

# International Society for Environmental Ethics

## Newsletter

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### GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

**The ISEE Listserv** is a forum for serious discussion of environmental ethics and to disseminate information quickly to your colleagues. To subscribe, send email to: [LISTSERV@LISTSERV.TAMU.EDU](mailto:LISTSERV@LISTSERV.TAMU.EDU), with the entire body of the message reading: SUBSCRIBE ISEE-L. You should then receive an e-mail asking you to confirm your participation. As soon as you follow the instructions in that email, you will be subscribed to the list. Questions, contact Gary Varner at [gary@philosophy.tamu.edu](mailto:gary@philosophy.tamu.edu).

**Looking for the Next ISEE Newsletter Editor.** I will be going on sabbatical 2005-2006 and am looking to shed responsibilities and free up time for a new book project. If you think you may be interested, please contact me at [cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu](mailto:cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu). Putting out the newsletter isn't hard if you have a basic computer literacy (if I can do it, you can do it). Along with the groupies and the kickbacks for not misspelling people's names in the bibliography, you will earn the gratitude of your fellow ISEE members.

**Newsletter Offering and Encouraging Electronic Format.** The ISEE newsletter is now offered in an electronic version as well as the paper version. ISEE members are encouraged to "go electronic." The main rationales: switching to electronic mailing will save ISEE several thousand dollars per year and get you information two to four weeks faster. We hope, over the next few issues, to get the majority of members receiving the newsletter via email. Those who wish to continue receiving a paper copy of the newsletter may do so, but you only get one or the other! For those of you who would like to make the switch, please email ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton with your email address at [lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu](mailto:lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu). Please put "go electronic" in the subject heading Thanks!

**China held its first International Conference on Environmental Ethics** at Nanjing University in Nanjing China from October 16<sup>th</sup> through 18<sup>th</sup>, 2004. The conference was organized by the Chinese Society for Environmental Ethics and co-sponsored by ISEE, Nanjing University, and Nanjing Forest University. Principal organizers included Yang Tongjin (The Institute of Philosophy, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences), Wang Guopin (Nanjing Forestry University), and Wang Jianming (University of Science and Technology of Suzhou). Foreign guests included Dale Jamieson (NYU), Andrew Brennan (Western Australia), Gene Hargrove (North Texas), Freya Matthews (La Trobe, Australia), and Sung-Jin Kim (South Korea). The superbly organized meeting involved nearly one hundred people from a variety of academic disciplines and several government agencies. The papers and photographs are available on CD. Jamieson and Hargrove gave lectures at several other universities and institutes during their trips and were impressed by the high level of interest both in environmental issues and in environmental ethics. Students and professors were remarkably open-minded and intellectually curious. Jamieson encourages ISEE members in other parts of the world to investigate the possibility of joint work with our Chinese colleagues. (thanks to Dale Jamieson for this short report)

**University of California Santa Barbara's** New Visions of Nature, Science, and Religion program ([www.newvisions.ucsb.edu](http://www.newvisions.ucsb.edu)), announces a new online course for the general public taught by Professor Jim Proctor. The course, Geography 822, is offered via UCSB Extension starting January 3, 2005, for the fee of \$59 (early enrollments only). Participants need Internet access and an email address, but no special background or preparation is required. There is a mandatory orientation meeting Saturday January 8 on the UCSB campus, but all other course activities are done online, generally at any time that is convenient for participating students. For further information and to enroll, please visit the Geography 822 website at: <http://real.geog.ucsb.edu/822>. Or contact Professor Proctor ([jproctor@geog.ucsb.edu](mailto:jproctor@geog.ucsb.edu), 805-893-8741) or UCSB Extension (805-893-4200, 800-325-2727).

**Marquette University** is offering a 3-credit online graduate course, "Theology 385--Special questions in Moral Theology: Ecological Degradation," Spring 2005. The National Religious Partnership for the Environment is also involved. Contact: [www.protectingcreation.org](http://www.protectingcreation.org).

**Bill Moyers and Battlefield Earth.** The Center for Health and the Global Environment at Harvard Medical School presented in December 2004 its fourth annual Global Environmental Citizen Award to Bill Moyers. Meryl Streep, a member of the Center Board, presented the Award. Moyers accepted the award, though demurred that it ought to have gone to Bill McKibben. Moyers' acceptance address is sobering and dismal about the Bush administration's environmental record, especially the damage done by the Christian right. We face "a delusional ideology." Moyers' address, "Battlefield Earth" is online at: <http://www.alternet.org/story/20666/>

**Harvard University, Forum on Religion and Ecology Website** has been considerably enlarged. There are now annotated bibliographies of the principal literature available in English on the various religious traditions, over one hundred examples of engaged religion and ecology projects from various parts of the world. The ten volumes in the Harvard book series on World Religions and Ecology are now complete and the website contains the table of contents and the introductory chapter for each of the volumes. There is an essay and bibliography on ecological economics. There is a gender section and an essay and bibliography on ecofeminism. There is an education section with syllabi for teaching, suggested films and CD's and a speakers list. There is a section on statements on the environment issued by religious leaders, organizations, and other related groups. <http://environment.harvard.edu/religion>. (Thanks to Mary Evelyn Tucker and John Grim)

**The Society for Conservation Biology** has adopted a "Code of Member Ethics." "The mission of the Society for Conservation Biology, a global community of conservation professionals, is to develop the scientific and technical means for the protection, maintenance, and restoration of life on Earth, including species, ecosystems, and the processes that sustain them." The Code also appeals to the precautionary principle. The final item: "Adhere to the highest standards for treatment of animals used in research in a way that contributes most positively to sustaining natural populations and ecosystems." Details in [Society for Conservation Biology Newsletter](#) 11 (no. 3, September 2004):13-14.

**The First Midwest Environmental Ethics Conference**, "Finding Our Voices," took place 13 November 2004, at Rock Valley College in Rockford, Illinois, and the nearby Severson Dells Nature Center. Papers included: "What Other Americans Can and Can't Learn from Native American Environmental Ethics," Dave Aftandilian, University of Chicago; "From Aesthetics Value to Natural Preservation," Peter Hanowell, Florida State University; "The Ceresco Prairie Conservancy: A Daoist Ecological Enterprise,"

Michael Timm, Ripon College; and "Is Environmental Virtue Ethics 'Mere' Extensionism?" Geoffrey Frasz, Community College of Southern Nevada.

**Urban ecology website:** <http://www.urbanecology.org/index.htm>. Urban ecology can draw on ecology, public participation and urban planning to help design and build healthier cities. The Urban Ecologist is the group's quarterly newsletter, available online.

**Announcing a new website, Humanities Policy Central**, at <http://humanitiespolicy.unt.edu>. Humanities Policy Central seeks to serve as a hub for integrating ethical and axiological approaches with science and technology in order to better understand and address the challenges facing society today. Offering a collection of news stories, research summaries, funding opportunities, and a small library, humanities policy helps humanists and scientists complete the knowledge cycle, putting knowledge into an interdisciplinary context for a broad range of audiences.

**A Need-Based Symposium on Technosciences in Rural Development through Grassroots Action**, organized by the Center for Research on the New International Economic Order (CReNIEO). The conference aims to identify technoscience components that may improve urban communities' quality of life and transfer them to rural communities in their own settings. Urban facilities must be made available at the grass root level and at an affordable cost to the rural poor of India. Such an Indian rural-based technosciences model may form the ideal universal model for the empowerment of the rest of the poor and needy around the world. The conference will be held from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2005 in Kanchipuram, India. Last date for Abstracts; June 15<sup>th</sup>, 2005. Address for Communication: Mrs. Premanjali Rao, Director – Finance and Administration, CReNIEO – Prince Garden, No.104, B-Block, No.40, Thambuswamy Road, Kilpaulk, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India - 600 010. Cell: 919841040051. Email: [crenieo@vsnl.net](mailto:crenieo@vsnl.net).

**Laura Westra** has successfully defended her second doctorate –a Ph.D. in Law from Osgoode Hall Law School, York University, Toronto, Canada. The title of her dissertation is: "Ecoviolence and the Law: Supranational Normative Foundations of Ecocrime."

**The University of Oregon** offers an interdisciplinary Ph.D. program in Environmental Science, Studies, and Policy (ESSP), now in its eighth year. Applicants can select Philosophy as their focal department and will also complete course work in two complementary concentration areas. The application deadline for the 2005-2006 academic year is January 15th. More information is available at the Environmental Studies Program website: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~ecostudy/>. Interested students are encouraged to contact us for more information: Ted Toadvine, Philosophy & Environmental Studies [toadvine@uoregon.edu](mailto:toadvine@uoregon.edu), (541) 346-5544; Gayla WardWell, Environmental Studies Graduate Coordinator [gaylaw@uoregon.edu](mailto:gaylaw@uoregon.edu), (541) 346-5057.

## **CONFERENCES AND CALLS FOR PAPERS**

**ISEE Sessions.** Proposals are invited for individual papers or group sessions for the APA Pacific, Central and Eastern Division meetings. For the Pacific, contact ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton at [lnnewton@mail.fairfield.edu](mailto:lnnewton@mail.fairfield.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, [cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu](mailto:cpalmer@artsci.wustl.edu). Snail mail addresses and telephone numbers at the end of the newsletter. The deadline for proposals is September 1 for the Pacific and Central, March 1 for the Eastern.

**The Second Annual Joint Meeting on Environmental Philosophy** intended to bring together the environmental philosophy community will occur from May 31<sup>st</sup> to June 3<sup>rd</sup> at the Highlands Center, on the border of Rocky Mountain National Park in Colorado. The meeting will be held at 8500 feet at the Highlands Center, a recently constructed (2002) retreat center which includes rooms, meeting space, and a cafeteria. Longs Peak (elev. 14,000) hovers above the conference center and is within close hiking distance. Rooms are available at the Highlands Center ranging from \$85 singles to \$120 for 4. We have reserved 15 rooms, each of which comfortably house between 2 and 4 guests. (see [http://www.highlandscamp.org/retreat\\_center.htm](http://www.highlandscamp.org/retreat_center.htm) for further information). In addition, camping facilities and other housing options are available nearby. The hope is to attract a broad cross-section of the environmental philosophy community, including graduate students. In addition to contributed papers, the program will include papers by leading figures in the field. It is sponsored by Sponsored by ISEE, the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, and the University of North Texas.

The provisional format, designed to maximize discussion, is as follows:

- Plenary presentations on the evenings of May 31 and June 1;
- Papers available beforehand on-line
- 20 minutes presentations (10 minutes each for the author and commentator, with 40 minutes for discussion)
- Sessions from 9am-1pm, with afternoons free

Papers or detailed abstracts are due by February 1, with acceptances announced by March 1. Papers must be ready for distribution on the web by May 1. Send papers, detailed abstracts, or expressions of your willingness to comment or chair to: Robert Frodeman, Dept of Philosophy and Religion, University of North Texas, 225 EESAT, Box 310920, Denton, TX 76203. Email: [philosophy@unt.edu](mailto:philosophy@unt.edu); or to Dale Jamieson, HMSS Steinhardt School of Education, New York University, 246 Greene Street, Suite 300, New York, NY 10003. Email: [dwj3@nyu.edu](mailto:dwj3@nyu.edu).

**The International Conference On Environmental, Cultural, Economic And Social Sustainability.** East-West Center, Hawai'i, 25-27 February 2005. This conference aims to develop an holistic view of sustainability, in which environmental, cultural and economic issues are inseparably interlinked. It will work in a multidisciplinary way, across the diverse fields and taking varied perspectives in order to address the fundamentals of sustainability. As well as impressive line up of international main speakers, the conference will also include numerous paper, workshop and colloquium presentations by practitioners, teachers and researchers. We would particularly like to invite you to respond to the conference call for papers. Papers submitted for the conference proceedings will be fully peer-refereed and published in print and electronic formats in the new International Journal of Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Social Sustainability. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in this fully refereed academic journal, as well as access to the electronic version of the conference proceedings. The deadline for the first round call for papers is 15 November 2004. Proposals are usually reviewed within four weeks of submission. Full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, are to be found at the conference website: <http://www.SustainabilityConference.com>.

**The International Conference On Technology, Knowledge And Society**, University of California, Berkeley, Friday 18 - Sunday 20 February 2005, <http://www.Technology-Conference.com>. This conference takes a broad and cross-disciplinary approach to technology in society. With a particular focus on digital information and

communications technologies, the interests addressed by the conference include: human usability, technologies for citizenship and community participation, and learning technologies. Participants will include researchers, teachers and practitioners whose interests are either technical or humanistic, or whose work crosses over between the applied technological and social sciences. As well as an impressive line up of international main speakers, the conference will also include numerous paper, workshop and colloquium presentations. We would particularly like to invite you to respond to the conference call for papers. Papers submitted for the conference proceedings will be fully peer-refereed and published in print and electronic formats in the new International Journal of Technology, Knowledge and Society. If you are unable to attend the conference in person, virtual registrations are also available which allow you to submit a paper for refereeing and possible publication in this fully refereed academic journal, as well as access to the electronic version of the conference proceedings. The deadline for the first round call for papers is 30 November 2004. Proposals are reviewed within two weeks of submission. Full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, are to be found at the conference website.

**The Sixth Biennial Conference of the Association for the Study of Literature and Environment** (ASLE: <http://www.asle.umn.edu/>) will be held at the University of Oregon next summer, 21-25 June 2005, and philosophers with interests in this area are invited to submit paper and panel proposals. See the Call for Papers for details: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~smcfarla/ASLE/index.html>.

**The US National Women's Studies Association Conference** will be held in Orlando, Florida, 9-12 June 2005 - WOMEN AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Globalizing and Mobilizing. Vandana Shiva will give the keynote. Plenary speakers include Karen Warren on ecofeminism, Winona LaDuke on cultural- and biodiversity, and Jill Schneidermann on the politics of water. The NWSA Ecofeminist Task Force encourages papers and panels which show women's global leadership through initiatives on Oil & Water Extraction; Bio-piracy, Toxics & DU; Global Peace & Justice; Land Rights, Sustainability & Community. If you would like to contribute please check out [www.nwsa.org](http://www.nwsa.org) and then get back in touch. NB - Abstracts for review should be posted on line to the Program Committee by 8 Nov 2004. (from Ariel Salleh and Jacquelyn Zita, Co Chairs NWSA Ecofeminist Task Force)

**Environmental Philosophy**, a new, peer-reviewed journal, is now available. Vol. 1 no. 1 was published last spring. The next issue includes articles on Deep Ecology, including an interview with Arne Naess by Christian Diem. Original papers are invited. One section credits exceptional works by undergraduate students. The journal is published by the International Association for Environmental Philosophy, the Division of Environment at the University of Toronto and the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse. \$40 (\$25 students) includes membership to IAEP and journal subscription. For more information, visit <http://www.environmentalphilosophy.org/>.

**Compassion In World Farming Trust International Conference.** "From Darwin to Dawkins: the science and implications of animal sentience," 17-18 March 2005, Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, London. Keynote address by Dr Jane Goodall. Attend this conference if you work in: agriculture and forestry, food production, trade and retailing, conservation rural development, environment, veterinary and animal science, state, national or international regulation and policy development, education and training, non-governmental sector. Further info at [www.ciwf.org/conference2005](http://www.ciwf.org/conference2005).

**Applied Philosophy 25 Years On: Problems and Prospects.** Society for Applied Philosophy International Congress 2005 St Anne's College Oxford 1-3 July. The SAP has decided to devote its annual conference for 2005 to an international retrospective

on applied philosophy. The aim is to address the problems facing the subject as these have emerged over the last three decades, and to identify its most promising prospects for the next three. As well as keynotes from Allen Buchanan (Duke), Hubert L. Dreyfus (Berkeley), Onora O'Neill (Cambridge) and others, there will be concurrent sub-sessions organized around eight panels, covering all the major topics in applied philosophy. Paper proposals are now invited for these concurrent sub-sessions. The panels are as follows: Applied Philosophy in the History of Philosophy; Applied Ethics; Applied Aesthetics; Environmental Philosophy; Legal and Social Philosophy; Philosophy of Economics; Philosophy of Education; Philosophy of Technology. One page (250 words max.) abstracts should be submitted by 1st December 2004. Notification of acceptance by January 31st 2005. For further information see <http://www.appliedphil.org/intcongress.shtml>.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

**University Of Utah**, Salt Lake City, Utah. One regular faculty (tenured or tenure-track) position, effective fall semester 2005. Rank: assistant or beginning associate, depending on qualifications. AOS and AOC: open. The Utah department has been building strengths in ethics/applied ethics/practical reason, and in philosophy of science/cognitive science. We are seeking a candidate who will help us build on our strengths in these areas or who will work well with these areas, but have particular needs in environmental ethics, bioethics, or ethics and international affairs. Teaching load is two courses per semester; responsibilities include normal committee work and supervision of Ph.D. and M.A. students. A complete application should contain a letter of application, CV, three letters of recommendation, a statement of research interests and a sample of written work, and a statement of teaching interests and evidence of teaching excellence. Salary competitive, based on rank. The University of Utah is an AA/EQ employer and encourages applications from women and minorities. Reasonable accommodations are provided to the known disabilities of applicants and employees. Applications should be sent to Search Committee, University of Utah Department of Philosophy, 260 S. Central Campus Dr. Rm. 341, Salt Lake City, UT. 84112-9156. Applications received by Nov. 15th will be assured full consideration, but the position remains open until filled.

**Domestic Environmental Policy and Politics.** Lehigh University's year-old Environmental Initiative seeks an Assistant Professor for a tenure track position beginning fall semester 2005. The successful candidate will teach courses in both the BA in Environmental Studies and MA in Environmental Policy programs offered through the Initiative. Specific fields of interest in the area of domestic environmental policy are open. Opportunities for team-teaching and multidisciplinary research will be encouraged. This position will be a joint appointment within the Environmental Initiative (EI) and the political science department. It is one of a number of new faculty appointments to be made in science, engineering, social science, and humanities departments across the University in support of a multidisciplinary initiative focusing on the environment. The successful candidate will have an opportunity to help in the further development of EI's degree programs.

The typical course load is two courses per semester. This position will include one course per year for the political science department, one course for the EI initiative alone and two courses that can serve both the department and the Initiative. Applicants must hold the PhD or be in the process of completing the PhD. To apply, please send a cover letter, current curriculum vitae, syllabi and other evidence of teaching style and effectiveness, a statement of teaching philosophy, a sample of scholarship (if available) and three letters of reference to: Laura Katz Olson, Chair, Search Committee; Lehigh University; Political Science Department; 9 West Packer Ave.;

Bethlehem, PA 18015. Review of applications will begin December 1, 2004 and continue until the position is filled. Further information about Lehigh's Environmental Initiative can be found at: <http://www.ei.lehigh.edu>.

**University of North Texas.** Applications are invited for a tenure track position (Assistant Professor) within the Department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, to begin fall of 2005. AOS: Environmental Philosophy/Ethics and/or Religion and Nature/Ecology. AOC: Open, but the department has needs in the philosophy of science, aesthetics, and logic. The department, the leading program in environmental philosophy in the United States, seeks a dynamic individual who is interested in exploring how their area of expertise intersects with on temporary cultural and societal issues. Experience and/or interest in working with scientists and engineers, policy analysts, are desirable. Normal teaching load is 2-2. Qualifications include a Ph.D. by August 1, 2005. The department offers a MA in philosophy with a concentration in environmental ethics, a BA in philosophy, and an interdisciplinary minor in religion studies. It is awaiting approval of a PhD in philosophy. Located in the Dallas-Ft Worth Metroplex, the university has more than 31,000 students. Review of applications begins December 1, and will continue until position is filled. Please send letter of application, C.V., and a list of references to Philosophy Search Committee, department of Philosophy and Religion Studies, University of North Texas, P.O. Box 310920, Denton, TX 76201-0920. Information about the department can be found at [www.phil.unt.edu](http://www.phil.unt.edu), and inquiries are welcome at 940-565-2134 or [philosophy@unt.edu](mailto:philosophy@unt.edu). UNT is an AA/ADA/EOE committed to diversity.

## Four More Years

from the newsletter editor, Philip Cafaro

Like a lot of you reading this, I put quite a bit of time into the effort to elect John Kerry and other Democrats in the recently completed U.S. elections. Even though we had some success here in Colorado—picking up a U.S. Senate seat, taking the state House and Senate from the Republicans, passing an initiative mandating that state utilities provide more wind power and other alternative energy, and another one funding multi-billion dollar mass transit improvements in Denver—overall the picture is quite bleak, with Bush retaining the White House and Republicans the U.S. Congress.

The forecast for the next four years is for increased energy development across federal lands, increased logging and road building in our national forests, continued opposition to energy efficiency improvements here at home and to worldwide efforts to combat Global Warming, and continued failure to enforce industry compliance to environmental laws. And perhaps more ominous than these is the spectre of four more years of anti-environmental judicial appointees. The current Supreme Court appears to be one or two appointments away from ruling that enforcement of basic environmental laws constitutes a "takings" under the Constitution; such a ruling has the potential to eliminate or render practically inoperative the basic legal framework for environmental protection created thirty years ago during the heyday of U.S. environmentalism.

The U.S. ceded leadership of the world environmental movement to western Europe decades ago. The immediate question is not whether we will help lead the way toward sustainable environmental policies for the twenty-first century, but whether we will hang onto twentieth century environmental gains or go hurtling back to the laissez-faire policies of the nineteenth century.

Besides the fact that we lost, I found two aspects of the presidential election particularly disturbing. First, John Kerry did not run on his strong environmental record

or make much of an effort to hold George Bush to his lousy one. I assume he and his advisors calculated that they would lose more votes than they would win in key states if they made the environment an issue. What does this say about the environmental literacy and commitment of Americans? About how poor a job those of us who care about environmental issues have done to bring these issues to public attention?

Second, exit polls in key states indicated that “moral values” were an important factor motivating voters and that those voters who focused on “moral values” overwhelmingly voted Republican. What does that say about how narrow a notion of “morality” many Americans hold? About the failure of environmentalists, peace activists and others to make their causes “moral” issues among the general public? About philosophers’ failure to engage in public debate, or to communicate a larger vision of “morality” in our classrooms and beyond?

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It might seem ridiculous to even mention philosophers’ role in the past election, mere fantasy to think that anything we could have done differently in the past few years would have made a difference. But the latest APA membership list runs to around 8000 regular members. Those members are articulate and (for the most part) politically progressive; if more of them wrote op-ed pieces, helped with political campaigns, even themselves ran for office, the results could be significant.

Similarly, those members teach hundreds of thousands of students each year, many of them in introductory ethics classes. Currently, much of that classroom time is taken up by interesting, but practically pointless, meta-theorizing. Greater focus on normative and applied issues might create a more morally astute and practically adventurous student body. Isn’t it time that we made *all* our ethics classes applied ethics classes—applying reason to the personal and political decisions we and our students face? They are classes in ethics, after all. Perhaps it is time ethicists focused centrally on our subject matter—not on what epistemologists and metaphysicians find most interesting in our subject matter.

Introductory ethics classes focused on helping students reason well about the practical issues they face in their own lives would likely have a very different focus than currently. I can imagine a lot more discussion of the proper role of economics in a good human life. Also, more discussion of what it really means to be a Christian. Such topics are usually avoided in ethics classes, where instead students are introduced to the main secular ethical theories: utilitarianism, deontology, contract theory, virtue ethics. But is this what they most need to know?

Most of our students consider themselves Christians, more or less. Helping them think intelligently about the ethical message of Christianity would seem to be important. For most of our students, it is mainly economic pressures that will prevent them from living the kinds of lives they want to live and being the kinds of people they want to be. Discussing the proper role of economics in our lives seems very important.

\* \* \*

In the aftermath of the election, political progressives have discussed the need to articulate compelling moral alternatives to compete with the conservative right. *Positive* alternatives, exciting and life-affirming visions of what it means to live morally. This seems right to me.

One approach is to redouble our efforts to create plausible and appealing alternatives grounded in liberal, secular values. This approach has merit and should be pursued. However, the election suggests that traditional values are hardly on their last legs, soon to be replaced by the secular alternatives that many of us embrace. So here is an alternative diagnosis:

Most Americans consider themselves Christians, and for most Americans themes of faith, patriotism and family resonate more or less strongly. At the same time, polls say most Americans support environmental protection, economic "fairness," universal healthcare, even gay civil unions (but not "marriage." Sheesh!) So the way forward for progressive movements might be to articulate our progressive goals clearly and to show how they are supported by traditional moral values. We must also hold reactionaries responsible for environmental and other backsliding, condemning this loudly in the name of (again) traditional values.

Example: Is it really *patriotic* to trash our national parks with snowmobile noise and exhaust, our greatest wilderness areas with roads and oil and gas infrastructure? Or to force fellow citizens with asthma to breathe dirty air? Where is the love of *patria* in all this: love of our homeland, and of our fellow citizens? We need to call the corporations doing this and the politicians facilitating this unpatriotic, as they most certainly are. And we need to recognize that the reason many of us care about these things is that we *are* patriotic: we have a special care and concern for our nation or those parts of it that we are especially bonded with. (For that matter, this is also why so many of us are heartsick over this election).

Example: Is banning abortion and gay marriage really bringing *Christian* ethics into politics? Again, I don't see it—and this regardless of the morality of abortion or gay marriage. Read the gospels. There is *nothing* there about abortion or gay marriage; a lot about giving to the poor, being a peacemaker, living in humility and gratitude for God's gifts. A lot too about not being greedy, not laying up treasures which moth and rust will corrupt, and thieves break in and steal. I would *love* to see Americans try to bring a real Christian approach to their own lives and to public policy: to see our tax code reformed along Christian lines, for example. It would be a great improvement for us to not start wars unless they could meet the standards for a just war laid down in Catholic moral thought.

It is only a few decades since Martin Luther King, Jr. and his followers (many ministers or religiously motivated) articulated a Christian vision for civil rights and black equality—and won. It is not that long ago that many of our great national parks were set aside—always with patriotic exhortations about the unique beauty of these places and the need to preserve them for future generations of Americans. For my own part, I am convinced that tying progressivism to traditional values will be needed for practical success, and that doing so will help articulate why a progressive agenda *should* succeed.

Like a lot of people right now, I am wondering how this might be developed into a compelling and successful political program. In the meantime, I have decided to add two books to my syllabi for courses next semester. In my Environmental Ethics course, I plan to require Carl Pope and Paul Rauber's *Strategic Ignorance: Why the Bush Administration is Recklessly Destroying a Century of Environmental Progress*. Our students need to know the full story of the damage that has been done and that will now continue for the next four years. I can tell you from teaching this text this semester that most of them are outraged by it.

Second, in my Introduction to Ethics class, I plan to take a few weeks and teach one of the gospels (not the gospels according to Saint Henry, Saint John, Saint Aldo or Saint Rachel: the older ones by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John). I find the Gospel of Luke particularly good, in that it is simple and devotes more space to Jesus' ethical message and less to his supernatural destiny than Matthew or John. We will ask what Jesus' ethical message is and how people might go about living it today, here and now. And after having George Bush's piety rubbed in my face for the past few months, I won't hesitate to ask whether our President is a real Christian ("who would Jesus bomb?" "which minority group would Jesus scapegoat?").

Do you have thoughts on the election, or alternative prescriptions for a way forward? Send them on to the newsletter editor.

## RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Thanks to Lee Speer, Philosophy, Colorado State University for most of the New York Times entries. Thanks to Greg Pritchard for editing help and also congratulations. He has just had his Ph.D. thesis accepted, an analysis of whaling, Faculty of Arts, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. See entry below.

--Adams, William M., "Biodiversity Conservation and the Eradication of Poverty," Science 306(12 November 2004):1146-1149. It is widely accepted that biodiversity loss and poverty are linked problems and that conservation and poverty reduction should be tackled together. However, success with integrated strategies is elusive and hard to find. There is sharp debate and the social impacts of conservation programs and the success of community-based approaches to conservation. The links between poverty alleviation and biodiversity conservation are here analyzed.

--Alodos, C. L., Pueyo, Y., Barrantes, O., Escos, J., Giner, L. and Robles, A. B., "Variations in Landscape Patterns and Vegetation Cover between 1957 and 1994 in a Semiarid Mediterranean Ecosystem," Landscape Ecology 19(no. 5, 2004): 545-561(17).

--Anderson, Stephen R., Doctor Dolittle's Delusion: Animals and the Uniqueness of Human Language. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2005. Animals communicate and have many remarkable skills, memory, and can learn somewhat complicated procedures. They can link symbols to objects, as a red button to a banana. But they do not have language. They have no syntax; they have no reflective ideas communicated in language. So if kindly John Doolittle of Puddleby-on-the-Marsh was hearing voices, they weren't coming from Jip the dog or Gub-Gub the pig. Anderson is in linguistics and psychology at Yale University.

--Barbour, Ian G., "Theology, Ethics, and the Environment," Chapter 6 (pp. 119-140) in Barbour, Nature, Human Nature, and God (Minneapolis: Fortress Press, 2002). Brief survey of the main issues, with Barbour's characteristic capacity to digest and appraise the critical issues.

--Barringer, Felicity, "New Provision Would Allow Slaughtering of Wild Horses," New York Times, November 25, 2004, p. A20. A provision attached to an Omnibus Spending Bill by Senator Conrad Burns, Republican, Montana, would allow the sale for slaughter of feral horses that have been rounded up and are more than ten years old or have been offered for adoption successfully three times. The bill is awaiting final action. There are about 37,000 feral horses and burros running free in ten U.S. Western states; most are in Nevada. The Bureau of Land Management rounds up some when numbers increase and now has about 30,000 horses in holding areas. The

feral horses compete with livestock and elk for grass. In some areas of Nevada wild animals, including horses, had consumed two-thirds of the available forage before cattle were let onto the land at the end of winter. This time it is the cattlemen, not the ecologists, who want the horses thinned off the landscape. B.L.M. prefers adoption; over 203,000 horses and burros have been adopted in three decades; about 6,600 were adopted last year. But there are many more horses than persons willing to adopt them.

--Barringer, Felicity, "U.S. Rules Out Dam Removal To Aid Salmon," New York Times, December 1, 2004, p. A1. The Bush administration has ruled out removing any dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers to save endangered salmon species, even as a last resort. Previous Clinton administration policy has stated that dam removal might be an option, as a last resort. Authorities now claim it is unrealistic to consider removing dams and that they can solve the problem with better fish ladders and other solutions.

--Barringer, Felicity and Michael Manofsky, "G.O.P. Plans to Give Environmental Rules a Free-Market Tilt," New York Times, November 6, 2004, p. A14. The Bush administration intends to accelerate conservation by distributing billions of dollars to private landowners for the preservation of wetlands and wildlife habitat. Michael O. Leavitt, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, said: "We will make more progress in less time while maintaining the economic competitiveness for the country. That's my mission."

--Bekoff, Mark and Jan Nystrom, "The Other Side of Silence: Rachel Carson's Views of Animals." Human ecology Review 11/2 (2004): 186-200. Carson favored responsible stewardship, was more of an animal welfarist and environmentalist/conservation biologist who privileged ecosystems and species than an animal activist who privileged individuals, and she did not advocate an animal rights agenda.

--Berger, Joseph, "Next Subway Stop, the Wilderness," New York Times, October 6, 2004, p. A27. New York City has 48 preserves of tidal marsh, shoreline, woodlands, creeks, kettle ponds with much wildlife, some of the reserves almost as pristine as when the Europeans first arrived. Some of them are even designated "forever wild." But they are less known to New Yorkers than they should be.

--Berry, A. H. and Hessel, H., "The Effect of the Wildland Urban Interface on Prescribed Burning Costs in the Pacific Northwestern United States," Journal of Forestry 102(no. 6, 2004): 33-37(5).

--Besley, J. and Shanahan, J., "Skepticism About Media Effects Concerning the Environment: Examining Lomborg's Hypotheses," Society and Natural Resources 17(no. 10, 2004): 861-880(20).

--Blakeslee, Sandra, "Drought Unearths a Buried Treasure," New York Times, November 2, 2004. Page D1. Due to protracted drought, Glen Canyon is on its way back, viewable in much of its former glory. Glen Canyon was flooded by the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado River in 1963, after a long and unsuccessful fight by David Brower and the Sierra Club to block the dam. Over the next 17 years, water backed up for 186 miles, forming Lake Powell. But since 1999, the lake has lost more than sixty percent of its water. The change may be permanent, since water demands on the reservoir are greater than the annual flow, unless there were to come several hundred year flows in succession.

--Bohn, T. and Amundsen, P. A., "Ecological Interactions and Evolution: Forgotten Parts of Biodiversity?," BioScience 54(no. 9, 2004): 804-805(2).

--Bouma, Katherine, "Dam Removal Restores Cahaba River Marine Life," Mobile (Alabama) Register, November 22, 2004, p.5B. A dam, or something like a dam, a concrete plug with three foot culverts, and preventing fish travel upstream, has been removed from the Cahaba River, the (otherwise) longest free flowing river in Alabama. This permits the river regaining populations of fish, snails and other wildlife. The dam was once placed in the river by a coal company; when the Presbyterian Church bought the property it encouraged the removal, which required the efforts and funding of a number of agencies.

--Brashares, Justin et al, "Bushmeat Hunting, Wildlife Declines, and Fish Supply in West Africa," Science 306 (12 November 2004):1180-1198. Bushmeat hunting is a multi-billion dollar trade in the tropics. In Ghana, the bushmeat trade is now greatly increased due to the shortage of fish, a dietary staple in the region. The fish are in short supply for local peoples due to increased commercial fishing, much of it illegal pirate fishing. Brashares in the Conservation Biology Group, Department of Zoology, Cambridge University.

--Brockelman, Paul T., Cosmology and Creation: The Spiritual Significance of Contemporary Cosmology. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. Written because "I felt that we needed to renew our spiritual sense of reverence for nature as intrinsically valuable in itself and not merely extrinsically valuable in so far as it provides `resources' which in a utilitarian manner we can turn into `useful' products for the consumer industrial societies." (p. xi). Brockelman is University Professor of Religious Studies and Professor of Philosophy at the University of New Hampshire.

--Broder, John M., "Cleaner Los Angeles Air? Don't Hold Your Breath," New York Times, November 14, 2004, p. 16. Smog is down, but probably not for long. Some unusual weather has brought rare good news to the nation's most polluted city.

--Brooke, James, "Bigger and Bolder Population of Bears Incites Fear in Japan," New York Times, November 7, 2004, p. 15. More than 90 persons have been injured since April by a newly aggressive population of bears in northern Japan. The bear population has been expanding in numbers in a region with a shrinking human population, but a record number of typhoons has ruined the acorn harvest, other food supplies are also not available, and the hungry bears have turned to finding food in the villages.

--Cafaro, Philip, Thoreau's Living Ethics: Walden and the Pursuit of Virtue. Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2004. The first full, rigorous account of Henry Thoreau's ethical philosophy. Focused on Walden but ranging widely across his writings, the study situates Thoreau within a long tradition of ethical thinking in the West, from the ancients to the romantics and on to the present day. Cafaro shows Thoreau developing a comprehensive virtue ethics, less based in ancient philosophy than many recent efforts and more grounded in modern life and experience. He presents Thoreau's evolutionary, experimental ethics as superior to the more static foundational efforts of current virtue ethicists. Another main focus is Thoreau's environmental ethics; the book shows Thoreau not only anticipating recent arguments for wild nature's intrinsic value, but also demonstrating how a personal connection to nature furthers self-development, moral character, knowledge, and creativity. Thoreau's life and writings, argues Cafaro, present a positive, life-affirming environmental ethics, combining respect and restraint with an appreciation for human possibilities for flourishing within nature.

--Carroll, John E. and Brockelman, Paul T., The Greening of Faith: God, The Environment, and the Good Life. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England,

1997. Carroll is in natural resources, Brockelman in religion and philosophy, University of New England.

--Cauchon, Dennis, "Maurauding Beetles Menace Forests," USA Today, November 12, 2004, p. 3A. The emerald ash borer, transplanted from China about ten years ago, has killed six million ash trees in Ohio, and threatens to spread to over 7.5 billion ash trees in the U.S., if not stopped. Stopping it requires drastic measures: cutting all ash trees in a six to twelve mile wide protective belt, and this may not be enough. The beetle kills big, strong trees in a few years. When it appeared, it was a species unknown to researchers in the U.S.; a now aged-Chinese entomologist had described it, but his research was destroyed in the Cultural Revolution, a ten year campaign against intellectuals starting in 1966.

--Cooke, S. J. and Cowx, I. G., "The Role of Recreational Fishing in Global Fish Crises," BioScience 54(no. 9, 2004): 857-859(3). Exploitation of fishery resources has become a major conservation issue on a global scale. Commercial fisheries have been repeatedly blamed for the worldwide declines in fish populations. However, we contend that the recreational fishing sector also has the potential to negatively affect fish and fisheries. Here we present evidence to show that both recreational and commercial fishing sectors deserve consideration as contributors to the exploitation of fish in marine and inland waters. The lack of global monitoring and compiling of statistics on recreational fishing participation, harvest, and catch and release has retarded our ability to understand the magnitude of this fishing sector. Using data from Canada, we estimate that the potential contribution of recreational fish harvest around the world may represent approximately 12 percent of the global fish harvest. Failure to recognize the potential contribution of recreational fishing to fishery declines, environmental degradation, and ecosystem alterations places ecologically and economically important resources at risk. Elevating recreational fishing to a global conservation concern would facilitate the development of strategies to increase the sustainability of this activity.

--Crocker, David A., "Cross-Cultural Criticism and Development Ethics," Philosophy and Public Policy Quarterly, vol. 24, no. 3, Summer 2004, pp. 2-8. Development ethicists from one society may help understand and evaluate social change in another society. After examining several types of such cross-cultural assessments, the author argues that "insider-outsider hybrids" are the most promising cross-cultural partners. Crocker is at the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy, University of Maryland.

--Dasgupta, Partha, Human Well-Being and the Natural Environment. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002, 2004. Ways to measure the quality of life, with particular attention to the natural environment. With commentary on the economics of population, poverty traps, global warming, structural adjustment programs, and free trade, particularly in relation to poor countries. Dasgupta is in economics, University of Cambridge.

--Dasgupta, Partha, Human Well-Being and the Natural Environment. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001. Dasgupta is in economics, Cambridge University.

--Dean, Cornelia, "A Seashore Fight to Harness the Wind," New York Times, November 14, 2004, p. 18. Before a proposal to build the world's largest offshore wind power plant in Nantucket Sound, residents are protesting that the wind turbines would spoil the view on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard. They would rather have the view than the environmentally friendly power.

--Dean, Cornelia, "Policy to Preserve Coastline Runs Into Reality on Nation's Beaches," New York Times, October 26, 2004, p. D1. People like to live in on

prominent shorelines that nature likes to destroy. After recent storms, neither the U.S. government nor private insurers want to insure such property, which makes it impossible to sell, since a mortgage has to have insurance. Such landowners, usually quite wealthy, are seeking exemptions so that their property can be eligible for federal insurance.

--Desta, S. and Coppock, D. L., "Pastoralism Under Pressure: Tracking System Change in Southern Ethiopia," Human Ecology 32(no. 4, 2004): 465-486(22).

--Drake, J. M. and Keller, R. P., "Environmental Justice Alert: Do Developing Nations Bear the Burden of Risk for Invasive Species?," BioScience 54(no. 8, 2004): 718-719(2).

--Drake, J. M. and Bossenbroek, J. M., "The Potential Distribution of Zebra Mussels in the United States," BioScience 54(no. 10, 2004): 931-941(11). The range expansion of zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) in North America has been rapid and costly in both economic and ecological terms. Joint social, political, and scientific ventures such as the 100th Meridian Initiative aim to reduce the spread of zebra mussels by eliminating the unintended transport of the species and preventing its westward expansion. Here we forecast the potential distribution of zebra mussels in the United States by applying a machine learning algorithm for nonparametric prediction of species distributions (genetic algorithm for rule set production, or GARP) to data about the current distribution of zebra mussels in the United States and 11 environmental and geological covariates. Our results suggest that much of the American West will be uninhabitable for zebra mussels. Nonetheless, some catchments along the West Coast and in the southeastern United States exhibit considerable risk of invasion and should be monitored carefully. Possible propagule dispersal to these places should be managed proactively.

--Dreifus, Claudia, "Friends Matter for Reclusive Creature of African Forest," New York Times, October 12, 2004, p. D4. The rare and endangered okapi in eastern Congo. An okapi is quite small, has the hindquarters of a zebra, the body of an antelope, and the face of a giraffe. It is quite elusive, shy, lives in deep forests, and looks like something you wouldn't believe. The Wildlife Conservation Society in Congo seeks to preserve them.

--Federoff, Nina and Nancy Marie Brown, Mendel in the Kitchen: a Scientist's View of Genetically Modified Foods. Washington, DC: Joseph Henry Press, 2004. Changing genes to feed the world. Crop yields doubled and quadrupled during the Green Revolution. Of increased crop yields, traditional breeding accounts for about 40% of the increase, the remaining 60% stems from greater inputs in fossil-fuels energy, fertilizers, pesticides. Genetic engineering now provides rich possibilities, especially for pesticide resistance and freezing tolerance, perhaps for perennial grains. Reviewed by David Pimentel in Science 306 (29 October 2004):815, who thinks the authors deal inadequately with the possibilities for organic agriculture rather than GMO agriculture. Federoff is in plant molecular biology at Penn State; Nancy Brown is a science writer.

--Fenchel, T. and Finlay, B. J., "The Ubiquity of Small Species: Patterns of Local and Global Diversity," BioScience 54(no. 8, 2004): 777-784(8). Small organisms (less than 1 millimeter in length) tend to have a cosmopolitan distribution. This is a consequence of huge absolute population sizes rather than any inherent properties of particular taxonomic groups. At the local scale, the diversity of small species exceeds that of larger organisms, but at the global scale this relation is reversed, because endemism is largely responsible for the species richness of large organisms. For small organisms, the relationship between species and area is flat, and a latitudinal diversity gradient is

absent or weak. These patterns are explained by some of the assumptions underlying the unified neutral community model.

--Fitzhugh, T. W. and Richter, B. D., "Quenching Urban Thirst: Growing Cities and Their Impacts on Freshwater Ecosystems," BioScience 54(no. 8, 2004): 741-754(14). The development of water resources to satisfy urban water needs has had serious impacts on freshwater ecosystem integrity and on valuable ecosystem services, but positive trends are emerging that point the way toward a solution. We demonstrate this through case studies of water resource development in and around five large urban areas: Los Angeles, Phoenix, New York, San Antonio, and Atlanta. Providing freshwater ecosystems with the water flows necessary to sustain their health, while meeting the other challenges of urban water management, will require greatly increased water productivity in conjunction with improvements in the degree to which planning and management take ecosystem needs into account. There is great potential for improvement in both these areas, but ultimately water planners will also need to set limits on human alterations to river flows in many basins in order to spur greater water productivity and protect ecosystem water allocations before water supplies become overtaxed.

--Forbes, Nancy, Imitation of Life: How Biology is Inspiring Computing. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2004. Generations of engineers have recognized that often biology does it better. Similarly computer scientists are impressed with the computing powers in DNA and other biological processes. Neural nets, genetic algorithms, cellular automata, hierarchy, modularity, layers of control, system architecture, organizing for large-scale complexity, and more.

--Foster, David R., and John D. Alber., eds., Forests in Time: The Environmental Consequences of 1,000 Years of Change in New England. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004. Mostly the story of the Harvard Forest, though with wider implications. Climatic and vegetation changes, natural disturbances (such as hurricanes, pests, and pathogens), the impacts of Native Americans and fire, the history of land use and landscape transformation, present-day changes, and introduced pests and species. The return of forests in the last century, from about 40 percent to 60 to 90 percent of the landscape. One conclusion is that the present forest results from much human impact, but another conclusion, in some tension with this, is that the forest returns quite quickly and vigorously.

--French, Howard W., "A Melting Glacier in Tibet Serves as an Example and a Warning," New York Times, November 9, 2004, p. D1. In eastern Tibet, runoff from the Zepu glacier, 27-square miles, melting with rising temperatures, has formed the powerful headwaters of a new river.

--Fribank, Les G. and Frank Corcella, "Genetically Modified Crops and Farmland Biodiversity," Science 289(1 September 2000):1481-1482. British birds that eat weed seeds and what happens to them when more pesticide can be applied to kill such weeds because the genetically modified crops are now pesticide resistant. The authors of an accompanying report conclude that effects on the local use of birds might be severe, but these authors think it is too soon to tell.

--Furtak, Rick, "Review: Thoreau's Living Ethics," by Philip Cafaro. Thoreau Society Bulletin 249 (Fall 2004): 4-5.

--Gamborg, C. and Rune, F., "Economic and Ecological Approaches to Assessing Forest Value in Managed Forests: Ethical Perspectives," Society and Natural Resources 17(no. 9, 2004): 799-815(17).

--Geist, H. J. and Lambin, E. F., "Dynamic Causal Patterns of Desertification," BioScience 54(no. 9, 2004): 817-829(13). Using a meta analytical research design, we analyzed subnational case studies (n =3D 132) on the causes of dryland degradation, also referred to as desertification, to determine whether the proximate causes and underlying driving forces fall into any pattern and to identify mediating factors, feedback mechanisms, cross scalar dynamics, and typical pathways of dryland ecosystem change. Our results show that desertification is driven by a limited suite of recurrent core variables, of which the most prominent at the underlying level are climatic factors, economic factors, institutions, national policies, population growth, and remote influences. At the proximate level, these factors drive cropland expansion, overgrazing, and infrastructure extension. Identifiable regional patterns of synergies among causal factors, in combination with feedback mechanisms and regional land use and environmental histories, make up specific pathways of land change for each region and time period. Understanding these pathways is crucial for appropriate policy interventions, which have to be fine tuned to the region specific dynamic patterns associated with desertification.

--George, Jason, "Rescuers Try to Save Oil-Soaked Birds After Tanker Spill in Delaware River," New York Times, November 29, 2004, p. A21. Worst oil spill in the Delaware river in nearly a decade, 30,000 gallons leaked from a gash in a Greek-owned ship, flying a Cyprus flag, and importing oil from Venezuela.

--Hargrove, Eugene, "Toward Teaching Environmental Ethics: Exploring Problems in the Language of Evolving Social Values," Canadian Journal of Environmental Education 5(2000):114-133. Problems created by the natural and social sciences approaches to values in higher education will over time render moral language unintelligible. Examples from the Yukon Wolf Conservation and Management Plan. Ways in which value education at the primary and secondary school levels could help prepare adults of the future for a kind of policy making that promotes the values stipulated in environmental law.

--Hargrove, Eugene, "The Role of Socially Evolved Ideals in Environmental Ethics Education in Canada and the Yukon: A Historical Approach Involving the Humanities. Pages 20-31 in Jickling, Bob, ed., A Colloquium on Environment, Ethics, and Education. Whitehorse: Yukon: Yukon College, 1996.

--Holdsworth, D. W., "Historical Geography: The Octopus In The Garden And In The Fields," Progress in Human Geography 28(no. 4, 2004): 528-535(8).

--Holeck, K. T., Mills, E. L., MacIsaac, H. J., Dochoda, M. R., Colautti, R. I. and Ricciardi, A., "Bridging Troubled Waters: Biological Invasions, Transoceanic Shipping, and the Laurentian Great Lakes," BioScience 54(no. 10, 2004): 919-929(11). Release of contaminated ballast water by transoceanic ships has been implicated in more than 70 of faunal nonindigenous species (NIS) introductions to the Great Lakes since the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway in 1959. Contrary to expectation, the apparent invasion rate increased after the initiation of voluntary guidelines in 1989 and mandatory regulations in 1993 for open ocean ballast water exchange by ships declaring ballast on board (BOB). However, more than 90 of vessels that entered during the 1990s declared no ballast on board (NOBOB) and were not required to exchange ballast, although their tanks contained residual sediments and water that would be discharged in the Great Lakes. Lake Superior receives a disproportionate number of discharges by both BOB and NOBOB ships, yet it has sustained surprisingly few initial invasions. Conversely, the waters connecting Lakes Huron and Erie are an invasion hotspot despite receiving disproportionately few ballast discharges. Other

vectors, including canals and accidental release, have contributed NIS to the Great Lakes and may increase in relative importance in the future. Based on our knowledge of NIS previously established in the basin, we have developed a vector assignment protocol to systematically ascertain vectors by which invaders enter the Great Lakes.

--Hughes, Thomas P., Human-Built World: How to Think about Technology and Culture. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2004. Technology as a means for transforming a wilderness into a human-built world and as a machine for the production of goods. Agriculture, industry, and, explosively, the information age for more managerial power. But not without much wondering whether there are losses in sensitivity to the natural world that offset gains in material prosperity. The concluding chapter is "Creating an Ecotechnological Environment." "Technologically empowered, we have reason to doubt our values and competence as creators of the human-built world and as stewards of the remaining natural world. ... More ecologically sensitive and technologically empowered today, we should ask engineers, architects, and environmental scientists to negotiate with one another as they design and construct the ecotechnological environment" (p. 153). Hughes is emeritus in history and sociology of science, University of Pennsylvania and is currently at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

--Janofsky, Michael, "E.P.A. Enforcement Shows Results," New York Times, November 16, 2004, p. A20. The Environmental Protection Agency claims its enforcement regulations will remove one billion pounds of pollution from air and water in 2004, increased from 600 million pounds the previous year. The Agency sent 265 cases to court last year, a slight increase over the previous year. Environmentalist critics say fewer of the cases come to resolution in the courts, however.

--Jensen, M. N., "Climate Warming Shakes up Species," BioScience 54(no. 8, 2004): 722-729(8). Every spring robins come bob, bob, bobbin along to Gothic, the former Colorado mining community that's now the site of the Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory. This year they didn't even wait for spring the first robin showed up on 13 March, more than a week before the spring equinox.

--Jickling, Bob, ed., A Colloquium on Environment, Ethics, and Education. Whitehorse: Yukon: Yukon College, 1996. Proceedings of a Colloquium held at Yukon College, July 14-16, 1995. ISBN 0-9694150-1-X. Jickling is at Yukon College.

--Johnson, Kirk, "Coloradoans Vote to Embrace Alternative Sources of Energy," New York Times, November 24, 2004, p. A13. Colorado voters approved, over the vehement objections of most energy companies, a proposal mandating that 10 percent of the state's electricity must come from wind and solar power by 2015. This energy proposal had failed three times in the state legislature but went to the polls and won. Colorado is the 18th U.S. state to set environmental friendly energy provisions in place, but is the first to do so by referendum.

--Johnson, Kirk, "Filmmaking Where Acting Natural Comes With the Turf," New York Times, October 17, 2004. The nation's only film school dedicated to science and natural history is at Montana State University. The program was founded with seed money from the Discovery Channel.

--Kaufman, Gordon D., "Ecological Consciousness and the Symbol `God'." Pages 72-95 in Deborah A. Brown, ed., Christianity in the 21st Century (New York: Crossroad Publishing Co., 2000). Understanding God in terms of the metaphor of serendipitous creativity manifesting itself in a variety of evolutionary and historical trajectories facilitates maintaining a decisive qualitative distinction (though not an ontological

separation) between God and the created order. Conceiving humans as biohistorical beings makes it clear that we humans are indissolubly a part of the created order. In the picture sketched here, the too-easy-anthropocentrism of traditional Christian thinking is undercut. Kaufman is professor of divinity emeritus, Harvard Divinity School.

--Kelbessa, Workineh, "Environmental Ethics in Theory and Practical Application," Ethiopian Journal of the Social Sciences and Humanities, vol. 1, no. 1, December 2003, pages 63-88. Some of the key positions in environmental ethics presented for Ethiopian readers. Despite the misgivings of some, environmental ethics has much to contribute to the solution of global environmental problems. Examples are the precautionary principle, concerns for environmental justice, and concerns for nonhuman species. Environmental ethics could have a paramount role in creating concern about the actions of transnational corporations, irresponsibly capitalist countries and local industries that damage the environment. Environmental ethics can also alert peasant farmers, pastoralists and other indigenous peoples to understand the long-range effects of environmental degradation that are beyond the purview of local farmers. Farmers and pastoralists, however, often have local and multi-dimensional knowledge of their environments. "What must be clear is that environmental questions are not simply ethical. Environmental and development issues involve more than moral persuasion. They cannot be addressed without taking political power into account." (p. 81) Kelbessa is in philosophy, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia, and completed his Ph.D. several years ago under Robin Attfield, University of Wales.

--Kershaw, Sarah, "A Right to Hunt, Fish and Trick Bears," New York Times, November 7, 2004, section 4, page 2. In Alaska and Maine voters rejected ballot measures that would have banned bear-hunting by bait and dogs. Louisiana, the "sportsman's paradise," overwhelmingly approved to make "the freedom to hunt, fish and trap" a state constitutional right, also affirming that this is a "valued natural heritage that shall be forever preserved for the people." Similar amendments to constitutions are pending in several other states--driven by fears that animal rights activists will ban hunting.

--Krauss, Clifford, "Eskimos Fret as Climate Shifts and Wildlife Changes," New York Times, September 6, 2004, p. A4. Eskimos in the nation of Nunavut, north of Canada, are troubled by climate change and contaminants in their waters. Patchy fur, shrinking ice, contaminated fish, and an uncertain future.

--Kumagai, Y., Carroll, M. S. and Cohn, P., "Coping with Interface Wildfire as a Human Event: Lessons from the Disaster/Hazards Literature," Journal of Forestry 102(no. 6, 2004): 28-35(5).

--Latour, Bruno, Politics of Nature: How to Bring the Sciences into Democracy. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2004. Latour, the controversial deconstructor (social reconstructor) of science now constructs his environmental ethics, or at least, environmental policy. Latour's argument, as usual, is complex and idiosyncratic. The dichotomy between nature and society, between the world and our representations of it, is false. There is no separation between science and nature, for nature is itself a concept that results from certain kinds of scientific and social framings. So, for that matter, are science and society. These concepts are interdependent and must be understood collectively. There is a real world, but it is not "out there."

To address ecological damage and destruction, we have first to acknowledge and then reject the false separations we have heretofore accepted. That means most environmental movements have been wrong. "Under the pretext of protecting nature, the ecology movements have also retained the conception of nature that makes their

political struggles hopeless. Because 'nature' is made ... precisely to eviscerate politics, one cannot claim to retain it even while tossing it into the public debate." Latour proposes replacing this bifurcated world with a collective based on civil collaboration between humans and nonhumans.

Meanwhile Latour seems also to hold that in this collective collaboration, nonhumans have to be considered equally with humans. We must extend Kant's categorical imperative to treat the nonhuman world as ends rather than means. We have to take seriously the needs, interests, desires of nonhumans. But just how we know these nonhuman values "out there" without constructing them is left unclear. Reviewed by Naomi Oreskes, "A Call for a Collective," Science 305(27 August 2004):1241-1242.

--Latour, Bruno, "To Modernise or Ecologise? That Is the Question." In Braun, Bruce, and Noel Castree, eds., Remaking Nature: Nature at the Millennium. London: Routledge, 1998.

--Loomis, J., "How Bison and Elk Populations Impact Park Visitation: A Comparison of Results From a Survey and a Historic Visitation Regression Model," Society and Natural Resources 17(no. 10, 2004): 941-949(9).

--Lueck, Thomas J., and Jennifer Lee, "No Fighting the Co-op Board, Even With Talons," New York Times, December 11, 2004, p. A1, B14. A famous red tail hawk, known as Pale Male, with his nest, has been removed from an uptown Manhattan apartment building, despite nesting there since 1991. The male hawk, and several different female mates, had sired 26 chicks, 23 of which lived to fledging. Protestors included the entertainer Mary Tyler Moore, who lives in the fancy apartment building.

--Lynch, D. L., "What Do Forest Fires Really Cost?," Journal of Forestry 102(no. 6, 2004): 42-49(8).

Mitchell, K., "Geographies of Identity: Multiculturalism Unplugged," Progress in Human Geography 28(no. 5, 2004): 641-651(11).

--Madigan, Nick, "Hearst Land Settlement Leaves Bitter Feelings: Deal Will Limit Public Access to Coast," New York Times, September 20, 2004, page A13. A complex conservation deal in coastal California, San Luis Obispo County, involves State of California purchase of much of the giant holdings of the Hearst Corporation, largely undeveloped and owned by descendants of the publishing magnate William Randolph Hearst. The dispute has involved finding a middle ground between the interest of the public, which is entitled by law to access to the beach, and that of the Hearst Corporation which controls vast tracts of land from which it has the right to profit. Opponents of the deal say the State is too generous to the Hearst Corporation, which has retained the most dramatic parts of the coastline and plans to develop luxury homes on 320 acre parcels and a large hotel, "the most exclusive subdivision on the West Coast." Public use of the beaches is limited to 100 persons a day during daylight hours in one of the two most scenic areas and to 20 people at a time once a month in the other.

--Madigan, Nick, "Enlisting Law Schools in Campaign for Animals," New York Times, November 27, 2004, p. A1, A 23. Bob Barker, long-time host of "The Price Is Right," has given a million dollars to each of several law schools to set up law education in animal welfare legislation, including those at Stanford, Columbia, Duke, the University of California, Los Angeles, and Harvard. An additional concern is having pet animals spayed.

--Magurran, Anne E., Measuring Biological Diversity. Malden, ME: Blackwell Publishers, 2004. Magurran is in ecology and evolution, University of St. Andrews, Scotland.

--Mann, Charles C., "Unnatural Abundance," New York Times, November 25, 2004, an op-ed piece. Mann de-bunks the first Thanksgiving and its myth of abundance on the American landscape. Most of the productivity and many invasives were introduced either by the Europeans or were present by virtue of Indian management of the landscape, which kept the Eastern forests game-friendly, although the Indians had just been decimated before the Pilgrims arrived by a viral disease caught from shipwrecked French sailors. Mann even thinks the buffalo herds were managed by the Indians (without horses), and that the huge herds the Europeans encountered were a result of the lack of Indian control, since the virus had decimated them. The Indians likewise managed the huge flocks of passenger pigeons.

--McKinley, Jr., James C., "With Help, Sea Turtles Rally to Escape Oblivion," New York Times, October 14, 2004, A1, A12. Olive ridley sea turtles are recovering in Mexico, although the other six species of sea turtles are not doing well. Hundreds of thousands of ridley sea turtles now come ashore in Mexico to nest, recovering since the 1980's, with this year's landing one of the largest in recent memory. But the turtles and their nests have to be guarded at gunpoint against poachers, who kill the turtles and sell the eggs as a delicacy in Mexican markets.

--National Geographic, September 2004, vol. 206, no. 3, is a theme issue on Global Warming. 74 pages by various authors, often featuring the effects of global warming on wildlands, wildlife, wilderness, biodiversity, ecosystem processes, in addition to the effects on people.

--New York Times, "Cover-Up on Clean Air," October 6, 2004, editorial. The Bush administration has pushed the Environmental Protection Agency to reduce protection from industrial plants, here involving requirements to upgrade emissions protection when plants are upgraded. Congress asked for a review and an EPA inspector general, Nikki Tinsley, has issued a report quite critical of the administration.

--Olds, K., Hudson, R. and Dicken, P., "Dicken, P. 1986: Global shift: industrial change in a turbulent world," Progress in Human Geography 28(no. 4, 2004): 507-515(9).

--Paasi, A., "Place And Region: Looking Through the Prism of Scale," Progress in Human Geography 28(no. 4, 2004): 536-546(11).

--Peterken, George F., Natural Woodland: Ecology and Conservation in Northern Temperate Regions. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996. A rationale and practice for woodland nature conservation and management. An account that is expectedly well informed scientifically, but is also surprisingly philosophically sophisticated about to what extent woods in Britain and in the United States can be considered "natural" in the light of various degrees of human influence, management, restoration. The book starts with an analysis of "the concept of naturalness," distinguishing (1) original-naturalness, (2) present-naturalness, (3) past-naturalness, (4) potential naturalness, and (5) future naturalness. Many woods are in a limbo between various qualities of naturalness. North America has forests with all these elements; such a forest would be rare in Europe. "It is more useful to regard naturalness as a continuous variable, ranging from completely natural (100% natural) to completely artificial (0% natural). In some cases such measures have to be differently applied in different parts of the same forest. An eight-point scale for past-

natural woodlands with three differing systems of management. The importance of time lapse since the last management at various levels.

Selected studies in particular temperate and boreal forests, for example, the Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest in North Carolina and the Bialowieza Forest, Poland. Indian influences on North American forests. (The records are equivocal; some U.S. forests were less "natural" than ecologists initially supposed. At the same time, though "the Indians certainly burned woodland close to home, elsewhere they merely augmented the naturally low frequency of lightning strike fires. Considerable areas of essentially natural forests thus awaited the European settlers" (p. 52). And much more. Peterken has served with various conservancy groups in the UK, such as the Nature Conservancy Council and the Joint Nature Conservation Committee.

--Pierce, Jessica, Morality Play: Case Studies in Ethics. Boston: McGraw Hill, 2005. Chapter III is "Habitat and Humanity," with case studies on famine in Ethiopia, hunting, ecoterrorism, dolphin parks, sea turtles, the precautionary principle, cosmetic surgery for pets, seal hunting in Canada, and more. Pierce is at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

--Pilson, Diana, and Holly R. Prendeville, "Ecological Effects of Transgenic Crops and the Escape of Transgenes into Wild Populations," Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics 2004, 35:149-174. Transgenes will have more specific target effects, intended results, and may have fewer nontarget effects, unintended results. But the escape of transgenes into wild populations by hybridization and introgression could lead to increased weediness or to the invasion of new habitats by the wild population. Native species with which the wild plant interacts could be negatively affected by transgenic wild plants. The authors are in biology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln.

--Pimentel, D., Berger, B., Filiberto, D., Newton, M., Wolfe, B., Karabinakis, E., Clark, S., Poon, E., Abbett, E. and Nandagopal, S., "Water Resources: Agricultural and Environmental Issues," BioScience 54(no. 10, 2004): 909-918(10). The increasing demands placed on the global water supply threaten biodiversity and the supply of water for food production and other vital human needs. Water shortages already exist in many regions, with more than one billion people without adequate drinking water. In addition, 90 of the infectious diseases in developing countries are transmitted from polluted water. Agriculture consumes about 70 of fresh water worldwide; for example, approximately 1000 liters (L) of water are required to produce 1 kilogram (kg) of cereal grain, and 43,000 L to produce 1 kg of beef. New water supplies are likely to result from conservation, recycling, and improved water use efficiency rather than from large development projects.

--Pohl, Otto, "European Environmental Rules Propel Change in U.S.," New York Times, July 6, 2004, p. D4. The EU often has higher environmental standards than the US, and when Europe moves ahead the U.S. sometimes must follow, reluctantly or not in exports to Europe. The EU is now the pacemaker in showing what is possible, especially in phasing out toxics, which American industry may complain they can't afford to eliminate. U.S. industry may lobby in Brussels against the tighter standards.

--Pollack, Andrew, "Can Biotech Crops Be Good Neighbors?" New York Times, September 26, 2004. The answer is quite uncertain.

--Pollack, Andrew, "Genes from Engineered Grass Spread for Miles, Study Finds," New York Times, September 21, 2004, P. A1, C4. Genes from genetically engineered grass can spread much farther than previously known, up to 13 miles in windblown pollen. Monsanto and Scotts have developed a strain of creeping bentgrass for use on

golf courses that is resistant to the widely used herbicide Roundup. The altered grasses would allow groundkeepers to spray the herbicide in their greens and fairways, while leaving the grass unscathed. But environmental groups and the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management worry that the grass would spread to areas where it is not wanted or transfer its herbicide resistance to weedy relatives, creating superweeds immune to the weedkiller. The Forest Service has said that the grass "has the potential to adversely impact all 175 national forests and grasslands."

--Pritchard, Greg R., Econstruction: The Nature/Culture Opposition in Texts about Whales and Whaling, 2004, Ph.D. thesis, Faculty of Arts, Deakin University, Geelong, Victoria, Australia. 422 pages. This thesis investigates the perceived opposition between "culture" and "nature", presented as a dominant, biased and antagonistic relationship, engrained in the language of Western culture. By focusing on whale texts (including older narratives, whaling books, novels and other whale-related texts), it explores the portrayal of whales and the natural world. And, lastly, it suggests that Schopenhauerian thought, which has affinities in Moby-Dick, offers a cogent approach to ecocritically reading literature. The advisor was Brian Edwards.

--Proffitt, Fiona and Pallava Bagla, "Circling in on a Vulture Killer," Science 306(8 October 2004):223. Oriental white-backed vultures (Gyps bengalensis) were once probably the world's commonest large birds of prey, circulating India's skies in the millions, devouring dead livestock and removing rotting carcasses that could spread disease to humans. In two decades these vultures have declined by 99% in India. Scientists believe that the cause is a veterinary drug used on hooved livestock (diclofenac), although this has not been entirely proved. One (but only one) Indian state is phasing out the drug. But it may be too late to save the vultures.

--Radcliffe, S. A., "Geography of Development: Development, Civil Society and Inequality Social Capital Is (Almost) Dead?," Progress in Human Geography 28(no. 4, 2004): 517-527(11).

--Raines, Ben, "Rare Fish Found in Grand Bay (Alabama\Mississippi)," Mobile (Alabama) Register, November 22, 2004, p. 1A, 4A. The rare opossum pipefish has been found in Grand Bay, a few feet from the Alabama/Mississippi state line. Mississippi has protected its part of the bay, but Alabama has not and has been considering permitting prospecting for natural gas there. The fish is a candidate species for the endangered species list; the only other known population is on the Atlantic coast of Florida. The fish is unusual in that the males are "pregnant," or, more accurately, the males have a belly pouch in which they brood the eggs. The pipefish is long and slim, about the size of and looks like a greenish pencil. There are other species of pipefish but this one is unusual for the mid-belly brooding pouch, hence the name "opossum" pipefish.

--Remington, D. L., "Ecology, Evolution, and the Genome: A "Whole Elephant" Readers Guide," BioScience 54(no. 10, 2004): 950-965(16).

--Revkin, Andrew C., "New Research Questions Uniqueness of Recent Warming," New York Times, October 5, 2004, p. D2. New research, or at least new methods of analysis of old data, suggest that there has been more global warming at times in the last 1,000 years than previously thought. But the research does not challenge the claim that the present global warming is human caused.

--Revkin, Andrew C., "Big Arctic Perils Seen in Warming," New York Times, Saturday, October 30, 2004, p. A1, p. A3. An eight nation survey finds that wildlife is at risk. Environmental alarms for a region that may not be able to adapt. Also sea levels will rise

around the world. The survey involved 300 scientists, as well as elders from the native communities in the region.

--Revkin, Andrew C., "Antarctic Glaciers Quicken Pace to Sea; Warming is Cited," New York Times, September 24, 2004. Warmer coastal air and water have accelerated the melting of Antarctica's ice shelves and increased the flow of glaciers into the sea. Some of the warming may be natural; some of it is human-caused. Similar shifts have been measured in the Arctic.

--Ripple, W. J. and Beschta, R. L., "Wolves and the Ecology of Fear: Can Predation Risk Structure Ecosystems?" BioScience 54(no. 8, 2004): 755-766(12). We investigated how large carnivores, herbivores, and plants may be linked to the maintenance of native species biodiversity through trophic cascades. The extirpation of wolves (*Canis lupus*) from Yellowstone National Park in the mid 1920s and their reintroduction in 1995 provided the opportunity to examine the cascading effects of carnivore-herbivore interactions on woody browse species, as well as ecological responses involving riparian functions, beaver (*Castor canadensis*) populations, and general food webs. Our results indicate that predation risk may have profound effects on the structure of ecosystems and is an important constituent of native biodiversity. Our conclusions are based on theory involving trophic cascades, predation risk, and optimal foraging; on the research literature; and on our own recent studies in Yellowstone National Park. Additional research is needed to understand how the lethal effects of predation interact with its nonlethal effects to structure ecosystems.

--Rivera, J., "Institutional Pressures and Voluntary Environmental Behavior in Developing Countries: Evidence From the Costa Rican Hotel Industry," Society and Natural Resources 17(no. 9, 2004): 779-797(19).

Sorrensen, C., "Contributions of Fire Use Study to Land Use Cover Change Frameworks: Understanding Landscape Change in Agricultural Frontiers," Human Ecology 32(no. 4, 2004): 395-420(26).

--Rogers, Will, "It's Easy Being Green," New York Times, November 20, 2004, p. A31. The real surprise in the recent U.S. election was the environment. Across the country, in red states and blue states, Americans voted decisively to spend more money for natural areas, neighborhood parks, and conservation in their communities. Of 161 conservation ballot measures, 120, or 75 percent, were approved by voters. The cost of measures approved is 3 1/2 billion dollars.

--Sachs, Jeffrey D., "Sustainable Development," Science 304(30 April 2004):649. An editorial. With scientists, there is an overriding concern that the growing human population is putting global-scale processes under increasing strain. Larger global society is caught between competing visions of the future: one of fear and one of hope. Both acknowledge the stress, but the vision of fear sees increasing clashes over resources, with military defenses of natural resources. The vision of hope, offered often by the apprehensive scientists, holds that science and technology offer a suite of options for combining economic well-being and environmental sustainability. Sachs directs the Earth Institute at Columbia University.

--Sanders, Eli, "Renaming 'Squaw' Sites Proves Touchy in Oregon," New York Times, December 11, 2004, p. A10. Under complaint from Native Americans the Oregon State Legislature in 2001 passed a law that all 170 places in Oregon that use the word "squaw" must be re-named, to avoid offense to the Native Americans. "Squaw" originally meant "woman" in Algonquin, and only later came to have pejorative meanings. But Native Americans cannot agree on the new names; there are 42 new names proposed for a Squaw Creek, some of them difficult to pronounce, some with

sounds that do not exist in English. One tribal spokesman says that ease of pronunciation for English speakers is "not one of our criteria." A simple solution might be to return to original Native American names. But the Native Americans often do not remember what these were. In other cases, different tribes claim different names, and disagree about which tribe controlled the area in pre-European times.

--Schramm, James and Robert Stivers, Christian Environmental Ethics: A Case Method Approach. Maryknoll, NY: Orbis Books, 2003.

--Semple, Kirk, "In Adirondacks, Thirst and Preservation Clash," New York Times, October 5, 2004, p. A24. For villages in the Adirondack Park in New York, the surface water is now too polluted to drink and too expensive to purify. Drilling wells is one solution, but presently quite limited in order to preserve the forested areas where the wells must be placed. Also with unlimited well drilling and more abundant drinking water (over?) development would be encouraged.

--Shinn, Roger L., "The Mystery of the Self and the Enigma of Nature." pages 96-120 in Deborah A. Brown, ed., Christianity in the 21st Century (New York: Crossroad Publishing Co., 2000). "As Christians enter the third millennium, we find ourselves rethinking our relation to the realm of nature around us and within us. First, the discoveries of modern science demolish many traditional understandings of nature and confer on humanity new powers, benevolent or threatening. ... Second, ecological perils, some local and some planetary, warn us that our present ways of dealing with nature, while destroying much of what we call the environment, are also self-destructive, potentially on a grand scale." The effort to separate the self from nature "gets less and less persuasive."

"In this essay I resist two broad tendencies of our time: (1) those that neglect nature, depreciate it, or regard it as a warehouse of materials for human exploitation, and (2) those that cultivate pleasant illusions about nature or idealize it as a norm for human living. And I seek some 'theological pointers' as guides to responsible living" (pp. 97-97). Shinn is professor of ethics, emeritus, Union Theological Seminary in New York.

--Shrader-Frechette, Kristin, Environmental Justice: Creating Equality, Reclaiming Democracy. New York: Oxford University Press, 2002.

--Shugart, Herman H., Terrestrial Ecosystems in Changing Environments. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998. Change is pervasive in ecosystems but difficult to predict in complex regional ecosystems, and all the more so with human-introduced changes, which may differ from naturally introduced changes. How far can key ecological concepts be used to predict how terrestrial ecosystems will respond to large-scale human-introduced changes? The ecosystem paradigm, niche theory, vegetation-climate relationships, landscape ecology, ecological modelling. Terrestrial landscapes and their feedback with their climatic settings. Shugart is in environmental sciences, University of Virginia.

--Speth, James Gustave, Red Sky at Morning: America and the Crisis of the Global Environment. New Haven: Yale University Press, 2004. Economics has been largely detached from environmental issues; nature is at best a backdrop to economic activity. But now we are in crisis. Sustainable development involves the maintenance of wealth, where the required measure of wealth includes not only manufactured capital (buildings and machinery) and human capital (knowledge, skills, and health) but also natural capital (ecosystems). The natural capital has been too often unpriced or underpriced without incentive to economize on its use. Speth argues for a new international organization that would act on behalf of the environment in much the way

that the World Trade Organization acts on behalf of a rational trading order. Speth is dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, Yale University. Reviewed by Partha Dasgupta in Science 305(17 September 2004):1716.

--Sullivan, John, "Nuclear Plant in New Jersey Draws Censure," New York times, October 11, 2004, p. A1, p. A25. The Salem Nuclear Power Station in southwestern New Jersey, with the second largest nuclear power output in the United States, has been censured for dozens of violations, from the reliability of equipment to leaks to the availability of spare parts to supervision in a control room.

--Sutton, Philip W., Nature, Environment and Society. Palgrave Macmillan, 2004. "Ecocentric theorists are right to argue that human beings are natural beings, but they are wrong to suggest that the biological is somehow more 'real' than the social. Such a view remains a serious obstacle to ecocentric theories of self and society as well as to any accommodation between ecocentric and sociological approaches to environmental issues" (p. 114). Sutton teaches sociology at Robert Gordon University in Aberdeen, Scotland.

--Tanner, A., "Book Review: People and Forests. Communities, Institutions and Governance. Edited by Clark C. Gibson, Margaret A. McKean, and Elinor Ostrom. MIT Press, Cambridge and London, 2000, 298pp. \$70.00. ISBN 0 262 07201 7," Human Ecology 32(no. 4, 2004): 525-529(5).

--Tennant, Alan, On the Wing: To the Edge of the Earth with the Peregrine Falcon. New York: Alfred Knopf, 2004. Following peregrine falcons to see where they pick up the toxics that imperil the species, and using this as an icon for the future of humans on Earth. With admiration for one of the most impressive achievements of evolutionary natural history, the peregrine falcon with its skills in flight, and dismay at the human carelessness that puts first it and then ourselves in jeopardy.

--Turner, Robin Lanette, and Diana Pei Wu, Environmental Justice and Environmental Racism: An Annotated Bibliography and General Overview, Focusing on U.S. Literature, 1996-2002. Berkeley, Ca: University of California, Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, 2002. Available online at:  
<http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/EnvirPol/Bib/B07-TurnerWu/pdf>  
Extensive annotated bibliography, 135 pages.

--Ulanowicz, Robert E., "Life after Newton: An Ecological Metaphysic," Biosystems 50(1999):127-142.

--Ulanowicz, Robert E., "Ecosystem Dynamics: a Natural Middle," Theology and Science 2(no. 2, 2004):231-253. Theology and Science is the new journal of the Center for Theology and Natural Science, Graduate Theological Union, Berkeley. Ecosystem science offers opportunities for reconciling science and religion. Conflicts between science and religion revolve about fundamental assumptions more than they do facts or theories. The key postulates that have guided science since the Enlightenment (particularly the determinism and reductionism) appear to be wholly inadequate to describe the development of ecosystems (which are more open and holistic). An emended set of tenets adequate to the ecological narrative also significantly ameliorates the adversarial nature of the dialogue between scientists and theists. Thoughtful account by a well-known ecologist. Ulanowicz is at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science.

--Urbina, Ian, "Lake Cleanup To Be Ordered in Syracuse," New York Times, November 29, 2004, p. A21. Honeywell is being ordered by New York state authorities to dredge

Onondaga Lake, because of mercury pollution there (and other toxics) going back to pollution caused by Allied Chemical, since merged with Honeywell. Estimated cost \$ 448 million. But the cleanup standards are less stringent than would be imposed by the Environmental Protection Agency, which might cost \$ 2.3 billion.

--Watanabe, M. E., "Origins of HIV: The Interrelationship between Nonhuman Primates and the Virus," BioScience 54(no. 9, 2004): 810-814(5).

--Wimberly, M. C. and Ohmann, J. L., "A multi scale assessment of human and environmental constraints on forest land cover change on the Oregon (USA) coast range," Landscape Ecology 19(no. 6, 2004): 631-646(16).

--Yardley, Jim, "Chinese Groups Seek to Halt a Dam and Save a Treasured Place," New York Times, October 20, 2004, p. A6. A hydropower dam in one of the world's deepest gorges, Tiger Leaping Gorge, would divert water from the Jinsha River (moving east until it becomes the Yangtze) in the mountainous north section of Yunnan Province to the fast-growing provincial capital, Kunming. The plan would also force the re-location of 100,000 people. The gorge is extremely steep and narrow; at one of the narrowest spots there is a large rock in the center of the river; traditional lore says a tiger leapt from one shore to the rock and to the other shore. The tigers are gone, but the gorge is wild and spectacular, a World Heritage site. Also an editorial, "Saving Shangri-La," New York Times, November 9. (This is the region sometimes called Shangri-La, featured in the 1933 novel, Lost Horizons).

--Yoder, J. and Blatner, K., "Incentives and Timing of Prescribed Fire for Wildfire Risk Management," Journal of Forestry 102(no. 6, 2004): 38-41(4).

## ISSUES

**A new environmental magazine** is called Plenty. Science, technology, travel, fashion, cooking, organic foods, recycling. Another one, already established, is Organic Style.

**Wolves have now been in Yellowstone Park ten years.** Within one week this year two wolves died, sisters, that were the last of the introduced wolves. Now there are more than 165 wolves in the park in fifteen packs. More than 150,000 people have seen wolves in Yellowstone, and about 30,000 people a year now see them. Wolves kill elk and deer. Most of the elk are over thirteen years of age, or are calves. Wolves can kill bison, but seldom do. Wolves are known to have killed only one bighorn sheep in the ten years. The Druid Peak Pack in 2000 had thirty-seven wolves, one of the largest packs ever known. Some twenty-eight conflicts between wolves packs have been recorded, and such conflicts have killed thirteen wolves. Source: Yellowstone Today, Winter 2004/2005, p. 6.

**Britain has passed the fox-hunting ban.** There was a long deadlock between the House of Commons, which supported the ban, and the House of Lords, which opposed it. Parliament invoked the Parliament Act, used for only the fourth time to break a deadlock between the two houses. New York Times, November 19, 2004, p. A8.

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