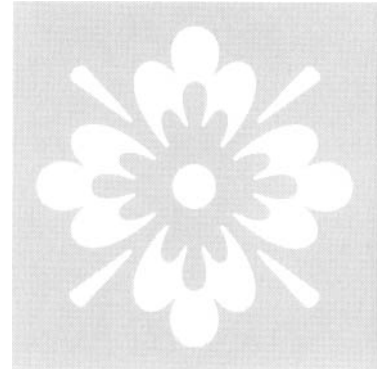


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The construction of large dams in Africa had more positive than negative impacts on local, national, and regional economies, agriculture, industry, and the health and well-being of millions of people on the continent. ( <i>Robert K. Hitchcock</i> ) . . . . .	2
Large dams harmed the environment and often hurt low-income people, while the dam-related water supply and hydroelectricity overwhelmingly benefited large corporations and wealthy households. ( <i>Patrick Bond</i> ) . . . . .	4
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Glasnost-era environmental activism in Estonia was not an opportunistic surrogate for anti-Soviet rhetoric, but a genuine movement to preserve and protect the water and land resources of the Baltic republic from the threatened expansion of Soviet-mandated phosphate and oil-shale mining operations. ( <i>Robert W. Smurr</i> ) . . . . .	20
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Fencing and boreholes promoted unsustainable exploitation of the Kalahari ecosystem at the expense of wildlife and wild foods upon which the livelihoods of rural people were based. ( <i>Jeremy Perkins</i> ) . . . . .	36
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The oyster population declined because of overharvesting, habitat destruction, and failure to implement adequate techniques of science-based management. The best solution is either to privatize the oyster commons and institute intensive cultivation practices or to establish permanent oyster-reef sanctuaries that are off-limits to commercial harvesting. ( <i>Christine Keiner</i> ). . . . .	46
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No. The Dalles Dam, which destroyed the dipnet fishery at Celilo and inundated old Celilo Village, was an agent of cultural and biological destruction that represented a direct violation of the Indian treaties of 1855. ( <i>Cain Allen</i> ) . . . . .	55
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The environmental cleanup of the forest industry of Finland was a consequence of several factors, including national legislation, new paper-production technologies, and the greening of the international paper market. ( <i>Jarmo Kortelainen</i> ) . . . . .	88
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No. The Slovaks made a conscious decision to pursue their narrower nationalist interests or their broader goal of joining the European Union (EU). ( <i>Gabor Bihari</i> ) . . . . .	104
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No. Dams would threaten the Grand Canyon, one of the seven wonders of the natural world. There are many other ways to generate power, but there is only one Grand Canyon. ( <i>Byron E. Pearson</i> ) . . . . .	112
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In Canada, the need to present a united front when dealing with the United States helped the provincial and federal governments to overcome their differences. ( <i>Jennifer Read</i> ) . . . . .	117
In the United States, the federal government ignored the cautious attitude of state-level authorities and promoted more-rapid abatement progress. The presence of another developed nation in the Great Lakes Basin also acted as a positive force for pollution control. ( <i>Terence Kehoe</i> ) . . . . .	122
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While failing to achieve projected benefits for social and economic development in a sustainable and equitable way, large dams in India have led to disastrous social, economic, environmental, and human consequences, including the loss of opportunities to develop alternatives, as well as the destruction of traditional	

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Water-quality issues significantly altered the character of nuclear regulation in the United States by generating new federal legislation and industrial reform, as well as undermining confidence in the environmental benefits of nuclear power. ( <i>J. Samuel Walker</i> ) . . . . .	175
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No. By enabling uncontrolled suburban growth in the Seattle area, regional wastewater treatment worsened water pollution in the long run while falsely suggesting that deeply rooted environmental problems in the United States were easily solvable. ( <i>Matthew Booker</i> ) . . . . .	193
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For more than a century, Pacific Northwesterners have refused to recognize limits to their consumption of salmon, and the rivers they depend upon, treating them as inexhaustible resources and ruining both. ( <i>Matthew Booker</i> ) . . . . .	197
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No. Current management of riparian ecosystems, based on both protected and controlled species, has resulted in an unproductive outcome. ( <i>Matt Chew</i> ) . . . . .	215
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Although not all hydroelectric dams along the Columbia River Basin will be removed, four along the Snake River, part of the Columbia watershed, can and must be breached to save salmon populations. ( <i>Tim Palmer</i> ) . . . . .	220
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Salmon 2000 is largely a public relations effort on the part of the riparian states. The money would be better spent on restoring the lost floodplain of the Rhine. ( <i>Mark Cioc</i> ) . . . . .	230

Salmon 2000 has helped draw public attention to the plight of the Rhine and thus has won support for more extensive projects in the future. ( <i>Bruce Thompson</i> ) . . . . .	232
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Yes. Dams and water-diversion projects made possible the expansion of European agriculture, industrial and mining enterprises, and the creation of modern nation-states in southern Africa. ( <i>Kate B. Showers</i> ) . . . . .	237
No. Africans were not involved with the decision-making processes of dam and water-diversion projects in southern Africa and suffered serious negative consequences from their construction. ( <i>Liane Greeff</i> ) . . . . .	241
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International mining companies view the environment as an "externality" and therefore do not calculate pollution and accidental spills into the costs of doing business in foreign countries. They do not put environmental safety first because they know they likely will not be held financially accountable. ( <i>Michael Ash</i> ) . . . . .	252
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