

ECONOMICS**Networking Futures: The Movements Against Corporate Globalization**

by Jeffrey S. Juris. Duke University Press. 2008. 378 pages. Paperback. \$23.95.

Anthropologist and social activist Juris profiles the worldwide assembly of grassroots networks that challenge corporate globalization. He relates the origins and motivations of various awareness campaigns and mass demonstrations, such as the 1999 protest of the World Trade Organization meeting in Seattle. And he surveys fellow activists' specific grievances and their ideas for alternative models. Juris combines in-depth anthropological research methods with his rich personal experience as a member and organizer of the Barcelona-based network Movement for Global Resistance.

ENVIRONMENT AND RESOURCES**Plan C: Community Survival Strategies for Peak Oil and Climate Change**

by Pat Murphy. New Society Publishers. 2008. 316 pages. \$19.95.

The executive director of sustainable-development nonprofit Community Solutions presents a back-to-basics solution to the world's energy troubles: a worldwide transition to living in local, small, cooperative communities interspersed with mid-sized cities. Such a world, Murphy argues, would thrive on minimal energy consumption and could easily wean off of fossil fuels. It would also free itself of numerous harms that fossil-fuel economies inevitably cause: dangerous climate change, widening rich-poor gaps, geopolitical conflicts, urban blight, and cultures of greed that manifest themselves in excess materialism, alienation, and corporate crime.

ECONOMICS**Richistan: A Journey Through the American Wealth Boom and the Lives of the New Rich**

by Robert Frank. Three Rivers Press. 2007 (2008 pb.). 277 pages. \$13.95.

*Wall Street Journal* columnist Frank profiles America's millionaire class, a demographic group whose combined net worth of more than \$30 trillion in 2007 exceeded the GDPs of Brazil, China, Europe, Japan, and Russia. He observes that this demographic group outwardly appears to be its own country, Richistan, since the very wealthy have their own health-care system, travel network, language, and economy. But he notes that, appearances aside, most Richistanis are deeply rooted and actively engaged in everyday American life, and even in funding progressive reform movements and social-entrepreneurship endeavors.

PUBLIC POLICY**Securing Japan: Tokyo's Grand Strategy and the Future of East Asia**

by Richard J. Samuels. Cornell University Press. 2008. 277 pages. \$19.95.

It's time for American leaders to rethink their Japan strategy, says foreign-policy scholar Samuels. He argues that, while Japan has been closely tied to and highly dependent on the United States during the last few decades in matters of security and trade, the changing political landscapes throughout East Asia (the North Korean nuclear program, China's economic ascendancy, and weakened U.S. influence) is likely to push Japan to act with greater autonomy. Samuels reviews the span of Japanese history and the impacts of current events to project a new course on which Japan will likely embark between overdependence on the United States on one hand and vulnerability to China on the other.

VALUES AND LIFESTYLES**The Time Paradox: The New Psychology of Time That Will Change Your Life**

by Philip Zimbardo and John Boyd. Free Press. 2008. 358 pages. \$27.

Everyone has a natural time perspective: Some perceive time as moving quickly while others view it as moving slowly; some are preoccupied with the past while others live in the present or fixate on the future. People often engage in destructive behaviors because they think only of the past or the present. But being overly future-oriented is not healthy either: It makes a person less able to enjoy free time and less likely to help those in need. A balanced time perspective is healthiest. Psychologists Zimbardo and Boyd offer tests for identifying your time perspective and recommendations for maximizing it.

WORLD AFFAIRS**A Vision for 2012: Planning for Extraordinary Change**

by John L. Petersen. Fulcrum Publishing. 2008. 118 pages. \$14.95.

Between now and 2012, the world will encounter both unprecedented challenges and opportunities: challenges in climate change, resource scarcity, and deepening poverty; opportunities in new technologies for energy abundance, resource management, worldwide interconnectivity, and individual self-realization. Arlington Institute founder Petersen relates how, with a proper anticipation and understanding of the challenges and opportunities, we might create a new, more equitable world in the years ahead.

SOCIETY**Whiff! The Revolution of Scent Communication in the Information Age**

by C. Russell Brumfield with James Goldney and Stephanie Gunning. Quimby Press. 2008. 304 pages. \$24.95.

Marketing consultant Brumfield observes how businesses are increasingly using aromas to ensure that consumers more readily gravitate toward their merchandise; teachers are using scents to help students retain more of what they have learned; and workplaces are using them to improve employees' and customers' moods. Upcoming applications include scent therapies that eradicate deadly pathogens; alert systems that use scents to warn of impending earthquakes, terrorist attacks, or school shootings; and law enforcement uses of scent to identify counterfeit currency.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**Year Million: Science at the Far Edge of Knowledge**

edited by Damien Broderick. Atlas & Co. Publishers. 2008. 330 pages. \$16.

In this compilation of 14 original essays, leading scientists and science writers imagine what life might be like in 1 million CE. The authors foresee a human existence inconceivably alien to our own in a civilization that spans the Milky Way galaxy, interconnected by faster-than-light travel and an electronic Universenet. The galaxy's citizens will live a thousand years or more in ageless bodies, or perhaps abandon bodies altogether to live forever in virtual domains. Telepathic communication and teleportation will have made centralized governments and armed law enforcement obsolete. Machines will no longer exist; human minds will direct the atoms of thin air to form into any amenities they desire. A few authors look ahead even further—a trillion years into the future when the human race is building new universes.

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