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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- The Landscape of Reform -- 1 Civic Pragmatism and American Environmental Reform -- 2 Nature Study, Rural Progressivism, and the Holy Earth: The Forgotten Contribution of Liberty Hyde Bailey -- 3 Lewis Mumford's Pragmatic Conservationism -- 4 Wilderness and the "Wise Province": Benton MacKaye's Appalachian Trail -- 5 Aldo Leopold, Land Health, and the Public Interest -- 6 The Third Way Today: Natural Systems Agriculture and New Urbanism -- 7 Conclusion: Environmental Ethics as Civic Philosophy -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	In The Landscape of Reform Ben Minteer offers a fresh and provocative reading of the intellectual foundations of American environmentalism, focusing on the work and legacy of four important conservation and planning thinkers in the first half of the twentieth century: Liberty Hyde Bailey, a forgotten figure in the Progressive conservation movement; urban and regional planning theorist Lewis Mumford; Benton MacKaye, the forester and conservationist who proposed the Appalachian Trail in the 1920s; and Aldo Leopold, author of the environmentalist classic A Sand County Almanac . Minteer argues that these writers blazed a significant 'third way' in environmental ethics and practice, a more

pragmatic approach that offers a counterpoint to the anthropocentrism-versus-ecocentrism - use-versus-preservation - narrative that has long dominated discussions of the development of American environmental thought. Minter shows that the environmentalism of Bailey, Mumford, MacKaye, and Leopold was also part of a larger moral and political program, one that included efforts to revitalize democratic citizenship, conserve regional culture and community identity, and reclaim a broader understanding of the public interest that went beyond economics and materialism. Their environmental thought was an attempt to critique and at the same time reform American society and political culture. Minter explores the work of these four environmental reformers and considers two present-day manifestations of an environmental third way: Natural Systems Agriculture, an alternative to chemical and energy-intensive industrial agriculture; and New Urbanism, an attempt to combat the negative effects of suburban sprawl. By rediscovering the pragmatic roots of American environmentalism, writes Minter, we can help bring about a new, civic-minded environmentalism today.
