

## Foundations of Socio-Environmental Research

This anthology convenes 53 foundational readings that showcase the rich history of socio-environmental research from the late 1700s onwards. The introduction orients readers to the topic and how it has evolved and describes how to best use the book. The original readings are organized into six sections documenting the emergence of socio-environmental research first as a shared concern and then as a topic of specific interest to anthropology and geography; economics, sociology, and political science; ecology; ethics, religious studies, and history; and technology, energy, and materials studies. A noted scholar introduces each section, putting the readings into historical and intellectual context. The conclusion links the legacy readings to contemporary approaches to socio-environmental research and discusses how these links can enrich the reader's understanding and work. Invaluable to students, instructors, and researchers alike, this canonical reference volume illuminates underappreciated linkages across research domains and creates a shared basis for dialogue and collaboration.

**William R. Burnside** is a Senior Editor at *Nature Sustainability*. Previously, he was a Postdoctoral Fellow at the US National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC) and an editor of environmental science textbooks. As an independent scholar, he is interested in ecology, sustainability science, and interdisciplinary research.

**Simone Pulver** is an Associate Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where she directs the endowed Environmental Leadership Incubator. Her research investigates the role of business in sustainability.

**Kathryn J. Fiorella** is an Assistant Professor at Cornell University. Her research investigates how environmental change affects human health, with a focus on food systems and livelihood, food, and nutrition security.

**Meghan L. Avolio** is an Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins University. She is an ecologist working in grasslands and urban environments investigating anthropogenic impacts on plant populations, communities, and ecosystems.

**Steven M. Alexander** is a Science Advisor at Fisheries and Oceans Canada and holds an Adjunct Assistant Professor appointment at the University of Waterloo. As an environmental social scientist, his research is centered on natural resource management, community-based conservation, and the interaction between science, policy, and practice.

# Foundations of Socio-Environmental Research

Legacy Readings with Commentaries

Edited by

**WILLIAM R. BURNSIDE**

Independent Scholar

**SIMONE PULVER**

University of California, Santa Barbara

**KATHRYN J. FIORELLA**

Cornell University

**MEGHAN L. AVOLIO**

Johns Hopkins University

**STEVEN M. ALEXANDER**

University of Waterloo



**CAMBRIDGE**  
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Cambridge University Press & Assessment

978-1-009-17784-9 — Foundations of Socio-Environmental Research

Edited by William R. Burnside , Simone Pulver , Kathryn J. Fiorella , Meghan L. Avolio , Steven M. Alexander

Frontmatter

[More Information](#)



Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA, United Kingdom

One Liberty Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, NY 10006, USA

477 Williamstown Road, Port Melbourne, VIC 3207, Australia

314–321, 3rd Floor, Plot 3, Splendor Forum, Jasola District Centre, New Delhi – 110025, India

103 Penang Road, #05–06/07, Visioncrest Commercial, Singapore 238467

Cambridge University Press is part of Cambridge University Press & Assessment,  
a department of the University of Cambridge.

We share the University's mission to contribute to society through the pursuit of  
education, learning and research at the highest international levels of excellence.

[www.cambridge.org](http://www.cambridge.org)

Information on this title: [www.cambridge.org/9781009177849](http://www.cambridge.org/9781009177849)

DOI: 10.1017/9781009177856

© Cambridge University Press & Assessment 2023

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions  
of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take  
place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press & Assessment.

First published 2023

Printed in the United Kingdom by TJ Books Limited, Padstow Cornwall

*A catalogue record for this publication is available from the British Library*

ISBN 978-1-009-17784-9 Hardback

Cambridge University Press & Assessment has no responsibility for the persistence  
or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party internet websites referred to in this  
publication and does not guarantee that any content on such websites is, or will  
remain, accurate or appropriate.

Cambridge University Press & Assessment

978-1-009-17784-9 — Foundations of Socio-Environmental Research

Edited by William R. Burnside , Simone Pulver , Kathryn J. Fiorella , Meghan L. Avolio , Steven M. Alexander

Frontmatter

[More Information](#)

---

**We dedicate this book to our families, who have supported us  
throughout its development and who inspire us deeply.**

## Contents

<i>List of Contributors</i>	page xiv
<i>Foreword</i> Margaret Palmer	xv
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xvii
<b>Introduction</b>	1
<b>Foundations of Socio-Environmental Research</b> <i>Simone Pulver, William R. Burnside, Steven M. Alexander, Meghan L. Avolio, and Kathryn J. Fiorella</i>	
<b>Part I Early Classics of Socio-Environmental Research</b> <i>Commentary</i> Richard York	13
<b>1 Hong Liangji (1793)</b> China's Population Problem <i>Sources of Chinese Tradition, Volume II: From 1600 through the Twentieth Century</i> (2000). Second edition. Edited by Wm. Theodore de Bary and Richard Lufrano. Selection translated by Kwang-ching Liu. Columbia University Press, New York: 174–176	25
<b>2 Thomas Robert Malthus (1798)</b> Chapter II <i>An Essay on the Principle of Population</i> . J. Johnson, London: 18–38	27
<b>3 Alexander von Humboldt (1814)</b> Excerpt from Chapter XVI <i>Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, During the Years 1799–1804, Volume IV</i> (1819). Translated by Helen Maria Williams. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London: 129–154	37
<b>4 David Ricardo (1817)</b> Chapter II: On Rent <i>On Principles of Political Economy and Taxation</i> . John Murray, London: 50–76	50
<b>5 Charles Darwin (1859)</b> Chapter III: Struggle for Existence <i>On the Origin of Species</i> . John Murray, London: 60–79	64

<b>6 George Perkins Marsh (1864)</b>	74
Excerpts from Chapter I: Introductory	
<i>Man and Nature; or, Physical Geography as Modified by Human Action</i> . Charles Scribner, New York: 1–10, 13–15, 26–27, 35–44, 50–56	
<b>7 William Stanley Jevons (1865)</b>	104
Introduction	
<i>The Coal Question: An Inquiry Concerning the Progress of the Nation, and the Probable Exhaustion of our Coal-Mines</i> . Macmillan and Co., London: vii–xix	
<b>8 Karl Marx (1867)</b>	110
Excerpt from Chapter VII, Section 1: The Labour-Process or the Production of Use-Values	
Excerpt from Chapter XV, Section 10: Modern Industry and Agriculture	
<i>Capital, Volume I</i> (1887). Translated by Samuel Moore and Edvard Aveling. Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, & Co., London: 156–164, 512–515	
<b>Part II The Roots of Socio-Environmental Research in Geography and Anthropology</b>	
<i>Commentary</i> Emilio F. Moran	
<b>9 Ellen Churchill Semple (1911)</b>	123
Excerpts from Chapter III: Society and State in Relation to the Land	
<i>Influences of Geographic Environment: On the Basis of Ratzel's System of Anthropo-Geography</i> . Henry Holt and Company, New York: 51–54, 56–58, 59–62, 68–73	
<b>10 V. Gordon Childe (1936)</b>	133
Excerpt from Chapter V: The Neolithic Revolution	
<i>Man Makes Himself</i> . Watts & Company, London: 74–93	
<b>11 Franz Boas (1938)</b>	148
Excerpt from Chapter 10: The Interpretations of Culture	
<i>The Mind of Primitive Man</i> . Revised edition. The Macmillan Company, New York: 189–193	
<b>12 Gilbert Fowler White (1942)</b>	158
Excerpts from Chapter I: A Comprehensive View of the Flood Problem	
“Human Adjustment to Floods: A Geographical Approach to the Flood Problem in the United States.” PhD Dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Chicago: 1–4, 22–26, 30–35	
<b>13 Lewis Mumford (1956)</b>	162
The Natural History of Urbanization	
<i>Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth</i> . Edited by William L. Thomas, Jr. University of Chicago Press, Chicago: 382–398	

<b>14 Roy A. Rappaport (1967)</b>	194
Ritual Regulation of Environmental Relations among a New Guinea People <i>Ethnology</i> 6: 17–30	
<b>15 Marshall Sahlins (1972)</b>	208
Excerpts from Chapter 1: The Original Affluent Society <i>Stone Age Economics</i> . Aldine-Atherton Inc, Chicago: 1–2, 32–39	
<b>16 Emilio F. Moran (1981)</b>	217
Chapter 11: Levels of Analysis in Amazonian Research: Theory, Method, and Policy Implications <i>Developing the Amazon</i> . Indiana University Press, Bloomington: 213–230	
<b>17 Piers Blaikie and Harold Brookfield (1987)</b>	235
Chapter 2: Approaches to the Study of Land Degradation <i>Land Degradation and Society</i> . Methuen, London and New York: 27–48	
<b>18 Robert Chambers and Gordon R. Conway (1992)</b>	257
Sustainable Rural Livelihoods: Practical Concepts for the 21st Century <i>IDS Discussion Paper</i> 296. Institute of Development Studies, Brighton: i, 1–29	
<b>Part III Socio-Environmental Research in Economics, Sociology, and Political Science</b>	287
<i>Commentary</i> Richard B. Norgaard	
<b>19 Karl Polanyi (1944)</b>	297
Chapter 15: Market and Nature <i>The Great Transformation</i> . Farrar and Rinehart, Inc, New York and Toronto: 178–191	
<b>20 H. Scott Gordon (1954)</b>	311
The Economic Theory of a Common-Property Resource: The Fishery <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 62(2): 124–142	
<b>21 Garrett Hardin (1968)</b>	330
The Tragedy of the Commons <i>Science</i> 162: 1243–1248	
<b>22 Herman E. Daly (1974)</b>	336
The Economics of the Steady State <i>The American Economic Review</i> 64(2): 15–21	
<b>23 William R. Catton, Jr. and Riley E. Dunlap (1978)</b>	343
Environmental Sociology: A New Paradigm <i>The American Sociologist</i> 13: 41–49	

<b>24 Amartya Sen (1981)</b>	352
Chapter 8: Drought and Famine in the Sahel <i>Poverty and Famines: An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation</i> . Oxford University Press, Oxford: 113–130	
<b>25 Robert D. Bullard (1990)</b>	370
Chapter 2: Race, Class, and the Politics of Place <i>Dumping in Dixie: Race, Class and Environmental Quality</i> . Westview Press, Boulder: 25–43	
<b>26 Elinor Ostrom (1990)</b>	380
Excerpts from Chapter 3: Analyzing Long-Enduring, Self-Organized, and Self-Governed CPRs <i>Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions of Collective Action</i> . Cambridge University Press, Cambridge: 58–65, 82–102	
<b>27 Sharachandra M. Lélé (1991)</b>	409
Sustainable Development: A Critical Review <i>World Development</i> 19(6): 607–621	
<b>28 Richard B. Norgaard (1994)</b>	424
Excerpt from Chapter 3: Change as a Coevolutionary Process <i>Development Betrayed: The End of Progress and a Coevolutionary Revisiting of the Future</i> . Routledge, New York: 21–26	
<b>Part IV Socio-Environmental Research in Ecology</b>	431
<i>Commentary</i> Patricia Balvanera	
<b>29 G. E. Hutchinson (1948)</b>	441
On Living in the Biosphere <i>The Scientific American</i> 67: 393–397	
<b>30 Rachel Carson (1962)</b>	446
Chapter 2: The Obligation to Endure <i>Silent Spring</i> . Houghton Mifflin & the Riverside Press, Boston: 5–13	
<b>31 Eugene P. Odum (1969)</b>	451
The Strategy of Ecosystem Development <i>Science</i> 164: 262–270	
<b>32 C. S. Holling (1973)</b>	460
Resilience and Stability of Ecological Systems <i>Annual Review of Ecology and Systematics</i> 4: 1–23	



<b>33 Paul R. Ehrlich and Harold A. Mooney (1983)</b>	483
Extinction, Substitution, and Ecosystem Services <i>BioScience</i> 33(4): 248–254	
<b>34 James E. Ellis and David M. Swift (1988)</b>	490
Stability of African Pastoral Ecosystems: Alternate Paradigms and Implications for Development <i>Journal of Range Management</i> 41(6): 450–459	
<b>35 M. J. McDonnell and S. T. A. Pickett (1990)</b>	500
Ecosystem Structure and Function Along Urban–Rural Gradients: An Unexploited Opportunity for Ecology <i>Ecology</i> 71(4): 1232–1237	
<b>36 Madhav Gadgil, Fikret Berkes, and Carl Folke (1993)</b>	506
Indigenous Knowledge for Biodiversity Conservation <i>Ambio</i> 22(2/3): 151–156	
<b>37 Daniel Pauly (1995)</b>	512
Anecdotes and the Shifting Baseline Syndrome of Fisheries <i>Trends in Ecology and Evolution</i> 10(10): 430	
<b>Part V Ethical, Religious, and Historical Approaches to Socio-Environmental Research</b>	
<i>Commentary</i> J. Baird Callicott	513
<b>38 Aldo Leopold (1949)</b>	523
The Land Ethic <i>A Sand County Almanac, and Sketches Here and There</i> . Oxford University Press, Oxford: 201–226	
<b>39 Ping-ti Ho (1959)</b>	536
Excerpt from Chapter VIII: Land Utilization and Food Production <i>Studies on the Population of China, 1368–1953</i> . Harvard University Press, Cambridge: 169–176	
<b>40 Lynn White, Jr. (1967)</b>	544
The Historical Roots of Our Ecologic Crisis <i>Science</i> 155: 1203–1207	
<b>41 Vandana Shiva (1988)</b>	549
Excerpt from Chapter 6: Women and the Vanishing Waters <i>Staying Alive: Women, Ecology, and Development</i> (1989). Zed Books, London: 179–195	

<b>42 Elinor G. K. Melville (1990)</b>	558
Environmental and Social Change in the Valle del Mezquital, Mexico, 1521–1600 <i>Comparative Studies in Society and History</i> 32(1): 24–53	
<b>43 William Cronon (1992)</b>	588
A Place for Stories: Nature, History, and Narrative <i>The Journal of American History</i> 78: 1347–1376	
<b>44 Arturo Gómez-Pompa and Andrea Kaus (1992)</b>	618
Taming the Wilderness Myth <i>BioScience</i> 42(4): 271–279	
<b>45 Gregory Cajete (1994)</b>	627
Excerpt from Chapter III: For Life’s Sake, The Hunter of Good Heart <i>Look to the Mountain: An Ecology of Indigenous Education</i> . Kivaki Press, Durango: 58–64	
<b>46 Leonardo Boff (1995)</b>	634
Chapter 5: Liberation Theology and Ecology <i>Cry of the Earth, Cry of the Poor</i> (1997). Translated by Phillip Berryman. Orbis Books, Maryknoll: 104–114	
<b>Part VI Technology, Energy, Materials, and Socio-Environmental Research</b>	
	645
<i>Commentary</i> Marina Fischer-Kowalski	
<b>47 Ester Boserup (1965)</b>	653
Chapter 6: The Coexistence of Cultivation Systems <i>The Conditions of Agricultural Growth</i> . Allen and Unwin, London: 56–64	
<b>48 Robert U. Ayres and Allen V. Kneese (1969)</b>	662
Production, Consumption, and Externalities <i>The American Economic Review</i> 59: 282–297	
<b>49 Paul R. Ehrlich and John P. Holdren (1971)</b>	678
Impact of Population Growth <i>Science</i> 171: 1212–1217	
<b>50 Donella H. Meadows, Dennis L. Meadows, Jørgen Randers, and William W. Behrens III (1972)</b>	684
Chapter III: Growth in the World System <i>The Limits to Growth: A Report for the Club of Rome’s Project on the Predicament of Mankind</i> . Universe Books, New York: 88–128	

<b>51 Ulrich Beck (1986)</b>	704
Excerpt from Chapter 1: On the Logic of Wealth Distribution and Risk Distribution	
<i>Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity</i> (1992). Translated by Mark Ritter. Sage Publications, London: 19–26	
<b>52 Thomas E. Graedel, Braden R. Allenby, and Peter B. Linhart (1993)</b>	712
Implementing Industrial Ecology	
<i>IEEE Technology and Society Magazine</i> 12: 18–26	
<b>53 Marina Fischer-Kowalski and Helmut Haberl (1993)</b>	721
Excerpt from Metabolism and Colonization. Modes of Production and the Physical Exchange between Societies and Nature	
<i>Innovation: The European Journal of Social Science Research</i> 6(4): 415–429, 439–442	
<b>Conclusion</b>	740
<b>Looking Forward: Legacy Readings and Contemporary Socio-Environmental Research</b>	
<i>William R. Burnside, Kathryn J. Fiorella, Meghan L. Avolio, Steven M. Alexander, and Simone Pulver</i>	

## Contributors

**Steven M. Alexander**

University of Waterloo, Waterloo, ON, Canada

**Meghan L. Avolio**

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, USA

**Patricia Balvanera**

National Autonomous University of Mexico, Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico

**William R. Burnside**

Independent Scholar, New York, USA

**J. Baird Callicott**

University of North Texas, Denton, TX, USA

**Kathryn J. Fiorella**

Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, USA

**Marina Fischer-Kowalski**

University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences, Vienna, Austria

**Emilio F. Moran**

Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI, USA

**Richard B. Norgaard**

University of California-Berkeley Emeritus, Berkeley, CA, USA

**Simone Pulver**

University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, USA

**Richard York**

University of Oregon, Eugene, OR, USA

## Foreword

In 2011, the National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC.org) of the University of Maryland opened its doors to the international research community by providing support and space for interdisciplinary teams to undertake projects on complex relationships between people and the natural world. To date, the work of almost 5,000 unique participants, including both academics and individuals from outside the academy, has resulted in over 800 scholarly articles and many opportunities to engage with decision-makers and stakeholders across a variety of sectors. Within a year of opening, SESYNC also launched the “Socio-Environmental Immersion Program” to support early-career scholars in undertaking interdisciplinary postdoctoral research. As I will explain, this program is part of the story behind this book project.

The Immersion Program was designed to foster an interdisciplinary disposition and an appreciation for the breadth of scholarly perspectives and traditions that can be brought to understanding human–nature relationships. My thesis shaping the structure of the Immersion Program was that a certain level of understanding of different disciplinary traditions was essential for truly integrative research on socio-environmental systems. While lexicon differences are often cited as a barrier to interdisciplinary research, there is of course much more. Namely, there can be vast differences among researchers in their epistemic stances that determine what kind of knowledge they consider valid in research. There can be different, if not divergent, methods and methodologies, as well as variation in the extent to which research is theory-based or -motivated.

With this as a backdrop, a key element of the Immersion Program was a series of highly interactive workshops involving the postdoctoral fellows and accomplished visiting scholars. Both groups were diverse, and across the ten-plus years of the Immersion Program’s funding, the workshops explored a range of perspectives and methodological “lenses” through which diverse fields and sectors approached the study of socio-environmental systems. Given often high within-discipline diversity, we sought to have multiple scholarly voices in the workshops that over time spanned sociology, anthropology, history, ecology, economics, human and land science geography, political ecology, and political science. During the two- to four-day workshops, the scholars and postdoctoral fellows co-explored the assumptions, approaches, and epistemologies they brought to their work. The fellows, themselves with very different backgrounds, variously probed, sometimes challenged, and sometimes chose to selectively disengage with certain ideas put forward by the visiting scholars.

Two things were obvious from the outset of the program. First, there was no scholarly “source” that covered the range of issues associated with the diversity of socio-environmental research. Second, while some of the Immersion scholars provided a brief historical perspective on their field(s), absent was a sense of the potential linkages across disciplinary histories. Awareness of these voids persistently plagued several of those who

are now editors of this book. The reading selections and new contributions in this volume are meant to fill some of that void by providing rich accountings of how thinkers from the 1700s until nearly the end of the twentieth century engaged with human–nature relationships. What this volume brings to the fore is that, while cloaked differently, the same questions we ask today have been asked a long time.

As is elegantly argued in the part commentaries, socio-environmental research is not *of* a discipline nor is it *about* a problematic. It is of many disciplines, many problematics, and many long histories. While the point of intersection is a focus on human–nature relationships, what that means, what phenomena are explored, and why ideas converge or are discordant is very much a part of how they evolved – they all have histories. Yet, as Pulver et al. (Introduction) and Burnside et al. (Conclusion) remind us, knowledge production in this field today remains fragmented, with researchers applying diverse frameworks or approaches that appeal to distinct communities or theoretical perspectives. These communities largely move forward in confined intellectual spaces not only typically absent divergent voices but absent the history and evolution of thought that has preceded them. The question remains: can deeper knowledge of these histories help move the research community in a more truly integrative direction?

One hopes the answer to that question is yes because, while polyphyletic in its origin, interest in socio-environment research today is mushrooming. While today’s work is diverse, this book reveals how the origins of many threads can be traced to early ideas and voices. Even the strong “demand-side” push scholars feel today to find solutions to problems can be seen in early works. To the extent today’s research involves a “recoupling of society and nature” (Norgaard, Commentary on Part III) to focus on processes that contribute to the transformation of socio-environmental relationships (York, Commentary on Part I), then perhaps this burgeoning research enterprise could help the global “we” envision paths to better and more ethical social and environmental futures.

**Margaret Palmer**

*Director, National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center  
Distinguished University Professor, University of Maryland*

## Acknowledgments

We are deeply indebted to a number of individuals and institutions for their support. First, we extend a thank you to the authors of the reading selections we included. Their words and insights, some now centuries old, inspired us and continue to inform our research today.

We thank the National Socio-Environmental Synthesis Center (SESYNC). The center's postdoctoral Socio-Environmental Immersion Program created the intellectual space and community for this book to emerge. Margaret Palmer, Jon Kramer, Cynthia Wei, Kristal Jones, Elizabeth Wise, and other SESYNC staff supported our efforts throughout. Margaret's vision for the Immersion Program and Jon's guidance in formulating a SESYNC workshop supporting the book were critical.

We are indebted to many colleagues for suggestions of readings, feedback, and advice. First and foremost, this includes our commentary authors: Richard York, Emilio F. Moran, Richard B. Norgaard, Patricia Balvanera, J. Baird Callicott, and Marina Fischer-Kowalski. We thank them for their time and ideas, their insightful pieces, and their advice and patience. We are also grateful for the early work of Elizabeth Daut on this volume. We thank colleagues and visitors who participated in the Immersion Program for the many rich discussions and for vetting the earliest ideas for this project. We also thank individuals in our academic networks who generously responded to requests for suggested readings in their areas of expertise.

Generous funding came from several sources. This work was supported by SESYNC under funding received from the National Science Foundation grants DBI-1052875 and DBI-1639145. SESYNC funded and hosted a workshop for commentary authors and editors and provided substantial financial support for reprint permissions. The Morton K. Blaustein Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences at Johns Hopkins University also generously covered the cost of permission to reprint many of the included reading selections. We also thank those scholars and presses who have graciously allowed us to access and reprint readings at no cost, including the Internet Archive, Emilio F. Moran, the Institute of Development Studies, the American Economic Association and the American Economic Review, the International Labor Organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Society of Range Management, Elsevier, Gregory Cajete, Robert U. Ayres and Allen V. Kneese, and the Rauner Special Collections Library at Dartmouth College.

We thank Cambridge University Press and in particular Dominic Lewis, Aleksandra Serocka, Jenny van der Meijden, and Susan Francis for supporting our vision and helping shepherd it into print. We are also grateful to Roland Scholz and an anonymous reviewer for feedback on our book proposal and to Tom Rudel and Derek Armitage for feedback on our concluding chapter. We thank Jim Brown, Ken Conca, Charles Curtin, Courtney Lix, Dov Sax, Vernon Scarborough, and Wenfei Tong for their advice on the publishing process.

Finally, we thank family and friends who have supported us during the project. A project of this length and complexity is a marathon and labor of love, and their sustenance was vital.

This volume is the product of a fundamentally egalitarian communal effort over a long period. All editors contributed deeply and substantially throughout this time and to all aspects, and this book would not exist without our individual and collective contributions. After Burnside, who conceived the idea for this book, the reverse alphabetical order reflects our recognition of this reality and counters the alpha ordering typically used. We thank each other for the collegiality, commitment, and sacrifices along the way.