to put it simply—is that the book is too green. The editors were sensitive to this potential problem and note in the introduction that “we hope to have succeeded in producing an encyclopedia of international *environmental* politics and not an encyclopedia of international *green* politics.” Nevertheless, the green emphasis suffuses the entire book. By way of illustration, the book includes entries on topics that are of questionable salience such as eco-anarchism, eco-socialism, and eco-philosophy/ecosophy. This coverage comes in addition to more valuable entries on bioregionalism, eco-centrism, eco-feminism, environmental ethics, green political theory, new age, new politics, and new social movements, and vegetarianism. Another example is the inclusion of entries on Earth First! (US) and the (US) Association of State Green Parties, while leaving out the League of Conservation Voters and the role of US environmental grantmakers.

In overemphasizing the self-styled green views, the encyclopedia underemphasizes competing views in environmental politics. The biggest gaps are economic perspectives. While there are good entries on “eco-taxes” and risk assessment, the concept of externalities gets the shortest possible entry and leaves much unsaid. Ronald Coase is barely mentioned and only in a way that would confuse any reader that did not already understand Coase's contribution. The Tiebout hypothesis is not mentioned at all even though it would have fit in the entry on “federalism and decentralization.” Free-market environmentalism gets only 150 words. The entry on the Brent Spar controversy offers no assessment of the scientific merit of Greenpeace's objections.

The book is also weak on business perspectives. While the book does contain a balanced entry on “business and the environment,” it also includes somewhat unbalanced essays on “anti-environmentalism” and “greenwashing.” Environmental management gets only 150 words and the book barely mentions ISO 14000. Eco-labeling is totally omitted. Key business leaders, such as Stephan Schmidheiny, are not reported on.

Another weakness is environmental law. The entry on environmental law and litigation is only 1500 words and important issues, like class action suits,

are not discussed. The weakness is exacerbated at the international level. For example, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea is not mentioned. The essay on the European Union elides the issue of Community competence. The Snail Darter decision is discussed but not Trail Smelter.

A final avoidable problem is that the thematic entry list leaves out much that is in the book and therefore is an unreliable window into what follows. The book does contain numerous cross-references that are useful, but they do not substitute for a good schematic of what is available to the reader.

As for unavoidable lapses, it is easy to pick at a book of this depth and ambition. Just to give a couple of examples, the encyclopedia has entries for people who should be forgotten like James Watt and Anne Burford, but not leaders who should be remembered like William Reilly or Mostafa Tolba. Even worse, it totally omits René Dubos and barely mentions Barbara Ward. The encyclopedia of politics also leaves out the Global Legislators for a Balanced Environment. And amusingly, Norway gets the shortest size entry while Luxembourg is spread across two pages.

Notwithstanding these flaws, this project has produced a useful and reader-friendly encyclopedia. It is a valuable, extensive reference work that warrants a place in every research library that covers the environment.

Jennifer Clapp. 2001. *Toxic Exports: The Transfer of Hazardous Wastes from Rich to Poor Countries*. Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press.

*Reviewed by Ronnie D. Lipschutz,
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Globalization has not been kind to the environment. Growing levels of production and consumption around the world have generated growing volumes of nasty stuff, which no one wants in his or her back yard. Where to put it? In the old days, toxic wastes were dumped hither and thither, often with unedifying and unhealthy results. As regulations got tougher during the 1970s and 1980s, the costs of "safe" disposal began to rise precipitously. It became cheaper to ship the stuff abroad—out of sight, out of mind, out of the back yard. But everywhere is somebody's back yard, and nasty stuff has a way of biting back, turning up in unexpected places.

In the long-awaited *Toxic Exports*, Jennifer Clapp provides us with a guidebook to the business of making, moving, and managing all of those hazardous wastes generated by contemporary industrialism and capitalism. The picture she paints is not a pretty one. Many of those backyards were in developing countries, and many times those wastes were dumped without the recipients' knowledge. The endless voyages of toxic flying Dutchmen during the 1980s made headlines, as did the consequences for peoples' health and the environment.

In response, a growing number of countries and organizations determined to do something about the problem. During the 1990s, a growing number of