

broad range of short introductions to various bioethical topics for which such a systemic analysis seems necessary, with little meta-analysis of the academic field of bioethics. There is a group of six chapters under the subheading Bioethics and its Discontents that contain criticism of the mainstream bioethical paradigm, but none argue that bioethics is a failed endeavor. Instead, these chapters are succinct and persuasive arguments for including feminist, disability rights, and critical race theory in all bioethical analyses. The argument of the book seems to actually be that systemic analyses can significantly improve bioethics, and that many modern bioethical cases will have political solutions rather than individual ones. As an argument for a particular focus in bioethics, with each chapter serving as a case providing an example of this focus, *Beyond Bioethics* is convincing.

In order to make this argument, *Beyond Bioethics* consists of 54 excerpted papers, covering topics from the development of eugenics in America to a description of a modern corporate transhumanist conference. Each paper is extremely short. Many were originally longer articles published elsewhere. They hail from many backgrounds: papers include among other things excerpted pieces of investigative journalism and papers from history, bioethics, sociology, disability studies, and African American studies journals. The focus seems to be on describing cases or raising interesting questions, rather than on fine-grained detailed solutions or technical language. This is where the book is particularly useful. The short length of the pieces and their common strength in making the issues they discuss clear mean that the volume is a broad and interesting introduction to an array of problems facing modern bioethics. There is only one article on each specific topic, although they are grouped by theme, which allows *Beyond Bioethics* to touch on a huge range of issues.

This book would serve well to introduce topics to students or simply as a starting point for scholars interested in the use of systemic analyses in bioethics. Although accessible for those without expertise in bioethics, the articles are not dumbed-down or misleading—they simply focus on clear exposition and will be immediately interesting to nonexperts. *Beyond Bioethics* covers a lot of theoretical ground, and is clear and enjoyable to read without sacrificing intelligence. It will certainly spark both scholarly discussion and student interest.

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INVESTIGATION AND MONETARY VALUES OF FISH AND FRESHWATER MOLLUSK KILLS. *American Fisheries Society Special Publication, Volume 35.*

Edited by Robert I. Southwick and Andrew J. Loftus. Bethesda (Maryland): American Fisheries Society. \$79.00 (paper). xv + 165 p.; ill.; no index. ISBN: 978-1-934874-47-9. 2017.

This book is the latest update of an American Fisheries Society publication that provides guidance on quantifying the physical loss of fish and freshwater mollusks, and then applies a monetary valuation to those losses. Overall, the volume represents a highly useful reference for resource managers and other specialists engaged in the estimation of damages following a fish kill caused by a responsible party. The fairly technical nature of the book does not make it highly accessible to the general population.

After an introductory chapter that outlines the general procedures that are followed after a fish kill (including example forms, such as notification and chain of custody forms), Chapters 2 and 3 focus on strategies for counting the number of dead fish, extrapolating those counts to arrive at a total estimate, and estimating standard errors. A detailed list of methods for sampling and counts is provided that may overwhelm some readers. These two chapters are the densest and most challenging to follow in the volume; however, the examples provided in Chapter 3 serve as a useful grounding of the methodologies cataloged and some combination of the two chapters may have made the applicability of the Chapter 2 discussions more immediately understandable. Helpfully, the chapters both address how to deal with the challenges encountered when balancing budget, safety, and time in the field with expected damages to be estimated (e.g., inaccessible areas).

Next, the authors describe the various strategies that can be used to value the fish kills. The book provides a clear description of the various types of value (users versus nonusers, humans versus ecosystems) that might be impacted as well as the various ways of assigning dollar estimates. Correctly, the authors note that replacement costs should not be viewed as reflective of the true value of the lost resource, but that this approach is typically an efficient way to quickly arrive at a dollar value estimate. They also provide the important advice that local level estimates of replacement costs (or, also, user costs) should be used whenever possible to improve accuracy. Nonuse values and ecosystem service values are perhaps too briefly mentioned, although this appears strategic as there are relatively few studies that may reflect the characteristics of a specific, impacted site. Endangered species are appropriately highlighted as meriting special attention and consideration in assessing their loss.

Chapters 5 and 6 shift the focus to freshwater mollusks, but cover similar material. Both of these

chapters are straightforward and clear; having covered much of the material earlier in the book, they are also more concise and digestible for readers. Apart from providing an in-depth discussion of methods, the book also includes helpful appendixes that discuss the hatchery cost values (generated from a survey of hatcheries) for mussel and fish to use for replacement cost calculations and an appendix with federally protected fish and mollusk species. For specialists in this area (or entering this area), the volume provides a wealth of relevant and applicable information.

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make choices that are better for the environment, and those who critically evaluate environmental practices to make comprehensive decisions regarding the environment.

Chapters 5 and 6 delve into the ways in which people deal with changes. Facing challenges of deep-seated habits and beliefs, the authors address how to help people recognize the prescience of environmental issues. This is, however, not without conflict. It is difficult to expect individuals to operate in an ethical framework that values seemingly abstract concepts regarding the environment. The authors suggest a universal message of collective action to help recognize compounding effects of environmental degradation. This leads into the following discus-