

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**ISEE members: Please turn to the end of the newsletter** and vote for secretary and treasurer now before you forget! Ballots must be postmarked by November 25, 2002. In addition to their other duties, the secretary and treasurer organize the Central and Pacific APA ISEE sessions. ISEE thanks the candidates for these positions for their willingness to serve.

**The Encyclopedia of Life support Systems** is an archival publication that integrates natural and social sciences and humanities for in support of sustainable development and global security. The Inaugural Edition of the Encyclopedia is set for release during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa. "An Insight into the Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems" is a special additional publication for release at the same time in a set of three printed volumes, each of about 1000 pages. For further information visit <http://www.eolss.net/>

**Robert Kirkman** has been appointed Assistant Professor (tenure-track) in the School of Public Policy at the Georgia Institute of Technology, in Atlanta. Kirkman will teach undergraduate courses in the Philosophy, Science and Technology program (including environmental ethics) and graduate courses in public policy.

**Louke van Wensveen**, ISEE member and formerly Associate Professor of Theological Ethics at Loyola Marymount University, has been appointed to DOW Chemical's Corporate Environmental Advisory Council (CEAC). Founded in 1991, this group of internationally renowned independent experts advises top management at a strategic level about sustainability issues. Van Wensveen is the first professional ethicist to serve on CEAC. Other members include: Jonathan Lash (President, World Resources Institute), Frances Cairncross (Management Editor, The Economist), Rob Gray (Director, Center for Social and Environmental Accounting Research), F. Henry Habicht II (Deputy Administrator, EPA), and Jørgen Randers (Co-author, Limits to Growth).

**Bryan Norton** will have a collection of twenty-seven interdisciplinary essays published in the Cambridge University Series in the Philosophy of Biology, tentatively titled Searching for Sustainability: Interdisciplinary Essays in the Philosophy of Conservation Biology. Norton co-edited and had a chapter in Wolves and Human Communities, the result of a conference with the Hastings Center and the Museum of National History in New York (Island Press, 2001). He is also near completion of an integrative book in which he builds on his experiences working with EPA and other government agencies to propose a new approach to environmental discourse, environmental evaluation, and environmental decision making. He has presented a key idea of the book in a number of invited lectures, usually under the title: "Conservation: Moral Crusade or Environmental Public Philosophy." This paper was presented at: The University of Georgia, Institute of Ecology, Athens, GA; at a Park Service, University of Vermont Conference on Reconstructing Conservation; at Princeton University, Department of Ecology and Evolution and the Center for Human Values; and at a conference on humans and nature at the Hastings Center. Norton is on the Board of Directors of Defenders of Wildlife and was recently re-elected as the humanities representative to the Governing Board of the Society for Conservation Biology.

**David Rothenberg** published three books in 2002. Sudden Music: Improvisation, Sound, and Nature, links his work in environmental philosophy with his work in music; it includes a full-length CD of original music (University of Georgia Press). Blue Cliff Record: Zen Echoes is a poetic version of the classic Zen text of the same name. (Codhill Press). In November comes Always the Mountains, Rothenberg's first full-length work presenting his interpretation of deep ecology and ecophilosophy (University of Georgia Press). Sample chapters include: Dare I Kill the Snake? From Ahimsa to Deep Ecology, Will the Real Chief Seattle Please Speak Up?, Beyond the Selfish Landscape and That's a Damn Talented Elephant!

**Andrew Light** has been awarded a Harrington Faculty Fellowship at The University of Texas at Austin for the 2002-2003 academic year. The Harrington Fellowship is a new initiative at UT, providing support for a year off of teaching and administrative responsibilities. Anyone can apply from any discipline to pursue any project. This year, two such grants were awarded. Light will use this time to complete a book on the ethics of ecological restoration, a project started by an individual research scholar award from NSF.

While at Texas he will be housed in the School of Architecture, with additional appointments in the departments of philosophy and geography.

**The Wildlands Project** website provides the latest information on their efforts to reconnect, restore, and rewild North America. Please tune in to learn more about their mission and vision, [Wild Earth](#) journal, upcoming events, and ongoing activities throughout the continent. Visitors can also search back issues of [Wild Earth](#), order their new anthology, download selected wild readings, become a member (or renew a membership), and take action for the wild. Surf on over! <<<http://www.wildlandsproject.org>>>

**Black Rhinoceros** is the internet's largest and most authoritative repository for online green Action alerts. Consider joining the many visitors to [www.blackrhinoceros.org](http://www.blackrhinoceros.org), where clearly organized and easy-to-use directories of current environmental concerns group all in one place over 1250 online green alerts maintained by almost 350 environmental organizations worldwide. Green activism made easy! Visitors can also register for free, automatic brief emails when area(s) in which they are interested change, are updated or amended. <<http://www.blackrhinoceros.org>>

**Graduation Pledge Alliance.** Humboldt State University (California) initiated the Graduation Pledge of Social and Environmental Responsibility. It states, "I pledge to explore and take into account the social and environmental consequences of any job

I consider and will try to improve these aspects of any organizations for which I work." Students define what being "responsible" means for themselves. Students at over a hundred colleges and universities have used the pledge at some level, at schools which range in size from Whitman, to Harvard, to University of Wisconsin. This now includes some schools overseas (Canada, Philippines, Denmark), graduate and professional schools, and high schools. Graduates who voluntarily signed the pledge have turned down jobs they did not feel morally comfortable with and have worked to make changes once on the job.

Manchester College now coordinates the campaign effort, which has taken different forms at different institutions. At Manchester, it is a community-wide event involving students, faculty, and staff. Typically, fifty percent of students sign and keep a wallet-size card stating the pledge, while students and supportive faculty wear green ribbons at commencement and the pledge is printed in the formal commencement program.

Depending upon the school, it might take several years to reach this level of institutionalization. If one can just get a few groups/departments involved, and get some media attention on (and off) campus, it will get others interested and build for the future. Contact [NJWollman@Manchester.edu](mailto:NJWollman@Manchester.edu) for information/questions/comments; or write GPA, MC Box 135, Manchester College, 604 E. College Ave., North Manchester, IN 46962. The Campaign also has a web site, at [http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace\\_studies/files/gpa.html](http://www.manchester.edu/academic/programs/departments/peace_studies/files/gpa.html)

## OPPORTUNITIES

**The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point** invites applicants for a full-time tenure track position in Philosophy. AOS: Philosophy of Science, with a biological-ecological orientation. Other teaching needs include: Introduction to Philosophy, Science and Value, Environmental Ethics (occasional fill-in), and, to a lesser extent, Metaphysics. The department, which offers a philosophy major with a concentration in environmental ethics as well as a traditional philosophy major and minor, is looking for someone to contribute to both programs and to complement the university's signature programs in biology and natural resource management. Normal teaching load is 12 credits per semester (four courses with three preparations). The university seeks faculty who recognize the importance of diversity in the university environment. Qualifications: Ph.D. in philosophy preferred; must be able to demonstrate potential for excellence in undergraduate teaching. The appointment will begin with Fall Semester, August 2003, at the Assistant Professor rank. Salary is based on educational qualifications and experience. Applications, including vita, teaching evaluations, copies of transcripts, writing sample, and three letters of recommendation, should be sent to Michael Nelson, Search Committee Chair, Department of Philosophy, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481. Applications must be received by December 6, 2002.

## CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**For ISEE Group Sessions at the Central Division APA Meetings** in Cleveland, April 24-26, 2003. Please send proposals for individual papers or group sessions by November 10, 2002 to James Liszka, Philosophy Dept., University of Alaska Anchorage, 3211 Providence Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508. Future Central Division APA meetings will be organized by the winner of the elections being held for ISEE secretary.

**Pragmatism and Technological Practice**, Rochester Institute of Technology, February 14, 2003. Pragmatism first flourished as the U.S. became a technological society in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Pragmatists such as John Dewey discussed the effect of technology on our practices, including the ways in which it both enhanced and

detracted from our interaction with nature and other people. In the 21st century we are faced with new forms of technology and its increasing dominance in our lives. It is time to reconsider the relevance of pragmatic approaches for understanding technology and its role in contemporary society.

Papers are invited on any aspect of the relation between pragmatism and technology, including classical pragmatic and neo-pragmatic analyses of technology, the philosophical implications of new technologies (e.g., in computing, medicine, and communication), and the consequences of technology for scientific, ethical, artistic, pedagogic, and political practice. Submissions (40 minutes reading time; 10 double spaced pages) should be sent by December 1 to John Capps, Department of Philosophy, Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, NY 14623.

**5th International Conference on Ethics and Environmental Policies:** Business Style and Sustainable Development. Kiev, April 2 - 6, 2003. This conference intends to promote a reflection on the delicate relations between the enterprise world and the environment. Attention will be focused on the analysis and discussion of both the various aspects of the environmental policy, such as the economical and political tools refined in the recent years, and the ethical implications shaping the background of this choice. Examples of entrepreneurial "good practices" accomplished by firms concerned for sustainability will be pointed out. For further information contact: Dr. Matteo Mascia, Dr. Daniela Signorini, Ethics and Environmental Policies Project, Fondazione Lanza, Via Dante, 55 35139 Padova (Italy). Tel/fax +39 049 8756788 E-mail: info@fondazioneanza.it Web-site: www.fondazioneanza.it. Or Dr. Gennadiy Marushevsky, National Ecological Center of Ukraine, PO Box 89, Kiev-25,01025, Ukraine. Tel/fax: +38 044 246 5862 or 238 6259. E-mail: necu@i.kiev.ua, river@wetl.kiev.ua.

## TEACHING ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

by the newsletter editor

While the country—but not the United States Congress—debates war with Iraq, the Bush administration has launched a multi-front war on the environment. Administration actions include:

- \* Attempted overturn of the Roadless Area Conservation Rule, a Clinton-era policy that bans logging and roadbuilding on 58.5 million acres of roadless national forest land.

- \* Joined with such environmentally progressive allies as Saudi Arabia to block meaningful action on global warming at the recent Johannesburg Conference on Sustainable Development.

- \* Reversed National Park Service plans to phase out use of snowmobiles in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks.

- \* Gutted regulations minimizing raw sewage discharges and requiring public notice of overflows.

- \* Eased Army Corps of Engineers regulations stating that rivers and streams may not be used for dumping industrial waste.

- \* Allowed executives and lobbyists for the energy industry write their proposed national energy policy with no public input or oversight.

- \* Proposed a new fire policy which would suspend federal laws such as NEPA and the Endangered Species Act for logging proposed in the name of forest health.

- \* And much, much, much more (see summary in Sierra magazine, September/October 2002, pages 38-46, or the websites of the Wilderness Society or the Audubon Society).

Little news of these efforts has made it into the mainstream press and when it has, it has been crowded off the front pages.

Do your students know that they are living under perhaps the most anti-environmental administration in U.S. history? Do they know that close elections this November could make a huge difference in whether or not their agenda succeeds?

Students in my environmental ethics class do know this, because I've told them. I've handed out articles from the New York Times and Sierra magazine and discussed the issues with them. Have I done the right thing?

PL345 is a philosophy class, not a meeting of the local group of the Sierra Club. Usually I go out of my way to mute my own opinions on controversial issues. I wonder whether these discussions of partisan current events have inhibited more conservative students from defending their positions or crowded out our discussions of other (more philosophical?) issues.

How do you handle conflicts between relevancy and objectivity, and between advocacy and education, in your classes? Write in with your answers—I'm sure your fellow ISEE members will be interested to read them.

## BIOTECH DEBATE IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Luxurious Man**, to bring his Vice in use,  
Did after him the World seduce:  
And from the fields the Flow'rs and Plants allure,  
Where Nature was most plain and pure.  
He first enclos'd within the Gardens square  
A dead and standing pool of Air:  
And a more luscious Earth for them did knead,  
Which stupifi'd them while it fed.  
The Pink grew then as double as his Mind;  
The nutriment did change the kind.  
With strange perfumes he did the Roses taint.  
And Flow'rs themselves were taught to paint . . .

And yet these Rarities might be allow'd,  
To Man, that sov'raign thing and proud;  
Had he not dealt between the Bark and Tree,  
Forbidden mixtures there to see.  
No Plant now knew the Stock from which it came;  
He grafts upon the Wild the Tame . . .

'Tis all enforc'd; the Fountain and the Grot;  
While the sweet Fields do lye forgot:  
Where willing Nature does to all dispence  
A wild and fragrant Innocence:  
And *Fauns* and *Faryes* do the Meadows till,  
More by their presence then their skill.  
Their Statues polish'd by some ancient hand,  
May to adorn the Gardens stand:  
But howso'ere the Figures do excel,  
The *Gods* themselves with us do dwell.

– Andrew Marvell, “The Mower Against Gardens”

## RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Chris Drinkwater, Littleborough, Lancastershire, UK, for editing help in compiling this (and several previous) newsletter bibliographies.

--Adams, Jonathan M., et al, "The Case for Genetic Engineering of Native and Landscape Trees against Introduced Pests and Diseases," *Conservation Biology* 16(no. 4, August 2002):874-879. Important native forest trees and familiar landscape trees have been ravaged by introduced pests and diseases. Without human intervention many of these trees will become extinct. The problem is likely to get worse. Cautious transfer of resistance genes might be a desirable conservation strategy, gradually replacing the present trees with the transgenics. Adams is in natural resource science, University of Rhode Island.

--Alexander, Anthony Edward. Review of Alex Begg, “Empowering the Earth: Strategies for Social Change”, *Organization and Environment*, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 217-20. Alexander holds an MA in communication studies from Leeds University, England, and is currently a freelance working on the communication of ecological ideas through

television and the Internet.

--Arnold, Craig Anthony, "The Reconstitution of Property: Property as a Web of Interests," The Harvard Environmental Law Review 26(no. 2, 2002):281-364. Theoretical critiques of the bundle of rights metaphor (e.g. its alienating effects, its preoccupation with the margins of property law, its abstraction, and its excessive rights focus). How courts persist in defining property rights according to the nature of the object of those rights. Three different theoretical perspectives that emphasize the importance of the object and person-object relationships in understanding property: environmental theories, personhood theories, and expectations theories. A web of interests is a superior metaphor, because the web of interests represents not only a set of interconnected relationships among persons who share interests (more than rights) in an object, whether tangible or intangible, but also a set of particular relationships persons have with objects that have particular characteristics relevant to property law. Ways in which the web of interests metaphor helps us see certain property issues differently than the bundle of rights metaphor--regulatory takings, ownership of ecologically valuable resources like land, water, and wildlife, and property issues in corporations or intellectual property. Arnold is in law, Chapman University, Orange, CA.

--Bai, X, "Industrial Relocation in Asia: A Sound Environmental Management Strategy?," Environment 44(no.5, 2002):8-21.

--Baish, SK; David, SD; Graf, WL, "The Complex Decisionmaking Process for Removing Dams," Environment 44(no.4, 2002):20-31.

--Barrett, L, "Great Apes and Humans: the Ethics of Coexistence," Biological Conservation 107(no.3, 2002):375-376.

--Barry, John. Review of John O'Neill, R. Kerry Turner & Ian Bateman (Eds.), "Environmental Ethics and Philosophy", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 347-9. Barry is a reader in the School of Politics, Queen's University Belfast.

--Baskin, Y, "The Greening of Horticulture: New Codes of Conduct Aim to Curb Plant Invasions," Bioscience 52(no.6, 2002):464-471.

--Bastian, O, "Landscape Ecology : Towards a Unified Discipline?," Landscape Ecology 16(no.8, 2002):757-766.

--Bennett, EL, "Is There a Link between Wild Meat and Food Security?," Conservation Biology 16(no.3, 2002):590-592.

--Berkes, Fikret and Folke, Carl, eds., Linking Social and Ecological Systems: Management Practices and Social Mechanisms for Building Resilience. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999. Berkes is at the University of Manitoba. Folke is at the Beijer International Institute of Ecological Economics, Stockholm.

--Best, C, "America's Private Forests: Challenges for Conservation," Journal of Forestry 100(no.3, 2002):14-19.

--Bevington, Douglas. Review of Paul M. Wood, "Biodiversity and Democracy: Rethinking Society and Nature", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 220-22. Bevington is a doctoral student in environmental sociology at the University of California, Santa Cruz.

--Biber, E, "The Application of the Endangered Species Act to the Protection of Freshwater Mussels: A Case Study," Environmental Law 32(no.1, 2002):91-174.

--Black, R, Book Review: "Castles, S. and Davidson, A. Citizenship and migration: globalization and the politics of belonging," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):407-408.

--Blank, GB; Parker, DS; Bode, SM, "Multiple Benefits of Large, Undeveloped Tracts in Urban Landscapes: A North Carolina Example," Journal of Forestry 100(no.3, 2002):27-33.

--Bowers, J, "Planning ahead the difficulties facing those wishing to live alternative and sustainable lives in the UK," Ecologist 32(no.1, 2002):39-41.

--Bradley, Ben, "The Value of Endangered Species," Journal of Value Inquiry 35(2001):43-58. There are three prevailing accounts of justifications for saving endangered species: (1) Robert Elliot argues that the last members of a species have greater intrinsic value. (2) Holmes Rolston, III, Alastair Gunn, and Nicholas Rescher argue that species themselves have intrinsic value. (3) Robin Attfield argues that eliminating a species has negative instrumental value. But all these attempted justifications are inadequate. Philosophers have failed to realize that intrinsic and instrumental value are not the only types of value at issue. If we recognize the existence of contributory

value, along with Brentano's principle of bonum variationis, we may be able to defend a preservationist account of endangered species. Bradley is in philosophy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

--Bradstock, Ross A., Williams, Jann E., and Gill, A. Malcolm, eds., Flammable Australia: The Fire Regimes and Biodiversity of a Continent. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. Fire is pivotal to the functioning of Australian ecosystems and affects the distribution and abundance of the continent's unique and highly diverse range of plants and animals. Conservation of this biodiversity requires an understanding of the action of fire on the landscape. Natural fire has waxed and waned over geological times on Australian landscapes, mostly associated with climatic changes, and going back into the Tertiary period and before (over 1 million years). "There is a notable increase in fire activity centered on 40 ka before present (BP) [40,000 years ago] which, in the absence of a major climate change in around this time, is considered to mostly likely indicate early Aboriginal burning. The impact on the vegetation was largely to accelerate existing trends rather than to cause a wholesale landscape change. It is difficult to separate the effects of climate change and human-induced burning subsequent to this time until the arrival of Europeans" (p.3). Bradstock is with the Biodiversity Research Group of the New South Wales Parks and Wildlife Service, Australia.

--Bray, DB; Sanchez, JLP; Murphy, EC, "Social Dimensions of Organic Coffee Production in Mexico: Lessons for Eco-Labeling Initiatives," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.5, 2002):429-446.

--Brennan, Andrew and Lo, Yeuk-Sze, "Environmental Ethics," in Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Online at <http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ethics-environmental/> Introductory article, suitable for use with students. Environmental ethics is the discipline that studies the moral relationship of human beings to, and also the value and moral status of, the environment and its nonhuman contents. This entry covers (1) the challenge of environmental ethics to the anthropocentrism (i.e. human-centeredness) embedded in traditional western ethical thinking; (2) the early development of the discipline in the 1960's and 1970's, (3) the connection of deep ecology, feminist environmental ethics, and social ecology to politics, (4) the attempt to apply traditional ethical theories, including consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics, to support contemporary environmental concerns, and (5) the focus of environmental literature on wilderness, and possible future developments of the discipline. Brennan is at the University of Western Australia, Perth.

--Brown, Gregory, and Reed, Patrick, "Validation of a Forest Values Typology for Use in National Forest Planning," Forest Science 46(no. 2, 2000):240-247. Public values for national forest lands are assumed to underlie preferences for actual forest use and to define the content for management. In a survey of Alaska residents, (1) respondents were able to identify with 13 distinct forest values based on a modified forest value topology developed by Holmes Rolston and James Coufal. (2) No obvious findings indicated that the 13 value types could be simplified. (3) Small, but statistically significant correlations were found between these values and attitudes toward logging and mining. (4) Forest values are modestly predictive of preferences for specific forest planning decisions. Brown is in Environmental Science, Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage. Reed is with Chugach National Forest, Anchorage.

--Brown, L, "New year's revolution why the need for an economy that respects the environment has never been more urgent," Ecologist 32(no.1, 2002):26-31.

--Bunce, M, "Agriculture and environmental sustainability in the countryside," Land Use Policy 19(no.2, 2002):190- .

--Burg, J, "The Bulldozer in the Countryside: Suburban Sprawl and the Rise of American Environmentalism" by Adam Rome, Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.1, 2002):110-111.

--Burke, BE, "Hardin Revisited A Critical Look at Perception and the Logic of the Commons," Human Ecology 29(no.4, 2001):449-476.

--Burwood, S, "Greening the Radiant City," Journal of Applied Philosophy 19(no.1, 2002):69-74.

--Campbell, Robert A., "A Narrative Analysis of Success and Failure in Environmental Remediation: The Case of Incineration at the Sydney Tar Ponds", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 259-77. In this article, the author constructs a sociological narrative as a means of describing and analyzing a project to incinerate an estimated 700,000 tonnes of toxic sludge created as a by-product of a century of steel making in Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada. On one level, the author's objective here is to document some of the events that have taken place at what is considered one of the worst toxic sites in Canada. On another level, though, the author attempts to outline a method through which we may better understand the dynamics of environmental movements. Specifically, in this case, the author uses a multidimensional conceptualization of success and failure that includes scientific, technological, economic, political, social and cultural components. Campbell is a senior lecturer in sociology at the Scarborough campus of the University of Toronto.

--Chace, J, "Imperial America and the Common Interest," World Policy Journal 19(no.1, 2002):1-10.

--Chesters, Graeme. Review of Amory Starr, "Naming the Enemy: Anti-Corporate Movements Confront Globalization", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 214-17. Chesters is a research fellow in the Centre for Local Policy Studies at Edge Hill University College, UK.

--Clapp, RA; Crook, C, "Drowning in the Magic Well: Shaman Pharmaceuticals and the Elusive Value of Traditional Knowledge," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.1, 2002):79-102.

--Clark, Brett, and Foster, John Bellamy. "Helen Keller and the Touch of Nature: An Introduction to Keller's 'The World I Live in'", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 279-92. The authors provide an introduction to the environmental and social thought of Helen Keller, with its radicalism and invocation of the use of the sensory domain, as an introduction to some extended extracts from her work Clark is a sociology doctoral student at the University of Oregon. Foster is a professor of sociology at the University of Oregon.

--Cliath, AG, Book Review: "Blatter, Joachim, and Helen Ingram, eds. Reflections on Water: New Approaches to Transboundary Conflict and Cooperation," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.5, 2002):465-468.

--Coates, Ian. Review of Gert Spaargaren, Arthur P.J. Mol & Frederick H. Buttel (Eds.), "Environment and Global Modernity", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 209-11. Coates is a trained sociologist and an associate lecturer with the Open University, UK.

--Cohn, JP, "Environmental Conflict Resolution," Bioscience 52(no.5, 2002):400-404.

--Colten, CE, "Reintroducing Nature to the City: Wetlands in New Orleans," Environmental History 7(no.2, 2002):226-246.

--Colvin, RA, "Community-Based Environment Protection, Citizen Participation, and the Albany Pine Bush Preserve," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.5, 2002):447-454.

--Coward, R, "Ecology is a creative act," Ecologist 32(no.1, 2002):9- .

--Creel, S; Fox, JE; Hardy, A; Sands, J; Garrott, B; Peterson, RO, "Snowmobile Activity and Glucocorticoid Stress Responses in Wolves and Elk," Conservation Biology 16(no.3, 2002):809-814.

--Creel, Scott, et al., "Snowmobile Activity and Glucocorticoid Stress Responses in Wolves and Elk," Conservation Biology 16 (no. 3, 2002):809-814. A study of stress hormones in the feces of elk and wolves in Yellowstone National Park and Voyageurs National Park in Minnesota shows that stress levels rise and fall with the amount of snowmobile traffic. Creel is in ecology, Montana State University.

--Crosby Donald A., A Religion of Nature. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2002.

--Csete, Marie E., and Doyle, John C., "Reverse Engineering of Biological Complexity," Science 295(1 March 2002):1664-1669. In a symposium on biological systems. There is a "deep and necessary interplay between complexity and robustness, modularity, feedback, and fragility." Maybe "stability" is no longer in vogue in biological systems, but the new replacement seems to be "robustness." A key is "robustness, the preservation of peculiar characteristics despite uncertainty in components or the environment" (p. 1664). As important as modules are "protocols," "rules designed to manage relationships and processes smoothly and efficiently." "A good protocol is one that supplies both robustness and evolvability" (p. 1666). Robustness is continually at the edge of fragility, as pressures to optimize robustness venture mutants that can result in the collapse of the system. Complex human technological systems, such as a Boeing 777, and complex organisms, such as a flying bird, have more in common than is commonly thought. Csete is in developmental biology, University of Michigan Medical School, Ann Arbor; Doyle is in electrical engineering and bioengineering, California Institute of Technology. Pasadena.

--Daily, Gretchen and Ellison, Katherine, The New Economy of Nature: The Quest to Make Conservation Biology Profitable. Corvelo, CA: Island Press, 2002. Conserving natural habitats for one year instead of developing them for human use would save humanity \$ 250 billion that year and every year thereafter, according to a group of British and American ecologists. Cost-benefit analysis is a sound basis for environmental policy.

--Daniel, Terry C., "Whither Scenic Beauty? Visual Landscape Quality Assessment in the 21st Century," Landscape and Urban Planning 54(2001):276-281. A review of the history of efforts systematically to assess the quality of our visual landscape and an appraisal of the future of this scientific and practical enterprise. There is an ongoing tension between the judgments of experts in science and/or aesthetics and the perceptions of residents on landscapes. Emphasis on ecosystem management increasingly figures in landscape quality assessment, and some aspects of this are subject to technological assessment. At a deeper level, traditional landscape approaches are increasingly challenged by deep ecology and green philosophy, which advocate a strongly biocentric approach to land quality

assessment. On the opposite side, social/cultural construction models so construe the landscape as the product of socially constructed human interpretation that these leave little or no role for biophysical landscape features and processes. Daniel proposes a psychological approach for more balance between biophysical and human perception/judgment components. Daniel is in psychology, School for Renewable Natural Resources, University of Arizona, Tucson.

--Davidsdottir, Sigrun, "To whale or not to whale?" Ecologist 31(no.10, 2002):64-65.  
Sigrun Davidsdottir explains Iceland's attitude to whaling.

--Davies, G, "Bushmeat and International Development," Conservation Biology 16(no.3, 2002):587-589.

--Davis, Ellen F., "Torah of the Earth." Pages 183-201 in Getting Involved with God: Rediscovering the Old Testament. Cambridge, MA: Cowley Publications, 2001. "The biblical writers explore the infinitely complex web of relationships, with the earth and the non-human creatures, in which we are embedded. Further, they help us see the degree to which our relationship with God is bound up in our relationships with the other creatures whom God has made" (p. 182). Davis teaches Bible at Duke Divinity School.

--De Bakker, Frank G.A. Review of Aseem Prakash, "Greening the Firm: The Politics of Corporate Environmentalism", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 349- 52. De Bakker is an assistant professor in strategic management at the faculty of Social Cultural Sciences in the Vrije Universiteit, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

--De Geus, Marius, "Ecotopia, Sustainability and Vision", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 187-201. This article explores whether ecological utopias are capable of providing a useful contribution to our quest for an ecologically responsible future and a sustainable society and, if so, in what specific ways. The author develops a model of ecological utopias as a distant point of orientation, or as a "navigational compass". In this model ecotopias may influence the course of concrete decision making in the direction of a future sustainable society. After an analysis of the current social debate in western Europe on sustainable development, it is argued that ecological utopias can help us to "monitor" environmental problems and that they provide "inspiration" for a cleaner society. Ecotopias also allow us to imagine a "virtual reality" of a possibly ecologically stable society and are a justifiable means of visionary imagery of a better future. De Geus is a lecturer in political and legal philosophy at the University of Leiden.

--Dimitrov, RS, "Confronting Nonregimes: Science and International Coral Reef Policy," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.1, 2002):53-78.

--Disco, C, "Remaking `Nature': The Ecological Turn in Dutch Water Management," Science Technology and Human Values 27(no.2, 2002):206-235.

--Dobson, Andrew, "Genetic Engineering and Environmental Ethics," Cambridge Quarterly of Healthcare Ethics (Cambridge University Press) 6 (1997):205-221. We can splice genes, but ought we to do so. Even to decide to do so some of the time assumes ethical decisions. Relevant factors include human welfare, but also the integrity (perhaps rights) of animals and plants. The really novel dimensions of environmental ethics, however, involve duties toward species, ecosystems, and even Earth. Genetic engineering (transgenics) differs from genetic selection (as in agriculture). Genetic engineering represents a quantum leap in terms of advances in manipulation that make possible practices of which we have no ethical experience. Genetic engineering could be the ultimate "technological fix". That we seek to patent the results of genetic engineering shows our sense of absolute ownership. Genetic engineering interferes with the "telos" of animal and plant life. One cannot treat the transgenic organism as the species from which it has been engineered. So far as genetic engineering results in a re-designed biosphere, it represents dissatisfaction with Earth as our home planet. Environmental ethics suggests establishing limits in unusual places, places that go to the heart both of genetic engineering and our relationship with the natural world. Dobson is in politics at Keele University, England.

--Dudley, JP; Ginsberg, JR; Plumptre, AJ; Hart, JA; Campos, LC, "Effects of War and Civil Strife on Wildlife and Wildlife Habitats," Conservation Biology 16(no.2, 2002):319-329.

--Dunstone, N, "Desert Puma: Evolutionary Ecology and Conservation of an Enduring Carnivore," Biological Conservation 108(no.1, 2002):129- .

--Engel, C, "Heal Thyself," Ecologist 32(no.3, 2002):34-39. It's a little known fact, animals have numerous ingenious ways of looking after their own health.

--Entwhistle, Abigail, and Dunstone, Nigel, eds., Priorities for the Conservation of Mammalian Diversity: Has the Panda Had its Day? Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000. Is charismatic megafauna the best conservation policy, versus, for example, biodiversity hotspots or attention to hunting, or tourism, or political and

social needs? Entwistle is with Fauna and Flora International, UK; Dunstone at the University of Durham, UK.

--Fa, JE; Peres, CA; Meeuwig, J, "Bushmeat Exploitation in Tropical Forests: an Intercontinental Comparison," Conservation Biology 16(no.1, 2002):232-237.

--Fausch, KD; Torgersen, CE; Baxter, CV; Li, HW, "Landscapes to Riverscapes: Bridging the Gap between Research and Conservation of Stream Fishes," Bioscience 52(no.6, 2002):483-498.

--Fazio, PM, Book Review: "Ralph H. Lutts, The Nature Fakers: Wildlife, Science and Sentiment," Environmental History 7(no.2, 2002):326- .

--Fisher, Andy, Radical Ecopsychology: Psychology in the Service of Life. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2002.

--Foltz, Richard C., ed., Worldviews, Religion, and the Environment: A Global Anthology. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2003. The sections are: The Seeds of a Green Theology; Humans, Nature, and Modernity; First Peoples; South Asian Traditions; Buddhism; Chinese Traditions; Japanese Traditions; Judaism; New Cosmologies and Visions; Globalization, Community, and Ecojustice. Over sixty contributors. Foltz teaches religious studies at the University of Florida.

--Freemark, KE; Boutin, C; Keddy, CJ, "Importance of Farmland Habitats for Conservation of Plant Species," Conservation Biology 16(no.2, 2002):399-412.

--Freyfogle, Eric T., and Newton, Julianne Lutz, "Putting Science in its Place," Conservation Biology 16(no. 4, August 2002):863-873. A process-based approach, distinguishing between issues of substance and issues of process, will help clarify and isolate the various proper roles of science in the overall land management equation. This also clarifies when nature can be said to possess intrinsic value, why it is proper for conservation biologists to base their work on normative goals, and why arguments about ecosystem management are sometimes less fruitful than they ought to be. On balance a goal not overtly tied to science, such as land health, offers the best option for land management. Freyfogle is at the University of Illinois College of Law, Newton is in natural resources and environmental sciences, University of Illinois, Urbana.

--Fuentes, Agustin, and Wolfe, Linda., eds., Primates Face to Face: The Conservation Implications of Human-Nonhuman Primate Interconnections. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. The diverse range of relationships between humans and other primates and how this plays a critical role in conservation practice and programs. Fuentes is at Central Washington University, Ellensburg, WA. Wolfe is at East Carolina University, Greenville, NC.

--Gibert, J; Deharveng, L, "Subterranean Ecosystems: A Truncated Functional Biodiversity," Bioscience 52(no.6, 2002):473-482.

--Glaesel, H, Book Review: "Dobbs, David. The Great Gulf: Fishermen, Scientists, and the Struggle to Revive the World's Greatest Fishery," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.5, 2002):463-464.

Glazebrook, Trish. Review of Karen Warren, "Ecofeminist Philosophy: A Western Perspective on What It Is, and Why It Matters", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 344-7. Trish Glazebrook is an associate professor of philosophy at Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

--Glennon, RJ; Culp, PW, "The Last Green Lagoon: How And Why The Bush Administration Should Save The Colorado River Delta," Ecology Law Quarterly 28(no.4, 2002):903-992.

--Global Dialogue (Centre for World Dialogue, Nicosia, Cyprus) vol. 4, no. 1, 2002, is a theme issue on "The Fragile Biosphere." Contains:

--Pointing, Clive, "The Burden of the Past," pages 1-10. Two main events in human history have been the coming of agriculture and the arrival of technology exploiting fossil fuels. Humans are not dealing well with the undesirable results of the latter revolution.

--McNeill, J. R., "Earth, Wind, Water and Fire: Resource Exploitation in the Twentieth Century," pages 11-19. By the standards of the past the twentieth century was quite peculiar in the prodigality of its resource use.

--Wapner, Paul, "Ecological Displacement and Transnational Environmental Justice," pages 21-33. Generally scholars have failed to raise, in a sustained manner, issues of morality as it relates to transnational environmental issues.

--Bullard, Robert D., "Confronting Environmental Racism in the Twenty-First Century," pages 34-48. The causes and consequences of environmental racism, resulting from unequal interests and unequal power arrangements,

benefitting the rich and impoverishing the poor.

--Guha, Ramachandra, "How Much Should a Person Consume?" pages 49-62. With particular attention to India and whether it should follow the West.

--Monbiot, George, interview, "If We Are Not Getting into Trouble, We are Not Being Effective," pages 63-66. Monbiot is a British environmental activist.

--Partridge, Ernest, "The Perils of Panglossism," pages 67-79. A critique of Julian Simon and other cornucopians.

--Godrej, Dinyar, "Climate Change: The Need for Action," pages 80-89. The evidence and the need for action is stronger than ever. But there is political impasse resulting from a lack of internationalism and naked, ultimately short-sighted national self-interest.

--Stone, Roger D., and D'Andrea, "Preserving the Forests: The Promise of Community Control," pages 90-102. Empowering local communities hardly guarantees an easy ride toward stable forests. But the general failure of other forest management systems leaves the world with no better bet than community empowerment.

--Rolston, III, Holmes, "Justifying Sustainable Development: A Continuing Ethical Search," pages 103-113. Five contentious objections to sustainable development; how these can be met with sustainable development retaining moral force, and whether we can justify enforcing sustainability.

--Davion, Victoria, "Ecofeminism, Lifeboat Ethics and Illegal Immigration," pages 114-124. The debates over immigration (and lifeboat ethics) revisited through the lens of ecological feminism, with some attention to the resurgence of anti-immigration arguments since September 11.

--Waldau, Paul and Whitman, Sarah, "The Animal Invitation: Extending Human Rights to Other Apes," pages 125-137. Could individual animals other than humans plausibly be the direct, primary beneficiaries of legally enforced protections such as the right to remain alive and to be free from the domination of humans?

--Gottlieb, Roger S., Joining Hands: Politics and Religion Together for Social Change. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 2002. How politics and religion can cooperate in making society more just, environmentally sustainable and humanly fulfillable; and religion more authentic and holy. Gottlieb is in philosophy, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

--Grigsby, W, "DeGregori, Thomas. Agriculture and Modern Technology: A Defense," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.5, 2002):461-462.

--Habgood, John, The Concept of Nature. Darton Longman and Todd, 2002.

--Hanley, N; AlvarezFarizo, B; Shaw, WD, "Rationing an open-access resource: mountaineering in Scotland," Land Use Policy 19(no.2, 2002):167-176.

--Hannah, L; Midgley, GF; Lovejoy, T; Bond, WJ; Bush, M; Lovett, JC; Scott, D; Woodward, FI, "Conservation of Biodiversity in a Changing Climate," Conservation Biology 16(no.1, 2002):264-268.

--Hastings, M, "Toward a Sustainable Whaling Regime by Robert L. Friedheim (ed.)," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.1, 2002):112-115.

--Haynes, Richard W., and Quigley, Thomas M., "Broad-scale Consequences of Land Management: Columbia Basin Example," Forest Ecology and Management 153(2001):179-188. The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project in the northwestern U.S. provides a useful example where scientists, managers, and the public have explored presumed or real conflict between broad ecological and socioeconomic goals. A successful strategy for broad-scale land management will need to: maintain long-term sustainability of resources and ecosystems; maintain socioeconomic resiliency; continually assess results of management activities; manage risks and opportunities through consistent approaches at multiple scales; expand our knowledge base; and adaptively manage for new knowledge and assessments of resource conditions/capabilities. Haynes is with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Portland, OR. Quigley is with the Pacific Northwest Research Station, LaGrande, OR.

--Hebel, Sara, "On a Mountaintop, a Fight between Science and Religion," Chronicle of Higher Education, June 28, 2002, A21-A22. The Universities of Minnesota and Virginia are debating whether to participate and become the latest institutions in one of the world's largest and most powerful binocular telescopes, located on U.S. Forest Service land on Mt. Graham in the Pinaleno Mountains of southeastern Arizona. Two telescopes already exist on the site, but this larger telescope would be completed in 2004. The project is underway by a consortium of universities, led by the University of Arizona. Astronomers at both institutions say using the telescope is crucial to the frontiers of research, but Apache Indians consider the telescope construction there to be on their sacred grounds. A further issue is what happens to the Mt. Graham red squirrel and to the mountaintop ecosystem.

--Heilman, GE; Strittholt, JR; Slosser, NC; DellaSala, DA, "Forest Fragmentation of the Conterminous United States: Assessing Forest Intactness through Road Density and Spatial Characteristics," Bioscience 52(no.5, 2002):411-422.

Herring, Horace, "The Quest for Arcadia: British Utopian Communities", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2,

2002): 202-8. A detailed book review essay of Dennis Hardy's 'Utopian England: Community Experiments 1900-1945' and Chris Coates' 'Utopia Britannica: British Utopian Experiments 1325-1925'. Herring is a research fellow at the Energy and Environment Research Group at the Open University, England.

--Holt, S, "To whale or not to whale - Iceland's motives for rejoining the International Whaling Commission," Ecologist 32(no.1, 2002):64- .

--Huang, H., et al., "Conserving Native Plants in China," Science 297 (9 August 2002):935. Too many people means most of the emphasis will need to be on conserving plants ex situ, in botanical gardens. Some 500 endangered species may survive only in gardens. The proposal is to increase the number of species preserved in gardens from about 13,000 species to about 21,000 species.

--Hurley, JM; Ginger, C; Capen, DE, "Property Concepts, Ecological Thought, and Ecosystem Management: A Case of Conservation Policymaking in Vermont," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.4, 2002):295-312.

--Isenberg, Andred W., The Destruction of the Bison: An Environmental History, 1750-1920. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. The cultural and ecological encounter between Native Americans and Europeans caused the near extinction of the bison, but nostalgia and regret about this sad story has become an important impetus to conservation of the bison. Isenberg is at Princeton University.

--James, SM, "Bridging the Gap between Private Landowners and Conservationists," Conservation Biology 16(no.1, 2002):269-271.

--Jepson, Jr., Edward J., "Sustainability and Planning: Diverse Concepts and Close Associations," Journal of Planning Literature 15 (no. 4, 2001):499-510. Sustainability is a term that has received a significant amount of attention in the public policy arena. Within the planning profession, there has likewise been a growing recognition of its possible relevance in the areas of land use and general community development, and planners are increasingly finding themselves either leading or being expected to contribute to local "sustainable development" efforts. This article provides an introduction to the sustainability framework in terms of its scientific basis and cultural interpretations to explore the ties to the planning profession. Jepson is a planning consultant, Madison, Wisconsin.

--Jordan, CF, "Genetic Engineering, the Farm Crisis, and World Hunger," Bioscience 52(no.6, 2002):523-529.

--Keirle, I, "Should access to the coastal lands of Wales be developed through a voluntary or statutory approach? A discussion," Land Use Policy 19(no.2, 2002):177-185.

--Kirkman, Robert. "Through the Looking-Glass: Environmentalism and the Problem of Freedom." Journal of Value Inquiry 36:2 (2002): 27-41.

--Kleese, D, "Contested Natures: Wolves in Late Modernity," Society and Natural Resources 15(no.4, 2002):313-326.

--Knegtering, E; Hendrickx, L; vanderWindt, HJ; Uiterkamp, AJMS, "Effects of Species' Characteristics on Nongovernmental Organizations' Attitudes Toward Species Conservation Policy," Environment and Behavior 34(no.3, 2002):378-400.

--Kolakowski, Leszek, "On Respect for Nature," in Freedom, Fame, Lying and Betrayal. London: Penguin Books, 1999. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1999. Respect for nature is puzzling; it may reside in a lingering sense of the sacred, that God created nature and humans ought to respect it. But "today we are constantly being told to respect nature, because our continued thoughtless devastation of it will ultimately bring about our own destruction. But such claims are an abuse of language. ... It makes no sense to insist, like the ecological slogans that harangue us at every turn, that we must protect and respect nature for its own sake; it is humanity that we must respect. Nature alone, considered apart from the human costs and benefits of its preservation, deserves no respect" (p. 124)

But this logic is difficult to keep. "Often we are happy just to gaze at the various wonders of nature without any thought of the human benefits, amazed at how it is just the way it should be and glad that we are a part of it" (p. 126). It is difficult to find arguments for this too, and equally difficult to say it is unreasonable. In sum, "it may be that by extending our respect to nature we can gain a better understanding of our humanity" (p. 126). Kolakowski is a Polish philosopher, now retired, once expelled from Poland, and sometime visiting professor at various U.S., U.K., and Canadian universities.

--Kolarsky, Rudolf, "Sblizovani antropocentrickych a neantropocentrickych koncepci filosofie zivotniho prostredi," Filosoficky Casopis 48(2000):717-729. Anthropocentric and nonanthropocentric concepts of environmental philosophy can be brought together not only in environmental policy (B. Norton) and the justification of the moral basis of a just solution of conflicts between people and nature (J. Sterba), but also in clarifying questions of what it means to be a human in an age of environmental crisis. These concepts make it possible to see the environmental crisis as an opportunity for the development of personality (A. Naess, H. Skolimowski, B. Norton, H. Rolston), and to

defend the need to speak in the name of endangered natural entities (A. Naess, R. Nash, K. Ott, V. Hála). The possibilities of reconciling these concepts are signaled by reconciling the interest of people with those of other inhabitants of the planet. A main trouble is anthropocentrism with a preconceived idea that only instrumental relations with nature can be justified by philosophy. Kolarsky is with Filosoficky ustav AC CR, Prague.

--Koshiba, T; Parker, P; Rutherford, T; Sanford, D; Olson, R, "Japanese Automakers and the NAFTA Environment: Global Context," Environments 29(no.3, 2001):1-14.

--Krupar, J, Book Review: "Brian Czech and Paul R. Krausman, The Endangered Species Act: History, Conservation Biology and Public Policy," Environmental History 7(no.2, 2002):325- .

--Kruuk, Hans, Hunter and Hunted: The Relationship between Carnivores and People. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. The complicated story of humans and carnivores: furs, medicine, man-eaters, sheep-killers, and their wild beauty. How we respond to them and why, and what difference this makes for conservation. Kruuk is at the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, Banchory, UK.

--Kutsch, Werner L., et al., "Environmental Indication: A Field Test of an Ecosystem Approach to Quantify Biological Self-Organization," Ecosystems 4(2002):49-66. An ecosystem approach to examine the degree of biological self-organization at the ecosystem level. The study is rooted in the concept of ecosystem integrity, and influential idea at the interface of ecological and environmental debate that has acquired a number of different meanings. Among other interpretations it can be viewed as a guiding principle for sustainable land use that aims at long-term protection of ecological life-support systems. Effective use of any interpretation of this concept requires a theoretically consistent and applicable set of indicators. The authors are with the Ökologiezentrum der Christian-Albrechts-Universität zu Kiel, Germany. Article in English.

--Lang, Graeme, "Forests, Floods and the Environmental state in China", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 109-30. Deforestation continues in developing countries, despite predictions of ruinous consequences in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The state is a poor protector of the environment in most of these countries but is the only agency able to deal with many of the causes of deforestation. This article focuses on the most striking example of state action against deforestation among the developing countries of the world during the past two decades – the ban on logging by the central government of China following the massive floods in 1998. River floods are more devastating in China than anywhere else in the world. This case provides a good opportunity to study state responses to environmental crisis. It illuminates the conditions under which central governments can act forcefully to conserve natural resources in the face of the determination of regional and local actors and authorities to exploit their resources intensively in the drive for economic development. Lang is an associate professor of sociology in the Department of Applied Social Studies at City University of Hong Kong.

--Leslie, D, Book Review: "Le Heron, R., Murphy, L., Forer, P. and Goldstone, M., editors Explorations in human geography: encountering place," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):421- .

--Liebow, E, Book Review: Unhealthy Places The Ecology of Risk in the Urban Landscape. By Kevin Fitzpatrick and Mark LaGory. Routledge, New York, 2000. Human Ecology 30(no.1, 2002):142-145.

--Light, Andrew, "Contemporary Environmental Ethics: From Metaethics to Public Philosophy," Metaphilosophy, 33 (No. 4, July 2002), pp. 426-449. In the past 30 years environmental ethics has emerged as one of the most vibrant and exciting areas of applied philosophy. Several journals and hundreds of books testify to its growing importance inside and outside philosophical circles. But with all of this scholarly output, it is arguably the case that environmental ethics is not living up to its promise of providing a philosophical contribution to the resolution of environmental problems. This article surveys the current state of the field and offers an alternative path for its future development toward a more publicly engaged model of applied philosophy. The article includes a substantial section criticizing previous attempts to link environmental ethics and environmental policy, especially the work by nonanthropocentrists on the problem of preservation of the Brazilian rainforest.

--Light, Andrew, "'Place Authenticity as Ontology or Psychological State?" Philosophy and Geography, 5 (No. 2, 2002), pp. 204-210. This article responds to Eric Katz's "The Authenticity of Place in Culture and Nature: Thoughts on the Holocaust in the Spanish Synagogue of Venice," in the same issue of the journal. Light argues that Katz's attempt to extend his work on authenticity in ecological restoration to the cultural experience of place confuses a psychological with a metaphysical account of authenticity. The piece concludes with an appeal for an aesthetic understanding of the importance of place in environmental philosophy.

--Little, SJ; Harcourt, RG; Clevenger, AP, "Do wildlife passages act as prey-traps?," Biological Conservation 107(no.2, 2002):135-145.

--Livesey, Sharon M and Kearins, Kate, "Transparent and Caring Corporations? A Study of Sustainability Reports by

The Body Shop and Royal Dutch/Shell", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 233-58. This article analyzes sustainability values reports published by The Body Shop International and by the Royal Dutch/Shell Group. The authors show how corporate discourses expressed in these precedent-setting texts both reflect and influence sociopolitical struggle over the meanings and practices of sustainable development. Specifically, the authors examine metaphors of transparency and care used to describe corporate rationales for increasing stakeholder communication, including reporting. Drawing on distinct discursive domains of business accountancy and personal ethics and sentiment, these metaphors promise to reconstruct the interface between the firm and society. Exploring the quite different assumptions on which each of these metaphors relies and their implications for corporate practices of sustainable development, the authors consider whether sustainability values reporting and the dialogue that it claims to facilitate can promote more democratic and socially and environmentally responsive corporate decision making, even as they impose new forms of managerial control. Livesey is an associate professor of communication at Fordham University's Graduate School of Business in New York. Kearins is a senior lecturer in strategic management at the University of Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand.

--Luke, Timothy W., "Deep Ecology: Living as if Nature Mattered": Devall and Sessions on Defending the Earth", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 178-86. The theory of deep ecology has had a profound effect on many environmental political movements over the past generation. While this notion was first advanced by Arne Naess in Western Europe, deep ecology found its broadest and most influential popularization, especially in North America, in the work of Bill Devall and George Sessions. Their 1985 work 'Deep Ecology: Living as if Nature Mattered', outlines their vision of deep ecology, and as an important source for anyone interested in the ethics and politics of deep ecology, is summarized and evaluated here. Luke is a university-distinguished professor of political science at Virginia Polytechnic University and State University in Blacksburg, Virginia.

--Lyman, RL; Wolverton, S, "The Late Prehistoric-Early Historic Game Sink in the Northwestern United States," Conservation Biology 16(no.1, 2002):73-85.

--MacKinnon, D; Cumbers, A; Chapman, K, "Learning, innovation and regional development: a critical appraisal of recent debates," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):293-312.

--MacLachlan, I, Review of Philo, C. and Wilbert, C., eds. Animal spaces, beastly places: new geographies of human-animal relations," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):426- .

--Makim, A, "Resources for Security and Stability? The Politics of Regional Cooperation on the Mekong, 1957-2001," Journal of Environment and Development 11(no.1, 2002):5-52.

--Mann, Charles C. and Plummer, Mark L., "Forest Biotech Edges Out of the Lab," Science 295(1 March 2002):1626-1629. Transgenic forestry? Frankentrees? New, high-intensity tree plantations are setting the stage for rapid biotechnological change in forestry. But the novel methods may never be used if the ecological risks and economic obstacles cannot be overcome. In a test plantation in drylands Oregon, 7200 hectares of cloned hybrid poplars, planted in square blocks 400 meters to a side, receive water, fertilizer, and pest treatments under a computer-controlled system, and are growing at ten times the usual rate for poplars. But ecologists and others worry what if the genes from these huge mechanized plantations spread into the wild?

--Mann, Charles C., "The Real Dirt on Rainforest Fertility," Science 297(9 August 2002):920-923. Most Amazonian rainforest has poor soil; the nutrients are in the forests above the surface. But there is a soil named terra preta, prized for its great productivity. Archaeologists now believe these soils, often in 1-5 hectare plots, were created by ancient Amazonians through some agricultural practices at which we can mostly only speculate. Some argue for a modified slash and burn called "slash and char," but others claim the ancients had no way to cut down large numbers of trees. There are research efforts to create similar soils, in the hope of greater Amazonian fertility. Still others lament that the rainforest will be destroyed anyway, whether for poorer or richer soils.

--Marrs, RH, "World in Transition-Conservation and Sustainable Use of the Biosphere," Biological Conservation 108(no.1, 2002):130- .

--Mattson, David J., and Merrill, Troy, Extirpations of Grizzly Bears in the Contiguous United States, 1850-2000, Conservation Biology 16(no. 4, August 2002):1123-1136. The Yellowstone grizzly bear owes its survival to the Endangered Species Act. The estimated 400-600 grizzlies in the greater Yellowstone ecosystem would not be there today if not for the bear's listing under the ESA a quarter-century ago. The authors use a computer model to compare population trends before and after listing, and figure in changes in land management resulting from the ESA, and conclude that, without the law, the bear would have a "one in quadrillion chance" of still existing as a viable population. Mattson is a biologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, Colorado Plateau Field Station, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff. Merrill is an independent researcher, Moscow, ID.

--Mazis, Glen A., Earthbodies: Recovering our Planetary Senses. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2002.

--McCutcheon, Marc, The Beast in You: Activities and Questions to Explore Evolution. Charlotte, VT: Williamson Publishing Co., 1999. ISBN 1-885593-36-8. A book for kids, explaining the beast inside them. "Look in a mirror. What do you see? (Besides one handsome kid!) Look closely. See a beast? No, of course not. Look again. See parts of a beast? Hmm. Smile. There's one! Hold up your fingers. There's another! Wiggle your ears. There's another! Would you believe that whenever you are afraid or angry, an ancient beast springs into action? Yet it also lies quietly with you when you sleep. Sometimes the beast is warm and fuzzy. But sometimes it is as ferocious as a lion. Who is this weird creature, and why can only remnants, or parts, of it be seen? Where did the beast come from in the first place? And why has most of it disappeared?"

For kids. But it could provoke useful discussion in a college class on how far humans are beasts, whether we are a part of or apart from nature, on nature and culture, and whether our beastliness is part of the problem or part of the solution.

--McLean, Samantha. Review of Vandana Shiva, "Stolen Harvest: The Hijacking of the Global Food Supply", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 2, 2002): 212-14. Samantha McLean is a PhD candidate at the School of Social Ecology and Lifelong Learning, University of Western Sydney, Australia.

--Miller, JR; Hobbs, RJ, "Conservation Where People Live and Work," Conservation Biology 16(no.2, 2002):330-337.

--Mitchell, D, "Cultural landscapes: the dialectical landscape - recent landscape research in human geography," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):381-390.

--Moore, David, Evans, Shelley, Nauta, Marijke M., and Rotheroe, Maurice, eds., Fungal Conservation: Issues and Solutions. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001. Threats to fungi and fungal diversity throughout the world and how fungal diversity can be conserved, for the management of nature in ways beneficial to not only humans but to the fungi. The volume results from a symposium of the British Mycological Society. Moore is at the University of Manchester, UK.

--Moore, Jason W., "The Crisis of Feudalism: An Environmental History", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 301-22. Environmental history may help explain feudalism's demise and capitalism's ascent in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval Europe was riven by profound socio-ecological contradictions. Feudalism's environmental degradation pivoted on the lord-peasant relationship, which limited the possibilities for reinvestment in the land. Consequently, feudalism exhausted the soil and the labour power from which it derived revenues, rendering the population vulnerable to disease. The Black Death decisively altered labour-land ratios in favour of Western Europe's peasantry. This new balance of class forces eliminated the possibility of feudal restoration and led the states, landlords and merchants to favour geographical expansion – an external rather than internal spatial fix to feudal crisis. This external fix, beginning in the Atlantic world, had capitalist commodity production and exchange inscribed within it. Capitalism differed radically from feudalism in that where earlier ecological crises had been local, capitalism globalized them. From this standpoint, the origins of capitalism may shed light on today's ecological crises. Moore is a world historian and graduate student at the Department of Geography, University of California, Berkeley.

--Morgenstern, RD; Pizer, WA; Shih, JS, "Jobs Versus the Environment: An Industry-Level Perspective," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 43(no.3, 2002):412-436.

--Mulgan, T, "Neutrality, Rebirth and Intergenerational Justice," Journal of Applied Philosophy 19(no.1, 2002):3-16.

--Munthali, SM; Mkanda, FX, "The plight of Malawi's wildlife: Is trans-location of animals the solution?," Biodiversity and Conservation 11(no.5, 2002):751-768.

--Nakagoshi, N; Kondo, T, "Ecological land evaluation for nature redevelopment in river areas," Landscape Ecology 17(no.1SUPP, 2002):83-93.

--Nestle, Marion, Food Politics: How the Food Industry Influences Nutrition and Health. Berkeley: University of California Press, 2002. How the food industry turns wholesome natural ingredients into sweet, fatty and salty products. The American food supply is so abundant that we can feed everyone in this country twice over, even after subtracting food exports. The result forces food companies into fierce competition for consumer dollars. The foods most profitable to the industry are those that cater to our desires. The irony and tragedy is that this pattern, repeated in other developing countries, has resulted in the number of overweight people in the world, 1.1 billion, now equalling the number of undernourished people. Nestle is chair of nutrition studies at New York University and was an editor of the Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health, 1988.

--Newton, Lisa H., Ethics and Sustainability: Sustainable Development and the Moral Life. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall, 2003. Chapter 1. Environmental Ethics as Virtue. Chapter 2. Technology: Living Lightly upon the Earth. Chapter 3. Stewardship: The Responsible Person. A refreshingly slim volume, 123 pages. A personal ethic

of virtue must include a commitment to environmental preservation. Developments in technology make it truly possible to live and develop our communities sustainably on the earth. The traditional virtue of simplicity unifies environmental sensitivity with a focused and gracious life. Newton teaches ethics at Fairfield University, Fairfield, CT.

--Norberg-Hodge, H, "Why ecovillages? The world needs people to set up sustainable communities," Ecologist 32(no.1, 2002):38- .

--Norris, Ken, and Pain, Deborah, J., eds., Conserving Bird Biodiversity: General Principles and their Application. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. Norris is at the University of Reading, UK. Pain is with the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, Bedfordshire, UK.

--Oates, JF, Book Review: Politicians and Poachers The Political Economy of Wildlife Policy in Africa. By Clark C. Gibson. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, 1999. Human Ecology 30(no.2, 2002):272-273.

--Obasi, GOP, "Embracing Sustainability Science: The Challenges for Africa," Environment 44(no.4, 2002):8-19.

--OHear, Anthony, "The Myth of Nature." Pages 69-80 in Barnett, Anthony and Scruton, Roger, eds., Town and Country (London: Jonathan Cape, 1998). The vexed and complex question of our relationship to the natural world is not helpfully addressed by reliance on a naive sense of the natural as opposed to the human or the artificial. Nature is accorded a religious aura and the artificial is suspect. That some activity or thing is more natural than some other is no cause to value it more highly. "The invocation of the natural does evoke a powerful quasi-religious aura: we are dealing with a myth which for once really does need deconstruction" (p. 71)

"For Aristotle, man is by nature a political animal, meaning that only in a city or polis will certain activities, fundamental to human flowering take place, and this, of course, requires artifice" (p. 72). But Aristotle lived in a cosmos with an overall end, and that is no part of current Darwinian understanding of nature. "The picture which biology paints of nature and the natural world is in stark contrast to the idea which captivates the popular mind--namely that what is natural is in some sense pure and normal, and that we should aspire to this condition" (pp. 74-75). Present human population levels can be supported only with much technology and artifice.

"We are of course interested in the survival of our children and their children, and in the survival of the human race. Equally for aesthetic, utilitarian and moral reasons, biodiversity and conservation are important. But do not let us deceive ourselves or our children into thinking that there is anything 'natural' about these latter concerns, or that promoting them though conservation demands that we adopt a mystical or sentimental or unscientific attitude to 'nature,' marked off in some Manichean way from science and human intervention. In fact, rather to the contrary, the truth is that only an intelligent, informed and interventionist approach to nature will promote either conservation or the other goals we have" (pp. 78-79). O'Hear is in philosophy, University of Bradford, UK.

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--O'Riordan, Timothy and Stoll, Susanne, eds., Protecting Beyond the Protected: Biodiversity, Sustainable Development and Human Communities. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. O'Riordan is at the University of East Anglia, Norwich, UK. Stoll is at the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Germany.

--Orts, Eric W., and Strudler, Alan, "The Ethical and Environmental Limits of Stakeholder Theory," Business Ethics Quarterly 12 (no. 2, 2002):215-233. We argue that though stakeholder theory has much to recommend it, particularly as a heuristic for thinking about business firms properly as involving the economic interests of other groups beyond those of the shareholders or other equity owners, the theory is limited by its focus on the interests of human participants in business enterprise. Stakeholder theory runs into intractable philosophical difficulty in providing credible ethical principles for business managers in dealing with some topics, such as the natural environment that do not directly involve human beings within a business firm or who engage in transactions with a firm. Corporate decision-making must include an appreciate of these ethical values even though they cannot be captured in stakeholder theory. Orts is in law, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

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- Reed, MG, "An Introduction to Sustainable Development, 2nd Ed. Jennifer Elliott," Environments 29(no.3, 2001):119-120.
- Rao, P. K., Environment and Development: A Policy Framework. Lawrenceville, NJ: Pinninti Publishers, 2002. Is eradication of poverty and intergenerational welfare part of the Sustainable Development (SD) approach? Is there a distinction between sustainability and SD? Are green taxes useful? Why do we need a World Environment Organization (WEO) and what are its organizational prerequisites? What reforms are relevant at international and national levels? P. K. Rao is an economist who has worked at Harvard and Rutgers Universities.
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- Ross, A; Pickering, K, "The Politics of Reintegrating Australian Aboriginal and American Indian Indigenous Knowledge into Resource Management The Dynamics of Resource Appropriation and Cultural Revival," Human Ecology 30(no.2, 2002):187-214.

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--Stephens, Piers H.G. "A Space for Place: Pragmatic Naturalism, Particularity and the Politics of Nature", Environmental Politics, 11 (No. 3, Autumn 2002): 168-73. A review article dealing with John M. Meyer's "Political

Nature: Environmentalism and the Interpretation of Western Thought" and Peter Hay's "Main Currents in Western Environmental Thought", focusing on the motivational possibilities of place in relation to the history of Western thought, and to the American pragmatic naturalist tradition in particular.

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--Thompson, DB, "Valuing the Environment: Courts' Struggles with Natural Resource Damages," Environmental Law 32(no.1, 2002):57-90.

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--Thorsheim, P, Book Review: I. G. Simmons, An Environmental History of Great Britain: From 10,000 Years Ago to the Present, Environmental History 7(no.2, 2002):319- .

--Trudgill, Stephen, "Psychobiogeography: Meanings of Nature and Motivations for a Democratized Conservation Ethic," Journal of Biogeography 28(2001):677-698. The language of ecosystem science is pervaded by value-laden terms such as pristine, fragile, disturbance, balance, dominance and alien species. Such terms have high status and are often used in the rhetoric of the conservation ethic. Here, I consider the possibility of the use of less value-laden terms such as change, increase, decrease and so on. This would distinguish between values and perceived trends or states and leave ecosystem science to deal with what is verifiable. However, I also consider the opposite point of view, in that the value-laden terms, like "the balance of nature", relate to how a wide range of people feel about nature and are effective emotive motivators of the conservation ethic in society, providing a common language for a discourse between ecosystem scientists and other people. Trudgill teaches biogeography, Department of Geography, Cambridge University.

--Trudgill, Steve, The Terrestrial Biosphere: Environmental Change, Ecosystem Science, Attitudes, and Values. Harlow, UK: Pearson Education/Prentice Hall, 2001. A British humanistic geographer's effort to blend nature and culture, science and values. A repeated theme is that "ecosystems are renewable but not repeatable" so "if we can't improve predictability, we have to increase adaptability" (p. ix). We need "ecology for people." "The Greens' have often used an evangelical zeal which doesn't work as it alienates many people; it would be better to try for a 'win-win' where ecology is for people in a combined ecological, economic and social justice context" (p. 3).

Trudgill accentuates social constructions. "One might say that reality is defined by our concepts of reality or even that illusion is the only reality. If this is so, then it is important to examine our constructs and concepts, as this book attempts to do, because our concepts about ecosystems act to influence the way we treat the world and indeed the way we imagine and manage the terrestrial biosphere... 'A man looks at reality and brings to it his own limitations' [quoting Steinbeck]. In other words, our concepts both facilitate and limit our outlook" (p. 21).

"Science has a great deal to contribute in the simpler, mechanical, verifiable systems, but in the 'loose', less tangible and unverifiable constructions like ecosystem and landscape, science is a foundation but it has little to offer in the sense that it can't decide what views people will hold and how

they will act" (p. 41). "Nature conservation should perhaps be re-named species conservation, habitat conservation, diversity conservation, or even preferred state conservation, because it does not seem to be much about conserving nature, that is leaving nature to get on with itself" (p. 130)." In result, Trudgill takes a dim view of wilderness conservation; 'wilderness is a concept as much as a place. His outlook much better fits the British landscape. "Green spaces in cities and gardens are the 'acceptable' face of nature, involving elements of (therapeutic) involvement but with control of nature" (p. 105).

Trudgill is in Biogeography and Environmental Management, Department of Geography, Cambridge University.

--VanDeVeer, Donald, and Pierce, Christine, eds., The Environmental Ethics and Policy Book: Philosophy, Ecology, Economics. 3rd ed. (Belmont, CA: Thomson-Wadsworth, 2003). The third edition of a long popular classroom anthology, which features the interaction between environmental ethics and policy. New topics in the third edition include: marine environmental ethics, genetically modified foods, transgenic organisms, the impact of fast food production, patenting life, Judaism and environmental ethics, diverse Christian environmental ethics, traditional ecological knowledge, and evolution and the place of humans. Both editors are at North Carolina State University.

--Vaske, Jerre J., Donnelly, Maureen P., Williams, Daniel R., and Jonker, Sandra, "Demographic Influences on Environmental Value Orientations and Normative Beliefs about National Forest Management," Society and Natural Resources 14(2001):761-776. In a survey of Colorado residents, a biocentric/anthropocentric value orientation continuum predicts respondents' norms toward national forest management. Individuals who have lived longer in the state and those with more income tend to be more anthropocentric. Females and those with higher education levels tend to be more biocentric. Donnelly, and Jonker are in the Department of Natural Resource Recreation and Tourism, Colorado State University. Williams is at the Rocky Mountain Research Station, US Forest Service, Fort Collins, CO.

--Vaux, H, "A U.S. Water Research Agenda For The Twenty-First Century," Environment 44(no.4, 2002):32-43.

Veak, Tyler, "Environmental History of New England: William Cronon's 'Changes in the Land'", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 296-300. The author argues that publication of William Cronon's 'Changes in the Land' (1983) presaged a radical turn in environmental thought by dramatically reconstructing our view of precolonial New England. By wholly dismissing the received history that portrayed precolonial America as an uninhabited pristine wilderness, Cronon gave Native Americans agency and forever blurred the line between humans and nature in American thought. Veak is an assistant professor of philosophy at St. Andrews College, North Carolina and a PhD candidate in science and technology studies at Virginia Tech.

--Vivanco, L, "Escaping from Reality: The Dangers Lurking behind the 'Sustainable' Facade of the International Year of Ecotourism," Ecologist 32(no.2, 2002):26-31.

--Walker, J, Book Review: Vanishing Voices The Extinction of the World's Languages. By Daniel Nettle and Suzanne Romaine, Oxford University Press, 2000. Human Ecology 30(no.1, 2002):145-150.

Wall, Derek. Review of Ian Welsh, "Mobilising Modernity: The Nuclear Moment", Organization and Environment, 15, (No. 3, 2002): 342-4. Derek Wall is an honorary fellow at the Centre for the Study of Social and Political Movements, University of Kent at Canterbury, England.

--Walpole, MJ; LeaderWilliams, N, "Tourism and flagship species in conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 11(no.3, 2002):543-547.

--Wearing, Stephen and Neil, John, "Refiguring Self and Identity Through Volunteer Tourism," Loisir et société, Society and Leisure (Presses de l'Université du Québec) 23 (no. 2, 2000):389-419. In English. "As we travel with ourselves we see the 'other' as a world we are travelling through; but at some stage does that 'other' become part of ourselves? This paper is then about that dialogue: interpersonality, boundaries, travel, self and nature. It focuses on the volunteer tourists, as they appear to best represent the type of tourist that allows us to examine this area" (p. 390). "Volunteer tourism applies to those tourists who, for various reasons, volunteer in an organized way to undertake holidays that might involve aiding or alleviating the material poverty of some groups in society, the restoration of certain environments, or research into aspects of society and environment" (p. 394).

What is happening to the sense of self, the personal and community identity of tourists? More ordinary tourists tend to be "gazers," or "escapers," "Cartesians," "modernists." Ecotourists "interact" more significantly with nature and the local communities they visit, "embodied practice" (pp. 397-398). Ecotourists "are those who know that their future will be made of dialogue with their fellow travellers and those they meet along the way" (p. 395); this involves "postmodernized interactionism." They are "travelling to incorporate nature into the self" (p. 402). Environmental philosophers, especially ecocentrists and deep ecologists, can be of help understanding and facilitating this. Wearing is at the University of Technology, Sydney. Neil is at the University of Newcastle, UK.

--Whisenant, S., Repairing Damaged Wildlands: A Process-Oriented, Landscape-Scale Approach. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999, Whisenant is at Texas A&M University.

--Whiteside, Kerry H., Divided Natures: French Contributions to Political Ecology. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2002 (coming in May) Much of environmental theory in English is shaped by the anthropocentrism/non-anthropocentrism debate. This debate is almost nonexistent among French theorists, who focus on the processes linking nature and human identity. The insights of French theorists could help English language theorists extricate themselves from endless debates over the center of nature's value. Among the French theorists discussed are Denis de Rougemont, Denis Ducios, René Dumont, Luc Ferry, André Gorz, Félix Guatarri, Bruno Latour, Alain Lipietz, Edgar Morin, Serge Moscovici, and Michael Serres. The English-language theorists discussed include John Barry, Robyn Eckersley, Robert Goodin, Tim Hayward, Holmes Rolston III, and Paul Taylor.

--Wiggins, David, "Nature, Respect for Nature, and the Human Scale of Values," Proceedings of the Aristotelian Society 100 (no. 1, 2000):1-31. Leibniz supposed that the world grows ever more aesthetic with the human development of it, but environmentalists lament the vanishing of natural or wild elements of the landscape, which they treasure. Philosophers might fear that such values are too speculative, mystical, or romantic. Perhaps these lamented values are valued only because they are constitutive of larger human interests. But the human scale of values is not uniformly human centered. We cherish natural things for reasons that transcend utility, profit, human welfare. The swallow, the skylark, the wetland, the water meadow--these things matter to us, but we should "pay attention to the way in which they matter to us": they matter "by virtue of a pre-existing engagement with such things that is independent of our pursuit of our own content or happiness" (p. 11).

Economists are unable to account for such values in their terms. The value here is not only a matter of sustainability, though "every departure from sustainable policies has to be justified in terms of dire vital need" (p. 18). The central value is one already noted by Mill: "Nor is there much satisfaction in contemplating the world with nothing left to the spontaneous action of Nature" (p. 22) (and contrary to Leibniz).

We require analysis of the idea of nature. The contrast between nature and culture is important (even if humans are in other senses natural). Nature is multi-faceted and produces various responses (gratitude, awe, disconcertment, disgust, fear); a philosophical puzzle now is what to make of "respect for nature," especially if one is not religious but secular. One form of respect is nature as a redoubtable opponent or a force to be reckoned with, a limitation upon our will, by which we might gain a better understanding of the scale of our humanity. This would make us duly precautionary, but more: Perhaps we do well to respect nature as "the aggregate of the powers and properties of all things" (Mill). Wiggins is at New College, Oxford, and this was the presidential address to the Aristotelian Society, London, October 1999.

--Wilhere, GF, "Adaptive Management in Habitat Conservation Plans," Conservation Biology 16(no.1, 2002):20-29.

--Willers, Bill, "The Postmodern Attack on Wilderness," Natural Areas Journal 21(2001):259-265. This essay counters postmodern social scientists J. Baird Callicott, Alston Chase, and William Cronon, who impugn the wilderness concept as nothing essential but merely a social construct. These and similar postmodernists lack sufficient knowledge of elementary biology, so that they fail to understand the difference between artificial selection and natural selection, the latter of which is the distinguishing feature of wilderness. For this reason, they fail to grasp the evolutionary significance of wilderness. Willers is in biology, emeritus, University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh.

--Wu, F, "Wei, Y.D. Regional development in China: states, globalization, and inequality," Progress in Human Geography 26(no.3, 2002):430-431.

--Zhao, G; Shao, G, "Logging Restrictions in China: A Turning Point for Forest Sustainability," Journal of Forestry 100(no.4, 2002):34-37.

## OBITUARIES

**Eugene P. Odum**, founder of modern ecology, died August 10, 2002. In 1953 Odum published the textbook Fundamentals of Ecology, since variously modified and still used in classrooms, updated by Odum a few weeks before his death. Fundamentals of Ecology was the first book to promote the study of the entire ecosystem, rather than just specific components. In 1951 the Atomic Energy Commission accepted a proposal by Odum to study the environmental impact of nuclear weapons production at the Savannah River Plant, the 310 square mile government installation on the Savannah River near Aiken, S.C. That evolved into the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, which today has about 150 employees and an annual budget of over \$ 12 million. More than 10,000 studies have been published on work done at the Laboratory. In 1966, he founded the Institute of Ecology, one of the leading institutions for ecological research and education in the world. In 1970 Odum was the first member of the University of Georgia faculty to be named to the National Academy of Sciences.

Odum claimed that for every acre of urban development we need two acres of agricultural production and two acres of natural life supporting areas. Georgia's Green Space Program adapted Odum's recommendation of protecting 20 percent of green space in Georgia. Odum was also part of the original committee that developed Georgia's Coastal Wetlands Protection Act. A recent book addressed to a general audience is: Ecological Vignettes: Ecological Approaches to Dealing with Human Predicaments (Taylor and Francis, 1998). "In Nature there are a lot of answers about what we should be doing in society. Nature has been here longer than humans and survived a lot of catastrophes." Obituary in The New York Times, August 14, 2002, p. A19.

**Wouter Achterberg**, for a number of years the ISEE contact person in Europe, died 16 June, 2002. He was diagnosed with intestinal cancer in a terminal phase in February. With his wife he retired to an apartment in the town of Helmond, in the southern part of The Netherlands, where the course of his disease worsened. Since he was very weak he did not communicate with others and withdrew to a quiet private life with his close family. Some 70 persons attended a memorial following his cremation. In a number of speeches he was remembered as a fine person, a dedicated lecturer with great erudition, who contributed greatly to environmental philosophy and ethics in the Netherlands. He was praised for having lived his life with great respect for nature, always "treading lightly on the Earth". His death is all the more untimely since he had planned to retire from his work in September. He had just sold his house in Leiden and was preparing to move to the South of France. He dreamed of studying and writing there without the constant pressure of lecturing, supervising students, and doing administrative work. Wouter's wife can be contacted: Karin Strijbosch, Stilpot 80, 5708 GZ Helmond-Stiphout, The Netherlands Thanks to: Dr. Marcel Wissenburg, School of Public Affairs, University of Nijmegen. marcel@wissenburg.com.

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## ISEE NEWSLETTER SUBMISSIONS

Please send any announcements, calls for papers or news items via e-mail (preferred), snail mail or fax to newsletter editor Philip Cafaro. Address: Department of Philosophy, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523 USA. E-mail: [cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu). Phone: 970/491-2061. Fax: 970/491-4900. Please continue to send bibliographic items to Holmes Rolston III, at the address above. The next deadline for submissions is December 7.

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## ISEE CANDIDATES FOR SECRETARY

**James Jakób Liszka** is Professor of Philosophy at the University of Alaska Anchorage, where he has worked for over 20 years. He is presently Chair of the Department, and past President of the Faculty Senate. In 1999 he was given the Chancellor's Award for Outstanding Research, and in 1998 the University's Excellence in Teaching Award. He received his Ph.D. from the New School for Social Research in 1978, where his dissertation won the Alfred Schütz Award. He has also taught at City University of New York, Baruch College, St. Francis College in Brooklyn, and College at Old Westbury on Long Island. He was a Humanities Fellow at the University of Toronto, Scarborough College in 1985-86. He was editor of *The Graduate Faculty Philosophy Journal*, and *The Alaska Quarterly Review*, which he co-founded with Ron Spatz at the University of Alaska Anchorage in 1980. The journal has gone on to become one of the most prestigious journals for the publication of fiction and poetry. In 1989 he published *The Semiotic of Myth* with Indiana University Press—a study of narratives and values; in 1996 he published *A General Introduction to the Semeiotic of Charles S. Peirce* (Indiana University Press)—a study of the great American philosopher's theory of signs and symbols. In 1999, he published *Moral Competence* with Prentice Hall—the culmination of his many years of teaching ethics to undergraduates. A second edition of the book came out in 2001. He directed the NEH Summer Institute on Environmental Ethics and Issues: Alaska as a Case Study in 2001.

**Paul B. Thompson** holds the Joyce and Edward E. Brewer Chair in Applied Ethics at Purdue University, where he is also an adjunct professor of animal science. Prior to joining the philosophy faculty at Purdue in 1997, Thompson held joint appointments in philosophy and agricultural economics at Texas A&M University. He has had visiting

fellowships at Resources for the Future, the Council on Foreign Relations, and Yale University. The author or editor of eight books, Thompson has published over 100 articles and book chapters on risk analysis and on environmental ethics issues in food and agricultural production. He is a founding member and former president of the Agriculture, Food and Human Values Society. Thompson was on the National Research Council committee that wrote the report *Environmental Effects of Transgenic Crops* (2002) and currently serves on the NRC's standing committee on agricultural biotechnology. During the past year he has worked with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN as a consultant for ethics and food safety policy.

## ISEE CANDIDATES FOR TREASURER

**Amy Lee Knisley** is Assistant Professor of Philosophy, and faculty member of the Institute for Community and Environment, at Colby-Sawyer College in New London, NH. Shortly after joining the CSC faculty in 1997 she joined the original curriculum committee to develop an Environmental Studies major for the college; the first graduates of CSC's Community and Environmental Studies program received their degrees in May, 2002. After completing her PhD from the University of Colorado (working especially with CU's Center for Values and Social Policy) in 1995, she worked as Director of Faculty Affairs with Cornell University's Medical College in New York City until 1997. This experience as well as her research in environmental philosophy have contributed to her presentations made at the APA in conjunction with the International Society for Environmental Ethics, the International Society for Ethics and Animals, and the APA Committee on Teaching Philosophy. She has served as chair for ISEE and APA colloquia sessions at APA meetings, and has published articles and reviews in *Terra Nova: Nature and Culture*. She was a participant in the NEH Summer Institute on Environmental Ethics in Alaska during summer 2001.

**Lisa H. Newton**, Ph.D., is Professor of Philosophy, Director of the Program in Applied Ethics, and currently Director of the Program in Environmental Studies at Fairfield University in Fairfield, Connecticut. She has authored or co-authored several textbooks in the fields of Ethics and Environmental Studies, including *Wake Up Calls: Classic Cases in Business Ethics* (1996), *Watersheds: Cases in Environmental Ethics* (3d ed. 2001), *Taking Sides: Controversial Issues in Business Ethics and Society* (7th ed. 2002), and *Ethics and Sustainability: Sustainable Development and the Moral Life* (2003). She has authored over 70 articles on ethics in politics, law, medicine and business, and is presently updating Media and Society's 1990 series, *Ethics in America*, for which she was the writer and ethics consultant. She has been President of the Society for Business Ethics and the American Society for Value Inquiry, serves on the executive boards of the Association for Practical and Professional Ethics and the Society for Ethics Across the Curriculum, and has made numerous presentations, here and abroad, on current issues in business and ethics. She is ethics consultant to several regional health providers, corporations, and professional associations.

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## BALLOT FOR ISEE SECRETARY AND ISEE TREASURER

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