

International Society for Environmental Ethics

Newsletter

Volume 16, No.3 Fall, 2005

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apologies for Late Newsletter. This edition of the Newsletter is running about a month late, due to the editor's decision to get married in the midst of the fall semester and Newsletter production schedule (not to mention the rainiest October on New Hampshire record; the month not yet over) . Mea culpa, mea culpa!

Holmes Rolston Visiting at Yale. Holmes Rolston, III, will be a Visiting Professor of Bioethics at the Yale Institution for Social and Policy Studies (ISPS) during 2005-2006; this fall he is teaching bioethics. His Yale contact information is: e-mail: Holmes.Rolston@yale.edu. Snail mail: ISPS, Yale University, P. O. Box 208209, New Haven, CT 06520-8209. Office phone: (203) 432-5299. Rolston's Colorado State University contacts, including e-mail, also continue as usual. Rolston is following J. Baird Callicott, who held a similar position at Yale last year, and has now returned to the University of North Texas. More information at the web site: <http://www.yale.edu/isps/>

University of Washington Applied Ethics Focus. The University of Washington has made two hires in environmental ethics as part of the Philosophy Department's ongoing initiative in applied ethics. Stephen Gardiner, after serving as a Visiting Fellow at the Center for Human Values at Princeton University 2004-2005, will begin as an Assistant Professor of Philosophy in fall 2006. Andrew Light departed his faculty position at New York University to take up a joint appointment as Associate Professor of Philosophy and Visiting Assistant Professor in the Evans School of Public Affairs. You can learn more at their web pages:

Steve Gardiner: <http://depts.washington.edu/philweb/faculty/gardiner.html>

Andrew Light: <http://depts.washington.edu/philweb/faculty/light.html>

An ISEE Member Crosses the Pond. Piers Stephens formerly of the University of Liverpool and reviews editor of Organization and Environment, has joined the Lyman

Briggs School at Michigan State University as a Visiting Assistant Professor in Environmental Philosophy. His contact information: Dr Piers H.G. Stephens; Lyman Briggs School, Michigan State University; 35 E Holmes Hall; East Lansing, MI 48825-1107. Email: steph243@msu.edu.

The ISEE Listserv. ISEE-L is a discussion list for the International Society for Environmental Ethics. Its creation was authorized by the ISEE Board of Directors in December 2000. It is intended to be a forum for announcements and discussion related to teaching and research in environmental ethics. To join or leave the list, or to alter your subscription options go to: <http://listserv.tamu.edu/archives/isee-l.html>. If you have questions or you have trouble unsubscribing, contact the list manager, Gary Varner: gary@philosophy.tamu.edu.

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.” Switching to electronic mailing will save ISEE several thousand dollars per year and get you information two to four weeks faster. We hope that the majority of members will receive the newsletter via email eventually. Those who wish to continue receiving a paper copy of the newsletter may do so, but you only get one or the other! To make the switch, email ISEE treasurer Lisa Newton at lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu, with “go electronic” in the subject heading Thanks!

ISEE Pacific Division Session. ISEE will be holding an author meets critics session on Kathleen Dean Moore's book, "The Pine Island Paradox," at the 2006 APA Pacific Division meeting (end of March). For more information, contact Phil Cafaro at cafaro@lamar.colostate.edu. This is be one of two ISEE sessions planned.

Program on the Ethical Dimensions of Climate Change. The Rock Ethics Institute at Penn State University along with The Pennsylvania Consortium for Interdisciplinary Environmental Policy working with several other collaborating institutions has launched the Collaborative Program on the Ethical Dimensions of Climate Change. This program has been launched because:

Human-induced climate change raises many profound ethical questions, yet these ethical issues have not been addressed adequately in climate change policy debates or in growing scientific and economic climate change literature;

Given that those most responsible for climate change are not the same people as those most vulnerable to adverse climate change impacts, an equitable approach to climate change may be practically necessary to achieve a globally acceptable climate change solution; and

Climate change policy options are often discussed exclusively in the languages of science and economics that frequently hide or ignore important ethical questions.

The program seeks to:

Facilitate express examination of ethical dimensions of climate change particularly for those issues entailed by specific positions taken by governments, businesses, NGOs, organizations, or individuals on climate change policy matters;

Create better understanding about the ethical dimensions of climate change among policy makers and the general public;

Assure that people around the world, including those most vulnerable to climate change, participate in any ethical inquiry about responses to climate change;

Maintain a bibliography of books, papers, and other writings that examine the ethical dimensions of climate change; and

Develop an interdisciplinary approach to inquiry about the ethical dimensions of climate change.

The program seeks the collaboration of other institutions and individuals interested in working on the ethical dimensions of climate change. The program is organizing an international conference that will likely be held in 2007 at a place yet to be determined. The program will focus on a series of specific questions that arise in climate change policy making rather than on abstract ethical questions that are not tied to issues that arise in climate change policy making. The Program website is <http://rockethics.psu.edu/initiatives/climate.asp> For information contact:

Donald A. Brown, Esq.

Director, Pennsylvania Consortium for Interdisciplinary Environmental Policy,
Senior Counsel for Sustainable Development,

Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 400 Market Street, 9th Floor
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17106-8464

717-783-8504 (work)

brownd@state.pa.us

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 lnewton@mail.fairfield.edu. For the Central, contact ISEE secretary Paul Thompson, thomp649@pilot.msu.edu. For the Eastern, contact ISEE Vice-President Clare Palmer, 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.

Joint Session at APA Central? The Society for Philosophy & Public Affairs would like to create a session on environmental justice for the 2006 Central Division meetings of the APA. Please contact C. Sistare at sistare@muhlenberg.edu if you have an interest in participating or can suggest others who might wish to participate.

C. Sistare
Co-Director, SPPA
Muhlenberg College
Allentown, PA 18104
484 664 3372

Ethics and the Environment. Ethics and the Environment provides an interdisciplinary forum for theoretical and practical articles, discussions, and book reviews in the broad area encompassed by environmental philosophy. Possible topics include conceptual approaches in ecological philosophy, such as ecological feminism and deep ecology, as they apply to issues such as cloning, genetically modified organism, new reproductive technology, war and militarism, environmental education and management, ecological economics, and ecosystem health. We encourage submissions offering new and imaginative conceptions of what counts as an “environmental issue.”

Manuscripts may be submitted at any time. Please send three copies, two without identification, to:

Victoria Davion, Editor
Ethics & The Environment
Department of Philosophy
University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602-1627

Inquiries to Mona Freer, Managing Editor, Ethics & the Environment
mfreer@uga.edu
Tel: (706)542-2362
Fax: (706)542-2839

Conference on Emotional Geographies. A second call for papers for the Second International & Interdisciplinary Conference on Emotional Geographies, to be held May 25-27, 2006 at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. Following the success of the first conference on Emotional Geographies (Lancaster UK, September 2002), we are pleased to announce that Queen’s University will be hosting a second international, interdisciplinary event in May 2006. In this second announcement and call for papers, we encourage contributions from authors and artists exploring the co-constitutive

relations between emotions, people and places in all senses, but are particularly keen to receive abstracts in broad areas including [among others] theorizing emotion, identity, equity and emotion, politicizing emotion, nature and emotion, and emotion and the arts. Conference details: <http://www.geog.queensu.ca/emotionalgeog/>.

Please send abstracts of no more than 250 words, highlighting four key words, to conference organizers Joyce Davidson (joyce.davidson@queensu.ca) and Laura Cameron (cameron@post.queensu.ca) by October 15, 2005. We encourage electronic submissions.

Conference on Sustainability. The Second International Conference on Environmental, Cultural, Economic and Social Sustainability will be held January 9-12, 2006, at Hanoi and Ha Long Bay, Vietnam. This round of the call-for-papers closes on October 31, 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 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. Proposals are usually reviewed within four weeks of submission.

Full details of the conference, including an online call for papers form, are at the conference website: <http://www.SustainabilityConference.com>.

The International Association For Environmental Philosophy. The IAEP will hold their Ninth Annual Meeting at the Salt Lake City Downtown Marriott and Utah Valley State College October 22 - 24, 2005 (immediately after the 44th Annual Meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy). Group, overnight accommodation rates are available at the hotel for \$109 plus tax for single or multiple occupancy. Call (801) 537-6015 to reserve. To receive these rates, participants must identify themselves as attending the IAEP/SPEP conference and make their reservations by September 2. For more information visit the IAEP website:

www.environmentalphilosophy.org.

Conference on Nanotechnology. You are cordially invited to attend the First International IFAS Conference on Nanotechnology: "What Can Nano Learn from Bio? Lessons from the Debate over Agrifood Biotechnology and GMOs," October 26-27, 2005. Conference will be held at the Kellogg Hotel and Conference Center, Michigan State University in East Lansing, MI.

What can scientists, engineers, technology developers, policy makers and research administrators in the emerging fields of nanotechnology learn from the international controversy over the use of recombinant DNA techniques in agriculture and the food system? A conference dedicated to answering this question will feature participants in this controversy from industry, regulatory and non-governmental organizations, as well as scholars who have conducted research on the debate over transgenic crops, animal biotechnology and GMOs from a number of different perspectives.

For more information and on-line registration:
<http://www.carrs.msu.edu/nanoconference/>.

IFAS is The Institute for Food and Agricultural Standards:
<http://www.msu.edu/user/ifas>

The Ethics of Genetic Commerce. The Leeds School of Business is proud to offer the third annual Japha Symposium on Business and Professional Ethics, November 11, 2005 in Boulder, Colorado. This symposium, which is a part of our Business and Society effort, brings together scholars and business people to discuss the difficult ethical issues facing us today. The topic of this year's symposium is "The Ethics of Genetic Commerce." Symposium details: <http://leeds.colorado.edu/japha>.

Third Annual International Symposium on Theoretical and Applied Ethics. [To the editor's knowledge this symposium will be held as scheduled.] To be held in Baton Rouge, LA, February 23rd - 25th, 2006 (note, this is during Mardi Gras). Papers addressing topics in ethics, especially medical ethics are invited. Papers should be written for presentation in approximately 20-30 minutes reading time. Deadline for receipt of submissions is December 4, 2005. Early submission is encouraged. Submit electronically in Microsoft Word to JTAYL25@LSU.EDU or mail:

James Stacey Taylor
Department of Philosophy and Religious Studies
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803 USA

Papers presented at this Symposium may be published in a Special Issue of the peer-reviewed online journal *Global Virtue Ethics Review*, and possibly in an edited collection of papers from the Symposium. Persons interested in these publishing opportunities should indicate this when submitting their papers. All enquiries about this Symposium are very welcome, especially from persons who would like to serve as commentators.

Society for Conservation Biology. Those whose work concerns the conservation of biological diversity are invited to attend and participate in meetings of the Society for Conservation Biology (SCB). SCB is an 8,000-member international professional organization; the 550+ member Social Science Working Group of SCB has been given a prominent role within SCB to promote the integration of the social sciences into the society's goals and workings. The Social Science Working Group actively seeks to network with social scientists—both members and non-members of SCB—whose concerns biodiversity and its conservation.

The next SCB meeting: Society for Conservation Biology 20th Annual Meeting - "Conservation Without Borders" June 24-28, 2006 in San Jose, CA. The deadline for symposia, workshops, and organized discussions, is Oct.15th. The deadline for individual papers is January 10th. More information on the various formats for proposals is available on the web site: <http://www.conbio.org/2006/>. Interested social scientists are invited to contact

Richard L. Wallace
Director, Environmental Studies Program
Vice President SCB Social Science Working Group
Ursinus College
P.O. Box 1000
Collegeville, PA 19426
(610) 409-3730
(610) 409-3660 fax
rwallace@ursinus.edu

6th International Whitehead Conference. A second call for papers for the 6th International Whitehead Conference: The Importance of Process - System and Adventure, to be held July 3-6, 2006, at Salzburg University. Abstracts are invited for presentations within the Ecological Ethics Section. Within the growing field of environmental ethics, many ethicists have been inspired by Whitehead's philosophy, and more generally by the philosophy of organism. This international conference provides an opportunity for an exchange of ideas between environmental ethicists who

apply process thought to their field of study, including those who are critical of the validity of such applications.

Submitters should follow these guidelines: Use the online registration for. Note that you must double-register—once for general registration and once for section registration. Abstracts should not exceed 350 words (actual content). Name, title, and institutional affiliation should be included. Details of address and e-mail should be provided. The date of submission should be mentioned. Any requests for technical equipment should accompany your abstract.

The deadline for submission of abstracts is April 15, 2006 and the outcome will be communicated shortly afterwards. For registration and further details, see: <http://www.uni-salzburg.at/whiteheadconference/index2.html>. For further details regarding the Ecological Ethics Section of the Conference, please contact the section heads, Barbara Muraca (Alex5@t-online.de) or Jan Deckers (jan.deckers@ncl.ac.uk).

OPPORTUNITIES

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, Department of Religion invites applications for a tenure-track position in Religion and Nature at the rank of Assistant Professor, to begin August 2006. Candidates should have strong training in method and theory in the study of religion. We especially encourage applications from candidates whose research addresses religion and nature in relation to the natural or physical sciences; philosophy of religion; historical perspectives; non-Western traditions; law/policy; or ethics. However, strong candidates in any subfield should not hesitate to apply. Ph.D. required by August 2006. Applicants should include a CV, three letters of recommendation, chapter or article-length writing sample, and a statement of teaching and research interests that explains how the applicant's work contributes to scholarly discussions about religion and nature and how she/he would complement current UF faculty. Send applications to: Anna Peterson, Chair, Religion and Nature Search, Department of Religion, 107 Anderson Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. We will not accept electronically submitted applications. For more information about the department see www.religion.ufl.edu; about the Religion and Nature program see <http://www.religion.ufl.edu/gradprog/field-nature.html>. Candidates who wish to be considered for a limited number of interviews at the AAR Annual Meeting in Philadelphia should ensure their applications arrive by November 5, 2005. Final deadline for consideration is December 3, 2005. The University of Florida is an Equal Opportunity institution.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY, Princeton, NJ. One possible position in the University Center for Human Values and the Department of Philosophy, effective September 1,

2006. Rank: Open. AOS: Bioethics. Applicants wishing to be considered only for a tenured position should so indicate in their letter of application. Teaching responsibilities; thesis supervision; usual departmental duties. Salary according to qualifications. Ph.D. or equivalent by September 1, 2006, strongly preferred, but not required. Candidates for the Ph.D. who have not completed all the requirements by September 1, 2006, may only be appointed at the rank of instructor, and only for one year (renewable). The center and the department welcome applications from candidates with prior experience as well as from new Ph.D.s. A complete application will contain the following materials, which cannot be returned: 1) a letter of application, which specifies whether the application is for a senior (tenured) or a junior position (assistant professor for an initial term of three years); 2) a CV, 3) a sample of writing in the candidate's field of specialization, 4) for candidates for appointment at the junior level, three or more confidential letters of reference; for applicants at the senior level, the names and addresses of three or more referees from whom we might solicit a confidential appraisal. We regret that we cannot accept applications by FAX or undertake to solicit missing materials. Please direct all inquiries and application materials to: The Faculty Appointments Committee, University Center for Human Values, 5 Ivy Lane, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544-1006 USA. Deadline: Applications that are complete by November 1, 2005 will be assured of the most careful consideration. Princeton University is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer. The center and the department particularly invite applications from women and members of under-represented minorities. For information about applying to Princeton and how to self-identify, please link to <http://web.princeton.edu/sites/dof/applicantsinfo.htm> (SW05), posted: 8/25/05.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE CUNY, Brooklyn, NY. Philosophy Department. Assistant Professor. Tenure-track, beginning Fall 2006. Ph.D. required. Two positions. Search 1: AOS: Ethics, Bioethics. Competence desirable in other areas of applied/professional ethics. Search 2: AOS: American Philosophy. Competence desirable in African American philosophy, history of philosophy. Commitment to research. Usual committee work. Review will begin on November 8, 2005, and continue until position is filled. Please send letter of application, CV, three letters of reference, evidence of teaching excellence, and writing sample to: Emily Michael (Search 1 or Search 2), Philosophy Department, Brooklyn College CUNY, 2900 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11210. An EO/AA/IRCA/ADA Employer. (SW05), posted: 8/10/05.

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, LA. [*Search presumed postponed*] Faculty Fellowships 06-07. The Center for Ethics and Public Affairs at the Murphy Institute at Tulane University announces residential Faculty Fellowships for the 2006-2007 academic year. These fellowships, made possible funds from the Tulane Murphy Foundation, are available to support outstanding faculty whose teaching and research

focus on ethics, political philosophy, or questions of moral choice in areas such as, but not restricted to, architecture, business, government, law, medicine and environmental policy. While fellows will participate in conferences and seminars organized by the Center, they will be expected devote most of their time to conducting their own research. Stipends will vary in accordance with individual circumstance. Center Faculty Fellowships are open to all, regardless of citizenship. Further information about the Fellowships and applications may be obtained online at <http://murphy.tulane.edu/center/> or requested by contacting: The Center for Ethics and Public Affairs, Murphy Institute, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118. tel: 504-862-3236 fax: 504-862-8360. cepa@tulane.edu (SW05), posted: 8/10/05.

BRYANT UNIVERSITY, Smithfield, RI. Assistant Professor, Legal Studies. Bryant University invites applications for a tenure-track Assistant Professor to teach in the discipline of Law, Society, and Ethical Issues to begin the fall of 2006. We are seeking a JD/Ph.D. in Philosophy with teaching capabilities in a broad range of legal subjects. Bryant University is a selective 4-year, residential university with a strong tradition in business education and developing strengths in the liberal arts. We offer a choice number of BA programs, as well as undergraduate and graduate degrees in business and information technology. We are located 15 minutes northwest of Providence, one hour from Boston, and three hours from New York City. The University serves approximately 3,000 undergraduates and 500 graduate (Masters-level) students. Bryant is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer, and an institution committed to diversifying its faculty and student body. Applicants should send a cover letter, CV, the names of three references, a writing sample, and evidence of teaching competence to: Human Resources Office, PROFJO - #429, Bryant University, 1150 Douglas Pike, Smithfield, RI 02917. Materials may be submitted electronically to: humanresources@bryant.edu (Word or PDF attachments). (SW05), posted: 8/3/05.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The Department of Philosophy and the McGill University School of Environment (MSE) invite applications for an Assistant Professor, tenure-track, to begin in August 2006. For this joint position, we seek an outstanding moral philosopher whose research interests centrally include the ethical issues posed by our relation to the environment. We seek candidates excellent in research and teaching, with broad philosophical interests, able to engage actively with philosophers in a broad range of research interests, above all with the theoretical ethicists already at McGill, and with colleagues from a wide range of disciplines affiliated with the MSE. The successful candidate will be expected to supervise graduate students in both units, and to play a role in the further development of programmes within the MSE. Teaching load: four (undergraduate and graduate) courses per year (two in each semester), split between the MSE and the Department of Philosophy, together with graduate and undergraduate supervision. Usual

administrative responsibilities, divided between the two units. Ph.D. expected by time of appointment. Salary will be commensurate with qualifications and experience. Applications must contain: CV, transcript or list of graduate coursework, statement of research and teaching interests, representative sample of written work or sample publications, and three confidential letters of reference sent under separate cover by the applicant's referees. Deadline for receipt of complete applications: December 1st, 2005. Address: Search Committee (Environmental Ethics), Dept. of Philosophy, McGill University, 855 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, QC, Canada H3A 2T7. Applications and/or application materials will not be accepted by fax or by e-mail, and materials cannot be returned. McGill University is committed to equity in employment. All qualified candidates are encouraged to apply; however, Canadians and permanent residents of Canada will be given priority. The language of instruction at McGill is English, but a working knowledge of French would be an asset.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY, College Park, MD. Director, Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy & Professor, School of Public Policy. The University of Maryland School of Public Policy seeks a distinguished scholar to join its faculty and to become the Director of the Institute for Philosophy and Public Policy. Candidates should possess a Ph.D. or its equivalent and must qualify to join the School's tenured faculty as an active teacher and researcher. Applications are welcome from persons from any policy-relevant discipline who have a substantial record of philosophical scholarship and expertise in the study of conceptual and normative issues in public policy. For almost three decades scholars at the Institute have studied conceptual and normative issues in public policy, in areas such as bioethics and professional ethics, politics, democracy, and civic life, education, human rights and international development, environmental policy, and social justice. The Director will be responsible for building financial support to further the Institute's mission. A record of successful institutional development and leadership will be a selection criterion. The appointment will become effective no later than September 2006. Salary is competitive. Applications and nominations should be sent to: Mark Sagoff, Chair, Director of IPPP Search Committee, c/o Mary Chevalier, 2101 Van Munching Hall, School of Public Policy, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-1821. mchevali@umd.edu Application materials should include a letter of interest describing your qualifications, CV, a recent publication, and contact information for three references. For best consideration, applications should be received by November 15, 2005. As an Affirmative Action Equal Opportunity Employer, the School particularly encourages and welcomes applications from women, minority candidates and persons with disabilities. (SW05), posted: 7/5/05.

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY, Baltimore County, MD. One-year Visiting Assistant Professor or Visiting Lecturer position, beginning Fall 2005.

Courses to be taught include Bioethics, Introduction to Philosophy, and Ethical Theory. 4/4 load (2/3 preparations). Ph.D. or Ph.D. candidacy plus teaching experience required. Please send CV and three letters of recommendation to: Search Committee, Philosophy Department, UMBC, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Baltimore, MD, 21250. Evaluation of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. UMBC is an AA/EOE employer. Minorities, women, and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply. Requests for additional information and inquires may be addressed to Susan Dwyer at: dwyer@umbc.edu (SW05), posted: 7/1/05.

RECENT ARTICLES AND BOOKS

Bibliography editor Holmes Rolston, III, offers his thanks to Mary Sealing of Gunnison, Colorado and formerly Colorado Division of Wildlife, for assisting (once again!) in editing the bibliography.

New Multi-Volume Reference Set in Environmental Philosophy

--Callicott, J. Baird, and Clare Palmer, eds., *Environmental Philosophy: Critical Concepts in the Environment*. 5 volumes. London and New York: Routledge, 2005. This is a major new, multi-volume anthology destined to become a classic reference in the field. Contains over ninety of the works judged by the editors and their advisors to be the most seminal in the field over the now three decades of environmental ethics and philosophy. Every college and university library needs this reference set. The contents are listed in detail here for entry into the website bibliography.

A follow-up work by the same editors, also multi-volume and now in progress, is an encyclopedia of environmental ethics and philosophy.

VOLUME I: VALUES AND ETHICS

PART 1: Seminal and Early Works

1. Aldo Leopold, "The land ethic"
2. Richard Sylvan, "Is there a need for a new, an environmental, ethic?"
3. Joel Feinberg, "The rights of animals and unborn generations"
4. Holmes Rolston III, "Is there an ecological ethic?"

PART 2: Zoocentrism

5. Peter Singer, "All animals are equal"
6. Donald Vandaveer, "Interspecific justice"

PART 3: Biocentrism

7. Kenneth E. Goodpaster, "On being morally considerable"

8. Robin Attfield, "The good of trees"
9. Paul W. Taylor, "The ethics of respect for nature"

PART 4: Ecocentrism

10. Holmes Rolston III, "Can and ought we to follow nature?"
11. Val Plumwood and Richard Sylvan, "Against the inevitability of human chauvinism"
12. Allen Carlson, "Appreciation and the natural environment"
13. J. Baird Callicott, "The conceptual foundations of the land ethic"

PART 5: The Possibility of Environmental Ethics.

14. Tom Regan, "The Nature and Possibility of an Environmental Ethic"
15. Evelyn B. Pluhar, "The Justification of an Environmental Ethic"
16. Mary Midgley, "Duties Concerning Islands: of Rights & Obligations"

PART 6: The Intrinsic Value of Nature

17. William Godfrey-Smith, "The rights of non-humans and intrinsic values"
18. John O'Neill, "The varieties of intrinsic value"
19. J. Baird Callicott, "Intrinsic value in nature: A metaethical analysis"

VOLUME II: SOCIETY AND POLITICS

PART 1: Marxism and Environmental Philosophy

20. Donald C. Lee, "On the Marxian view of the relationship between man and nature"
21. Charles Tolman, "Karl Marx, alienation, and the mastery of nature"
22. Val Plumwood, "On Karl Marx as an environmental hero"
23. Hwa Yol Jung, "Marxism, ecology, and technology"

PART 2: Deep Ecology

24. Arne Naess, "The Shallow and The Deep, Long-range Ecology Movement: A Summary"
25. Bill Devall, "The Deep Ecology Movement"
26. Arne Naess, "The Deep Ecological Movement: Some Philosophical Aspects"
27. Freya Mathews, "Conservation and Self-realization: A Deep Ecology Perspective"
28. Warwick Fox, "The Deep Ecology-Ecofeminism Debate and Its Parallels"

PART 3: Ecofeminism

29. Ariel Kay Salleh, "Deeper than Deep Ecology: the eco-feminist connection"
30. Vandana Shiva, "Development, ecology, and women"
31. Karen J. Warren, "The power and the promise of ecological feminism"
32. Val Plumwood, "Nature, self, and gender: feminism, environmental philosophy, and the critique of rationalism"
33. Bina Agarwal, "The gender and environment debate: lessons from India".

34. Greta Gaard and Lori Gruen, "Ecofeminism: toward global justice and planetary health"

PART 4: Social Ecology

35. Murray Bookchin, "Social ecology versus 'Deep Ecology': a challenge for the ecology movement"

36. Janet Biehl, "What is social ecofeminism?"

PART 5: Continental/political ecology

37. Michael E Zimmerman, "The threat of ecofascism"

38. Catherine Larrere, "Ethics, politics, science, and the environment"

39. Steven Vogel, "Nature as origin and difference: on environmental philosophy and continental thought"

40. Bruno Latour, "To modernise or ecologise? That is the question"

VOLUME III: POLICY, PLURALISM, AND PRAGMATISM

PART 1: Nature and Rights

41. Christopher D. Stone, "Should trees have standing?-toward legal rights for natural objects"

42. Eugene C. Hargrove, "Anglo-American land use attitudes"

43. Bryan G. Norton, "Environmental ethics and nonhuman rights"

44. Mary Anne Warren, "The rights of the nonhuman world"

PART 2: Moral Pluralism

45. Christopher D. Stone, "Moral pluralism and the course of environmental ethics"

46. Andrew Brennan, "Moral pluralism and the environment".

47. Peter S. Wenz, "Minimal, moderate, and extreme moral pluralism"

48. John O'Neill, "Value pluralism, incommensurability and institutions".

49. Andrew Light, "The case for a practical pluralism"

PART 3: Pragmatism

50. Bryan G. Norton, "Environmental ethics and weak anthropocentrism"

51. Anthony Weston, "Beyond intrinsic value: pragmatism in environmental ethics"

52. Kelly A. Parker, "Pragmatism and environmental thought"

53. J. Baird Callicott, "The pragmatic power and promise of theoretical environmental ethics: forging a new discourse"

PART 4: Against Economism

54. Mark Sagoff, "At the shrine of our Lady of Fatima or why political questions are not all economic"

55. Holmes Rolston III, "Valuing wildlands"

56. Robert E. Goodin, "Selling environmental indulgences"
57. Alan Holland, "Are choices tradeoffs?"

VOLUME IV: ISSUES AND APPLICATIONS

PART 1: Poverty and population

58. Garrett Hardin, "The tragedy of the commons"
59. Holmes Rolston, III, "Feeding people versus saving nature?"
60. Ramachandra Guha and J. Martinez-Alier, "The environmentalism of the poor"
61. Andrew Brennan, "Poverty, puritanism and environmental conflict"

PART 2: Environmental Justice and Sustainability

62. Dale Jamieson, "Ethics, public policy, and global warming"
63. Brian Barry, "Sustainability and intergenerational justice"
64. Bill Lawson, "Living for the city: urban United States and environmental justice"

PART 3: Contrasting environments the wilderness-urban axis

65. Roderick Nash, "The value of wilderness"
66. Ramachandra Guha, "Radical American environmentalism and wilderness preservation: a Third World critique"
67. Thomas H. Birch, "The incarceration of wildness: wilderness areas as prisons"
68. Andrew Light, "The urban blind spot in environmental ethics"
69. Warwick Fox, "Towards an ethics (or at least a value theory) of the built environment"
70. Clare Palmer, "Placing animals in urban environmental ethics"

PART 4: Species Preservation

71. Lilly-Marlene Russow, "Why do species matter?"
72. Holmes Rolston III, "Duties to endangered species"
73. Bryan G. Norton, "On the inherent danger of undervaluing species"

PART 5: Environmental conservation and restoration

74. Robert Elliot, "Faking nature"
75. Eric Katz, "The big lie: human restoration of nature"
76. Eric S. Higgs, "What is good ecological restoration?"
77. Emily Brady, "Aesthetic character and aesthetic integrity in environmental conservation"

PART 6: Theory and Practice

78. Kristin Shrader-Frechetter, "An apologia for activism: global responsibility, ethical advocacy, and environmental problems"
79. Irene Klaver, "The implicit practice of environmental philosophy"

80. Kate Rawles, "The missing shade of green".

VOLUME V: HISTORY AND CULTURE

PART 1: Historical roots

81. Lynn White, Jr., "The historical roots of our ecologic crisis"

82. Yi-Fu Tuan, "Discrepancies between environmental attitude and behaviour: examples from Europe and China"

83. J. Donald Hughes, "The ancient roots of our ecological crisis"

PART 2: Spinoza as Deep Ecologist?

84. Arne Naess, "Spinoza and ecology"

85. Genevieve Lloyd, "Spinoza's environmental ethics"

86. K. L. F. Houle, "Spinoza and ecology revisited"

PART 3: Process Thinking and Environmental Philosophy

87. Charles Harshorne, "The rights of the subhuman world"

88. Clare Palmer, "Identity, community and the natural environment: some perspectives from process thinking"

PART 4: Gaia

89. James E. Lovelock, "Geophysiology-the science of Gaia"

90. Anthony Weston, "Forms of Gaian ethics"

91. David Abram, "The mechanical and the organic: on the impact of metaphor in science"

PART 5: Cosmic Awareness

92. Freya Mathews, "Letting the world grow old: an ethos of countermodernity"

93. Jim Cheney, "The neo-stoicism of radical environmentalism"

The Encyclopedia of Science, Technology, and Ethics has just been published by Macmillan Reference. A four-volume work with over 700 articles by 300 authors from 30 countries, the Encyclopedia promotes critical interdisciplinary reflection on the role of science and technology in society (broadly construed to include engineering, medicine, computers, and more). Editor in chief Carl Mitcham has been assisted by associate editors Larry Arnhart, Deborah Johnson, and Ray Spier, along with a 25-member editorial advisory board. Articles range in length from 250 words to 5000 words. The four volume set is available for \$425 from Macmillan Reference:

<http://www.gale.com/servlet/ItemDetailServlet?region=9&imprint=541&titleCode=M339&type=4&id=188023>.

--Alkon, Alison Hope, "Place, Stories and Consequences: Heritage Narratives and the Control of Erosion on Lake County, California Vineyards", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 2, June 2004).

--Bernstein, Ellen, *The Splendor of Creation: A Biblical Ecology*, Pilgrim Press, May 2005

--Campbell, L, "Review of: Conservancy: The land trust movement in America. By Richard Brewers. Dartmouth College University Press of New England, Lebanon, New Hampshire, 2003. xxi + 348 pp," Human Ecology 33 (no. 3, June 2005): 439-441.

--Castro, Carlos J., "Sustainable Development: Mainstream and Critical Perspectives", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 2, June 2004).

--Coady, CAJ, "The Moral Reality in Realism," Journal of Applied Philosophy 22 (no. 2, August 2005): 121-136.

--Crane, Peter and Ann Kinzig, "Nature in the Metropolis," Science 308 (27 May 2005):1225. Editorial. "It seems very likely that our environmental ethic will gradually change. ... Whatever the future of our environmental ethic, one thing is clear: What remains of habitats and biodiversity within the city is of disproportionate importance." The Chicago Wilderness Consortium is commended as an example, 172 public and private organizations working together to protect, restore, manage Chicago's natural resources, and to give urban people access to nature nearby. Crane is director of Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, UK. Kinzig is in urban ecology, Arizona State University.

--Croll, D. A., et al, "Introduced Predators Transform Subarctic Islands from Grassland to Tundra," Science 307(25 March 2005):1959-1961. Arctic foxes, introduced to the Aleutian Islands by fur traders looking to expand their supply from the 1700's onward, have upset the original grassland ecosystems. Once the islands were grasslands and inhabited by seed-eating Aleutian geese. The foxes drove the geese near extinction and also ate the eggs and hatchlings of puffins, auklets and other ocean feeding seabirds. As the birds faded, so did their excrement, which had been a natural fertilizer for the grasses. The grasses disappeared and left sparse tundra. Despite the foxes, the islands still remain home to 10 million seabirds that nest on cliffs.

--D'eon, RG; Glenn, SM, "The influence of forest harvesting on landscape spatial patterns and old-growth-forest fragmentation in southeast British Columbia," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 1, January 2005): 19-33.

--Depew, Brian R. Depew, *There Is a Moral Obligation to Save the Family Farm*, M.A.

thesis, Colorado State University, summer 2005. Many persons have an attraction to family farms but without a clear moral argument for them, while family farms flounder. The two live options for agriculture in the United States are a family farm system or an industrial agribusiness system, and they differently affect individual autonomy, environmental stewardship, and community well-being, with the family farm system proving superior. This has significant implications for farm and rural policy. Depew is now pursuing a Ph.D. in rural sociology, also with further work in philosophy, at Michigan State University, East Lansing. The advisor was Michael Losonsky.

--DesJardins, Joseph R., *Environmental Ethics: An Introduction to Environmental Philosophy*. 4th edition. Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth 2006. Now the fourth edition of this quite popular text. This edition tries to connect theories in ethics more directly to contemporary environmental debates. It gives more attention to religious dimensions in environmental ethics, and more to sustainable development. There is also a wider-ranging discussion of social justice issues. DesJardins is in philosophy, College of St. Benedict and St. John's University, St. Joseph, MN.

--Devi Khumbongmayum, A; Khan, ML; Tripathi, R, "Sacred groves of Manipur, northeast India: biodiversity value, status and strategies for their conservation," *Biodiversity and Conservation* 14 (no. 7, June 2005): 1541-1582.

--Dias De Oliveira, ME; Vaughan, BE; Rykiel, EJ, "Ethanol as Fuel: Energy, Carbon Dioxide Balances, and Ecological Footprint," *BioScience* 55 (no. 7, July 2005): 593-602. The major contributor to global warming is considered to be the high levels of greenhouse gas emissions, especially carbon dioxide (CO₂), caused by the burning of fossil fuel. Thus, to mitigate CO₂ emissions, renewable energy sources such as ethanol have been seen as a promising alternative to fossil fuel consumption. Brazil was the world's first nation to run a large-scale program for using ethanol as fuel. Eventually, the United States also developed large-scale production of ethanol. In this study, we compare the benefits and environmental impacts of ethanol fuel, in Brazil and in the United States, using the ecological footprint tool developed by Wackernagel and Rees.

--Dudycha, Jeff, and Kevin Geedey, *Ethical Issues in Ecology: Case Studies* Washington, DC: Ecological Society of America, 2004. The authors present a series of thought-provoking fictional scenarios to highlight the ethical dilemmas faced by ecologists and other research scientists today. Linked commentaries give general guidance to group leaders and teachers. Based on the popular "ethical issues" series in the ESA's journal *Frontiers in Ecology*. Can be ordered online at www.esa.org.

--Dybas, CL, "Dead Zones Spreading in World Oceans," *BioScience* 55 (no. 7, July

2005): 552-558.

Evans, J. Claude, *With Respect for Nature: Living as Part of the Natural World*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press, 2005. The challenge of animal rights and animal liberation. Schweitzer's respect for life. Paul Taylor's biocentrism. Biocentric anthropocentrism. Toward a philosophy of the hunt. The ethics of catch and release fishing. A distinctive niche of this book is working out an environmental ethic, respect for nature, enlarged from an ethic of hunting and fishing. Evans is in philosophy and environmental studies, Washington University, St. Louis.

--Ewers, R; Didham, R; Wratten, SD; Tylianakis, J, "Remotely sensed landscape heterogeneity as a rapid tool for assessing local biodiversity value in a highly modified New Zealand landscape," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 6, June 2005): 1469-1485.

--Fitzpatrick, John W. et al (two dozen others), "Ivory-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*) Persists in Continental North America," Science 308 (3 June 2005):1460-1462, and other commentary articles. Suspected to be extinct for forty years, now there are reliable sightings, video tapes, and recordings documenting the ivory-billed woodpecker in the Big Woods region of eastern Arkansas, including the Cache River National Wildlife Refuge. But the bird is hard to find; there seem to be thinly distributed individuals in a vast region (over 220,000 hectares).

--Forbes, Linda C., "A Vision for Cultivation a Nation: Gifford Pinchot's The Fight for Conservation", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 2, June 2004).

--Franke, Mary Ann, *To Save the Wild Bison: Life on the Edge in Yellowstone*. Norman, OK: Oklahoma University Press, 2005. Bison were saved from near-extinction in the nineteenth century but today nearly all herds are fenced and managed like livestock. Yellowstone is a place bison might yet be wild, except for the threat of brucellosis. Federal and state officials walk on an edge and this leaves bison on the edge.

--Galef, BG; Laland, KN, "Social Learning in Animals: Empirical Studies and Theoretical Models," BioScience 55 (no. 6, June 2005): 489-500.

The last two decades have seen a virtual explosion in empirical research on the role of social interactions in the development of animals' behavioral repertoires, and a similar increase in attention to formal models of social learning. Here we first review recent empirical evidence of social influences on food choice, tool use, patterns of movement, predator avoidance, mate choice, and courtship, and then consider formal models of when animals choose to copy behavior, and which other animals' behavior they copy,

together with empirical tests of predictions from those models.

--Green, Rhys E. et al., "Farming and the Fate of Wild Nature," Science (28 January 2005):550-555. Farming is already the greatest extinction threat to birds (the best known group) and the situation will grow worse especially in developing countries. Two solutions have been proposed (1) wildlife-friendly farming, which boosts densities of wild populations on farmland but may decrease agricultural yield and (2) land-sparing farming, which minimizes demand on farmland by increasing yield. The authors propose a way to resolve the tradeoffs between these two approaches, but generally hold that high-yield farming will allow more species to persist. Green is in zoology, University of Cambridge, UK. With critical comment about dimensions these authors overlook, and reply, Science 308(27 May 2005):1257.

--Green, JL et al., "Complexity in Ecology and Conservation: Mathematical, Statistical, and Computational Challenges," BioScience 55 (no. 6, June 2005): 501-510. Creative approaches at the interface of ecology, statistics, mathematics, informatics, and computational science are essential for improving our understanding of complex ecological systems. For example, new information technologies, including powerful computers, spatially embedded sensor networks, and Semantic Web tools, are emerging as potentially revolutionary tools for studying ecological phenomena. These technologies can play an important role in developing and testing detailed models that describe real-world systems at multiple scales. Key challenges include choosing the appropriate level of model complexity necessary for understanding biological patterns across space and time, and applying this understanding to solve problems in conservation biology and resource management.

--Hall, W. David, "Does Creation Equal Nature? Confronting the Christian Confusion about Ecology and Cosmology," Journal of the American Academy of Religion 73 (2005):781-812. Much of the recent interest in the idea of creation among Christian writers has suffered from a fundamental misconception that creation and nature are equivalent or nearly equivalent terms. While the two are not unrelated, they are nonetheless distinct. Two particular areas where this misconception appears are the movement that calls itself "creation science" and certain strains known as "theology of nature" or "ecological theology." One promising way to distinguish the ideas of creation and nature is by introducing Hans-Georg Gadamer's understanding of world (Welt) and environment (Umwelt) as a hermeneutical construct. This allows us initially to distinguish world as creation from world as nature. Environment is characterized by immediacy; world is a mediated reality. Once the lines of division have been laid out, Gadamer's ideas provide the groundwork for a more critical reintroduction of ideas of creation and nature that offers productive possibilities for an ecological ethic as well as a general ethic. Hall is in religion, Centre College, Danville, KY.

--Havel, JE; Lee, CE; Vander Zanden, JM, "Do Reservoirs Facilitate Invasions into Landscapes?" BioScience 55 (no. 6, June 2005): 518-525. The extensive construction of reservoirs over the past century has radically altered the environmental landscape on a global scale. Construction of dams on most large rivers has interrupted the connectivity of water flow and greatly increased the abundance of standing freshwater habitats. Reservoirs act as stepping-stones for the dispersal of exotic species across landscapes. A variety of passively dispersing species have invaded reservoirs, spread through interconnected waterways, and been transported to nearby disconnected habitats. We hypothesize that reservoirs are more readily invaded than natural lakes, because of their physiochemical properties, greater connectivity, and higher levels of disturbance. Here we summarize properties of reservoirs that would make them prone to invasions and discuss cases in which reservoirs have facilitated rapid range expansion. Our overview illustrates linkages between two important forms of global environmental change: the widespread manipulation of river flows and the accelerating spread of exotic species.

--Higgs, Eric, *Nature by Design: People, Natural Processes, and Ecological Restoration*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2003. Argues that people who participate in ecological restoration enjoy a sense of harmonious belonging in nature.

--Houck, Oliver A., "Are Humans a Part of Ecosystems," Environmental Law 28 (1998):12 - . With a "Nothing in Environmental Law is More Than Fifty Percent" rule. A wide array of human values and concerns creeps into every equation under environmental law, however absolute and exclusive of those concerns the statute appears.

--Huff, Alyson Elizabeth, *An Ethical Defense of Vegetarianism*. M.A. thesis, Colorado State University, 2005. The vegetarian lifestyle characterized in three different ways: a pseudo vegetarian, a practical vegetarian, and an ethically motivated vegetarian, with particularly analysis of the ethically motivated vegetarian. Major philosophical theories that support, and reject, vegetarianism are examined for their credibility and relevance. Real life implications of vegetarian actions, intentions of the actors, potential consequences. Actual social sentiment is appraised and compared to the ethically motivated vegetarians' ultimate goals. A possible solution to reducing animal suffering, as our moral obligation, is proposed. The advisor was Bernard Rollin.

--Iverson, D, "The Moralism of Multiculturalism," Journal of Applied Philosophy 22 (no. 2, August 2005): 171-184.

--Jha, CS et al., "Forest fragmentation and its impact on species diversity: an analysis

using remote sensing and GIS," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 7, June 2005): 1681-1698.

--Kovel, Joel, *The Enemy of Nature: The End of Capitalism or the End of the World?*, Fernwood Publishing Ltd, Nova Scotia, 2002. Review by David Orton at: http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/Ecological_Marxism.html

--Kronlid, David 2005, Miljöetik i praktiken -- åtta fall ur svensk miljö- och utvecklingshistoria (*Practical Environmental Ethics: Eight Cases from Swedish Environment-and Development History*), Studentlitteratur, Lund. In Swedish. Practical environmental ethics; a methodological approach that starts with specific cases. Practical environmental ethics is not an alternative to theoretical and applied environmental ethics, rather it is a complement for different descriptive, normative and meta ethical analyses. Catch-and-release fishing. A witch trail and execution of about 70 men and women in the mid-north of Sweden in 1675, and ecofeminism. Nuclear power plant waste storage in the community of Mar on the east coast north east of Stockholm. The first GMO labelled food in Sweden. The heavy rains on Tjernobyl and global environmental ethics. An eco-village near Uppsala as a sustainable neighbourhood. A fishing trip in the mid-north of Sweden. A trial between Swedish railway workers working with pesticides and the railway company. Contact: david.kronlid@ilu.uu.se

--Kronlid, David, 2003, *Ecofeminism and Environmental Ethics: An Analysis of Ecofeminist Ethical Theory*. Uppsala Studies in Social Ethics 28, Elanders Gotab, Stockholm. A Ph.D. dissertation, Uppsala University.

--LaFarge, T; Livengood, K; Hays, HE; Thayer, AJ, "Intensively Managed Forest Plantations," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 4, June 2005): 161-162.

--de Laplante, K., "Is Ecosystem Management a Postmodern Science?", in K.E. Cuddington and B.E. Beisner (eds.) *Ecological Paradigms Lost: Routes of Theory Change*, San Diego: Elsevier Academic Press, 2005, 397-418.

--de Laplante, K., "Can You Teach Environmental Philosophy Without Being an Environmentalist?", Worldviews: Nature, Culture, Religion 8 (no. 2, 2004):198-212.

--de Laplante, K., "Environmental Alchemy: How to Turn Ecological Science into Ecological Philosophy", Environmental Ethics 26 (2004):361-80.

--de Laplante, K., "Toward a More Expansive Conception of Ecological Science", Biology and Philosophy 19 (2004):263-281.

--Sharon Livesey, "Organizing and Leading the Grassroots: An Interview With Lois Gibbs", Organization and Environment 16 (no. 4, December 2003).

--Lovett, B, "A Defence of Prudential Moralism," Journal of Applied Philosophy 22 (no. 2, August 2005): 161-170.

--Mand, R et al., "Providing nest boxes for hole-nesting birds - Does habitat matter?" Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 8, July 2005): 1823-1840.

--Manier, D et al., "Research article Canopy dynamics and human caused disturbance on a semi-arid landscape in the Rocky Mountains, USA," Landscape Ecology 20 (no. 1, January 2005): 1-17.

--May, Elizabeth, *At the Cutting Edge: The Crisis in Canada's Forests*, revised edition, Key Porter Books, Toronto, 2005. Review by David Orton at: http://home.ca.inter.net/~greenweb/Cutting_Edge.html

--Meyer, John M., "Green Liberalism and Beyond": a review essay on Andrew Dobson's "Citizenship and the Environment" and Simon Hailwood's "How to be a Green Liberal", Organization and Environment 18 (no.1, March 2005).

--Miller, Gifford H., "Ecosystem Collapse in Pleistocene Australia and a Human Role in Megafaunal Extinction," Science 309(8 July 2005):287-290 and commentary 255-256. The arrival of humans in the Americas after the ice ages coincides, more or less, with some megafaunal extinctions, but it is difficult to separate climate change from human hunting as a cause. Australia had no such ice ages and it had had humans much longer (c. 11,000 vs. 45,000 years). Coinciding with human arrival there, more or less, one larger flightless bird went extinct (Genyornis) and another did not (the emu, continuing to the present). The authors find a sudden change in emu diet at the time of human arrival, shifting from mostly photosynthetic C3 plants (shrubs, trees, herbs) to C4 plants (grasses). The authors surmise that the change from woodlands to grassland was caused by humans lighting fires and that Genyornis could not adapt to this change but that the emu could. If so, this is one of the few widespread ecosystem changes attributable to aboriginal peoples. One problem: no charcoal records exist for this region.

--Mills, M; Schwartz, M, "Rare plants at the extremes of distribution: broadly and narrowly distributed rare species," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 6, June 2005): 1401-1420.

--Nolt, John, *A Land Imperiled: The Declining Health of the Southern Appalachian Bioregion*. Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 2005. Detailed study of environmental loss and degradation in the Southern Appalachians; air, water, biota, population and urbanization, food, energy, consumption and waste, transportation, future prospects. At times Nolt writes with co-authors, specializing in particular areas, and always he writes with a philosopher's eye for ethical and value issues as he overlooks past and present in a region he loves. Nolt teaches philosophy at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

--Norton, Bryan, "Which Morals Matter: Freeing Moral Reasoning from Ideology," U.C. Davis Law Review 37 (2003):81 - . Simultaneously published in Environs Environmental Law and Policy Journal 27(2003).

--Nunes, PALD; Riyanto, YE, "Information as a regulatory instrument to price biodiversity benefits: certification and ecolabeling policy practices," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 8, July 2005): 2009-2027.

--Parkins, J; Mitchell, R, "Public Participation as Public Debate: A Deliberative Turn in Natural Resource Management," Society and Natural Resources 18 (no. 6, July 2005): 529-540.

--Payton, M; Fulton, D; Anderson, D; "Influence of Place Attachment and Trust on Civic Action: A Study at Sherburne National Wildlife Refuge," Society and Natural Resources 18 (no. 6, July 2005): 511-528.

--Pettus, Ashley, "A Taste for Extinction," Harvard Magazine 107 (no. 6, July/August 2004): 13-14. Madagascar's 69 primates are all endemic, and all endangered, along with many other animals. Christopher Golden, a Harvard undergraduate, has done research to find that eating bushmeat is a major contribution to their decline, in addition to deforestation. They even eat the indri, a primate considered sacred because it is believed to be their ancestor, and they may eat it not only because they are hungry but to increase their prestige. They also kill and eat the fosa, the island's largest predator, and the aye-aye, a lemur, which are superstitiously considered to bring evil on children and the elderly.

--Pimentel, D; Hepperly, P; Hanson, J; Douds, D; Seidel, R, "Environmental, Energetic, and Economic Comparisons of Organic and Conventional Farming Systems," BioScience 55 (no. 7, July 2005): 573-582. Various organic technologies have been utilized for about 6000 years to make agriculture sustainable while conserving soil, water, energy, and biological resources. Among the benefits of organic technologies are higher soil organic matter and nitrogen, lower fossil energy inputs, yields similar to

those of conventional systems, and conservation of soil moisture and water resources (especially advantageous under drought conditions). Conventional agriculture can be made more sustainable and ecologically sound by adopting some traditional organic farming technologies.

--Radcliffe, SA, "Development and geography: towards a postcolonial development geography?" Progress in Human Geography 29 (no. 3, June 2005): 291-298.

--Restivo, Sal, "Politics of Latour", a review essay on Bruno Latour's "The Politics of Nature", Organization and Environment 18 (no. 1, March 2005).

--Ripple, WJ; Beschta, RL, "Linking Wolves and Plants: Aldo Leopold on Trophic Cascades," BioScience 55 (no. 7, July 2005): 613-621. Aldo Leopold, perhaps best known for his revolutionary and poignant essays about nature, was also an eloquent advocate during the 1930s and 1940s of the need to maintain wolves and other large carnivores in forest and range ecosystems. He indicated that their loss set the stage for ungulate irruptions and ecosystem damage throughout many parts of the United States. We have synthesized the historical record on the potential effects of wolf extirpation in the context of recent research. Leopold's work of decades ago provides an important perspective for understanding the influence of large carnivores, via trophic cascades, on the status and functioning of forest and range plant communities. Leopold's personal experiences during an era of extensive biotic changes add richness, credibility, and even intrigue to the view that present-day interactions between ungulates and plants in the United States have been driven to a large degree by the extirpation of wolves and other large carnivores.

--Rodgers, Jr., William H., "The Myth of Win-Win: Misdiagnosis in the Business of Reassembling Nature," Arizona Law Review 42(2000):297 - .

--Rose, Carol M., "Given-ness and Gift: Property and the Quest for Environmental Ethics," Environmental Law 24 (1994):1 - .

--Sanchez-Zapata, JA; Anadon, JD; Carrete, M; Gimenez, A; Navarro, J; Villacorta, C; Botella, F, "Breeding waterbirds in relation to artificial pond attributes: implications for the design of irrigation facilities," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 7, June 2005): 1627-1639.

--Sayre, NF, "Ecological and geographical scale: parallels and potential for integration," Progress in Human Geography 29 (no. 3, June 2005): 276-290.

--Sedjo, RA, "Global Agreements and US Forestry: Genetically Modified Trees,"

Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 3, April/May 2005): 109-133.

--Spellerberg, I. E., "Ecological Effects of Roads and Traffic: A Literature Review," Global Ecology and Biogeography Letters 7 (1998): 317-333. The ecological consequences of roads and road construction.

--Stanisci, A' Pelino, G; Blasi, C, "Vascular plant diversity and climate change in the alpine belt of the central Apennines (Italy)," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 6, June 2005): 1301-1318.

--Stephens, Piers H.G., "Nature and Human Liberty: The Golden Country in George Orwell's 1984 and an Alternative Conception of Human Freedom", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 1, March 2004).

--Stone, Christopher, D., "Do Morals Matter? The Influence of Ethics on Courts and Congress in Shaping U.S. Environmental Policies," U.C. Davis Law Review 37(2003):13 - . Simultaneously published in Environs Environmental Law and Policy Journal 27(2003).

--Thompson, JR; Elmendorf, WF; McDonough, MH; Burban, LL, "Participation and Conflict: Lessons Learned From Community Forestry," Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 4, June 2005): 174-178.

--Trumbo, C; O'Keefe, G, "Intention to Conserve Water: Environmental Values, Reasoned Action, and Information Effects Across Time," Society and Natural Resources 18 (no. 6, July 2005): 573-585.

--Valentine, G, "Geography and ethics: moral geographies? Ethical commitment in research and teaching," Progress in Human Geography 29 (no. 4, August 2005): 483-487.

--Van Putten, M, "Rebuilding a Mainstream Consensus for Environmentalism," BioScience 55 (no. 6, June 2005): 468-269.

--Vanclay, JK; Nichols, JD, "What Would a Global Forest Convention Mean for Tropical Forests and for Timber Consumers?" Journal of Forestry 103 (no. 3, April/May 2005): 120-125.

--Walck, Christa, "Healing the Divided Mind: Land as an Integrating Concept for Organizations and the Natural Environment", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 2, June 2004)

--Ward, K, "Geography and public policy: a recent history of 'policy relevance'," Progress in Human Geography 29 (no. 3, June 2005): 310-319.

--Willis, K. J., Gillson, L., and Brncic, T. M., "How `Virgin' is Virgin Rainforest?" Science 304(16 April 2004):402-403. "Evidence has started to emerge from archaeological and paleoecological investigations that many of these so called `virgin' rainforest blocks might not be as pristine as originally thought and have in fact undergone substantial prehistoric modification." Examples from the Amazon basin, the Congo basin, and the Indo-Malay region of Southeast Asia. But these forest are also resilient and not as fragile as sometimes portrayed; the extent of their regeneration has obscured their earlier modification. "Left for long enough, forest will almost certainly regenerate." The authors also think little biodiversity was lost. With critical response, Science 305(13 August 2004):943-944, the respondents claiming it is unknown whether biodiversity was lost and that no implications follow from this earlier regeneration about whether presently degraded forests, from contemporary logging and agriculture, can similarly regenerate.

--Winter, C, "Preferences and Values for Forests and Wetlands: A Comparison of Farmers, Environmentalists, and the General Public in Australia," Society and Natural Resources 18 (no. 6, July 2005): 541-555.

--Wissenburg, Marcel, "Globotopia: The Antiglobalization Movement and Utopianism", Organization and Environment 17 (no.4, December 2004).

--Wolfe, BE; Klironomos, JN, "Breaking New Ground: Soil Communities and Exotic Plant Invasion," BioScience 55 (no. 6, June 2005): 477-488. As exotic plant species invade ecosystems, ecologists have been attempting to assess the effects of these invasions on native communities and to determine what factors influence invasion processes. Although much of this work has focused on aboveground flora and fauna, structurally and functionally diverse soil communities also can respond to and mediate exotic plant invasions. In numerous ecosystems, the invasion of exotic plant species has caused major shifts in the composition and function of soil communities. Soil organisms, such as pathogenic or mutualistic fungi, have direct effects on the establishment, growth, and biotic interactions of exotic plants. An integrated understanding of how aboveground and belowground biota interact with exotic plants is necessary to manage and restore communities invaded by exotic plant species.

--Wrigley, N; Coe, NM; Currah, A, "Globalizing retail: conceptualizing the distribution-based transnational corporation (TNC)," Progress in Human Geography 29 (no. 4, August 2005): 437-457.

--York, Richard, "Humanity and Inhumanity: Towards A Sociology of the Slaughterhouse", Organization and Environment 17 (no. 2, June 2004).

--Young, J et al., "Towards sustainable land use: identifying and managing the conflicts between human activities and biodiversity conservation in Europe," Biodiversity and Conservation 14 (no. 7, June 2005): 1641-1661.

ISSUES

Air Pollution, Climate Change in the News. Regional director of the Indira Gandhi national Open University Dr. K.S. Tiwari descried urban Indian air pollution as a problem needing "stern and Immediate steps," at the opening of a multi-city environmental initiative in Bhopal on October 23. Although leaded gasoline is no longer in use, an ever-rising number of automobiles is increasing benzene levels, believed to be a causal factor in several health problems, including leukemia. Check the HindustanTimes.com for more. South African Minister of Agriculture and Land Affairs Thoko Didiza's comments at a conference on climate change in Johannesburg during mid-October emphasized the "serious" risk to poverty reduction presented by global climate change, and her ministry's responsibility to ensure adequate tools, information and support to farmers. At the same conference, Oxford physicist Myles Allen argued that as the "cost and inevitability of climate change" become clearer in upcoming years, victims of the ill effects will have the basis for both individual and class-action law suits against those parties to whom blame for climate change is allocated. He recommended that developing countries that have ratified the Kyoto Protocol consider whether it will adequately address the damages they will suffer. Read further in South African Policy and Law Online News, polity.org.za, and the South African Broadcasting Corporation news online, www.sabcnews.com.

Several actions in the U.S. Congress are also of note. Senate bill 245, the Abrupt Climate Change Research Act of 2005, calls for the creation of a research program on abrupt climate change within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. It is sponsored by Senator Susan Collins of Maine with 13 cosponsors, was read and referred to the Senate Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee on February 1, 2005. The Climate Change Stewardship Act of 2005, introduced as House bill 759 (by Wayne Gilchrest of Maryland with 106 cosponsors) and Senate bill 342 (by John McCain of Arizona with 15 cosponsors) varies somewhat between the House and Senate versions; both establish research programs, a National Greenhouse Gas Database within the EPA, and a market-driven program to reduce greenhouse gases through use of tradable emissions allowances. It was read

Standards, and the Subcommittee on Energy and Air Quality, on February 10, 2005. In the Senate, it was referred to the Environment and Public Works Committee. These and other bills may be searched and tracked at the Library of Congress's excellent legislative information site: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

Endangered Species Act in the News. On August 19, 2005 the U.S. District Court for Vermont ruled that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service cannot move to de-list northeastern populations of the gray wolf by combining the northeastern region with the Great Lakes region, where there are healthy wolf populations (*National Wildlife Federation v. Norton*, 386 F.Supp.2d 533 (D.Vt.2005)). The case turned primarily upon how FWS interpreted the phrase "significant portion of its range," from the ESA's provision that a species is considered endangered when it is "in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range." Courts generally accord great deference to federal agencies' interpretations of the laws they are assigned to administer, but in this case the FWS was found to have interpreted the ESA in a manner inconsistent with the "plain meaning" of the statute itself. The FWS will have to withdraw its plan to combine the upper midwest and northeastern gray wolf regions; time will tell whether it will appeal the ruling to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

In the meantime, the U.S. House of Representatives has passed the first major amendments to the Endangered Species Act since the law's passage in 1973. Sponsored by Richard Pombo of California and 95 cosponsors the bill, passed on September 30, makes changes to both determination of threatened or endangered status for a species, and "critical habitat" designation. T&E designation would be made on the basis of the "best available scientific data" rather than the best available "scientific and commercial" data, and the Secretary of Interior would be required to establish criteria for "best available scientific data." Additionally, T&E designations would have to incorporate consideration of economic and national security impacts, and the President would be empowered to waive any ESA requirements "if such exemption is necessary for national security." The Secretary would also be instructed to review and reconsider all T&E determinations every 5 years, and to expressly provide state governors notice and opportunity for comment on ESA regulations, in addition to the usual public notice procedures. Finally and perhaps most significantly, the amendments strike provisions for critical habitat designation from the ESA and replace them with a program of grants to promote voluntary conservation T&E species, and system of compensations for land owners who suffer costs as a result of ESA conservation measures.

Secretary of the Interior Gale Norton hailed the ESA amendments, noting that while critical habitat designation provisions had generated enormous amounts of regulatory paperwork in the form of mapping, they had failed to protect habitat. On September 27, Norton announced release of \$70.5 million in grants to 26 states to support conservation planning and acquisition of vital habitat for threatened and

endangered fish, wildlife, and plant species. The FWS, chiefly responsible for administering the ESA, agrees with Norton about the uselessness of the critical habitat provisions, and based upon the apparent lack of reaction from the major conservation groups thus far, this may indeed be a step in the right direction for the ESA. You can follow H.R. 3824 as it proceeds to the Senate by visiting <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE ELECTION RESULTS

Election results for ISEE Nominations Committee are as follows: Robin Attfield (international member), Jen Everett, Ned Hettinger, and Christopher Preston. ISEE warmly thanks all those willing to serve on the Nominations Committee. Thanks also go to those who took the time to vote and to Amy Knisley and Lisa Newton for conducting the election.

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Please send any announcements, calls for papers or news items via e-mail (preferred), snail mail or fax to newsletter editor Amy Knisley. Address: Department of Humanities, Colby-Sawyer College, 541 Main Street, New London, NH 03257. E-mail: aknisley@colby-sawyer.edu. Phone: 603-526-3422. Fax: 603-526-3452. Please continue to send bibliographic items to Holmes Rolston III, at the address above. The next deadline for submissions is December 7.

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