

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Clare Palmer** has been elected Vice-President of ISEE. After serving a three year term (during which she will organize the ISEE program for the Eastern Division meetings of the American Philosophical Association), she will become President of ISEE (for three years). Dale Jamieson now becomes President of ISEE.

Terms of office for ISEE officers are Dale Jamieson President (October '03-October '06), Clare Palmer Vice-President (October '03-October '06), Paul Thompson Secretary (January '03-January '06) and Lisa Newton Treasurer (January '03-January '06).

The Officers of ISEE thank the nominations committee—Ronnie Hawkins, Ned Hettinger (chair), Alan Holland and Christopher Preston—for finding two excellent candidates for VP. The officers and nominations committee members thank Val Plumwood for her willingness to serve ISEE. They also thank outgoing President Kristin Shrader-Frechette for her years of valuable service to the society.

### A Message from ISEE President Dale Jamieson

Dear Colleagues,

For some time I have thought that it is a pity that there is no annual meeting for those of us interested in environmental philosophy. We are a small, fragmented community, and many of us would benefit from the opportunity to meet with our colleagues on a regular basis. Some time ago Robert Frodeman of the University of Colorado approached me with the idea that ISEE might want to co-sponsor such a meeting with the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, a small organization that has already been sponsoring its own annual meeting for the last six years. This seemed both to me and the other ISEE officers to be a very good idea, and Bob has been working on a proposal along with Steve Kramer of Southwest State University in Minnesota. From the beginning we agreed that such a meeting should occur in an attractive location in the summer, but should also be as affordable as possible. In addition to invited and submitted papers, we also agreed that there would be at least one session addressing some broader environmental questions relating to the place in which the meeting is held. I would now like to report to you where things stand and ask your guidance as to where we should go next.

It is possible (but not likely) that we could organize such a meeting for June, 2004, and almost certain that we could organize such a meeting for June, 2005. What I would like is some indication from the membership about 1) whether you think such a meeting is a good idea; 2) whether you personally would attend such a meeting; and 3) whether you might attend such a meeting if it were to be held (probably in Colorado) next June. I would also appreciate any ideas and suggestions about how the program should be organized. Please respond to me at 'djamieso@carleton.edu'. Of course, this would also be a good topic of discussion for the ISEE listserv (to join the list go to <http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html>). Many thanks for your help. Dale Jamieson

**ISEE Eastern Division Meeting.** Dale Jamieson has requested, and expects to be approved, two three-hour sessions at the 2003 eastern division APA meeting. They are:

"Biology and Environmentalism"

\* Roberta Millstein (California State University, Hayward), "Natural Selection, Genetically Modified Food, and the Environment."

\* Tsegaye Nega, (Carleton College) "Some Ethical Paradoxes in Conservation Biology"

\* Mark Sagoff, (Maryland) "The Plaza and the Pendulum: Two Concepts of Ecological Science."

Jay Odenbaugh (Lewis and Clark) will comment and Ronnie Hawkins (Central Florida) will chair.

"Religion and Environmentalism"

\* Roger Gottlieb (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), "Saving the World: Religion and Politics in the Environmental Movement."

\* Holmes Rolston III (Colorado State University), "Respect, Reverence, and Value in Nature."

\* Charles Taliaferro (St. Olaf), "Divine Virtues and Environmental Ethics."  
Amy Knisley (Colby-Sawyer) will comment, and Ron Sandler (Northeastern) will chair.

**The Global Ecological Integrity Project Group** and the IUCN-CEL met side by side with the Earth Charter in Urbino Italy, June 27-July 1, 2003. This meeting served the double purpose of discussing how best to embed the Earth Charter into International Law (specifically the 2000 Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development) and to re-focus and reorganize the "Integrity Group," with a view to continue their work including law and politics in future years. Countries represented included South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Sri Lanka, Germany, Hungary, Canada and the US, as well as the Czech Republic and the UK. The inclusion of a large component on international law was a good addition to their usual focus.

**Paul B. Thompson** has joined the Department of Philosophy at Michigan State University where he will hold the W.K. Kellogg Chair in Agricultural, Food and Community Ethics. Thompson will also hold joint appointments in Michigan State's departments of Agricultural Economics and Resource Development. He can be reached through e-mail at thomp649@pilot.msu.edu and by surface mail at Paul B. Thompson, Department of Philosophy, 503 South Kedzie Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1022.

**The XXI World Congress of Philosophy in Istanbul** was the first in the last ten years without the presence of ISEE and its leadership. The International Society for Value Inquiry not only had a number of sessions organized, more than one on the environment, but they also had a plenary session at the congress venue. Despite the lack of interest and organization on the part of ISEE, there were many sessions on the topic. Starting with a section on "Philosophy and the Environment" entirely in Russian, on Monday a.m., the ISVI had a plenary session where Laura Westra spoke on political

philosophy and law, and another session on "Environment and Values," followed by a regular congress session on Philosophy and Environment. Speakers included Ruth Lucier, David Schrader, and John Allan Cohan. Tuesday started with a session on Environmental Ethics and Bioethics, in Spanish, with speakers from Spain, Mexico and the US. There followed another ISVI session including Robin Attfield and Ruth Lucier, and another session on the "Philosophy of Nature", in Russian and in German, and another session on Philosophy and the Environment with presenters from the UK, Turkey, Belgium and the US. Speakers included Ronald Sanders and Robin Attfield. On Wednesday there was another session on Philosophy and Environment, including speakers from Ethiopia, India, Hungary, Finland and Canada. There were also several sessions organized by Thomas Pogge on World Hunger. On Thursday, the World Institute for Advanced Phenomenological Research organized a long session on Ecological Concern, with speakers from Israel, South Africa, Germany, Poland and Turkey. On Saturday there was another session on Philosophy of Nature, including speakers from Germany, the UK, Turkey and the US. The conference ended on Sunday with the presence of a UNESCO representative, David Sane and the Turkish Minister of Education, as well as an unexpected forceful demonstration about the conditions in Turkish prisons and immense media interest and related scuffles. (contributed by Laura Westra)

**Martin Drenthen** has gotten his PhD for his Thesis: 'Grenzen aan wildheid; Wildernisverlangen en de betekenis van Nietzsches moraalkritiek voor de actuele milieu-ethiek' ("Bordering wildness; desire for wilderness and the meaning of Nietzsche's critique of morality for contemporary environmental ethics." A fuller citation can be found in the bibliography below. Martin has switched institutes at the University of Nijmegen; his new office address is: W&S, Institute for Science and Society University of Nijmegen, PO Box 9103, 6500HD Nijmegen Netherlands. Telephone: +31-24-3615986. His home address remains unchanged: van 't Santstraat 122, 6523 BJ Nijmegen. Phone: +31-24-3238397. e-mail: mdrenthen@hetnet.nl>

**Global Warming teaching tool.** Last spring, Dartmouth College held a conference on global warming that included both philosophers and scientists. The video can be accessed from the following link:  
<<http://www.dartmouth.edu/~humbio/sciencecongress/4th/video.html>>

## OPPORTUNITIES

**Assistant Professor of Bioethics and Society.** This is a tenure-track assistant professor, nine-month career position in the Department of Environmental Science, Policy and Management, Division of Society and Environment, and the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of California at Berkeley, available July 1, 2004. Applicants must have an earned doctoral degree in STS (Science, Technology, and Society), philosophy, cultural studies, or other relevant humanities, environmental science, or social science field, with a specialization in bioethics and the ethical, social, and political dimensions of biotechnology, genetic engineering, and/or environmental health. For further info, contact the Department of Environmental Science at UC/B.

## CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS

**ISEE Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Western, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Western, contact Philip Cafaro, acting on behalf of ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton,

at [cafarolamar.colostate.edu](mailto:cafarolamar.colostate.edu). For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, [thomp649@pilot.msu.edu](mailto:thomp649@pilot.msu.edu). For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Clare Palmer, [c.palmer@lancaster.ac.uk](mailto:c.palmer@lancaster.ac.uk). Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Western and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**The Ownership of Common Goods.** Submissions are invited for a special issue of *Philosophy in the Contemporary World* to be published in 2005. The journal is a fully refereed, indexed, and copyrighted journal published by the Society for Philosophy in the Contemporary World. The editors welcome creative and insightful papers on any ethical concept or problem relating to the ownership of common goods. Such goods include, but are not limited to, cultural artifacts, significant works of art, environmental goods (e.g., water, air, recreation areas, biodiversity, natural resources, beauty), intellectual property, pharmaceutical, medical and biological technology, media and information. Theoretical papers on the nature of ownership and property, diverse cultural perspectives on ownership, alternatives to private property, limits of ownership of private property, and possibilities of shared ownership are welcome, as are applied papers on topics such as those listed. Completed papers are due by April 31st, 2004.

Submissions should adhere to the following guidelines: 1. Papers must be original unpublished work. 2. Papers between 3500-5000 words (including footnotes and bibliography) are preferred; however, papers of exceptional quality of any length will be considered. 3. All materials, including the abstract, block quotations, and notes, should be double-spaced. 4. An abstract suitable for publication should be included with submission. 5. For style see the Chicago Manual of Style, latest edition. Or request a style sheet from the journal editor, Jim Sauer ([jsauer@stmarytx.edu](mailto:jsauer@stmarytx.edu)). 6. Papers should be submitted either electronically as an attachment (Microsoft Word or RTF) or in hardcopy via regular post.

Please direct all inquiries and submissions to one of the special issue editors: Ronald Sandler, Department of Philosophy and Religion, 371 Holmes Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115-5000, USA, [r.sandler@neu.edu](mailto:r.sandler@neu.edu) or Cynthia Townley, Department of Philosophy, Macquarie University, Sydney 2109, Australia, [ctownley@scmp.mq.edu.au](mailto:ctownley@scmp.mq.edu.au) General information about *Philosophy in the Contemporary World* is available at: <http://www.phil.stmarytx.edu/SPCW/hm/Journal/Journal.htm>

**Fourteenth North American Interdisciplinary Conference on Environment and Community**, February 19 –21, 2004, Saratoga Springs, NY. Organized and sponsored by Empire State College, State University of New York. Proposals are invited for individual papers and group and panel sessions. The organizers encourage submissions from scholars, thinkers, artists, students and activists from all disciplines, perspectives and fields of endeavor, and from anywhere in Canada, the U.S., and Mexico. Past participants in the conference have included representatives from agriculture, the arts, biology/ecology/environmental science, business/management, education, economics, environmental interpretation, forestry, geology, government, history, law, literary studies, natural resource management, philosophy, psychology, recreational wilderness users, and religion. Featured speakers will include: Bill McKibben, environmental writer, author of *The End of Nature* and *Enough*; Amy Vedder, ecologist and primatologist, co-author of *In the Kingdom of Gorillas: Fragile Species in a Dangerous Land*; Joe Bruchach, Native American writer, editor and activist, author of *Our Stories Remember: American Indian History, Culture and Values through Storytelling* and *Keepers of the Earth: Native American Stories and Environmental Activities for Children*; Holmes Rolston, environmental philosopher, winner of the 2003 Templeton Prize, author of *Conserving Natural Value* and *Genes, Genesis and God*.

Paper topics may address any environmental issue/subject under the broad conference theme. Issues with wide-ranging North American importance are particularly apt, such as preservation, restoration, environmental themes in literature, wilderness, urban environmental issues, endangered species, ecosystem management, history, ecofeminism, regulation, environmental justice, environmental philosophy. Papers connecting environmental concerns with national security and/or patriotism are, of course, timely and appropriate. Send one page abstracts (preferably via email, Microsoft Word attachments) by NOVEMBER 1, 2003 to [Environ.Conference@esc.edu](mailto:Environ.Conference@esc.edu). Website: [www.esc.edu/EnvironConf](http://www.esc.edu/EnvironConf). Contacts: Wayne Ouderkirk or Elaine Handley, Empire State College, 28 Union Ave., Saratoga Springs, NY 12866. Fax: 518 255-5809. Phone: 518 255-5320 or 518 587-2100 x386.

## RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Greg Pritchard, Natimik, Australia for help in editing this bibliography (as he has often before.)

--Adams, Jonathan S., and McShane, Thomas O., *The Myth of Wild Africa: Conservation without Illusion*. "Europeans invented a mythical Africa, which soon claimed a place of privilege in the Western imagination" (p. xii). "Success lies ... in understanding that conservation and development, long at loggerheads, are two parts of a single process. Conservation cannot ignore the needs of human beings, while development that runs roughshod over the environment is doomed" (p. xix).

--Andonova, L., "Openness and the Environment in Central and Eastern Europe: Can Trade and foreign Investment Stimulate Better Environmental Management in Enterprises?," *Journal of Environment and Development* 12(no. 2,

2003): 177-204.

--Armstrong, Susan, and Botzler, Richard, eds., Animal Ethics Reader. New York: Routledge, 2003. Over fifty selections. Theories of animal ethics. Animal capacities: pain, emotion, consciousness. Primates and cetaceans. Animals for food. Animal experimentation. Animals and biotechnology. Ethics and wildlife. Zoos, aquaria, and animals in entertainment. Animal companions. Animal law/animal activism. Armstrong is in philosophy, Botzler in wildlife at Humboldt State University, California.

--Aron, Joan L., and Patz, Jonathan A., eds. Ecosystem Change and Public Health: A Global Perspective. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001.

--Atkinson, Richard C. et al (13 others), "Public Sector Collaboration for Agricultural IP Management," Science 301(11 July 2003):174-175. An appeal by the presidents of universities and directors of public-sector research institutes concerned that the private and commercial patenting of intellectual property rights on agricultural plants is impeding research, particularly that which affects subsistence crops in the developing world. In many cases discoveries and technologies that were originally generated with public funding are no longer accessible as public goods. "Golden rice," for example has more than forty patents associated with it, which constrains further research on rice. These officials are proposing a Public-Sector Intellectual Property Resource for Agriculture to help correct these problems.

--Attfield, Robin, Environmental Ethics: An Overview for the Twenty-First Century. Cambridge: Polity Press (Blackwell), 2003. Includes: Local and global environmental problems; theories of value; environmental ethics and its neighbors; human stewardship of nature; holism, anthropocentrism and biocentrism compared; biocentric consequentialism (Attfield's preference); critiques of environmental ethics. Can environmental ethics make a difference? Taking the future seriously. Do human interests and environmental responsibilities converge? Sustainable development; population, and precaution; the global community and global citizenship. A most inclusive, global, cosmopolitan, universal ethic. An unexcelled survey and synthesis of the enormous range of challenging issues, and of the literature of their debate. Attfield is in philosophy, University of Wales, Cardiff.

--Auer, M., and C. Farley, "Nontimber forest Values: the "Understory" of the International Tropical Timber organization," Journal of forestry 101(no. 5, 2003): 42-45.

--Baer, M., "Review of: Canan, Penelope, and Nancy Reichman. Ozone Connections: Expert Networks in Global Environmental Governance," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 465-467.

--Barrett, Gary W., and Barrett, Terry L. eds., Holistic Science: The Evolution of the Georgia Institute of Ecology (1949-2000). New York: Taylor and Francis, 2001. Contributions by Ronald Pulliam, Eugene P. Odum, Frank B. Golley, Gene E. Likens. Reviewed by Jianguo Liu, Landscape Ecology 18(no. 2, 2003):211-212.

--Bates, D., "Book Review: Beyond Great Walls: Environment, Identity, and Development On the Chinese Grasslands of Inner Mongolia. By Dee Mack Williams.," Human Ecology 31(no. 2, 2003): 328-330.

--Belshaw, Christopher, Environmental Philosophy: Reason, Nature, and Human Concern. Chesham, Buckshire [UK]: Acumen, 2001. Montreal: McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001. Chapters: Problems, Causes, Solutions I: Voting and Pricing, Solutions II: Moral Theory, Animals, Life, Rivers, Species, Land, Deep Ecology, Value, Beauty, Human Beings.

"To philosophize about the environment is to reason about nature, and about our various concerns and involvements with the natural world. But this isn't a simple one-way procedure, for we are, of course, a part of nature, not distinct from it, and our concerns are themselves an upshot of natural procedures. Moreover, reason itself is hardly autonomous; it too, is something that has evolved within the natural world, and even if we are still able still to speak, somewhat archaically, of the faculty of reason, we only mistakenly believe that it might operate alone in determining what we think, and what we do. There is no reason to think we can or should be wholly reasonable beings. To philosophize about the environment, then, we need to take the complexity of our own natures fully into account" (p. viii).

"The longest part of the book deals with one of the central questions in environmental philosophy: that of what sorts of things are of direct moral concern. ... I begin with animals, arguing that they matter at least in so far as they are sentient. ... As far as non-sentient life forms are concerned, the claim is that even if we agree, as well we might, that such things have a good of their own, are able to be benefited or harmed, and can flourish or decline, still none of this gives us reason to promote their well-being or further their ends" (pp xi-xii). Belshaw is in philosophy, The Open University, Milton Keynes, UK. Reviewed by D. J. Philippon in Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003):382.

--Berry, Gregory R., "Organizing Against Multinational Corporate Power in Cancer Alley: The Activist Community as Primary Stakeholder", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 3-33. An examination of how a small,

oppressed and seemingly powerless community in Louisiana persevered to defeat the strategic plans of a multinational chemical company that was supported by local and state government elites. The evolving construct of environmental justice played a significant part of this battle as community groups formed coalitions with local, state, and national agents and organizations to challenge the decision to site a hazardous facility. Lawsuits resulted in costs, lengthy delays, and uncertainty for the corporation, leading Shintech to abandon its original site of choice. Implications of the study are discussed for stakeholder theory, environmental justice scholars and community advocacy groups. Gregory is based at Texas Wesleyan University where he works on organizational theory, specialising in the social, political and economic interactions of firms and communities.

--Brulle, Robert J. Review of Brian Doherty, Ideas and Actions in the Green Movement", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 258-61. Brulle is an assistant professor of environmental policy at Drexel University, Philadelphia.

--Burkett, Paul., "The Value Problem in Ecological Economics: Lessons from the Physiocrats and Marx", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003):137-67. Examines the disputed ecological economics question of whether nature is a direct source and/or substance of value. One group of protagonists ascribes value directly to natural resources and argues that monetary exchange values (prices and profits) largely or fully represent the values extracted from nature, whilst another group focuses on nature as an objective condition or basis for value defined as psychic income or "enjoyment of life". The paper applies Marx's critique of the Physiocrats to this contemporary debate, suggesting that both groups of ecological economists do not adequately consider the relations between use value and capitalist valuation. Burkett is in economics at Indiana State University, Terre Haute.

--Clark, Brett, "Ebenezer Howard and the Marriage of Town and Country: An Introduction to Howard's `Garden Cities of Tomorrow'", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 87-97. An introductory examination of how Ebenezer Howard advocated the construction of garden cities to reduce the alienation of human society from nature. Howard insisted that the long term sustainability of garden cities was founded on abiding by the law of restitution, where all wastes were recycled back to the soil to ensure the continued productive potential of the land. In this, Howard's garden cities dissolved the town-country divide and provided a model for an ecologically sustainable society. Clark is a sociology doctoral student at the University of Oregon.

--Bluhdorn, I., "Economics as if Community Matters: Narratives About Globalisation," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 246-252.

--Bright, M., "Review of: John Benson, Environmental Ethics: An Introduction with Readings," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 285.

--Burguet, R., and J. Sempere, "Trade Liberalization, Environmental Policy, and Welfare," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 25-37.

--Cafaro, Philip. "Economic Consumption, Pleasure and the Good Life." Journal of Social Philosophy 32 (2001): 471-486. This paper makes two contentions; first, that we should judge consumption on whether it improves or detracts from our lives, and act on that basis; second, that many of the limits to economic consumption advocated by environmentalists would improve our lives.

--Cafaro, Philip. "Environmental Ethics and the Business Professional: Responsibilities and Opportunities." In J. Rowan and S. Zinaich (eds.), Ethics for the Professions (Wadsworth Press, 2003): 189-196. A discussion of environmental ethics tailored to business students. Discusses both deontological and eudaimonist aspects of business decisions as they effect the environment.

--Cafaro, Philip. "Thoreau's Environmental Ethics in Walden." The Concord Saunterer 10 (2002): 17-63. A detailed discussion of Thoreau's environmental ethics, focused on Walden, but rounding out his conservation philosophy with reference to his journal and late natural history writings. Shows Thoreau to have anticipated intrinsic value arguments and to have fully articulated an environmental virtue ethics.

--Cafaro, Philip. "Thoreau's Virtue Ethics in Walden." The Concord Saunterer 8 (2000): 23-47. Presents Thoreau as a virtue ethicist. Includes discussion of Thoreau's meta-ethical foundations and his particular prescriptions for living well.

--Callicott, J. Baird, and Nelson, Michael P., American Indian Environmental Ethics: An Ojibwa Case Study. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson/Prentice Hall, 2004. Connecting environmental theory with diverse stories from Ojibwa Indians, Callicott and Nelson reveal the meaning and power of cultural worldviews as they inform ethical principles and practices, as they show that competing worldviews demonstrate the many ways "of cognitively organizing human experience." "On the whole American Indians probably treated nature better because of their environmental ethics than otherwise they might have" (p. 135). Callicott is in philosophy, University of North Texas. Nelson is in philosophy University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point.

--Campbell, M., and D. Salus, "Community and Conservation Land Trusts as Unlikely Partners? The Case of Troy Gardens, Madison, Wisconsin," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 169-180.

--Caniglia, B., "Review of: Gobster, Paul H., and R. Bruce Hull, Eds. Restoring Nature: Perspectives from the Social Sciences and Humanities," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 461-462.

--Castree, N., "Commodifying What Nature?," Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003): 273-297.

--Clark, Stephen R.L. Review of Andrew Berry (ed.), Infinite Tropics: An Alfred Russel Wallace Anthology", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 261-3. Stephen R.L. Clark is a professor of philosophy at the University of Liverpool, UK.

--Connelly, J., "Review of: Patrick McCully, Silenced Rivers: The Ecology and Politics of Large Dams," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 255.

--Cordell, Ken, Tarrant, Michael A., and Green, Gary T., "Is the Public Viewpoint of Wilderness Shifting?" International Journal of Wilderness 9(no. 2, August 2003):27-32. Shifts since the mid 1990's in the values the public places on wilderness. Public views of the National Wilderness Preservation System were compared from national surveys conducted in 1994 and in 2000. Results show that while more people in 2000 were aware of the Wilderness System, this increase in awareness has not created greater support for additional wilderness acreage. But the levels of importance people place on ecosystem services, existence of wilderness, recreation, and future use options for existing protected wilderness have increased sharply since 1994. Overall, this seems to indicate a need for greater emphasis on nonuse values in setting policy and managing wilderness. Awareness and support for wilderness vary significantly among ethnic, age, and regional groups. It seems as though people do not want more wilderness but they value what they already have designated much more than before. The authors are with the USDA Forest Service and the School of Forestry, University of Georgia, Athens, GA.

--Crowley, K., "The Rise and Rise of the Tasmanian Greens: The State Election of 2002," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 233-240.

--Davalos, L., R. Sears, G. Raygorodetsky, B. Simmons, H. Cross, T. Grant, T. Barnes, L. Putzel and A. Luz Porzecanski, "Regulating access to genetic resources under the Convention on Biological Diversity: an analysis of selected case studies," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 7, 2003): 1553-1570.

--Davis, B., "The Ecology, Land Use and Conservation of the Cairngorms (Scotland)," Biological Conservation 113(no. 2, 2003): 319.

--Davis, M., "Biotic Globalization: Does Competition From Introduced Species Threaten Biodiversity?," Bioscience 53(no. 5, 2003): 481-490.

--Dijk, T., "Scenarios of Central European Land Fragmentation," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 149-158.

--Ding, C., "Land Policy Reform In China: Assessment and Prospects," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 109-120.

--Drenthen, Martin, Bordering wildness: The desire for wilderness and the meaning of Nietzsche's critique of morals for environmental ethics. [In Dutch: Grenzen aan wildheid: wildernisverlangen en de betekenis van Nietzsches moraalkritiek voor de actuele milieu-ethiek] 2003 Budel: Damon, Dissertation (University of Nijmegen) With a summary in English (page 313-316). Full text version is available online at: [http://webdoc.uibn.kun.nl/mono/d/drenthen\\_m/grenaawi.pdf](http://webdoc.uibn.kun.nl/mono/d/drenthen_m/grenaawi.pdf)

Environmental ethicists, each in their own way, struggle with the moral sense of nature. Whether or not this is explicitly admitted, each normative position within the debate turns out to rely on a particular normative concept of nature. However, the use of any of these particular normative interpretations cannot be legitimized. The starting point of this inquiry is the assumption that today's environmental crisis is intrinsically related to this ambiguity with regard to the normative meaning of nature. This ambiguity has a foundational character, and the conflicts and dilemmas that stem from it cannot be solved easily.

In order to clarify this relation between the environmental crisis and the crisis in morality, we analyze the relation between nature and morality in the work of the late 19th century German philosopher Friedrich Nietzsche, and ask whether his philosophy can help us clarify the problematic relationship between nature and morality in contemporary environmental ethical debates.

From Nietzsche's viewpoint, environmental ethics appears as a paradoxical undertaking, on the one hand, interested in nature in so far as it transcends human seizures of power (wildness as a critical concept), on the other hand restricted in its possibility to model this interest on anything else than yet another interpretative appropriation. That is to say, we can only articulate the moral significance of nature "itself" by interpreting it, but each interpretation inevitably implies a moment of appropriation. However, some environmental ethicists appear to do more justice to this profound problematic character of our relationship with nature by explicitly acknowledging the inaccessibility and

radical otherness of wild nature. The newly developed perspective is tested on its fruitfulness for the Dutch case of "new nature development". In this debate on ecological reconstruction, the concept of wildness functions as a moral concept, albeit a paradoxical one. This idea of wildness is hermeneutically elaborated. In a time where "real" wildernesses no longer seem to exist, we are fascinated by the idea of wildness as something beyond our ability to control and appropriate. Wildness thus poses a (moral) limit to human appropriations of nature, it is a critical border concept that puts the human, moral order in perspective.

--Eckert, H., "Negotiating Environmental Agreements: Regional or Federal Authority?," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 1-24.

--Egan, Kevin D. "The Neoliberal Wager: Existence and Environment: Existence and Environment Gambled on Economics", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 243-47. An extended book review essay on William Easterly The Elusive Quest for Growth: Economists' Adventures and Misadventures in the Tropics and E.O. Wilson's The Future of Life. Egan is a graduate student in political science at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

--Enoch, M., "Review of: Daniel Miller (Ed.), Car Cultures," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 263-264.

--Entrikin, J., "Review of: Gleeson, B. and Low, N., Governing for the Environment: Global Problems, Ethics and Democracy," Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003): 387-388.

--Evenson, R. E., and Gollin, E., "Assessing the Impact of the Green Revolution, 1960-2000," Science 300 (2 May 2003):758-762. Genetic crop improvement in developing countries (but not transgenics). Modern varieties of traditional crops, especially rice, have dramatically increased production in some areas, but unevenly across crops and regions. Consumers have generally benefited, but farmers benefit only if their costs saved are greater than the lower prices they now receive for the additional food. Prospects for a continued green revolution are quite mixed. The authors are in economics, Yale University.

--Fairfax, S., and A. Issod, "Trust Principles as a Tool for Grazing Reform: Learning from Four State Cases," Environmental Law 33(no. 2, 2002): 341-398.

--Ferber, Dan, "WHO Advises Kicking the Livestock Antibiotic Habit," Science 301(22 August 2003):1027. Livestock have routinely been given small doses of antibiotics to make farm animals grow slightly faster on less feed (the biology of which is not too clear, but it works). But there are worries about increasingly resistant bacterial disease microbes, about the transfer of the antibiotic residues to human consumers, and about the use of such antibiotics when needed to treat human diseases against now more resistant microbes. Denmark has phased out the practice and a World Health Organization study of the results have led to the recommendation that farmers worldwide kick the antibiotic habit. The European Union plans a phase out by 2006, but the U.S. is mostly continuing to use the antibiotic.

--Fitzgerald, Randy, "The Right Balance: Students Blaze a Trail in Two Environments," (University of) Richmond Alumni Magazine, Summer 2003, pp. 22-23. "Not content with being pioneers in the classroom, the first six students to graduate from Richmond with an environmental degree also made history in the halls of the Virginia General Assembly. Mixing academic prowess with political acumen, the Class of 2003 environmental science majors drafted, proposed and successfully lobbied for a bill that could save the state billions of dollars." The students proposed invasive species legislation, pushed it through twenty-one steps in the legislative process, and had it approved by a 100-0 vote in the House, and a 40-0 vote in the Senate.

--Flournoy, Alyson C., "In Search of an Environmental Ethic," Columbia Journal of Environmental Law 28(no. 1, 2003):63-118. There is a massive corpus of environmental law, but "it is not clear that environmental laws do reflect any clearly articulated ethic that should be called environmental. As a nation we lack an adequate understanding of the values that undergird these laws. ... It is time we ask ourselves those obvious, but frequently overlooked questions. Are our environmental laws simply extensions of the ethical structure of our tort, property and criminal law, designed to protect person and property from certain insults not adequately addressed under the pre-existing common law? Or are they 'environmental laws' in another sense, in that they embody a special valuing of the environment?"

Long article, includes summaries of environmental ethics as a philosophical discipline and whether and how far there is a connection with environmental law. Benefits to be realized from a more adequate study of the ethics embedded in environmental law. Flournoy is in law, University of Florida.

--Flynn, B., "Much Talk But Little Action? 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in Ireland," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 137-156.

--Freilich, J., Emlen, J, Duda J., Freeman, D., and Cafaro, P. "Ecological Effects of Ranching: a Six-Point Critique."

BioScience 53: 759-765. Asks land managers and conservation ranchers to consider all the negative effects of ranching, not just grazing pressure. Focusing on the Great Plains of the United States, the authors raise six points of concern that must be addressed before we can hope to restore or maintain native ecosystems on the range.

--Friesen, L., "Targeting Enforcement To Improve Compliance With Environmental Regulations," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 72-85.

--Fu, C., J. Wu, J. Chen, Q. Wu and G. Lei, "Freshwater fish biodiversity in the Yangtze River basin of China: patterns, threats and conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 7, 2003): 1649-1685.

--Garnett, S., G. Crowley and A. Stattersfield, "Changes in the Conservation Status of Australian Birds Resulting from Differences in Taxonomy, Knowledge and the Definitions of Threat," Biological Conservation 113(no. 2, 2003): 269-276.

--Geist, H., "Biodiversity in the Balance. Land Use, National Development, Land Use and Global Welfare," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 196-197.

--Gonzalez, George A. Review of Oran R. Young, The Institutional Dimensions of Environmental Change: Fit, Interplay and Scale, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 265-67. Gonzalez is assistant professor in political science, University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida.

--Gorman, James, "Yosemite and the Invention of Wilderness," New York Times, Sept. 2, 2003, Section F (Science), page 1. Rebecca Solnit is a writer (a dozen books) and a hiker (one book is Wanderlust: A History of Walking) who has lately been following the trail of the idea of wilderness. She has believes that the American idea of pristine wilderness is "a powerful, profoundly mistaken fantasy." Much of this fantasy arise in Yosemite where most of the early photographers did not include people, but Yosemite had people in it when the Europeans arrived, native Americans were there. Soldiers "un-peopled" it. These people had, for instance, been setting forest fires. Well, now that residents are gone, and especially in the parts of the High Sierra that even the native Americans mostly just visited, it would be interesting to hike with her through her mythological wilderness.

--Gorringe, T. J., A Theology of the Built Environment: Justice, Empowerment, Redemption. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002. The divine grounding of our built environment. Ownership of land, urban and rural housing, the built environment in terms of community and art. Two concluding chapters set this built environment within the environmental crisis. Gorringe is at the University of Exeter.

--Gottlieb, Roger S., A Spirituality of Resistance: Finding a Peaceful Heart and Protecting the Earth. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003. A study of how people get caught up in social forces that lead to genocide, as happened in the Holocaust, and how they also are caught up in social forces that are leading to ecocide, impending in the environmental crisis. Our celebration of nature can be authentic only if it exists alongside resistance; what we do matters as much as what we feel. Large, impersonal bureaucracies can grow irrational, and this cries out for resistance. Such anger is born of love, and Gottlieb's intensity of resolution, coupled with forceful argument speaking the truth to power, is all too rare today, and urgently needed. Gottlieb is at Worcester Polytechnic University. An earlier version of this appeared in 1999, published by Crossroad Publishing Co.

--Greaker, M., "Strategic Environmental Policy Eco-Dumping or A Green Strategy?," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no. 3, 2003): 692-707.

--Griffiths, I., "Review of: Jennifer Clapp, Toxic Exports: The Transfer of Hazardous Wastes from Rich to Poor Countries," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 260.

--Gropp, R., "Are University Natural Science Collections Going Extinct?," Bioscience 53(no. 6, 2003): 550.

--Gurdebeke, S., D. Debakker, N. Vanlanduyt and J. Maelfait, "Plans for a Large Regional forest in Eastern Flanders (Belgium): Assessment of Spider Diversity and Community Structure in the Current forest Remnants," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 9, 2003): 1883-1900.

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--Hancock, J., "A Framework for Assessing the Risk of Transgenic Crops," Bioscience 53(no. 5, 2003): 512-519.

--Harmon, David, and Putney, Allen D., eds., The Full Value of Parks: From Economics to the Intangible. Lanham, MD: Rowman and Littlefield, 2003. A volume prepared for the occasion of the Fifth World Parks Congress, Durban,

South Africa, September 2003. 23 contributors. Sample articles:

-English Anthony J., and Lee, Ellen, "Managing the Intangible"

-Rolston, Holmes, III, "Life and the Nature of Life--in Parks"

-Ewert, Alan, et al, "Therapeutic Values of Parks and Protected Areas"

-Schaaf, Thomas, "Biosphere Reserves: Tangible and Intangible"

-Sarmiento, Fausto O., "Protected Landscapes in the Aedean Context: Worshipping the Sacred in Nature and Culture"

-Tranel, Michael J., and Hall, Adrienne, "Parks as Battlegrounds: Managing Conflicting Values." And more.

Harmon is executive director of the George Wright Society, a research group advancing the scientific and heritage values of parks. Putney serves as a leader of the Task Force on Non-Material Values of the World Commission on Protected Areas.

--Henke, C., "Review of: Harper, Douglas. Changing Works: Visions of a Lost Agriculture," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 463-464.

--Herring, Horace. Review of Philip Conford, The Origins of the Organic Movement, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 129-30. Herring is a research fellow at the Energy and Environment Research Group at the Open University, England.

--Hoffman, Andrew J., "Linking Social Systems Analysis to the Industrial Ecology Framework", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 66-86. Theoretically, industrial ecology is meant to be a powerful analytical tool that challenges us to look beyond a mechanistic, fragmented view of environmental problems and solutions, thus helping to promote thinking about the holistic industrial system. At present, however, the field tends to focus primarily on technical processes and quantitative, material-orientated analysis, and so this article suggests expanding industrial ecology's models by considering social systems analysis, advocating that industrial ecologists should augment the existing strengths of the discipline by linking their perspectives with those from social science. Hoffman is assistant professor of organizational behavior at the Boston University School of Management.

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--Holland, Leigh. Review of Maurice J. Cohen and Joseph Murphy (eds.), Exploring Sustainable Consumption: Environmental Policy and the Social Sciences, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 122-25. Holland is principal lecturer in the faculty of business and law at De Montfort University, UK.

--Holland, S., and M. Moore, "Cadillac Desert Revisited: Property Rights, Public Policy, and Water-Resource Depletion," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 131-155.

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--Jay, M., M. Morad and A. Bell, "Biosecurity, a Policy Dilemma for New Zealand," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 121-129.

--Jenkins, Willis, "Biodiversity and Salvation: Thomistic Roots for Environmental Ethics", Journal of Religion, July 2003, pp. 401-20.

--Jiang, Y., M. Kang, Q. Gao, L. He, M. Xiong, Z. Jia and Z. Jin, "Impact of Land Use On Plant Biodiversity and Measures for Biodiversity Conservation in the Loess Plateau in China - A Case Study in a Hilly Gully Region of the Northern Loess Plateau," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 10, 2003): 2121-2133.

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--Jordan, A., R. Wurzel, A. Zito and L. Bruckner, "Policy Innovation or 'Muddling Through'? 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in the United Kingdom," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 179-200.

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--Kaufman. Gordon D., "The Theological Structure of Christian Faith and the Feasibility of a Global Ecological Ethic," Zygon 38(no. 1, 2003):147-161. Scientific evolutionary/ecological understandings of nature are the basis of realizing that we are in an ecological crisis. Western understandings of God are being re-formulated in these scientific terms. But for a global ethic, Asian religions have typically tried to retain more traditional, prescientific concepts. These will need also to be scientifically re-formulated before we reach a feasible global ethic. Some say that it is presumptuous

for the West to impose their scientific views on the East. But without such transformations in religious traditions East and West, is the development of a truly global ecological ethic possible? Kaufman is emeritus professor of divinity, Harvard University Divinity School.

--Kellert, Stephen R., and Farnham, Timothy J., eds., The Good in Nature and Humanity: Connecting Science, Religion, and Spirituality with the Natural World. Washington, DC: Island Press, 2002. 16 contributors. Part I. Scientific and spiritual perspectives of nature and humanity. Part II. Linking spiritual and scientific perspectives with an environmental ethic. Sample contributions: Calvin B. DeWitt, "Spiritual and Religious Perspectives of Creation and Scientific Understanding of Nature"; Dorion Sagan and Lynn Margulis, "Gaia and the Ethical Abyss: A Natural Ethic Is a G[o]d Thing"; David Peterson, "Hunting for Spirituality: An Oxymoron?"; Wendell Berry, "The Idea of a Local Economy"; and more. From a conference at Yale University in May 2000. Kellert is at Yale University School of Forestry, and Farnham is a doctoral candidate there. Reviewed by R. HaluzaDeLay in Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 7, 2003):663-664.

--Kinnas, Y., "Book Review: Guide To Sustainable Development and Environmental Policy by Natalia Mirovitskaya and William Ascher (Eds.)," Journal of Environment and Development 12(no. 2, 2003): 264-265.

--Korp, M., "Book Review: What's Wrong With Plastic Trees? Artifice and Authenticity in Design. By Martin H. Krieger.," Human Ecology 31(no. 2, 2003): 325-327.

--Krishna, Ravi Srinivas. Review of Susanna Horning Priest, A Grain of Truth: The Media, the Public and Biotechnology, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 263-65. Ravi Srinivas Krishna is visiting scholar at the Law School, Indiana University, Bloomington, researching on biodiversity and intellectual property rights.

--Lankard, A., and W. Mclaughlin, "Marketing an Environmental Issue: A Case Study of The Wilderness Society's Core Messages to Promote National forest Conservation from 1964 to 2000," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 415-434.

--Lee, K., "Review of: Brian Czech and Paul R. Krausman, The Endangered Species Act: History, Conservation, Biology and Public Policy," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 265-266.

--Lee, M., and R. Hall, "Puppet Show: The EU Is Nothing but a Rubber Stamping Exercise for the Corporations and their Lobby Groups," Ecologist 33 ( 5, 2003): 36-37.

--Lee, N., "Book Review: Confronting Consumption by Thomas Princen, Michael Maniates, and Ken Conca (Eds.)," Journal of Environment and Development 12(no. 2, 2003): 268-271.

--Light, Andrew and Shippen, Ben S. Jr., "Should Environmental Quality be a Publicly Provided Good?," Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 232-42. Light is an assistant professor of environmental philosophy and the director of the Environmental Conservation Education Program at New York University. Ben S. Shippen Jr. was an assistant professor of economics at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia before becoming a research economist at ERS Group.

--Lin, G., and S. Ho, "China's Land Resources and Land - Use Change: Insights from the 1996 Land Survey," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 87-107.

--Lindquist, A., "Job's Plight Revisited: The Necessity Defense and the Endangered Species Act," Environmental Law 33(no. 2, 2002): 449-482.

--Linneman, J., "Book Review: Managing the Earth (the Linacre Lectures 2001) By James C. Briden and Thomas E. Downing (Eds.)," Journal of Environment and Development 12(no. 2, 2003): 266-267.

--List, Peter C., "The Evolution of Biocentered Ethics in the United States: Implications for Forest Conservation." Proceedings, Society of American Foresters, 2001 National Convention, Denver Colorado. (Bethesda, MD: Society of American Foresters, 2002), pages 223-233.

--Little, J., and M. Leyshon, "Embodied Rural Geographies: Developing Research Agendas," Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003): 257-272.

--Luccarelli, Mark. Review of Adam Rome, The Bulldozer in the Countryside: Suburban Sprawl and the Rise of Environmentalism, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 126-28. Luccarelli earned a doctorate at University of Iowa and now teaches American Studies at University of Oslo, Norway.

--Male, T., "Potential Impact of West Nile Virus On American Avifaunas," Conservation Biology 17(no. 3, 2003): 928-

--Marquette University, Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics, Generating and Using Electricity in the United States." A report prepared by students in the first capstone seminar for the Interdisciplinary Minor in Environmental Ethics. Accessible through: <<http://www.inee.mu.edu/Capstone%202003/Proposal.htm>> An ambitious project that spanned the 2003 Spring semester, ten students identified the religious and philosophical foundations for approaching electricity use and generation from an ethical perspective (appropriated from Jesuit spirituality, Aldo Leopold, and the Roman Catholic principle of subsidiarity), researched relevant topics on use and generation by renewable and non-renewable sources, produced seventeen reports, and concluded to ninety-two recommendations through an iterative, consensus process.

Affirmation of their efforts by US Senator Russ Feingold's environment aide, Mary Frances Repko, proved to be a highlight of the capstone experience. She flew to Milwaukee while in the process of participating in the mark-up of the Senate's energy bill and engaged them in an in-depth discussion on their recommendations. When pressed for at least one to include in the bill, the students opted for an awareness alert on electricity bills that quantified environmental effects from the amount of electricity used. Jame Schaefer was the advisor.

--Mather, A., "Managing Scotland's Environment," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 198.

--Meisels, T., "Liberal Nationalism and Territorial Rights," Journal of Applied Philosophy 20(no. 1, 2003): 31-44.

--Meyer, John M. Review of Peter Hay, A Companion to Environmental Thought, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 121-22. Meyer is assistant professor in government and politics at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California.

--Michaelowa, A., "Review of: Urs Luterbacher and Detlev Sprinz (Eds.), International Relations and Global Climate Change," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 259.

--Miller, Alan, Gaia Connections: An Introduction to Ecology, Ecoethics, and Economics. Lanham, MD: Roman and Littlefield, 2003.

--Eaton, Heather, and Lorentzen, Lois Ann, Ecofeminism and Globalization: Exploring Culture, Context, and Religion. Lanham, MD: Roman and Littlefield, 2003. Ecofeminism in the context of the social, political and ecological consequences of globalization.

--Mohai, P., "Dispelling Old Myths: African American Concern for the Environment," Environment 45(no. 5, 2003): 10-27.

--Morenozaiz, J., F. Lozano and H. Ollero, "Recent Progress in Conservation of Threatened Spanish Vascular Flora: A Critical Review," Biological Conservation 113(no. 3, 2003): 419-431.

--Nash, S., "The Phantom Forest: Research On Gene-Altered Trees Leaps Ahead, Into a Regulatory Limbo," Bioscience 53(no. 5, 2003): 462-467.

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--Newell, R., and W. Pizer, "Discounting the Distant Future: How Much Do Uncertain Rates Increase Valuations?," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 52-71.

--O'Neill, C., "Risk Avoidance, Cultural Discrimination, and Environmental Justice for Indigenous Peoples," Ecology Law Quarterly 30(no. 1, 2003): 1-58.

--Oliver, C., "Sustainable Forestry: What Is It? How Do We Achieve It?," Journal of Forestry 101(no. 5, 2003): 8-17.

--Orton, David, "Deep Ecology Perspectives," Synthesis/Regeneration, no. 32, Fall 2003. The importance of deep ecology, and some of its contradictions. Available online at: <http://www.greens.org/s-r/index.html>

--Pacala, S. W., et al., "False Alarm over Environmental False Alarms," Science 301(28 August 2003):1187-1188. In face of uncertainty, many, even most of the environmental alarms may be false, or overestimated. But many of the alarms will be correct, often underestimated; and resulting mitigation, if it takes place, will bring considerable benefits. Critics have been saying that we have too many false alarms. But, these authors conclude, "The balance of the evidence indicates that we are receiving substantial benefits from our response to environmental alarms. These benefits range from aesthetic (such as our joy at the bald eagle's recovery) to the savings of millions of lives (for example, regulation of air and water pollutants). Still, the critical quality determining whether there are too many false environmental alarms is the marginal benefit of the alarms." On balance, they find that "given the potential to

save millions of lives, this is no time to turn down the sensitivity of our environmental alarms." Pacala is in ecology and evolutionary biology, Princeton University.

--Papadakis, E., and R. Grant, "The Politics Of 'Light-Handed Regulation': 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments In Australia," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 27-50.

--Parejko, K., "Pliny the Elder's Silphium: First Recorded Species Extinction," Conservation Biology 17(no. 3, 2003): 925-927.

--Pearl, Mary C. and Newman, Scott, "Taking Responsibility for a New Disease," San Francisco Chronicle, May 7, 2003, p. A23. New human diseases often come from pathogens in animals, of which SARS may well be an example, seeming to have come from wild animals sold in Chinese markets. But these diseases have often been triggered in epidemic proportions because of human-caused disruptions on landscapes which stress the animals, and they spread because of human crowding on these landscapes and in cities. "By altering the normal balance between viruses, bacteria, and wildlife, we force infectious agents to evolve and adapt to new environmental conditions." Mary Pearl is a primatologist and president of World Life Trust.

--Perelman, Michael. "Myths of the Market: Economics and the Environment", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 168-226. Adam Smith's farmworker paradox reflects the fact that those who do the most essential work in society earn the least, just as his diamonds and water paradox revolves around the low valuation that markets place on essential resources. This article explores the perverse economic logic that leaves markets to run roughshod over both humanity and nature, and examines how economists have either attempted to get to grips with, or more commonly, tried to avoid or justify this phenomenon. Perelman is in economics at California State University, Chico.

--Popke, E., "Poststructuralist Ethics: Subjectivity, Responsibility and the Space of Community," Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003): 298-316.

--Priddel, D., N. Carlile, M. Humphrey, S. Fellenberg and D. Hiscox, "Rediscovery of the 'extinct' Lord Howe Island stick-insect (*Dryococelus australis* (Montrouzier)) (Phasmatodea) and recommendations for its conservation," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 7, 2003): 1391-1403.

--Pugh, J., "New Climate-Change Data Place Policymakers in the Hot Seat," Bioscience 53(no. 6, 2003): 542-543.

--Robbins, Elaine, "How Did the Grizzly Cross the Road?" Sierra, July/August 2003, pp. 52-56. A growing network of bridges, underpasses, and fencing is helping animals safely traverse millions of miles of asphalt. Animal crossings are working in Florida (along the famous Alligator Alley), Massachusetts, Montana, Washington, and other states, as well as in Canada (especially the Trans-Canada Highway). Over the last three decades roadkill has overtaken hunting as the number one human-induced cause of direct death to wild animals on land. An estimated one million vertebrates perish on our roads each day.

--Robbins, P., "Beyond Ground Truth GIS and the Environmental Knowledge of Herders, Professional Foresters, and Other Traditional Communities," Human Ecology 31(no. 2, 2003): 233-253.

--Robbins, P., and T. Birkenholtz, "Turfgrass Revolution: Measuring the Expansion of the American Lawn," Land Use Policy 20(no. 2, 2003): 334-352.

--Roberts, G., "Review of: Ferdinand Muller-Rommel and Thomas Poguntke (Eds.), Green Parties in National Governments," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 262.

--Rodrigues, M., "Privatization and Socioenvironmental Conditions in Brazil's Amazonia: Political Challenges to Neoliberal Principles," Journal of Environment and Development 1(no. 2, 2003): 205-238.

--Sairinen, R., "The Politics of Regulatory Reform: 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in Finland," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 73-92.

--Schaefer, Jame. "Grateful Cooperation: Cistercian Inspiration for Ecological Ethics," Cistercian Studies Quarterly 37.2 (2002): 187-203. A 12th century text that describes the site and surroundings of the Cistercian Abbey at Clairvaux conveys the observer's appreciation, respect and gratitude for the cooperative interactivity of the monks, other biota, and abiota that constitute the area. Parallel thinking can be found in contemporary philosophical discourse in which the human is considered a highly specialized, integral and responsible actor within the ecological system. When the human-in-ecosystem approach proceeds from deep faith in God, who empowers the emergence and interactivity of ecosystem interactors, the ethics of grateful cooperation inspired by the medieval text can guide humans to seek the health and well-being of their shared system as a way of cooperating with God.

--Schaefer, Jame. "The Virtuous Cooperator: Modeling the Human in an Ecologically Endangered Age," Worldviews: Environment, Culture, Religion 7.1-2 (2003): 171-195. Modeling the human in an age of ecological degradation requires at least four criteria for people who profess a religious faith. The model should be (1) rooted in religious faith tradition, (2) consistent with broad scientific findings, (3) positively relational to other beings and physical systems, and (4) descriptive about the kind of behavior that is needed. Among the works of Thomas Aquinas are various notions about the cooperation of creatures and God and teachings about the chief moral virtues of prudence, temperance, justice and fortitude that provide a starting point for developing a model of the human as a virtuous cooperator. When informed by broad contemporary scientific findings, the virtuous cooperator meets the criteria for modeling the human during our time by offering a realistic way of thinking about our species in relation to the more-than-human others that constitute our planet, a framework for acting responsibly, and the teleological motivation for making this behavior habitual.

--Schatzki, T., "Options, Uncertainty and Sunk Costs," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 86-105.

--Scott, Peter, A Political Theology of Nature. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003. A Christian response to the environmental crisis, arguing that present day environmental problems can only be decisively addressed within a theological world view. A theological rationale for an ecological democracy. Scott is at the University of Gloucestershire, Cheltenham, UK.

--Sedjo, Roger, "The Ethics of Wood Consumption," Proceedings, Society of American Foresters, 2001 National Convention, Denver Colorado. (Bethesda, MD: Society of American Foresters, 2002), pages 242-246. "There is little evidence that current or likely future global consumption of industrial wood is excessive."

--Shanley, P., and L. Luz, "The Impacts of forest Degradation On Medicinal Plant Use and Implications for Health Care in Eastern Amazonia," Bioscience 53(no. 6, 2003).

--Sheppard, James W. "Overcoming Obstacles to Sustainability: Can Liberal Democracy Help?," Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 248-54. An extended book review essay on John Barry and Marcel Wissenburg's edited essay compilation Sustaining Liberal Democracy: Ecological Challenges and Opportunities. Sheppard is assistant professor in philosophy at the University of Missouri-Kansas City, specialising in environmental ethics and policy, urban theory and pragmatism, as well as being a member of the University of Missouri-Kansas City's Centre for the City Urban Taskforce.

--Shiell, L., "Equity and Efficiency in International Markets for Pollution Permits," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 46(no. 1, 2003): 38-51.

--Simms, A., "Think Small: As an Alternative to Ever Increased Globalisation." The case for a return to localisation," Ecologist 33(no. 5, 2003): 58-59.

--Skogen, K., "Adapting Adaptive Management to a Cultural Understanding of Land Use Conflicts," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 435-450.

--Smith, A., "Review of: Clark A. Miller and Paul N. Edwards (Eds.), Changing The Atmosphere: Expert Knowledge and Environmental Governance," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 257-258.

--Smith, P., B. Chhetri and B. Regmi, "Meeting the Needs of Nepal's Poor: Creating Local Criteria and Indicators of Community Forestry," Journal of Forestry 101(no. 5, 2003): 24-30.

--Stephens, Piers H.G. Review of Wayne Ouderkirk and Jim Hill (eds.), Land, Value, Community: Callicott and Environmental Philosophy, Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 2, 2003): 255-58. Stephens teaches philosophy at the University of Liverpool and University of Manchester, and is honorary research fellow at the School of Politics, International Relations and the Environment, University of Keele, UK.

--Stem, C., J. Lassoie, D. Lee, D. Deshler and J. Schelhas, "Community Participation in Ecotourism Benefits: The Link to Conservation Practices and Perspectives," Society and Natural Resources 16(no. 5, 2003): 387-414.

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--Tanaka, M., "Bridging The Gap Between Northern NGOs and Southern Sovereigns in the Trade-Environment Debate: The Pursuit of Democratic Dispute Settlements in the WTO Under the Rio Principles," Ecology Law Quarterly 30(no. 1, 2003): 113-222.

--Taylor, G., and B. Flynn, "It's Green, but is it of a Light Enough Hue? Past Performance, Present Success and the Future of the Irish Greens," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 225-232.

--Teichman, J., "Review of: Mary Warnock, Making Babies: Is There a Right to Have Children?," Journal of Applied Philosophy 20(no. 1, 2003): 113-114.

--Thompson, C., B. Thompson and M. Burgman, "Risks From Competitively Inferior Immigrant Populations: Implications of Mass Effects for Species Conservation," Conservation Biology 17(no. 3, 2003): 901-905.

--Turner, R., and N. Rabalais, "Linking Landscape and Water Quality in the Mississippi River Basin for 200 Years," Bioscience 53(no. 6, 2003): 563-572.

--Valentine, G., "Geography and Ethics: in Pursuit of Social Justice - Ethics and Emotions in Geographies of Health and Disability Research," Progress in Human Geography 27(no. 3, 2003): 375-380.

--Vangemerden, B., G. Shu and H. Olf, "Recovery of Conservation Values in Central African Rain forest After Logging and Shifting Cultivation," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 8, 2003): 1553-1570.

--Vasan, S., "Book Review: In the Time of Trees and Sorrows: Nature, Power, and Memory in Rajasthan, By Ann Grodzins Gold and Bhoju Ram Gujar.," Human Ecology 31(no. 2, 2003): 322-325.

--Vossler, C., and J. Kerkvliet, "A Criterion Validity Test of the Contingent Valuation Method: Comparing Hypothetical and Actual Voting Behavior for a Public Referendum," Journal of Environmental Economics and Management 45(no. 3, 2003): 631-649.

--Wall, D., "Review of: Joel Kovel, The Enemy of Nature," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 254.

--Ward, N., "Review of: Hans Michelmann, James Rude, Jack Stable and G. Storey (Eds.), Globalization and Agricultural Trade Policy," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 256.

--Warner, Daniel M., "No Place of Grace: Recognizing Damages for the Loss of Home-Place," 8/2 Wisconsin Environmental Law Journal 3 (Spring 2002). A significant cause of the present disastrous state of the environment is our culture's refusal to recognize the value of place. In this paper it is argued that the loss or taking of one's home-place by another is the disruption of a sustaining and nurturing relationship--that homesickness is real. The law recognizes that compensation for loss of consortium, for the loss of the "intangible elements of a marriage relationship" is appropriate--such a loss is a kind of emotional distress. Similarly, damages should be awarded in case of the loss of one's home-place, and those damages should not be limited to the market-value of the place.

--Weibull, A., O. Ostman and A. Granqvist, "Species richness in agroecosystems: the effect of landscape, habitat and farm management," Biodiversity and Conservation 12(no. 7, 2003): 1335-1355.

--Welcomer, Stephanie A. "Human Interests and the Forested Land", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 113-20. An extended book review essay on Richard W. Behan's Plundered Promise: Capitalism, Politics, and the Fate of the Federal Lands and Neil Rolde's The Interrupted Forest: A History of Maine's Wildlands. Welcomer is an assistant professor of management at University of Maine Business School.

--White, Damien Finbar. "Hierarchy, Domination, Nature: Considering Bookchin's Critical Social Theory", Organization and Environment, 16, (No. 1, 2003): 34-65. The work of Murray Bookchin stands as one of the most ambitious attempts in recent times to produce a post-Marxist critical social theory that places ecological concerns at its core, and this article argues that this richly elaborated theory has highlighted the distinct limitations of "high modernist" formulations of historical materialism and liberalism. However, it is also maintained that Bookchin's "organic society" thesis and his theorising about social hierarchy, social domination, and the domination of nature ultimately suffer from significant theoretical and empirical inconsistencies. Bringing Bookchin's more valuable insights into dialogue with the recent interface between "historical-geographical materialism" and poststructuralism, a dynamic, discontinuous view of eco-social relations is recommended that recognises that human societies are always involved in the production, reproduction and enframing of disruptive, active and generative natures. How forms of social domination relate to these processes is viewed as complex, contingent, and spatially and historically varied. White is a lecturer in sociology at Goldsmiths College, University of London.

--Whiteside, K., "The French Elections of 2002: Green Blues," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 241-245.

--Whitney, H., "Cities and Superfund: Encouraging Brownfield Redevelopment," Ecology Law Quarterly 30(no. 1, 2003): 59-112.

--Wurzel, R., A. Jordan, A. Zito and L. Bruckner, "From High Regulatory State to Social and Ecological Market

Economy? 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in Germany," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 115-136.

--Wurzel, R., L. Bruckner, A. Jordan and A. Zito, "Struggling to Leave Behind a Highly Regulatory Past? 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in Austria," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 51-72.

--Zaner, Richard M., "Finesssing Nature," Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly 23 (no. 2, 2003):14-19. "We need to consider carefully the ethical implications of substituting technology and genetically innovative means to assist human reproduction--that is, of 'finesssing' nature." Zaner is emeritus from medical ethics, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine.

--Zito, A., L. Bruckner, A. Jordan and R. Wurzel, "Instrument Innovation in an Environmental Lead State: 'New' Environmental Policy Instruments in the Netherlands," Environmental Politics 12(no. 1, 2003): 157-178.

## NEWS

**Garrett Hardin**, a pioneer in the field of population's effect on Earth, died in mid-September along with his wife in an apparent double suicide. Hardin was a professor emeritus at UC/Santa Barbara whose groundbreaking 1968 essay "The Tragedy of the Commons" put forth the notion that human misery would increase greatly without the recognition that livable space on Earth is finite. Hardin was 88 and his wife was 81. Sharon Clausen, a daughter, said they were in poor health, her father being frail and suffering from a heart condition while her mother had a form of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, also known as Lou Gehrig's disease. "They were both members of the Hemlock Society (End-of-Life Choices) and felt very strongly that they wanted to choose their own time to die," said Ms. Clausen. Hardin didn't let politics get in the way of his beliefs. He was vilified by the left for calls to limit immigration while his abortion rights views brought criticism from the Republican Party, of which he was a lifelong member. He and his wife were longtime supporters of Planned Parenthood, and in 1973 helped operate an "underground railroad" in which 200 local women went to Mexico seeking abortions. (Santa Barbara News-Press, 9/18/03)

**James Rachels**, a philosopher and medical ethicist who wrote influential works on euthanasia, arguing that the legal distinction between killing and passively allowing a patient's death had no rational basis, has died at the age of 62. The cause was cancer, said his son Stuart. In 1975, Rachels' most widely debated article, "Active and Passive Euthanasia," was published in the New England Journal of Medicine. Euthanasia then was generally condemned and terminally ill patients rarely refused medical treatment. Rachels, who spent much of his career as a philosophy professor at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, broke ground by arguing that actively killing a patient with a terminal illness was no worse morally than letting the person die by doing nothing. "He argued that if you buy the idea of turning off a respirator, then you should accept active euthanasia," Hugh LaFollette said. "But in that climate it was completely radical. It was the first essay in the philosophical community that openly advocated active euthanasia." In 1991, in Created From Animals: The Moral Implications of Darwinism, Dr. Rachels argued that animals should not be treated inhumanely in experiments simply because they were less intelligent than humans. He wrote 5 books and 85 essays. His 1971 textbook, Moral Problems, sold 100,000 copies over three editions and was a staple of many college philosophy courses. (New York Times, 9/9/03)

**Monsanto Bullying Tiny Dairy Over Growth Hormones.** In a move of Goliath-attacking-David proportions, Monsanto, the multi-national agrichemical company, is suing a small, family-owned milk producer in Maine because they advertise that their farmers pledge not to use artificial growth hormones (also known as rBST) on the cows that produce their milk. In response to consumer demand for dairy products produced by cows free of rBST, Oakhurst Dairy pays its suppliers a price premium not to use artificial growth hormones on their cows and advertises this via a "Farmer's Pledge" emblem on their products. The dairy makes no health claim about the Farmer's Pledge, but Monsanto claims that even a factual assertion misleads consumers. Although approved for use in the U.S. by the FDA, artificial growth hormones are already banned in the European Union and Canada, and Monsanto clearly fears that even informing consumers of their use will damage its sales. Lawsuits such as these are shameless attempts to use the financial clout of a multi-billion-dollar monopolist to intimidate a tiny -owned business. Consumers want the information being provided to them, and Monsanto should get out of the way. (Act For Change Activism update, August 19 '03)

"There will always be pigeons in books and in museums, but these are effigies and images, dead to all hardships and to all delights. Book-pigeons cannot dive out of a cloud to make the deer run for cover, or clap their wings in thunderous applause of mast-laden woods. Book-pigeons cannot breakfast on new-mown wheat in Minnesota, and dine on blueberries in Canada. They know no urge of seasons; they feel no kiss of sun, no lash of wind and weather."

—Aldo Leopold, "On a Monument to the Pigeon"

## THE BUSH RECORD

A small sample of Bush Administration anti-environmental actions during the first two thirds of 2003. For the full,

sorry record, go to the website of the Natural Resources Defense Council ([www.nrdc.org](http://www.nrdc.org)) and click on "The Bush Record."

#### *August*

Bush taps anti-environmentalist Utah Governor Leavitt to head EPA (08/11/03)

#### *July*

EPA reconsidering proposal to weaken Clean Air Act rule (07/25/03)

Bush climate plan all study, no action (07/24/03)

Bush pushing to privatize 25% of positions in the National Park Service (07/15/03)

#### *June*

Bush administration calls for more gas drilling on public lands (06/24/03)

Bush administration undermines critical habitat designations under the Endangered Species Act (06/18/03)

Bush administration moves to roll back the USFS Roadless Rule (06/09/03)

#### *May*

White House buries mountaintop mining regulation (05/30/03)

White House forest-fire plan axes environmental protections (05/30/03)

Interior giving up on endangered species protection: "no new listings needed" says Interior Secy Norton (05/29/03)

EPA proposes easing, delaying smog control rules (05/14/03)

#### *April*

EPA reports record drop in fuel economy (04/30/03)

BLM approves Powder River Basin (WY) energy development (04/30/03)

White House bans EPA from discussing perchlorate pollution (04/28/03)

White House unveils its pro-industry chemical security bill (04/24/03)

BLM to relax permitting process for oil and gas development (04/14/03)

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service signs off on plan to reopen Imperial Dunes to off-road vehicles (04/10/03)

Interior Department paves way for new roads on 6 million acres of federal lands in Utah (04/09/03)

Bush administration attacks World Heritage status of Yellowstone National Park (04/07/03)

Bush administration begins diverting water from Klamath River -- where salmon kill occurred-- to farmers (04/03/03)

#### *March*

National Park Service officially adopts plan to increase snowmobile use in Yellowstone National Park (03/25/03)

Bush administration proposes stripping protections for endangered wolves throughout much of the U.S. (03/18/03)

Defense Department seeking exemptions from environmental laws (03/06/03)

#### *February*

Bush administration rejects wilderness protection in Alaska's Tongass (02/28/03)

EPA delays report on mercury risk for children (02/20/03)

National Park Service overturns ban on snowmobiles in national parks (02/20/03)

White House gets industry support for voluntary pollution cuts (02/12/03)

EPA plans to relax toxic air pollution standards (02/11/03)

OMB pushes for industry-skewed cost-benefit analysis (02/04/03)

*January*

GAO faults EPA oversight on factory farms (01/31/03)

Bush administration planning to remove federal protection for America's wetlands and small waterways (01/10/03)

Bush administration pushing to lift grizzly bear protection under the ESA (01/05/03)

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